

UMATILLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
COLD SPRINGS NWR
McKAY CREEK NWR

NARRATIVE REPORT F.Y. 1975

UMATILLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

NARRATIVE REPORT

F.Y. 1975

Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Umatilla, OR 97882

REFUGE PERSONNEL

Permanent 1975

John E. Kurtz
Donald E. Lewis
Beverly R. Pender
John F. Matthews
Sam B. Brock

Refuge Manager
Asst. Refuge Manager
Refuge Clerk
Maintenance
Maintenance

Temporary

Anne E. Cassidy

Biological Technician 6/9/75

CONTENTS

- I. General
 - A. Weather Conditions
 - B. Habitat Conditions

- II. Wildlife
 - A. Migratory Birds
 - B. Upland Game Birds
 - C. Big Game Animals
 - D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents
 - E. Hawks, Eagles, Owls, Crows, Ravens & Magpies
 - F. Other Birds
 - G. Fish
 - H. Reptiles and Amphibians
 - I. Disease

- III. Refuge Development
 - A. Physical Development
 - B. Planting
 - C. Collections and Receipts
 - D. Control of Vegetation
 - E. Planned Burning
 - F. Fires

- IV. Resource Management
 - A. Grazing
 - B. Haying
 - C. Fur Harvest
 - D. Timber Removal
 - E. Commercial Fishing
 - F. Other Uses

- V. Field Investigations or Applied Research
 - A. Banding

- VI. Public Relations
 - A. Recreational Use
 - B. Refuge Visitors
 - C. Refuge Participation
 - D. Hunting
 - E. Violations
 - F. SAFETY

- VII. Other Items

UMATILLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

NARRATIVE REPORT

FY 1975

1. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions

Weatherwise no extremes were encountered during FY 75. The summer was somewhat cooler and the winter not cold enough to freeze the quiet waters of McCormack Slough. Of course, wind is the usual happening in the spring, with periodic gails that reach 30 to 50 miles per hour. These soil moving winds require special farming techniques to render the sand immobile.

B. Habitat Conditions

1. Water

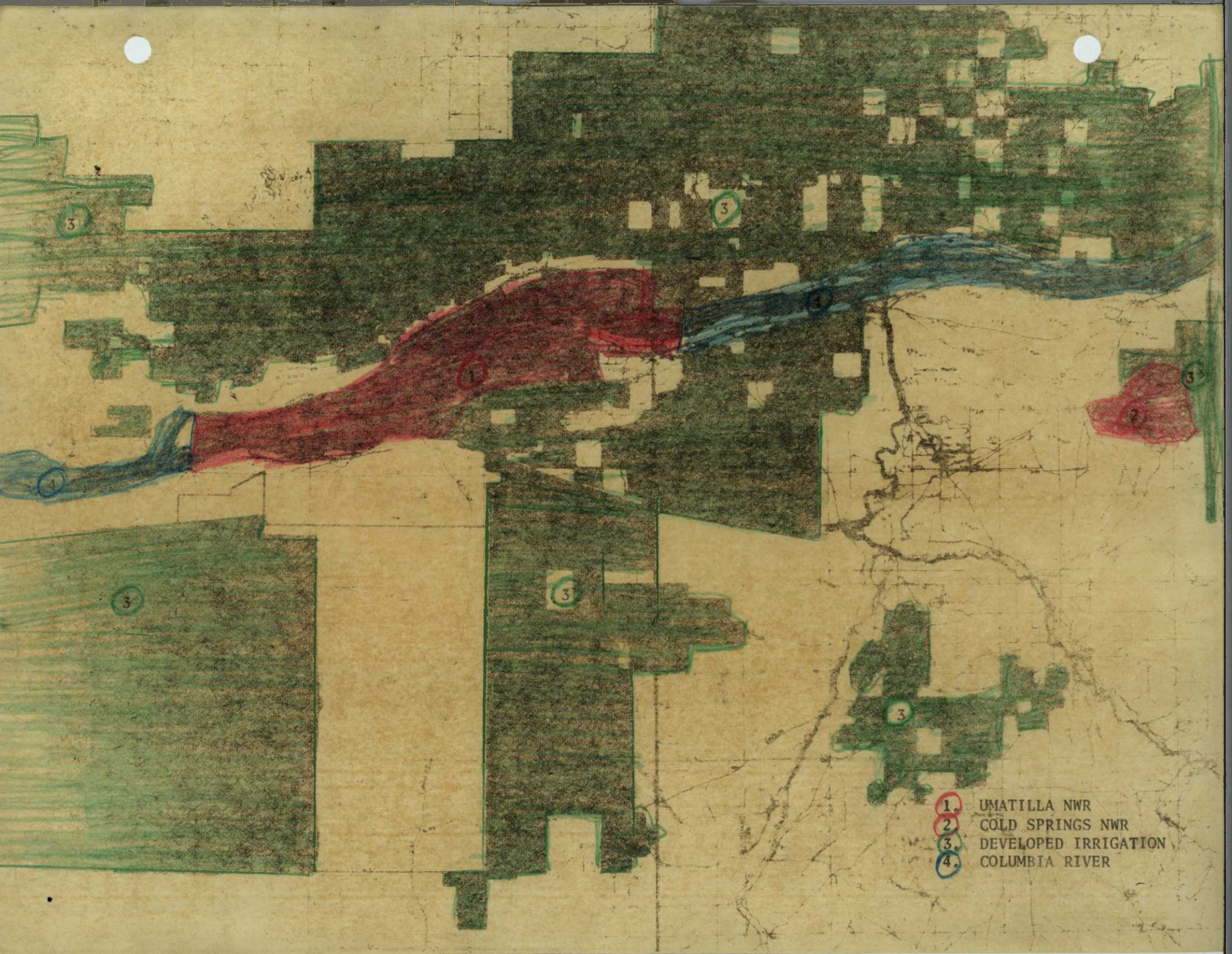
The Corps of Engineers showed considerable concern and cooperation toward understanding the water needs of nesting waterfowl, specifically for the local island nesting geese. Water levels were raised to elevation 265 M.S.L. at least three times per week to discourage goose nesting below this elevation. The 10 to 11 foot fluctuation did not occur until after the goose hatch. These lower water levels also deterred wave action erosion on the nesting islands.

2. Food and Cover

Wintering waterfowl requirements seem to be ideal and more to the birds liking each year. The combination of warm winters, protected large bodies of water and abundant food invite large numbers of both ducks and geese. Columbia River water is now producing grain and row crops on additional 30,000 acres. Grand total within easy bird range of refuge waters exceeds 100,000 acres. (See attached map)

Refuge croplands have little influence on these large waterfowl concentrations. The refuge farm ground does furnish limited amounts of emergency high energy foods for weather stress situations.

McCormack Slough produced abundant aquatics with potamogeton the heaviest producer. Cattail growths are beginning to close some open-water ponds and shallow waters. This emergent may require control in the near future.



- 1. UMATILLA NWR
- 2. COLD SPRINGS NWR
- 3. DEVELOPED IRRIGATION
- 4. COLUMBIA RIVER

11. WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds

1. Waterfowl

Total duck use and total goose use continued on an upward trend. The peak numbers of ducks reached 90,000 and goose concentrations tallied 80,000. These peak numbers produced 9,128,700 duck use days and 8,536,500 goose use days. Mallards were mainly responsible for the highest use ever recorded, increasing from 4,313,250 to 7,254,000 use days. The mallards overshadowed the losses in practically all remaining species.

The other significant changes occurred in the diver populations. Redhead, canvasback, lesser scaup, ring-necked duck, common goldeneye, bufflehead, ruddy duck and common merganser contributed a total loss of 495,150 use days. The aquatic vegetation produced in McCormack Slough, is the contributing factor to this decline.

