

Spilay Tymo photo by Sherry

Spring chinook are injected with erythromycin to prevent bacterial kidney disease.

Crew clips salmon fins

From May 4 through May 15, over 726,000 hatchery Spring Chinook Salmon had a fin on the underbelly removed. A 15-member crew worked daily, eight hours a day for over nine days to reach this number. We very much appreciate the dependable, quality work these people performed.

"We clip fins on the hatchery Spring Chinook so we can identify fish as to wild or hatchery origin. People have a responsibility to maintain genetic integrity of wild fish," says Terry Luther, Fish and Wildlife biologist.

The hatchery fish area spawned, incubated, hatched and raised to fingerling stage prior to being clipped. Some will be released this October and some early next spring. It is important to note the wild fish are stopped at the hatchery for a very short period of time and are then released upstream to naturally perform the same tasks as the hatchery fish. When the fingerlings, both wild and hatchery, return as adults, it is hoped that the good fin clip will be discernable, thereby allowing differentiation between the hatchery and wild Chinook.

Report suspicious log activity

The Branch of Forestry keeps a close check on every load of logs that are transported from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Logs from the Warm Springs block generally are transported to the Warm Springs mill. However, wood logs from the Warm Springs block, along with all of the logs harvested from the McQuinn Strip, are transported off the reservation. Forestry appreciates receiving information about loaded logging trucks leaving the reservation. If you wish

to report suspicious log movements, please furnish Forestry with the following information.

1. Date, time and place that the truck was seen.
2. Description of the truck (color, company, name, license number, etc.)

We appreciate any information regarding log movement on the reservation to help deter any unlawful or unauthorized removal of timber.

Section 207 found unconstitutional

In a decision made on May 18, 1987, the supreme court of the United States held that section 207 of the Indian Land Consolidation Act was unconstitutional because escheat of small undivided interests to a tribe under the original act, January 12, 1983, resulted in a taking of property without just compensation in violation of the fifth amendment.

The decision is currently undergoing review in the office of the assistant secretary Indian Affairs, the office of the Associate solicitor, Indian Affairs, and the office of hearings and appeals. Further instructions will be provided to the area offices and agencies after these reviews have been completed and legal direction provided.

Americans eat 75 acres of pizza each day

Today, June 18, 19, 20.... Americans drink 347,945,200 cups of coffee per day. We drink 13.3 million gallons of milk per day and 2.94 millions gallons of carbonated soda per day. Beer is consumed at 15.8 million gallons per day.

Americans smoke 1.32 billion cigarettes per day. And 408 Americans will be diagnosed as having lung cancer, 356 will die of it, today. We chew 7.3 million sticks of gum per day.

We travel 4.8 billion miles by car, 1.2 billion miles by air. Approximately 1,996,438 people are on vacation each day.

We eat 11,423,287 pounds of candy per day; 6,230,137 pounds of it chocolate.

We watch 630 million hours of television per day; seven hours, ten minutes per household.

We read 62,766,323 newspapers, publish 250 books. We listen to 10,046 radio stations, buy 2,821,918 movie tickets and rent 2,849,315 videotapes a day.

We spend \$835,616,430 at the supermarket each day and \$328,767,120 on clothes.

We throw our 602,739 tons or 1.2 billion pounds of trash per day. We eat 75 acres of pizza and 1.6 million Big Macs per day. We consume 2.47 million gallons of ice cream.

Three thousand adolescents get pregnant each day.

Photographers take 38,082,191 photographs a day.

The U.S. Bureau of Census reports 88 million households averaging 2.6 members. There is one birth every nine seconds, one death every 15 seconds, one immigrant arrives every 40 seconds, one immigrant leaves every 197 seconds.

Population will reach 5 billion

On July 11 the five billionth person will be born on this planet. By the end of this century there will be six billion people on the earth. The population is growing by 150 per minute.

Technology has advanced to the extent that this planet can support many more people than once was imagined. But with this population growth comes numerous problems.

The earth can hold only so many people before the quality of life disintegrates. Nature seems to seek a balance. In animal populations famine and disease keep populations in balance.

Populations in poor countries are increasing at 220,000 per day. Population growth brings with it deforestation as people cut trees for firewood. The soil suffers with this. As trees diminish so does moisture. As environmental resources decrease so does economic capacity which in turn influences politics.

Population increase is not an isolated event. It affects everyone on the planet and is a global problem. It is part of man's responsibility.

Scenic trails developed at Kah-Nee-Ta

Guests at Kah-Nee-Ta are now encouraged to roam about the countryside and take in the sites, but only on newly designated hiking trails.

The trails, plotted and mapped by Kah-Nee-Ta groundskeeper Gary Clowers, take guests through the desert terrain surrounding the resort. Tourists may view the abundant wildflowers and wildlife of the area and get a little exercise at the same time.

