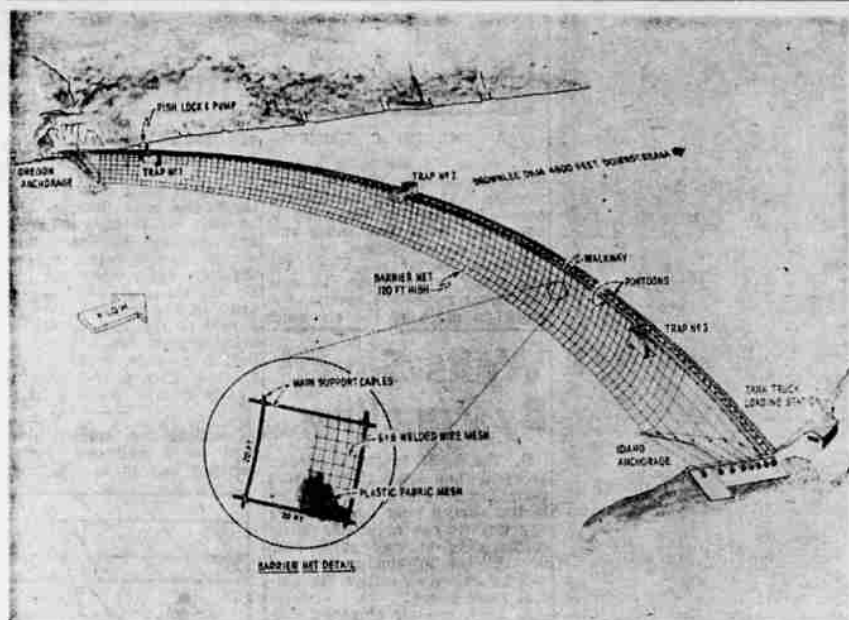




ARTIST'S SKETCH shows how unique downstream migrant fish facilities, first of their kind ever built, will appear when completed in the reservoir of Idaho Power Company's Brownlee Dam. Extending 2,800 feet across reservoir, net of plastic mesh, wire mesh and cables will prevent salmon and steelhead fingerlings from continuing downstream and going through project's turbines or over its spillway. It is expected that fish will be attracted into three traps, or "skimmers," an delivered through pipeline to truck loading station on Idaho shore. Specially built tank truck will return them to river below Oxbow Dam, 12 miles downstream from Brownlee. Idaho Power is spending several million dollars alone for initial construction of Brownlee fish facilities and upstream-migrant facilities at Oxbow. Brownlee's facilities will be the only ones for downstream migrants on the Snake or Columbia rivers.

Huge Fish Trap Being Built Above New Brownlee Dam

BROWNLEE, Idaho-Oregon — A "weaving" project unmatched for novelty and complexity is being speeded by workmen and a fleet of special boats on the broad lake now forming behind Brownlee Dam, Idaho Power Company reported recently.

There the workmen are skillfully weaving plastic mesh, wire mesh and stout cables—one is three times thicker than a man's wrist—into a 300,000-square-foot net, or barrier, for downstream-migrant fish facilities to be installed in Brownlee's vast reservoir.

First of their kind ever built, these ingenious, multimillion-dollar facilities are designed to protect salmon and steelhead fingerlings swimming seaward in the Snake River from upstream spawning grounds.

Brownlee's novel net, with openings so fine that not even the smallest fingerling can swim through, will extend 2,800 feet in a sweeping downstream curve across the reservoir to prevent the migrants from going through the project's turbines or over its spillway. The net will be located nearly a mile upstream from Brownlee's huge rock-fill embankment.

Three unique devices called "skimmers," spaced across the 120-foot-deep net, will trap the fingerlings and deliver them through a pipeline to a truck-loading station on the Idaho shore. Specially built tank trucks will return them to the river below Oxbow Dam, now under construction 12 miles downstream from Brownlee as the second unit in Idaho Power's new three-dam development that also will include Hells Canyon Dam.

Big enough to spread over some seven acres, the net will be composed of a screen of plastic mesh with one-eighth-inch-square openings, backed by wire mesh with six-inch-square openings. It will be braced by a waffle-like network of vertical and horizontal cables, with the horizontal cables stretching between two huge concrete anchorages already completed on the Idaho and Oregon sides of the reservoir.

Take-up devices at the end of each of the seven horizontal cables will raise or lower the barrier as the reservoir level changes.

Fabrication of this gigantic and

complex barrier is as unusual as the net itself, said Gomer Condit, Idaho Power's resident engineer.

First task of the net weavers, already completed, was to string the barrier's main cable between the two concrete anchorages. Actually three cables clamped together to form a single cable three times as thick as a man's wrist, it will extend across the bottom of the net.

The net is being woven in the horizontal position on the deck of a specially built barge, 152 feet long and 48 feet wide, anchored on the Idaho shore. As the barrier grows, with the wire and plastic meshes successively laid down in strips over the cable bracing and securely fastened in place, it will be pulled flat across the reservoir toward the Oregon shore.

Pontoons to support the net permanently will be attached to the top of the barrier as it is fabricated. When the net is finished, its vertical cables will be attached to the main cable, which is being temporarily floated near the surface by buoys during the weaving operation.

These buoys then will be removed, allowing the main cable to sink and pull the barrier into its vertical position. Next, the skimmers will be floated into place and fastened to the net.

Located at each end of the main barrier to make it fish-tight will be auxiliary nets with rope instead of cable bracing.

Resident Engineer Condit said more than 11 miles of cable will go into the big net. The barrier will be suspended from a total of 100 pontoons, biggest of which will be 50 feet long and more than six feet in diameter. A walkway extending along the net's full length will provide access for maintenance.