It would seem that one of the major goals for the refuge to strive for would be to isolate more shallow water, sloughs along the main river, thereby creating much more productive waterfowl habitat than is presently being provided. The shallow water areas that are isolated from river influences are presently growing most of the duck food produced on the refuge.

Higher Canada geese numbers survived on private irrigation circles seeded to a soil holding crop. This extremely sandy soil must be stabilized to wind erosion during late winter and early spring. Larger goose concentrations arrived earlier in the fall and held a few days later in the spring.

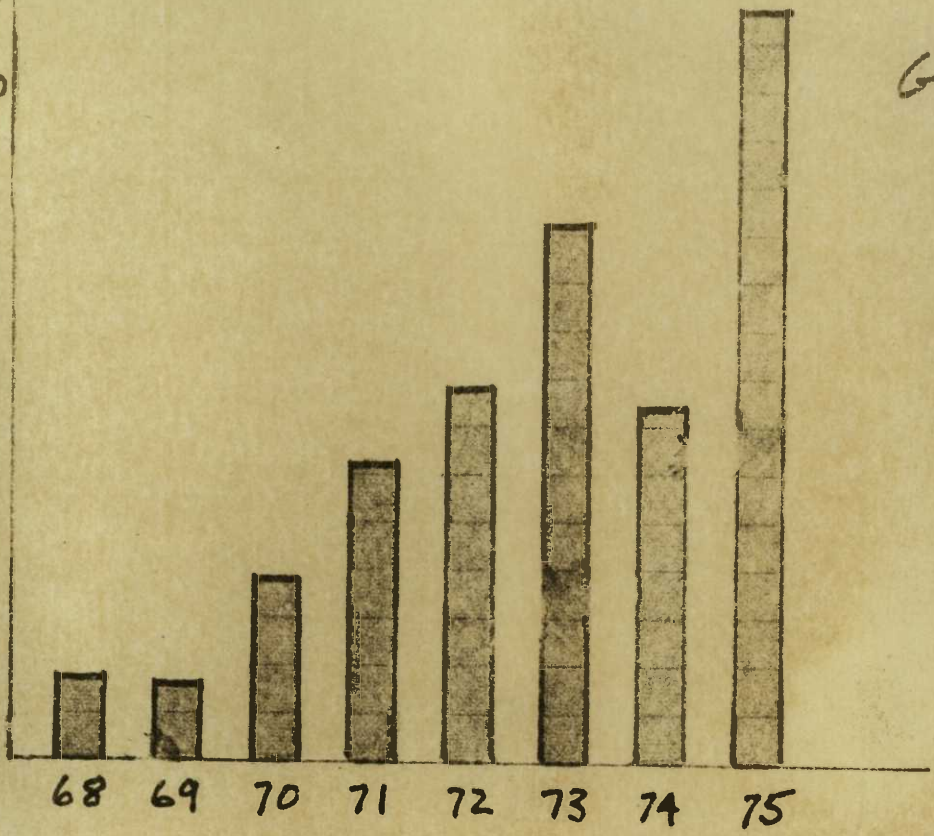
Mallard response and distribution on the refuge corresponded to the availability of hot foods located on private lands, silage, corn and sorghum received the heaviest use. The mature grain on refuge lands was completely used.

Whistling swans were down in number, with about 60 staying through the coldest part of the winter. Production figures: Ducks 2,670, Geese 500, and Coots 100.

Master's student Tom McCabe from Oregon State University completed his field work on Umatilla Refuge. Orange neck collars with black numbers should provide some answers to the movements of non-breeding Columbia Basin goose flock. Where are the collared nesters going to show first? High lights of the results will be furnished in a later narrative.