On a map presented to guests, Clowers has marked each trail. He emphasizes to guests that it is important to stay on trails for safety's sake and to protect historical areas

and the natural beauty of the area. Guests are asked to refrain from removing plants and rocks and to avoid any disturbance.

Trails are marked with painted dots, colors corresponding to the map. Four different colors take hikers on four different routes.

The red dot trail connects the village and the lodge. It leads behind the stables to the west end of the lower lodge parking area. It is a half hour to one hour trek.

The blue dot trail is a ridge trail running between Kah-Nee-Ta lodge and Charley Canyon. It provides a view of the village and the river to the south and the Mutton Mts. to the North. This is approximately a two hour walk.

A more strenuous two hour hike is outlined for yellow dot trail. Snowcaps can be seen in the distance and resident ravens, "Heckle and Jeckle" can be observed.

A pleasant walk is found on green dot trail. It crosses open fields of salsify and mustard and passes a few springs. The hike can take from one to two hours and provides a good view of golf course and tennis courts.

Clowers in outlining trails for guests hopes to acquaint guests with the environment surrounding Kah-Nee-Ta. He feels it is worth emphasizing this aspect of the area. It is an attraction for those who are nature lovers.

Strict fire rules in effect

The State Park Division today announced that stricter fire rules are in effect for the Deschutes River Scenic Waterway beginning Wednesday, June 10.

The fire restrictions are in response to a Bureau of Land Management declaration of extreme fire danger in the area.

The rules prohibit fires of all kinds, including briquets, except in enclosed structures. Smoking is also banned, except in enclosed buildings, enclosed motor vehicles or in boats on the river.

Commercially manufactured camp stoves and lanterns may be used if fueled by propane or white gas.

The stricter fire rules are being imposed earlier than in previous years due to warmer temperatures and lower rainfall in the river canyons, according to John Lilly, assistant Parks Division administrator.

Lilly added that he expects higher use of the Deschutes this summer because other rivers in the West are experiencing low water flows.

"That combined with abnormally hot and dry conditions will make it extra important for people to be cautious with fire," Lilly said.

The restrictions remain in effect until October 1.

DAV rep. will visit

The DAV field representative, John Richards will be at the Community Counseling Center June 19, 1987 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. If you have any questions contact Charlotte Herkshan at 553-1161, ext. 205.

Range Camp open to youth

What is Oregon Range Camp? A five day outdoor experience emphasizing the environment and natural resources management.

Where is Oregon Range Camp? In picturesque Logan Valley at the base of the Strawberry Mountains at Jackson Youth and Natural Resources Center (central Grant County).

When is Oregon Range Camp? July 5-10, 1987.

Who can go? Girls and boys who will have completed 9th-12th grades by the end of the school year.

What does it cost? \$20 from each camper. An \$80 campership will be generated locally.

How do I get more information? Contact your County Extension office. (see reverse side for addresses and phone numbers). Ask for camp information sheets and applications forms.

Columbia Gorge guidelines criticized

Recently issued guidelines for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area are being criticized by numerous interested parties including four Northwest senators.

The bill designating a Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area was signed by President Reagan November 17, 1986. The bill took five years to pass and was surrounded by much controversy. And, the controversy continues.

Guidelines are labeled "unclear" by Senators Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood, R-Oregon, Daniel Evans R-Washington and Brock Adams D-Washington. It is felt by the four that the guidelines would violate the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic.

The U.S. Forest Service is authorized to oversee four special management areas of 108,000 acres where development would be halted according to the legislation. A bi-state 12-member commission would manage about 141,000 acres. Urban areas would be exempt from controls. The commission is given veto power with a two-thirds vote over the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture in matters of land use planning and zoning.

The Scenic Area Act requires that the Secretary of Agriculture develop interim guidelines for the Scenic Area outside urban areas to identify land-use activities which are inconsistent with the Act.

The interim guidelines establish the standards by which proposed facilities and land uses will be evaluated. They include provisions to protect and enhance agricultural

lands for agricultural uses, forest lands for forest uses, open spaces, public and private recreation resources and they prohibit industrial development on the scenic area outside urban areas, require the exploration, development and production of mineral resources and reclamation of lands take place without adversely affecting scenic, cultural, recreational and natural resources of the area.

Issued April 13 by the Forest Service the guideline draft will reach its final form by the end of June. These interim guidelines will direct land-use decisions in the Columbia River Gorge until the Forest Service and the new Columbia River Gorge until the Forest Service and the new Columbia River Gorge commission develop a joint man-

agement plan which is expected to take about five years.