Most of the boats being used by the net weavers were specially designed and built on the job. Among them are two unique craft consisting of "A" frames mounted on pontoons salvaged from a river ferry. They will be used to float the net's permanent pontoons into position.

Workhorse and "flagship" of the fleet is a 31-foot-long tugboat formerly used by Morrison-Knudsen Company, Inc., the contractor, on

a railroad-fill project in Utah's Great Salt Lake.

Permanent facilities for upstream migrants also are being built by Idaho Power at Oxbow Dam. They will consist of fish ladders and a trapping device that already has been completed for use during Oxbow's construction.

Brownlee's fish facilities will be the only ones specifically for seaward-bound migrants on the Snake or Columbia rivers, none being provided by hydro projects downstream, all of which are federally owned.

The Brownlee-Oxbow facilities, expected to cost several million dollars for initial construction alone, were specified by the Federal Power Commission on the recommendation of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the fish and game agencies of Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Farm Families Are Big Meat Eaters

Farm families eat as much meat per person as city people, that's what an agriculture department survey of meat consumption reports.

There's one exception to that, meat-eating on Southern farms is even less than in Southernmost cities. USDA explains that's because Southern farm income is relatively low.

The lower average for Southern farms dropped farm meat consumption below the overall city average, otherwise, farm meat-eating would be greater than the urban figures.

DETERMINED SALESMAN

NORMA, Okla. — There's just no stopping some salesmen. When Dave Vandivier, Norman Transcript representative, called on feed dealer Harrison Wages to sell him an ad, he was told: "I'm sorry, but I don't have time to talk about it today — I have a whole truck load of feed to unload." Vandivier took off his coat, pitched in and spent a half hour lugging 100-pound sacks of feed. (He sold the ad.)

4-H Students From Klamath To Attend Summer School

About 35 Klamath County 4-H Club members will leave Klamath Falls Monday, June 16, to attend the 43rd annual 4-H summer school to be held at Oregon State College. The summer school, which has been shortened from 10 to six days this year will conclude June 22. Members from the entire state of Oregon will be attending this session and approximately 1,875 are expected.

The daily program will include: Assemblies classes, physical education, and special evening programs. Klamath County 4-H girls will be participating in the 4-H dress revue on Wednesday evening. The final program held Saturday evening will include a party, ballroom and folk dances and the all-summer school candlelight ceremony.

Boys classes have been scheduled in nearly all departments of the schools of agriculture, and forestry and related areas. Girls classes will be taught by college staff members, public health officials, business and utility representatives. In addition to home economics skills, camp counseling, crafts, folk dancing, wise buying, and photography will be taught.

The summer school 4-H dress and talent revue will be televised for the first time this year. KOAC-TV,

Channel 7, will feature the dress revue June 18 from 7:30 to 9 p.m., and the talent show from 7:30 to 9 p.m. on June 19. Four-H's from every county will have a chance to participate in special summer school radio programs broadcast each day.

Boys and girls attending from Klamath County are Charlotte Heyden, Barbara Nicholson, Glenda Alberts, Carolyn Koehn, Donna Lee Micka, Marion Roberts, Cheryl West, Diane West, Sara Williams, Marlee Breithaupt, Mary Jane Fisk, Jean Funderberger, Linda Heyden, Marcia Kenyon, Julie Rhodes, Donna Carson, Virginia Hatchett, Marilyn Mack, Sara West, Bonnie Slaughter, Susie Wilson, Lee Huff, Monte Burnett, Mark Dearborn, Allan Jackson, Donald Jacob, Ronald Rodgers, Toby Schuh, Dick Stevens, Bob Chapman, Robert Petersen, Dick Reiling, Harry Wilson and Joe Riker.

Two Klamath County 4-H leaders, Mrs. Merle Jackson and Mrs. Roy Drace will act as chaperons for the group. Also attending will be 4-H Club agents, Lillian Hoffman and Francis Skinner.

Scholarships for attending summer school were provided by the following local groups: First National Bank, Fair Board, Klamath County Leaders Association, Midland Home Extension Unit, U.S. National Bank, Safeway Stores, and Klamath Basin Potato Festival. Scholarships are based on achievements and progress shown in project work or as contest winners at county and state fairs.

The group will be making the trip to Corvallis by bus. They plan to return to Klamath Falls about 3 p.m. Sunday, June 22.

Some Bighorn Sheep Move From Hart Mt.

An unconfirmed report would indicate that a few of the California bighorn sheep released from the Hart Mountain enclosure last spring have been heading for their original home. Frank Grogan, game commission district agent at Lakeview, said last week at least six of the bighorns were said to have been observed between Cedarville and Fort Bidwell across the California line. The California Game Department intends to check on the report within the next week or two.

By no means has a great exodus of the released bighorns taken place, Grogan was quick to report. Most of the rimrock dwellers have been sticking pretty close to the Hart Mountain pasture and are observed quite frequently. Last week a band of 12 was observed just to the north of the enclosure. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel stationed at Hart Mountain also observed the animals in bands of six or more all winter. Several reports have come from as far as 15 miles both north and south along the Hart Mountain rim.

On May 14 a tally of sheep within the enclosure was made and 16 sheep tallied. The sheep were scattered in bunches of five or six and at least one ewe acted as if she had a lamb but would not go near it while the observers were present. A complete tally of the bighorns will be made following lambing which should be completed by late June.

Another small break in the fence was found, and it is possible that a few more of the bighorns might have made their escape from the pasture. Sign indicated that two rams had been fighting each other through the fence and made the break.

The bighorn sheep at Hart Mountain are from the original band of 20 transplanted by the game commission from British Columbia in November of 1954.

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