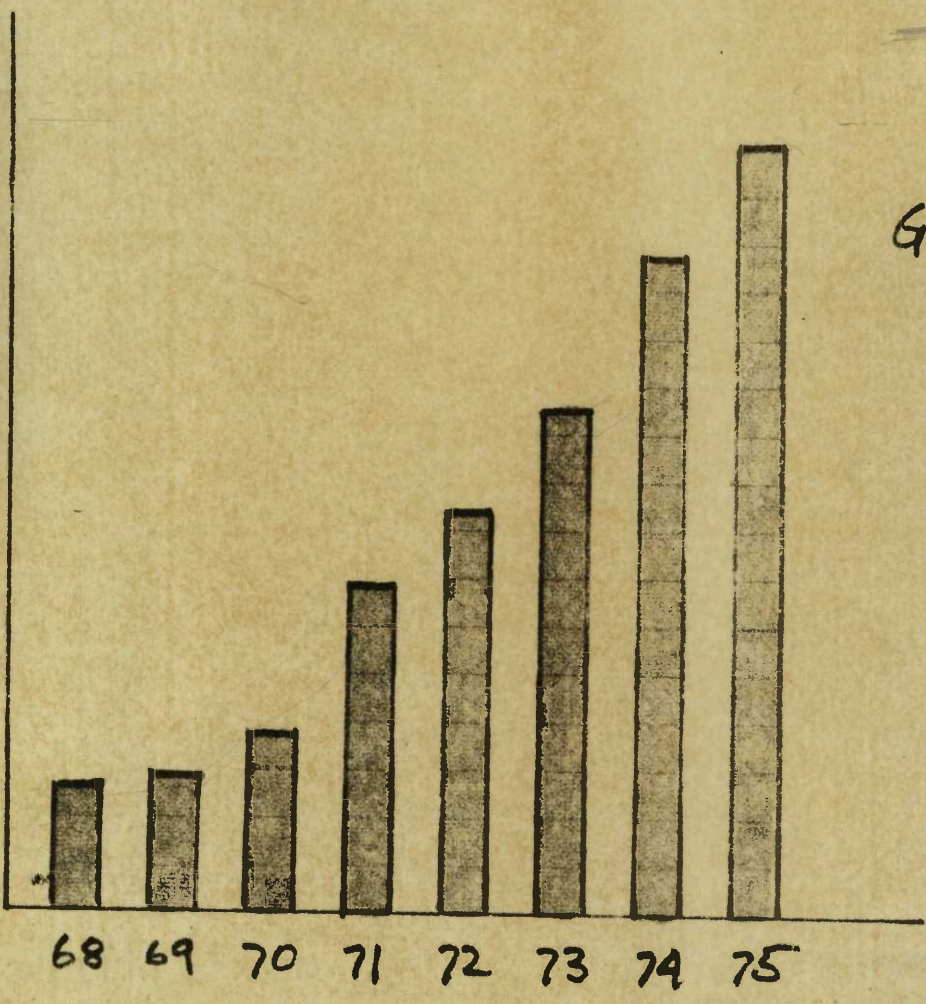
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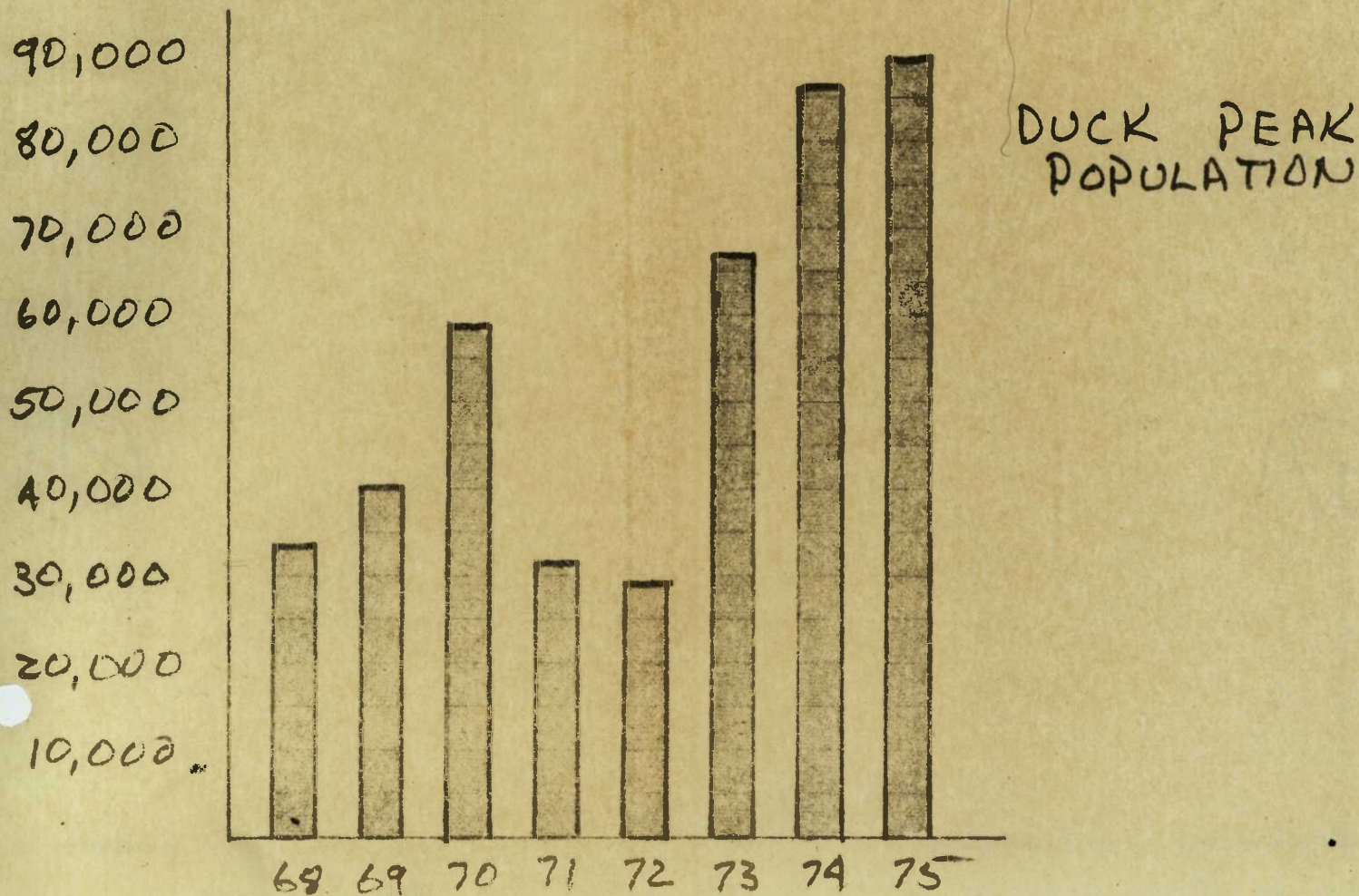
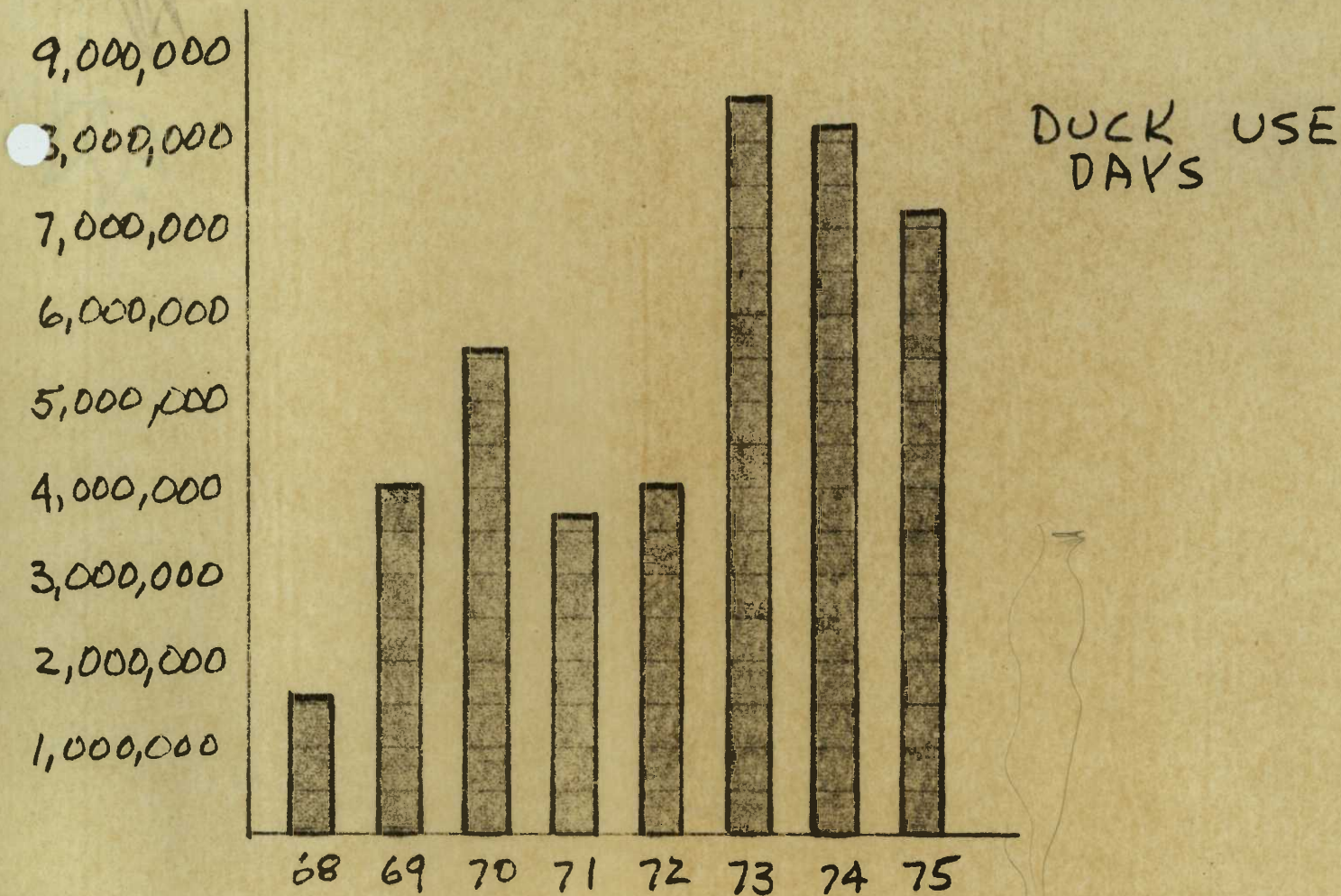
GOOSE USE
DAYS



90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000

GOOSE PEAK
POPULATION





2. Water, Marsh and Shore Birds

Long billed curlew arrived March 15th right on schedule. Curlew and avocet are the common nesting shore birds.

B. Upland Game Birds

Ringneck pheasant and California quail were at an all time high.

C. Big Game Animals

Mule deer continue to please visitors. Population comparison for past years follow:

1969	-	25
1970	-	26
1971	-	34
1972	-	40
1973	-	70
1974	-	79
1975	-	90

D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents

1. Fur Animals

Muskrats are increasing at McCormack Slough. Beaver, muskrat, mink and an occasional otter are spotted.

2. Predators

Coyotes are the most common predator.

3. Rodents

Jack rabbit and Ord kangaroo rat populations remain low.

4. Other Mammals

Nothing to report.

E. Hawks, Eagles, Owls, Crows, Ravens and Magpies

1. Hawks

Marsh hawks, prairie falcon, peregrine falcon and osprey are seen.