The draft is contradictory in saying that scenic values will not be affected "within one-half mile of key viewing areas" when the Act clearly says the scenic values shall not be adversely affected at all.

The act also withdraws all federal lands in the Scenic Area from mining activities and yet the draft guidelines address the existence of mineral patents in the area.

Opposition groups fear the area will become a "National Litigation Area," because such widespread deficiencies exist in the six-page draft guidelines.

Tribal lands and allotments located within the boundaries of the designated scenic area are safeguarded.

Electrical storm blows fuse

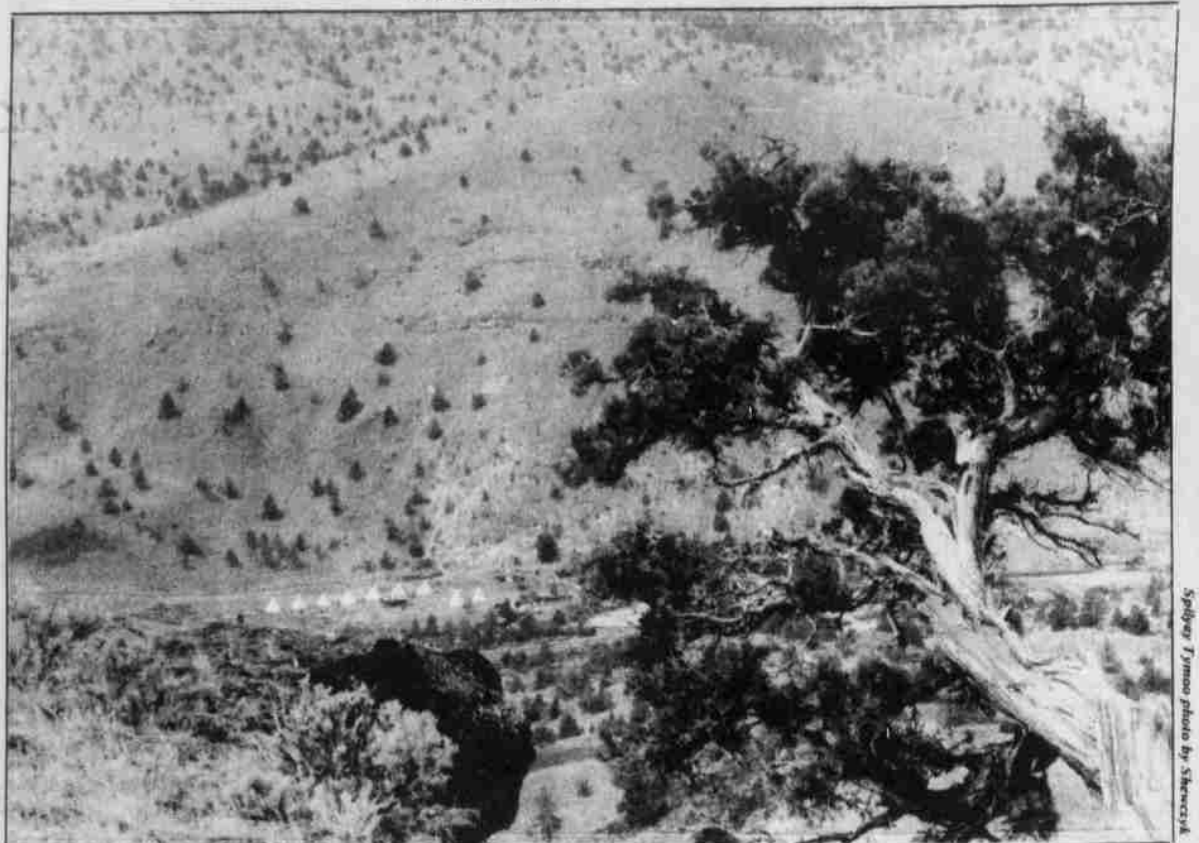
An electrical storm Thursday night may have been the cause of a blown fuse in the alarm system at Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery. The blown fuse resulted in a failure to alert hatchery personnel when water had reached low levels. Fortunately, says Assistant Hatchery manager Paul Hendrickson, no fish were harmed.

Hatchery manager Gary White explained that failure of the alarm system to notify hatchery personnel of the low water problem resulted in some pretty sick adult fish from lack of oxygen but nothing beyond that.

Low-water resulted when the water level control malfunctioned along with the alarm failure. This is "the first time the two have come together," says Hendrickson.

Hatchery administrators have requested an electrician from Portland to examine the 30 miles of electrical wire at the plant and look for a short that may have caused the blown fuse or damaged the alarm system.

Hendrickson points out that when there is a power outage at the hatchery the generator kicks in. So far, he explains, this has not been necessary.



View from yellow trail at Kah-Nee-Ta is picturesque.