2. Eagles

Fourteen bald and golden eagles wintered on the refuge.

3. Owls

Great horned, short eared, long eared, barn, screech and burrowing owls nest on the refuge.

4. Crows

Transients are common.

5. Ravens

Commonly seen.

6. Magpies

Great contributors to nest predation.

F. Other Birds

A refuge bird list has been prepared.

G. Fish

Salmon and steelhead fishing is now a memory. Crappies, bass and blue gill fishing is now the order of the day. Good fishing.

H. Reptiles and Amphibians

Bull frogs croak at McCormack Slough. Rattle snakes and gopher snakes are seen on the Washington side. Western whiptail, sagebrush lizzards and horned lizzards are common.

I. Disease

No problem this year.

III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Physical Development

Roads were graded and graveled at McCormack Ranch. 9,000 feet of electrical cable was buried at McCormack Ranch. Installed was a 24 inch irrigation well. Repaired one dike on Unit 5 and constructed 1 3/4 mile of new fence.

B. Plantings

1. Marsh and Water Plants

Nothing to report.

2. Trees and Shrubs

In 1969 14,760 trees were planted in the nursery at McCormack Ranch. This year we gave free to people excess trees. The response by the people was frightening. People fell, pushed, pulled and fought to get the free trees.

3. Upland Herbaceous Plants

Nothing to report.

4. Cultivated Plants

Refuge share from Cooperating Farming Agreements left 28 acres of permanent alfalfa and 139 acres of small cereal grain to be harvested by migratory waterfowl. Crops are sprinkler irrigated and resulted in good yields.

C. Collections and Receipts

1. Seed or Other Propagules

Nothing to report.

2. Specimens

Nine eagles were found and their remains were distributed thru proper channels.

D. Control of Vegetation

Weed controls only on cropland.

E. Planned Burning

None

F. Fires

None.

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. Grazing

None.

B. Haying

Only permittees as part of their Cooperative Farming Agreement.

C. Fur Harvest

None.

D. Timber Removal

N/A

E. Commercial Fishing

Fishing closed.

F. Other Uses

None.

V. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS OR APPLIED RESEARCH

A. Banding

Listed below are the final figures on Post Season Banding.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mallard	654	501	1155
Pintail	93	15	108
Canvasback	9	2	11
Redhead	2	2	4
Ringneck duck	4	2	6
Lesser Scaup	5	0	5
American Widgeon	1	0	1
Greater Scaup	1	0	1
American Coot	-	-	159
	<u>769</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>1450</u>

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Use

Hunting and fishing continue to be the most popular form of utilizing the wildlife resources on the refuge.

B. Refuge Visitors

Nothing important to report.

C. Refuge Participation

Refuge Manager Kurtz is active in Environmental Education and teaches teachers and a curriculum in the school systems.

D. Hunting

Over crowded conditions exist on the Oregon side of the Umatilla NWR. A controlled hunt is planned for next year.

The extremely productive and varied habitat is producing a good population of pheasants and quail.

Mule deer season continues on the Washington side.

E. Violations

Oregon State Police personnel cooperate fully with the refuge regulations. We enjoy good working relationships with the State Police.

F. SAFETY

SAFETY meetings were conducted on a variety of subjects related to happenings on refuge lands and in the home. No lost time accidents in 1975.

VII. OTHER ITEMS

Growth and development continue to surround refuge lands.

Tri-City Herald

★ Thursday, February 27, 1975

SECOND PAGE ONE

Students plant 200 trees

HERMISTON — Students at Rocky Heights Elementary School planted about 200 trees Wednesday as part of an environmental education project.

The trees were transplanted from a nursery at the Umatilla Wildlife Refuge under direction of John Kurtz, manager of the facility.

Kurtz said the nursery was planted about six years ago in hopes of eventually

transplanting the trees throughout the refuge for wildlife nesting.

"The cost of moving and replanting them is so great now that we really can't afford it," Kurtz said, "so we are making them available to groups and individuals."

Kurtz said crews will be at the refuge nursery Saturday to dig out trees and give them to individuals for transplanting around their homes or farms.

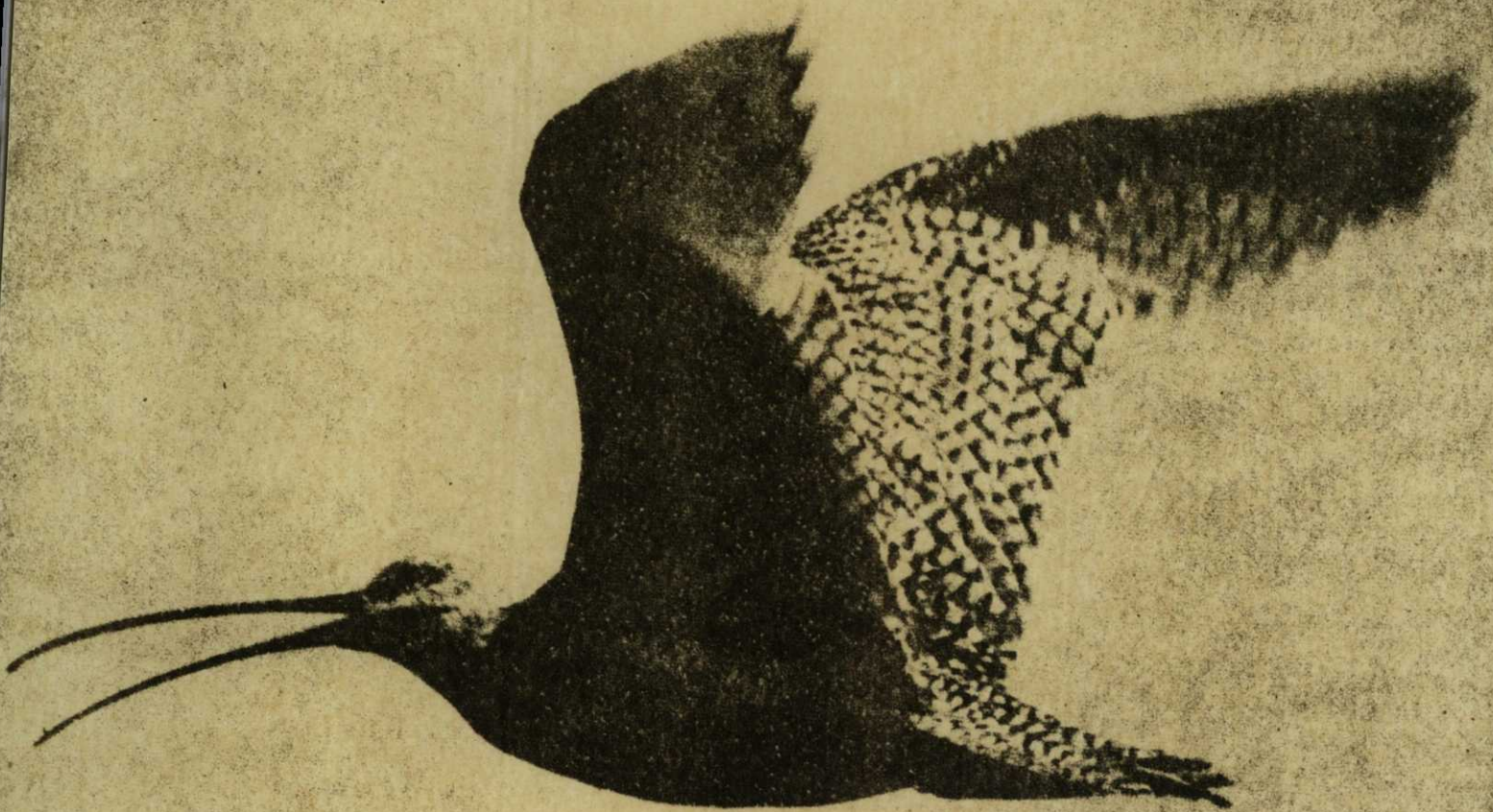
Three rows of trees were planted east of the Hermiston Butte to serve as a windbreak.

The environmental education program has been in the school system for several years and was expanded a year ago with a trip to the mountains. Sixth grade classes will be spending a week in the mountains with forest service and other environmental experts in May.



Elementary students from Rocky Heights School planted a variety of trees Wednesday to serve as a

windbreak east of the Hermiston Butte. (Herald photo by Jerry Boone)



A curlew scolds a birdwatcher.



Don E. Lewis, Umatilla Game Preserve, supervised release of four mallard ducklings Wednesday near Irrigon. The ducks were raised by Jennifer Winebarger, 6, and her sister,

Angela, 2, and Cliff Jones, 10, and Michael Roxbury, 9, all of Umatilla. (Herald photo by Jerry Boone)

Youngsters release ducks

UMATILLA — Population of the Umatilla Game Preserve was increased by four Wednesday, thanks to a group of young conservationists.

Four youngsters released week-old mallard ducklings under the supervision of Don

E. Lewis, manager of the preserve.

The duck eggs were found in a hay field three weeks ago when a Mallard nest was disturbed during harvest. Five of the 11 eggs found were hatched in an incubator

normally used in the Umatilla School. Of the five ducklings, four survived to be released on the game preserve near Irrigon.

Lewis said the young birds have "an excellent chance" of survival and probably will be

"adopted" by an older female duck.

Despite Wednesday's chilling winds, the birds appeared right at home in the heavy underbrush and even tried their hand at swimming — taking to the water, er, just like a duck.

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 - I. Disease

- III. Refuge Development and Maintenance
 - A. Physical Development

- IV. Resource Management
 - A. Grazing

- V. N/A

- VI. Public Relations
 - A. Recreational Uses

COLD SPRINGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

NARRATIVE REPORT

F.Y. 1975

I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions

Considered to be similar to Umatilla NWR.

B. Habitat Conditions

1. Water

Cold Spring Reservoir is filled to its 50,000 acre foot capacity during ealy spring and drawn down for irrigation purposes to a minimum acre 3,500 feet.

2. Food and Cover

The refuge has no farmed crops. Uplands are giant sagebrush, Russian olive and cottonwood trees which furnish good wildlife cover. The open grasslands are grazed by the Irrigation District's cattle.

II. WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds

1. Waterfowl

Heavy winter use lasts from November thru March. Mallards furnished more than half the duck use.

2. Marsh and Water Birds

The Pied-billed grebe nests at Cold Springs. Eared and Western grebes are noted at other times and White Pelicans are a visitor attraction.

3. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns

Western and Least sandpipers are seen along the exposed shoreline as the water receds during summer months. Long-billed curlew nest and raise their young.

4. Doves

Doves are common on the area during the year with a peak population of 450 observed this year.

B. Upland Game Birds

Pheasants and quail produced a record hatch.

C. Big Game

Mule deer populations depend on the refuge lands as outside habitat has been turned to cultivated crops.

D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents and Other Mammals

The coyote is the common predator.

E. Hawks, Eagles, Owls, Crows, Ravens and Magpies

Burrowing owls and magpies nest at Cold Springs. Eagles and Prairie falcon are common visitors.

F. Other Birds

Nothing to report.

G. Fish

Crappie fishing is excellent at Cold Springs. Anglers again requested the permission to use motors on boats but the request was turned down. Row boats are encouraged.

H. Reptiles

Nine species are found here.

I. Disease

No problem.

III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Physical Development

Routine maintenance.

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

A. Grazing

The Hermiston Irrigation District controls the grazing at Cold Springs. We have no control over it.

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Uses

Fishing, waterfowl hunting and wildlife observation create the most visitor interests. Cold Springs is famous for the crappie fishing and the wild asparagus picking.

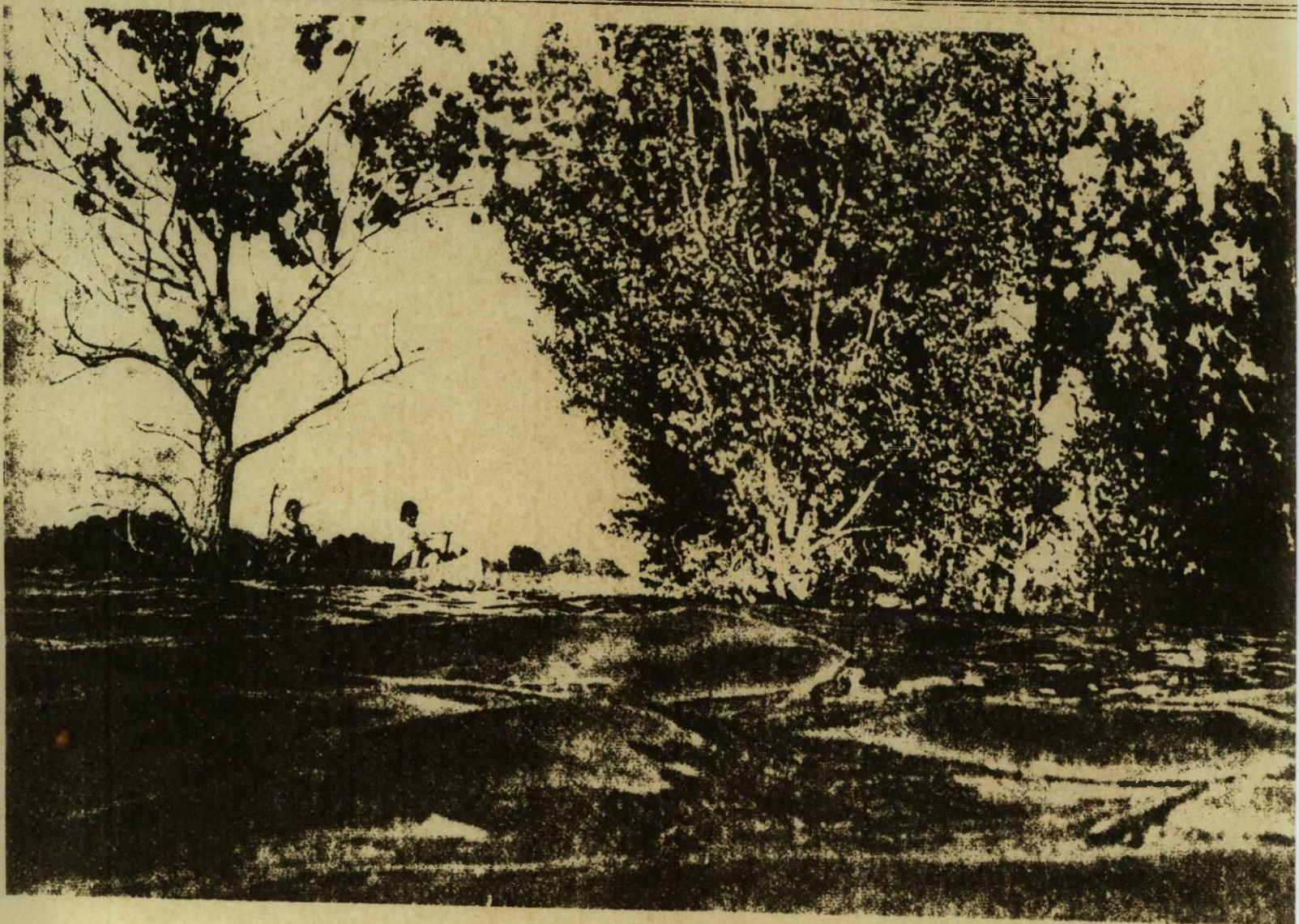
East Oregonian



SECTION

PENDLETON, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975

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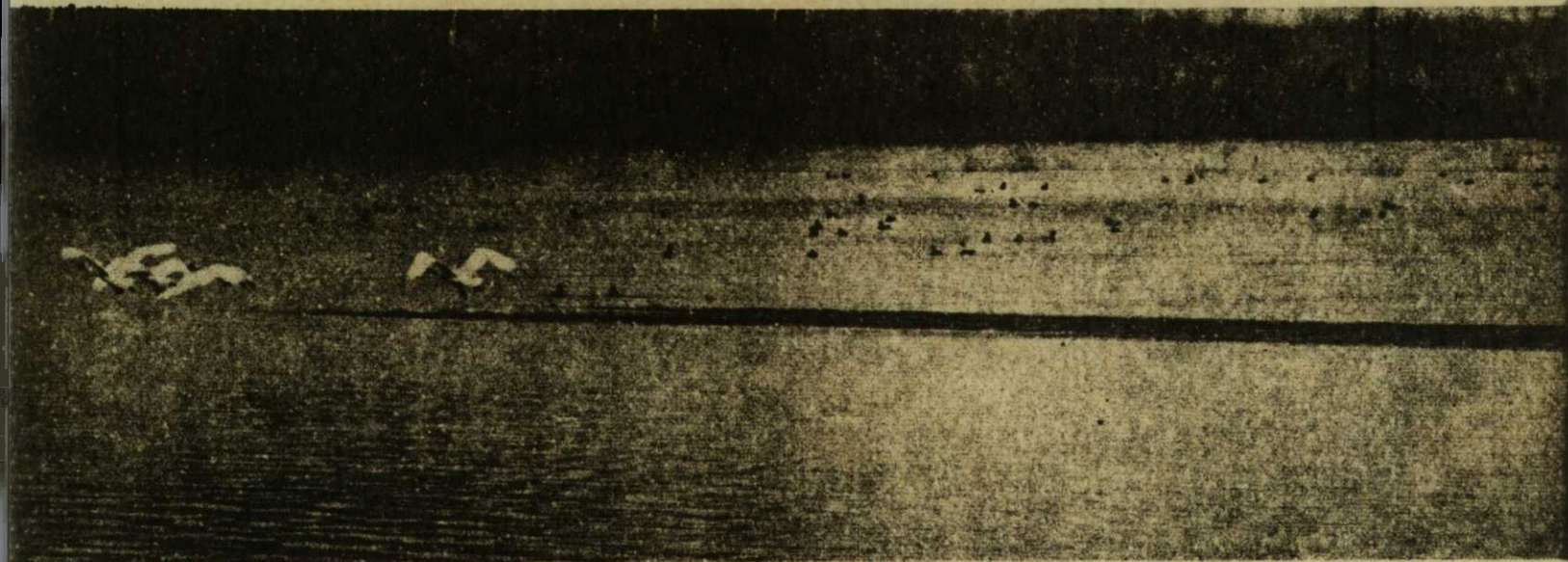
Refuge recreation

EO Photo by Virgil Rude

Canoeists paddle on Cold Springs Reservoir near Hermiston on a summer afternoon. The reservoir is within Cold Springs National Wildlife Refuge, one of three such refuges in the area. The refuges offer recreation-seekers fishing,

birdwatching and other nature-related pastimes. Photos of birds at the Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge appear on page 7 today.

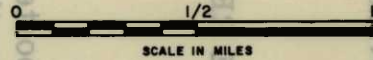
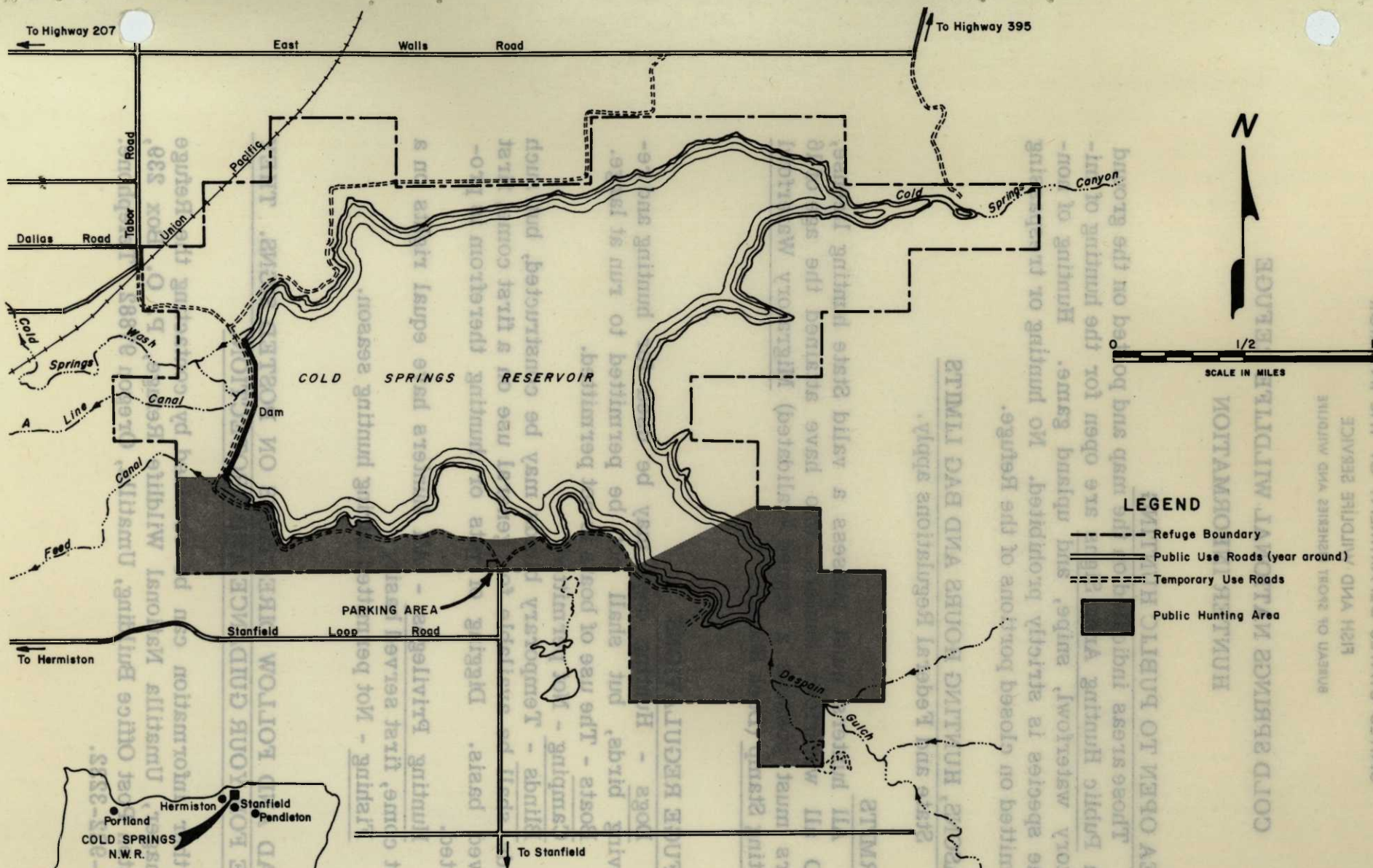
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EO Photo by Jim Edmunson

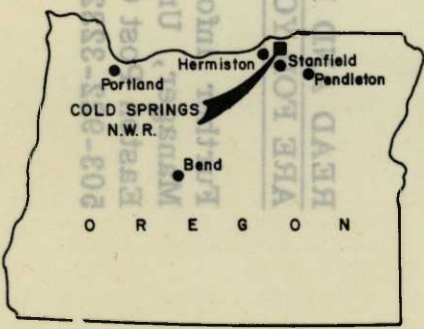
Swans increasing

Four white swans lift off Cold Springs Reservoir. Wildlife officials say about two dozen of the showy waterfowl live on Cold Springs and along the Columbia River. Numbers are increasing because of better protection and feeding. Federal law prohibits shooting of swans, a crime which carries up to six months in jail and a \$600 fine.



LEGEND

- Refuge Boundary
- ==== Public Use Roads (year around)
- - - - - Temporary Use Roads
- Public Hunting Area



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PUBLIC HUNTING MAP
COLD SPRINGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
 UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

COLD SPRINGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
HUNTER INFORMATION

AREA OPEN TO PUBLIC HUNTING

Those areas indicated on the map and posted on the ground with Public Hunting Area Signs are open for the hunting of migratory waterfowl, snipe, and upland game. Hunting of non-game species is strictly prohibited. No hunting or trespassing permitted on closed portions of the Refuge.

SEASONS, HUNTING HOURS AND BAG LIMITS

State and Federal Regulations apply.

PERMITS

All hunters must possess a valid State hunting license, AND all waterfowl hunters who have attained the age of 16 years must possess a signed (validated) Migratory Waterfowl Hunting Stamp (Duck Stamp).

REFUGE REGULATIONS

Dogs - Hunting dogs may be used for hunting and retrieving birds, but shall not be permitted to run at large.

Boats - The use of boats is not permitted.

Camping - Not permitted.

Blinds - Temporary blinds may be constructed, but such blinds shall be available for general use on a first come, first served basis. Digging of pits or hunting therefrom is prohibited.

Hunting Privileges - All hunters have equal rights on a first come, first served basis.

Fishing - Not permitted during hunting season.

READ AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS ON POSTED SIGNS. THEY ARE FOR YOUR GUIDANCE AND PROTECTION.

Further information can be obtained by contacting the Refuge Manager, Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge, P. O. Box 239, Easton Post Office Building, Umatilla, Oregon 97882. Telephone: 503-922-3232.

MCKAY CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

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- II. Wildlife
 - A. Migratory Birds
 - B. Upland Game Birds
 - C. Fish
- III. Refuge Development
- IV. Resource Management
- V. Field Investigations or applied research
- VI. Public Relations
 - A. Recreational Uses

MCKAY CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

NARRATIVE REPORT

F.Y. 1975

I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions

Another mild winter with the low recorded at 22° above zero the 9th of February to a high of 99° the 4th of August.

B. Habitat Conditions

1. Water

Water conditions were good in 1975. The reservoir filled to maximum capacity and the minimum storage sustained fish life. Fishermen appreciate the wider boat ramp provided for them.

2. Food and Cover

Mallards enjoy the mature wheat provided them.

II. WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds

1. Waterfowl

Heavy duck use during the months of November thru April provided good hunting for the local Pendleton hunters. Goose use is down probably due to the good conditions at the Umatilla NWR.

B. Upland Game Birds

Oregon State Game Commission provides pen-raised pheasant roosters for the hunting season.

C. Fish

The reservoir contains rainbow trout, bullheads, crappie, bluegill and largemouth black bass. This fishery creates more visits than any other activity.

III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT

Routine maintenance and waterfowl checks only.

IV. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

N/A

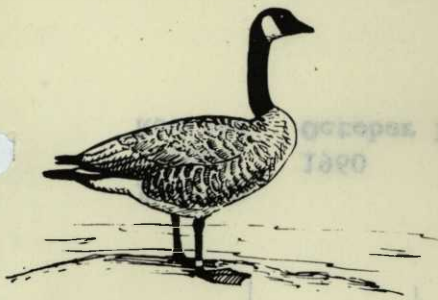
V. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

N/A

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Uses

McKay Creek NWR is the only body of water in the Pendleton area for recreation. In the spring Blue Mountain College students sun bathe on the shores. In the summer the fishermen crowd the banks. Fall brings the hunters. The Bureau of Land Management wants to improve the dam and enlarge it. Congress has approved the appropriation. Residential development is crowding close the the refuge boundary.



McKAY CREEK

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The McKay Creek National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1927 to provide a resting and feeding area for thousands of Canada geese, mallards, and other waterfowl of the Pacific Flyway which use this area during their annual migrations. The refuge contains 1,836 acres, is 7 miles south of Pendleton, Oregon, and was established by a Memorandum of Agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation. It is administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and is under the supervision of personnel of the McNary National Wildlife Refuge at Burbank, Washington.

Over 200 acres of land are planted to wheat each year by refuge personnel for use by waterfowl and upland game birds. This grain production reduces the possibility of crop damage by waterfowl on privately-owned lands near the refuge. Mudflats, exposed as the reservoir waters are used for irrigation, produce an abundant growth of McKay grass which is eagerly eaten by geese, ducks and coots.

As many as 40,000 Canada geese and 150,000 mallards have been observed on the reservoir waters and flood plain at one time during migration. Pintails and American widgeons are present in lesser concentrations, and nearly all the waterfowl species using the inland Pacific Flyway are represented at McKay Creek National Wildlife Refuge.

Several species of shorebirds and wading birds are residents of the area, as are gulls and terns. The golden eagle is a frequent visitor, and red-tailed, marsh, Swainson's, and sparrow hawks are commonly observed as they search for rodents or other small mammals. Many species of songbirds utilize the wooded and brushy areas surrounding the reservoir.

The ring-necked pheasant population is quite high, and there is a fair population of California quail. The gray partridge is seen occasionally. The mourning dove is a permanent resident. Deer, coyotes, and bobcats are sometimes seen on the refuge. An area on the upper end of the reservoir is open to public hunting in conformance with State and Federal regulations.

The refuge, except for the public hunting area, is closed to the public during the migratory waterfowl hunting season. During the open fishing season, visitors are welcome to enjoy boating, fishing, picnicking, swimming, and nature study. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Refuge Manager, Box 19, Burbank, Washington 99323. The telephone is 547-4942, Pasco, Washington.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

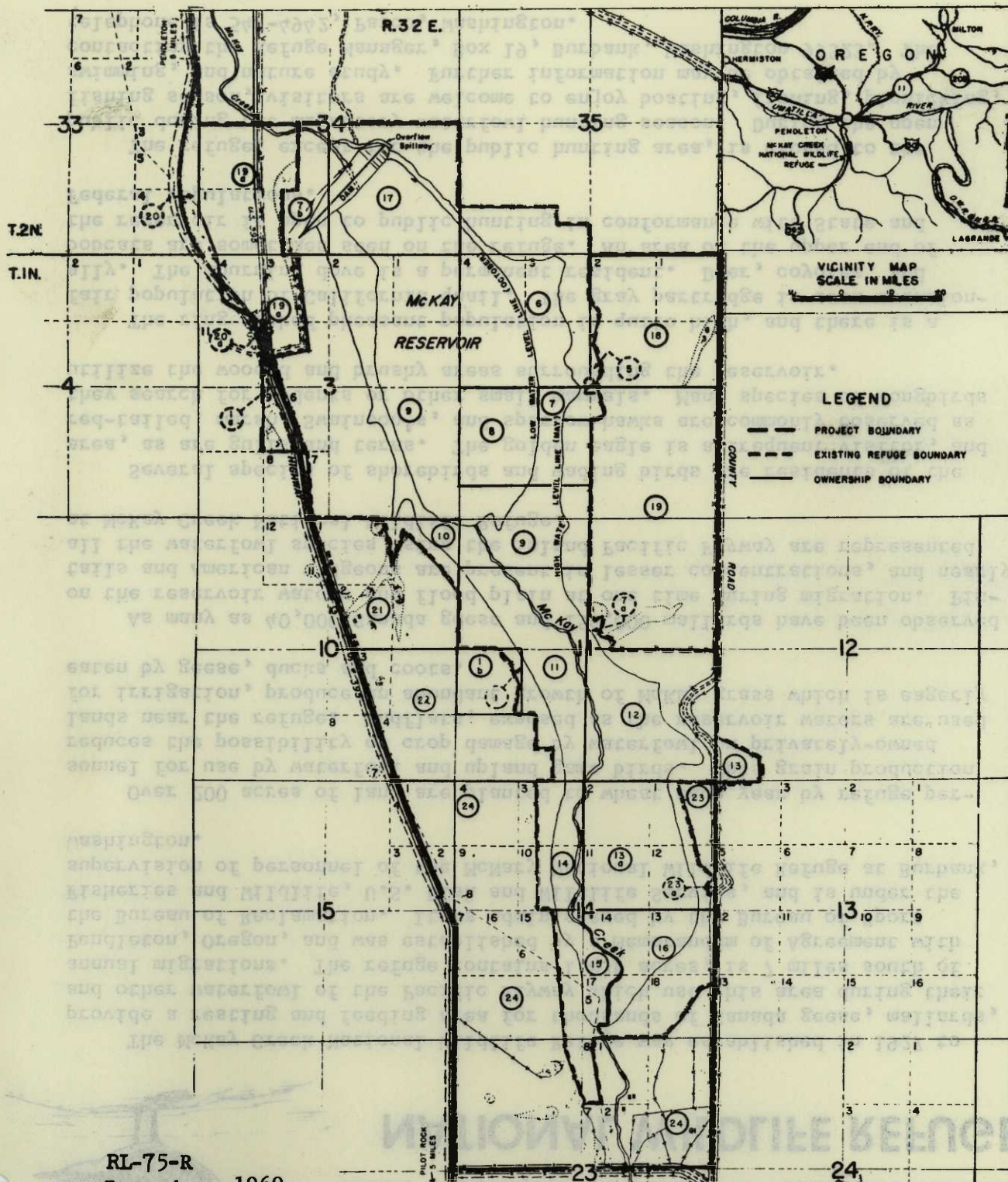
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE



Mc KAY CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
 UMATILLA COUNTY, OREGON

BUREAU OF SPORTS, FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



RL-75-R
 Issued: 1960
 Revised: October 1965

Need to Act on McKay Warning

The recent federal warning about the size of the spillway at McKay Dam reflects national concern by the Bureau of Reclamation about dam safety. It is up to Umatilla County officials to follow up on the McKay Dam report.

Within the past few years, a dam in West Virginia burst and caused large loss of life, and the reservoir behind a Bureau of Indian Affairs dam, in Montana, rose so high that water had to go over the top of the dam. When water goes over the top and down the face of a dam, it weakens it and thus threatens everything below the structure.

Bureau of Reclamation officials say that when McKay (which was built in the 1920s) and many other dams were built, planners underestimated in many cases the magnitude of winter and spring waters the dams would have to cope with. That was the case with McKay.

As of the end of January, the reservoir behind McKay held 51,520 acre-feet of water. Its capacity is 73,000 acre-feet. The Bureau speculated that if the area behind the reservoir received a foot of snow on top of frozen ground and then received a warm rain that saturated the snow, the resulting flood could cause trouble.

Water is normally let out of the reservoir and into McKay Creek through the outlet works at the base of the dam. When the outlet works can't get the

water out fast enough to keep the reservoir down, water is run through a spillway at the side of the dam. In McKay's case, that threatens the area below with flooding.

The creek below the dam can carry from 700 to 1,500 cubic feet of water per second in its rather small channel. If the spillway had to be used at full capacity, it would force water into the creek below at 10,000 cubic feet per second.

In 1958 and 1965, residents below the dam had to sandbag the creek banks to protect their houses. When McKay was built, it was for storing irrigation water and little thought was given to reserving space for flood water.

The only alternative to using the spillway to pass through surplus water is to let it go over the top of the dam, and that is dangerous.

It's clear that enlarging the spillway — which the Bureau wants to do — is just part of the problem. The other is that the creek channel below the dam must be enlarged to handle water coming through the spillway.

Bureau officials don't have advice for how to get the channel enlarged.

Umatilla County officials and residents below the dam will have to pursue the problem now that the government has spotlighted it.



WHAT'S UP

By Rupp

A CRACKDOWN is under way on off-road vehicle use at Cold Springs and McKay National Wildlife Refuges.

Refuge manager John Kurtz, Umatilla, said the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service doesn't intend to restrict wildlife-oriented use such as fishing. "We only ask that people using the refuge respect the purposes for which the refuge is being managed and keep vehicles on the roads."

Motorcycles are causing special problems — erosion, destruction of habitat, and harassment of wildlife. Law enforcement patrols are to be increased, Kurtz said.

The USFWS says recreational use of the refuges is secondary to consideration for wildlife.

And isn't that the way we want it?

IN EASTERN OREGON CARRYING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE AND

East



Oregonian

DAILY EAST OREGONIAN, PENDLETON OREGON, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1927.

M'KAY LAKE TO GET SUPPLY OF FISH IN JUNE

Brook Croppies, Cat Fish Will be Planted in Lake by State.

STREAMS IN COUNTY OPEN TO FISHERMEN

Artificial Propagations Expected to Take Care of Needs.

Portland, May 21.—McKay lake in Umatilla county, is to be stocked with brook croppies, cat fish and sunfish. M. L. Ryckman, superintendent of hatcheries, announced today following his return last night with State Game Warden Harold Clifford, from eastern Oregon. The work of stocking the lake will start in June. Ryckman said this would assure Umatilla county a fine fishing lake.

Some work at the Union hatcheries, including addition of ponds, was decided upon.

Game Warden Clifford said today that the commission at its last meeting ordered the opening of the following streams that had been closed in Umatilla county, North and South forks McKay creek; north and south forks Umatilla river; north and south forks Becham creek.

Lane county: Hills creek, commonly known as Kitson creek.

The announcement from the game commission office in Portland that McKay reservoir would be stocked with fish in June follows a report made by

hatcheries at a banquet here Thursday evening. Besides the group attending the banquet and meeting both Clifford and Ryckman conferred with a number of sportsmen around the town at their places of business. The men also made a trip to the McKay dam to see the conditions and to determine to the varieties of fish that would be best suited for the lake. Those attending the banquet were Marion Jack, president of the Umatilla county sportsmen association, H. W. Collins, Guy Mallock, Sol Ham, Dr. Harter Hamman, J. J. Chisholm, Walter Mitchell, and Colonel J. H. Haley.

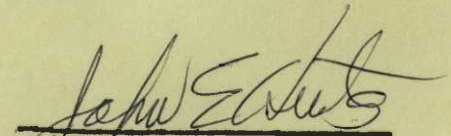
Hatchery to Get Supply of Trout

The hatchery at Bingham Springs is being prepared to receive three quarters of a million trout fry this summer and these fish will be held until they reach six and eight inches in length when they will be liberated in the streams of Umatilla county. Ryckman, who in June will have completed 27 years service as superintendent of hatcheries in Oregon, advocates open streams, and told the local sportsmen that with present facilities and yearly planting of streams with trout good fishing could be assured and the streams kept open.

OFF

END OF NARRATIVE

Submitted by:


John E. Kurtz
Refuge Manager

Approved by:
