

Bighorn

NUMBER 3

APRIL 1970

YELLOWSTONE INTERPRETERS' NEWSLETTER

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

"A thing is right only when it tends to preserve the integrity and beauty of the community; and the community includes the soil, water, fauna and flora, as well as the people."

Aldo Leopold

Weather and More Of It

What happened to Spring? That's the question that prevails in this ice and snow-choked segment of Wyoming. At Mammoth, a month after the official spring arrival date, there are appearing a few indications that perhaps earth really does revolve around the sun. Most of the snow has disappeared. Occasionally the song of a robin or meadowlark is heard and the winter ground squirrels are out playing their promiscuous games. Yet the cold temperatures remain and snow flurries fill the air more frequently than anything else.

Most of the park roads have been plowed free of snow at one time or another but continuous storms necessitate constant plowing. Driving from Mammoth to Golden Gate there appears little change in climate - - but at Swan Lake Flats the scenery changes. The bare soil is blanketed with a foot of snow and it's back to winter again. Driving further into the interior of the park there is no doubt that winter will be around for awhile. Current measurements of snow depths are: Norris 34", Canyon 51", Old Faithful 32", and Lake 37".

Wildlife:

Adverse weather has not affected the emergence of grizzly bears. The first sighting was made on March 31. Since that date several grizzlies have been observed. Alden Nash reported seeing approximately twelve different grizzlies between West Entrance and Mammoth. Assistant Superintendent Everhardt recently observed two grizzlies near Madison pursue and overtake an elk. His vivid description of the kill certainly indicates that a grizzly has no qualms about feeding on a live and flailing quarry. It was described as a gory scene.

Several grizzlies have also been sighted between Old Faithful and Madison and a half dozen or more known elk kills prove beyond a doubt that the grizzly is an effective predation animal. The deep snow between Canyon and Lake has apparently kept the grizzlies out of that area.

Wolf sightings in the park have been minimal throughout the winter. Recently four wolf-like animals were photographed near the Soda Butte Lamar Junction. Track measurements were about 4 x 3-1/4 inches which indicates small wolves. Yet, most of the characteristics seemed more coyote-like than wolf.

New Position:

A new GS-6 position, Assistant to the Sub-District Naturalist, has been approved for Old Faithful, Canyon and Lake. Unofficial assignments of these positions are Paul Ausum - Old Faithful, Jerry Hollis, Canyon and Ted Parkinson - Lake. Congratulations to those selected.

Returning Naturalists:

Mammoth:

Dick Townsend
Dick Schroeder
John Whitman

Norris:

Ed Leigh
Ed Mills

Tower:

Bill Baker

Old Faithful:

Noel Ary
Paul Ausum
Barbara Burchett
Kathy Downey
Sam Holbrook
Linda Lou Love
George Marler
Bob Schultz
*Bonnie Keleher

Canyon:

George Downing
Jerry Hollis
Cawood Gilbert
Kurt Topham
*Jean Newman
Rebecca Truesdell

Lake:

Bob Jonas
Ted Parkinson
Douglas Doolittle

Grant Village:

George Algard
Louis Beshara
*Karen Greenfield

* To be selected through the Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners.

Looking over the roster, it appears as though we will have about 25 new naturalists. It's safe to say this is about the highest turnover we have experienced in several years.

George Morrison and family recently returned to Yellowstone to fill the vacant North District Naturalist position. George is already deeply involved in budgets, schedules, programs, hiring etc., and to top it off, Mrs. Morrison is going to have a June baby.

Bill Lewis will be on hand throughout the month of June to assist in training. With 25 new naturalists we could use a copule more like Bill.

Program Changes:

The Interpretive Program brochure, "Explore Yellowstone," has not yet been printed but there have been several changes in walks and hikes. Here is a sneak preview of new activities.

Mammoth:

Fort Yellowstone Walk (Historic) - Evenings, 1 hour, Mond. Wed. Fri.

Norris:

Museum remodeling and new exhibits continuing on schedule.

Self-Guided Walk: This walk in Porcelain Basin utilizes 15 full color interpretive signs on a plasticlike material called Modulite. I believe you will agree it's an effective and attractive interpretive medium.

Tower: No change.

Canyon:

Canyon Rim Walks (1 hr.) - Four new 1-hour Canyon Rim walks will leave from Uncle Tom's parking daily. Two-hour walks have been reduced from four to three walks daily. The Clear Lake Walk has been eliminated.

Lake:

Pelican Wildlife Walk (1-1/2 hr.) - Offered twice daily. Leads through areas southeast of Pelican Creek Bridge. The Storm Point walk has been reduced from three to two walks daily. This is a beautiful walk for those of you who have not yet seen it.

Madison Junction:

Children's Program (1 hr.) - This interpretive-exploration event will be conducted at 9:00 a.m. daily and announced at the campfire program. A program of this type was conducted at Fishing Bridge last summer with good results. Here's a chance for innovation.

Old Faithful:

Upper Geyser Basin Twilight Walk (1 hr.) - Starts at 7:00 p.m. daily. The Mystic Falls and Pocket Basin trips are scheduled as in 1969. The all-day hike has been dropped.

Grant Village:

Lakeside Walk (1 hr.) - Offered twice daily 2:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. The two-hour West Thumb Walk and the Riddle Lake Walk have been cancelled.

Wonders Never Cease:

John Douglass, most eligible bachelor, has finally made his fortune. Financially secure now, Doug has decided he can afford the luxuries of a wife (not to mention the headaches). Miss Ramona Evans, District Clerk for the Forest Service at Gardiner, is the lucky girl. Doug will undoubtedly have to spend some time indoctrinating her on the evils of Multiple Use. A June 22 wedding is planned.

Earth Day:

Yellowstone participated in the April 22 Earth Day activities at the University of Montana. John Douglass and Dick Lake were on hand with three movies as part of a continuous showing of environmental-type film. A new Park Service film, "For All To Enjoy," was shown. This is a provocative film on park management which stimulated some heated discussions. As part of the activities, the Yellowstone Ecology slide program was presented 13 times throughout the day. This program was well received.

Something To Think About (Quote)

I HAVE A SON who in another ten years will be approaching manhood. He will never know the wilderness of my own youth. But I have a river in mind and plan on taking a canoe trip, just he and I. I hope I can accomplish this before the romance and primeval spirit dwelling there has been lost in the fakery of an over-developed tourist business.

At evening I will take the canoe with him in the bow and drop down below the rapids. Around one of the bends in the river, we will see a buck standing in the still water.

He will be feeding and switching off flies with his stubby tail. He will plunge his head in the water and then lift it, standing statuesque as he looks about in the falling dusk, with his antlers large in their velvet. Presently he will start to chew, after he has satisfied himself all is safe; then down will go his head in the water.

Finally, a swish of the paddle will betray us and he will plunge out of the river and into the darkening timber, where he will turn, stamp his foot, and challenge us with a shrill whistle.

But I will not be watching the deer; I will be watching the boy. He is not only my son, he is Youth. As the spell of this scene slowly leaves him, I hope he will turn about and look at me. And looking into his eyes, if I can see reflected that glow of light which goes with love of wild creatures, woodlands and running water, I will be content.

Ernest Swift

(Taken from NATURE STUDY Vol. 23, No. 1 Spring, 1969 by
American Nature Study Society)

See You Soon:

This is the last Newsletter before the 1970 season. We hope they have helped in providing continuity to the program. May your trip to Yellowstone be a safe and enjoyable one.

11605-2424

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

*****news release

INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 20, 1970
Hennesay 344-7381

Superintendent J. K. Anderson, Yellowstone National Park, announced today that for the first time since 1963 travel to the park failed to surpass the previous year's mark. However, Anderson said, for the fifth consecutive year visitors to the area have exceeded two million.

During 1969 visitors to the park totaled 2,193,894 which was a 1.6 percent decrease from the previous year.

Anderson said he felt a better method of disseminating information to the visitor concerning camping conditions within the park before they reached the park was a definite factor contributing to the decrease.

In past years, Anderson said the visitor was not aware that all campgrounds in the park were filled until he arrived at the entrance station. Upon learning there were no places within the park to camp, the visitor usually drove through and beyond the park rather than turn around and backtrack to find a campground. However, in 1969 a concerted effort was made by the National Park Service to reach the traveler with the camping information long before he reached the park. To accomplish this goal, a telephone answering system was installed in the park. The camping information was fed into the answering device each afternoon. During the night radio stations in communities surrounding the park would tape the information from the answering device for replay the following day,

(more)

beginning with the first early-morning newscast. Anderson said he felt this system allowed visitors to obtain the camping information in sufficient time to find campsites before reaching the park.

Anderson, citing other improvements in information service to the visitor, said several limited-range radio transmitters will be located throughout the park next summer to enable visitors to receive park information through their car radios. The system works by having the transmitter activated when the car passes over a rubber hose stretched across the road. So long as the vehicle is within the range of the transmitter (approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile radius) the visitor receives information about what he may expect to see in the immediate vicinity.

Other improvements within the park include a by-pass road around the Old Faithful area to relieve the traffic congestion, plus completion of 210 new campsites in the vicinity of Bridge Bay.

Though overall travel for the year shows a decrease, snowmobiling activity in the park has shown a tremendous surge inspite of the limited snowfall this winter. During the month of December, 2,151 people entered the park via snowmobile which is an increase of 35 percent over December of last year and the park was not open to snowmobile travel this year until December 20.

Anderson said he would like to once again caution all snowmobilers to check at the nearest Ranger Station before entering the park and obtain a copy of the latest rules and regulations governing snowmobile activity within the park.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

CRO 70-5

March 24, 1970

Memorandum

To: All Rangers

From: Chief Park Ranger

Subject: Personnel Assignments - Summer 1970

Enclosed in list form are the subject assignments for the upcoming summer season.

The effective dates of these assignments and the scheduled moving dates, where necessary to be specified, are as follows:

Name	From	To & Effective Date	
Gerald E. Mernin, Jr. *	Lamar	Lake	4/5/70
Gary N. Brown	Mammoth	Mammoth	4/5/70
Glen E. Henderson **	Mammoth	Grant Village	4/5/70
James M. Brady **	Mammoth	Old Faithful	4/5/70
Stewart R. Orgill **	Mammoth	Old Faithful	4/5/70
Larry L. Hays *	Old Faithful	Lamar	4/12/70
Norman H. Dodge *	West Yellowstone	Tower Fall	4/19/70
Darrell C. Grossman *	Tower Fall	West Yellowstone	4/19/70
Gil R. Hall *	Old Faithful	Canyon	4/20/70
Charles A. Lamb *	Northeast Entrance	Grant Village	5/3/70
Perry A. Thompson *	North Entrance	Madison Junction	5/17/70

Name	From	To & Effective Date	
Tom W. Griffiths *	South Entrance	Canyon	5/17/70
James E. Fox *	West Yellowstone	South Entrance	5/31/70
Steve M. Hurd *	East Entrance	Lake	6/7/70
Alden L. Nash **	West Yellowstone	Bechler	6/7/70

The assignment and movement of Intake Trainees Ron Warfield and Michael Warren will be handled on an individual basis in accordance with training opportunities and period of availability of each man.

Harold J. Estey
Harold J. Estey

Enclosure

(w/c enc.)

cc: Superintendent
Assistant Superintendent (Opr)
Assistant Superintendent (SS)
Division Chiefs Nordgren, Dunmire, Hanner
Personnel (6)

* Requires moving of personal effects at time of effective date.

** Requires duty only at specified station at time of effective date. Movement of household belongings and personal effects to be accomplished at later time upon mutual agreement between the District Ranger and the involved individual.

PARK HEADQUARTERS

Fire Dispatcher

R. Terry Danforth

Ranger Office

F. Garth Nelson

NORTH DISTRICT

District Ranger

Ted R. Scott

Mammoth Sub-Dist. Rngr.

Gary N. Brown

North Entrance Rngr.

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Lower Fall Sub-Dist. Rngr.

Norman H. Dodge

Marathon Sub-Dist. Rngr.

Larry L. Hays

Northeast Entrance Rngr.

--

Subject to Furlough

Park Technician

PE

Distr:

Canyon

Can

Lake

Lak

Eas

Grant

Gre

Snake

So

NATURAL CONTROL OF ELK

1. Elk have lived in the Yellowstone region thousands of years before modern man arrived on the scene. The elk could not have persisted over this span of time if natural control processes had not existed to keep the animals in balance with their plant food sources.
2. Historical and recent knowledge on the subject tells us that elk populations can be naturally controlled, within limits set by winter food, by periodic severe winter weather and native predators. These environmental influences act and elk populations respond as shown on Figure 1.
3. When elk populations are at upper limits in relation to winter food, severe winter weather triggers energy stresses which increase death rates and reduce the next year's reproduction. When populations are below upper limits and not contending with food shortages, reproductive increases exceed or balance normal death rates.
4. Native predators such as the wolf, coyote and grizzly bear evolved along with the elk to subsist on a portion of the annual production of young elk and animals predisposed to death by periodic severe winters, accidents, sickness or old age. It would not be possible for predators to have persisted over a long span of time if they caused deaths that exceeded the overall reproductive capacity of animals that served as their food.
5. Deaths from native predators are usually balanced or compensated for by increased food becoming available for the survival or production of another member of an elk population. Exceptions occur when elk contend with food shortages and predation deaths temporarily exceed reduced reproductive gains.
6. The occurrence of uncompensated predation deaths relieves grazing pressure on vegetation and severe food stresses on elk populations at critical times. End results are a smoothing of elk population fluctuations, which would be more extreme in the absence of effective predation.
7. In summary, periodic severe winter weather, native predators and the elk population itself interact to naturally control elk numbers within limits set by winter food. When populations are contending with food shortages, periodic severe weather and predators cause temporary population declines. Subsequent reproductive increases from populations not contending with food shortages return numbers to levels where the cycle can be repeated. The natural control process is necessary to support a variety of native meat eating animals dependent upon the elk as food.

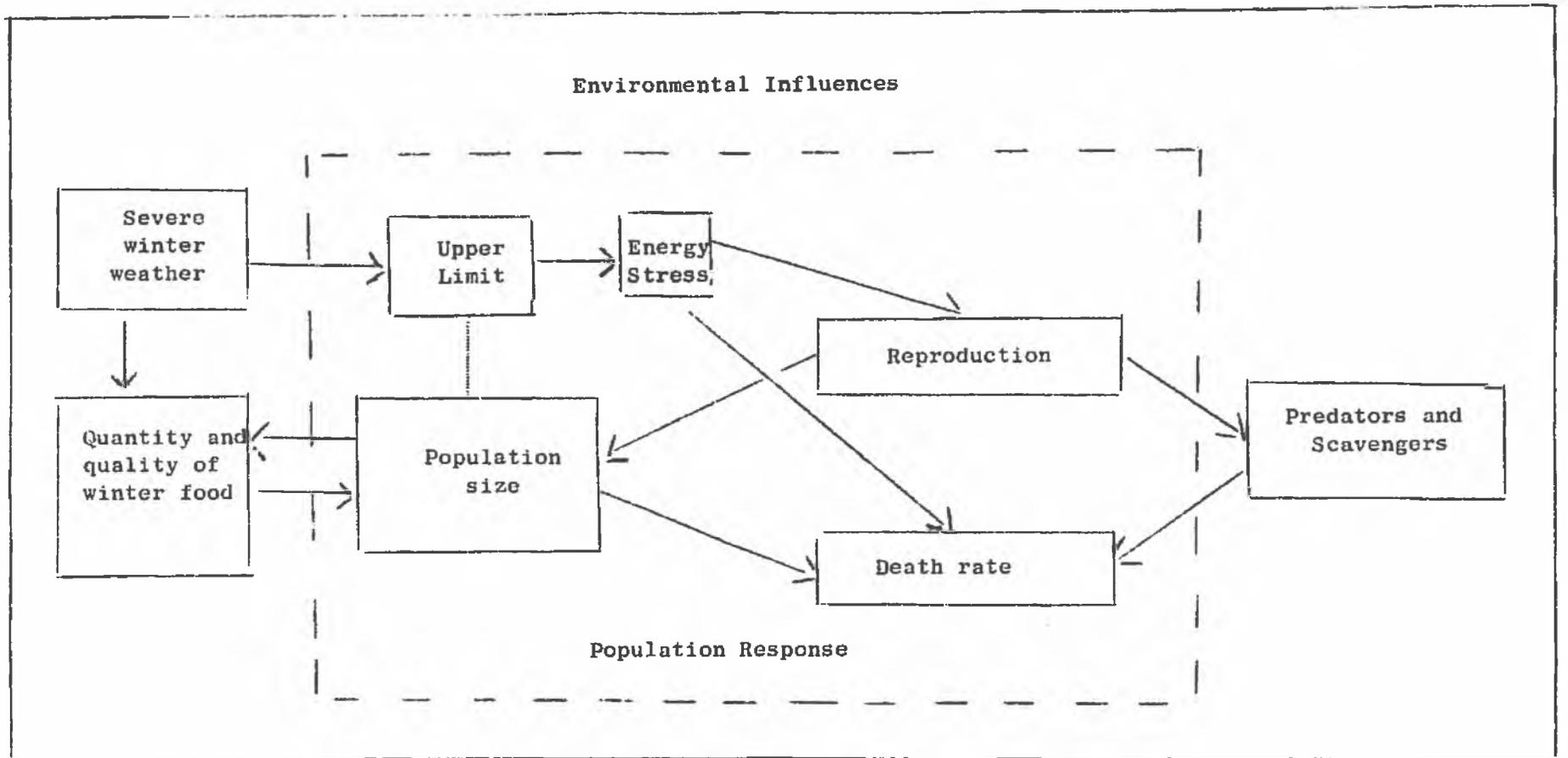


Figure 1.

producers, this amendment should apply to as many shipments as possible during the effective period, (3) compliance with this amendment will not require any special preparation by handlers which cannot be completed by the effective date, (4) information regarding the committee's recommendation has been made available to producers and handlers in the production area who will be affected by the amendment, and (5) this amendment makes the size requirement on shipments of potatoes for export less restrictive.

Order, as amended, Subparagraph (5) in paragraph (c) of § 917.328 (35 F.R. 4253) is hereby further amended to read as follows:

§ 917.328 Limitation of shipments.

(c) *Special purpose shipments.* . . .

(5) Export: *Provided*, That all varieties of potatoes handled pursuant to this subparagraph shall be at least U.S. No. 1 grade and 1¾ inches minimum diameter.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated March 23, 1970, to become effective March 23, 1970.

ARTHUR E. BROWNE,
*Acting Director, Fruit and
Vegetable Division, Consumer
and Marketing Service.*

[F.R. Doc. 70-3659; Filed, Mar. 25, 1970;
8:52 a.m.]

PART 993—DRIED PRUNES
PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA

Disposition of Prunes by Handlers

On March 6, 1970, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (35 F.R. 4216) regarding a proposal unanimously recommended by the Prune Administrative Committee to revise paragraph (c) of § 993.150 of the administrative rules and regulations (Subpart—Administrative Rules and Regulations; 7 CFR 993.101-993.174). The subpart is operative pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 993, as amended (7 CFR Part 993), regulating the handling of dried prunes produced in California. The amended marketing agreement and order are effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674).

Paragraph (c) of § 993.150 currently prescribes procedures, including reporting requirements, for interhandler transfers of prunes within the State of California without inspection. The proposal is to revise these procedures so as to improve reporting in connection with interhandler transfers and the Committee's surveillance over such transfers.

Interested persons were given 7 days in which to submit written data, views, or arguments with respect to the proposal. None were submitted within the prescribed time.

After consideration of all relevant matter presented, including that in the notice, the information and recommendation submitted by the Prune Administrative Committee, and other available information, it is found that the Subpart—Administrative Rules and Regulations should be amended as herein-after set forth.

Therefore, it is hereby ordered, That paragraph (c) of § 993.150 is revised to read as follows:

§ 993.150 Disposition of prunes by handlers.

(c) *Interhandler transfers.* With the exception of those prunes held by a handler pending their disposition pursuant to § 993.49(c) and those prunes held by him for the account of the Committee pursuant to § 993.57, a handler may transfer prunes to another handler within the area. Any such interhandler transfer may be without the transferring handler having an inspection, made as provided for in § 993.51: *Provided*, That before each such transfer the transferring handler shall: (1) Give written notice of the transfer to the inspection service including the proposed date of the transfer, the names of the handlers and, by plant designation, the present location and the destination of the prunes, the number of containers, variety, size designation, and total net weight of the prunes, and the manifest or billing number; and (2) receive from the inspection service a DFA Form P-5 "Shipping Inspection Report and Certificate" marked "Interhandler Transfer Report" on which the inspection service recorded the information furnished by the transferring handler. The transferring handler shall sign the "Interhandler Transfer Report" including all copies thereof that were received from the inspection service, and forward the signed original and one copy to the receiving handler at the time of the interhandler transfer. Upon receipt of the transferred prunes, the receiving handler shall enter on both the original and the copy the date he received the prunes, sign the original, and immediately forward it to the inspection service. The transferring handler shall cause the inspection service to promptly report the transfer to the Committee. As provided in § 993.50(f), the receiving handler shall, before shipping or otherwise making final disposition of such prunes, comply with the requirements of §§ 993.50 and 993.51.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated March 23, 1970, to become effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

ARTHUR E. BROWNE,
*Acting Director,
Fruit and Vegetable Division.*

[P.R. Doc. 70-3658; Filed, Mar. 25, 1970;
8:51 a.m.]

D. Lake
Title 36—PARKS, FORESTS,
AND MEMORIALS

Chapter I—National Park Service,
Department of the Interior

PART 7—SPECIAL REGULATIONS,
AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK
SYSTEM *Fishing*

Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.

On page 2787 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 10, 1970, there was published a notice and text of a proposed amendment to § 7.13 of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations. The purpose of the amendment is to protect the fishery resource and at the same time provide high quality angling by revising the fishing regulations.

Interested persons were given 30 days within which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment. No objections or unfavorable comments or suggestions have been received, and the proposed amendment is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below. This revision shall take effect the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER. (5 U.S.C. 553; 39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 3; 28 Stat. 73; 18 U.S.C. 20)

Section 7.13(c) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended to read as follows:

§ 7.13 Yellowstone National Park.

(c) *Fishing*—(1) *Open fishing season.*
(i) All rivers and creeks in the Yellowstone River drainage above the Upper Falls at Canyon, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, are open to fishing from 4 a.m., m.s.t., on July 15 to 9 p.m., m.s.t., on October 31. Rivers and creeks will include those portions of Yellowstone Lake marked by buoys within 100 yards of the river or creek inlet.

(ii) All lakes in the Yellowstone River drainage above the Upper Falls at Canyon, except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, are open to fishing from 4 a.m., m.s.t., on June 15 to 9 p.m., m.s.t., on October 31. The marking buoys in the vicinity of the outlet of Yellowstone Lake shall define the northern limit of Yellowstone Lake.

(iii) All other waters, except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, are open to fishing from 4 a.m., m.s.t., on May 28 to 9 p.m., m.s.t., on October 31.

(2) *Closed waters.* The following waters of the park are closed to fishing and are so designated by appropriate signs:

(i) The Yellowstone River and its tributary streams from the confluence of Alum Creek with the Yellowstone River upstream to the Sulphur Caldron.

(ii) Bridge Bay Lagoon, Grant Village Lagoon and Marina and their connecting channels with Yellowstone Lake.

(iii) Fishing is prohibited from the shores of the southern extreme of the West Thumb thermal area (posted) along the shore of Yellowstone Lake to the mouth of Little Thumb Creek.

(iv) The Mammoth water supply reservoir.

(v) Old Faithful water supply consisting of that section of the Firehole River from the Old Faithful water intake to the Shoshone Lake trail crossing above Lone Star Geyser.

(3) *Daily fishing period.* Fishing in these waters of the park that are open is permitted only between the hours of 4 a.m. and 9 p.m., m.s.t., or 5 a.m. and 10 p.m., m.d.t.

(4) *Daily limits by waters.* Daily limit shall mean the numbers, sizes, or species of fish that may be legally taken from specified waters during the legal fishing hours of a day. All fish a person does not elect to keep in possession shall be carefully and immediately returned to the water from which they were taken.

(i) The possession of grayling caught in park waters is prohibited (catch-and-release fishing only).

(ii) Yellowstone Lake and the Yellowstone River outlet above the Upper Falls at Canyon (except as provided for in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph): Three (3) fish, 14 inches or longer.

(iii) Firehole and Madison Rivers, Lower Gibbon River up to the base of Gibbon Falls: Two (2) fish, 16 inches or longer.

(iv) All other waters open to fishing: Five (5) fish, of which no more than three (3) may be cutthroat trout.

(5) *Possession limit.* Possession limit shall mean the numbers or species of fish taken within Yellowstone National Park which may be in the possession of a person, regardless if fresh, stored in freezers or ice chests, or otherwise preserved. A person must cease fishing immediately upon filling his possession limit.

(i) The possession limit is five (5) fish of which no more than three (3) may be cutthroat trout. The possession of grayling is prohibited.

(6) *Restriction of use of lines, bait, and lures.* (i) Each person fishing in park water shall use only one rod or line held in hand.

(ii) Only artificial flies on single hook or lures with one single, double, or treble hook may be used in park waters except as specified in the following paragraphs.

(iii) Only artificial flies with no more than a single hook may be used for fishing in the Firehole River, Madison River, and that section of the Gibbon River extending from the mouth of the stream to the base of Gibbon Falls.

(iv) When in the possession of any fishing equipment and while immediately adjacent to or on waters of the park, no person shall possess any fish bait (e.g. worms, insects, minnows, fish eggs, or other organic matter, or parts thereof) or fish lures, except as provided for in subdivisions (ii), (iii), and (v) of this subparagraph.

(v) Persons 12 years of age or under may fish with worms as bait on the Gardner River, Obsidian Creek, Indian Creek, and Panther Creek.

JACK K. ANDERSON,
Superintendent,
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.

[F.R. Doc. 70-3614; Filed, Mar. 25, 1970;
8:43 a.m.]

Title 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter II—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

APPENDIX—PUBLIC LAND ORDERS

[Public Land Order 4781]

[Sacramento 2703]

CALIFORNIA

Partial Revocation of Public Land Order No. 4096

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), it is ordered as follows:

1. Public Land Order No. 4096 of September 26, 1966, withdrawing lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for protection of stands of redwoods, is hereby revoked so far as it affects the following described lands:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

T. 13 N., R. 15 W.,
Sec. 30, lots 6, 7, 13, and 14.

The areas described aggregate approximately 145.58 acres in Mendocino County.

2. The lands shall not be open to disposition under the general land laws, including the mining laws, until an appropriate classification and opening order is issued by an authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management.

HARRISON LOESCH,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 20, 1970.

[F.R. Doc. 70-3589; Filed, Mar. 25, 1970;
8:46 a.m.]

[Public Land Order 4782]

[Utah 7391]

UTAH

Exclusion of Lands From Ashley National Forest

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 34, 36, 16 U.S.C. section 473 (1964), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), it is ordered as follows:

The following described lands are hereby excluded from the Ashley National Forest and the boundaries of the said national forest are adjusted accordingly:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 3 N., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 19, SE¼ NE¼, E¼ SE¼;
Secs. 20 and 21;
Sec. 22, W¼ W¼;
Sec. 27, W¼ NW¼;
Sec. 28, NE¼;
Sec. 29, NW¼, N¼ SW¼, SW¼ SW¼;
Sec. 30, E¼ E¼.

The lands described aggregate 2,210 acres of nonpublic lands in Daggett County.

HARRISON LOESCH,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

MARCH 20, 1970.

[F.R. Doc. 70-3590; Filed, Mar. 25, 1970;
8:46 a.m.]

[Public Land Order 4783]

[Oregon 5655 (Wash.)]

WASHINGTON

Powersite Restoration No. 700; Partial Revocation of Powersite Reserve No. 72, as Modified by Powersite Modification No. 62; Withdrawing Released Land for Townsite Purchases

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 847, 43 U.S.C. section 141 (1961), and by section 2380, Revised Statutes, 43 U.S.C. section 711 (1964), and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952 (17 F.R. 4831), and pursuant to an order of the Federal Power Commission appearing in 34 F.R. 284 of January 8, 1969, it is ordered as follows:

1. The Executive Orders creating Powersite Reserve No. 72 and Powersite Modification No. 62, and the Departmental Orders of July 2, 1910, and July 10, 1913, classifying certain lands as powersite reserves, are hereby revoked so far as they affect the following described land:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN

T. 39 N., R. 43 E.,
Sec. 23, lot 7, and those portions of lots 8 and 9, Block 5, Plat of Metaine townsite that are not included within the project boundary of Project No. 2144.

The area described aggregates approximately 0.2 acres in Pend Oreille County.

2. The land described in paragraph 1 of this order, which is located within the boundaries of the townsite of Metaine, Wash., subject to valid existing rights, is hereby withdrawn from all other forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the U.S. mining laws, and from leasing under the mineral leasing laws, and reserved for townsite purposes, to be hereafter disposed of under applicable townsite laws.

Inquiries concerning the land should be addressed to the Chief, Division of

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming

BRIEFED FISHING REGULATIONS - 1970 SEASON

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION, SEE OFFICIAL REGULATIONS AND FISHING MAP.

OPEN FISHING SEASON:

Yellowstone River drainage above the Upper Falls:
→ Rivers and Creeks - July 15 through October 31.
→ Lakes (including Yellowstone Lake) - June 15 through October 31.

All other park waters that are open to fishing - May 28 through October 31.

DAILY FISHING PERIOD: 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Saving Time.

CLOSED WATERS:

The following waters of the park are closed to fishing and are so designated by appropriate signs:

The Yellowstone River and its tributary streams from the confluence of Alum Creek with the Yellowstone River upstream to the Sulphur Caldron.

Bridge Bay Lagoon, Grant Village Lagoon and Marina and their connecting channels with Yellowstone Lake.

Fishing is prohibited from the shores of the southern extreme of the West Thumb thermal area (posted) along the shore of Yellowstone to the mouth of Little Thumb Creek.

The Mammoth water supply reservoir.

Old Faithful water supply consisting of that section of the Firehole River from the Old Faithful water intake to the Shoshone Lake trail crossing above Lone Star~~X~~ Geysir.

DAILY CREEL LIMITS BY WATERS:

NO GRAYLING MAY BE CREELED OR IN POSSESSION (catch and release fishing only)
Yellowstone Lake and its Yellowstone River outlet above the Upper Falls:

Limit: Three (3) fish, 14 inches or longer.

Firehole and Madison Rivers, Lower Gibbon River up to the Gibbon Falls:

Limit: Two (2) fish, 16 inches or longer.

All other waters open to fishing:

Limit: Five (5) fish, of which no more than 3 may be cutthroat and none may be grayling.

TACKLE AND BAIT RESTRICTIONS:

Each *PERSON FISHING* shall use only one rod or line.

Fly fishing only on the Madison River, Firehole River and Lower Gibbon River up to the Gibbon Falls.

Remaining park waters are restricted to artificial flies and lures only, except that children 12 years and under may fish with worms on the Gardner River, Obsidian Creek, Indian Creek and Panther Creek.

POSSESSION LIMIT:

The possession limit is five (5) fish of which no more than three (3) may be cutthroat trout and none may be grayling.

JUSTIFICATION - FISHING REGULATIONS - 1970

OPEN FISHING SEASON

- Rivers & Creeks - This opening date protects spawning runs of cutthroat trout in these streams.
- Lakes - Spawning protection not required at this time.

DAILY FISHING PERIOD - Restricting fishing to daylight hours prevents use of lights to attract fish, lessens danger of accidents to fishermen and simplifies law enforcement.

CLOSED WATERS

- Yellowstone River - This is an important wildlife viewing area, especially for waterfowl, and exclusion of fishermen from the river bank protects this opportunity. Also, high concentrations of grizzly bears in this area make it unwise to venture too far from a vehicle.
- Bridge Bay Lagoon - This area is congested with people and boats. Fishing is both an annoyance to others and a safety hazard.
- Thumb Thermals - This area is closed to fishing because of danger of a fall into a hot pool while attention is diverted to fishing.
- Mammoth Reservoir - This prevents contamination of a domestic water supply.
- Old Faithful - Ditto above.

Note: These closures are much less than in past years. Present water treatment facilities greatly reduce danger of pollution from fishermen. About 40 more miles of trout streams have been opened to fishing.

DAILY CREEL LIMITS

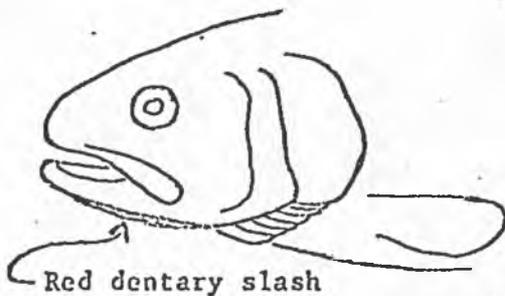
- Grayling - This species is in immediate danger of extinction in park waters. Under complete protection, it may recover.
- Yell. Lake, etc. - This limit protects reduced numbers of cutthroat trout and allows fish to spawn at least once before catching.
- Firehole & Mad. R. - This world famous fly fishing area has traditionally represented the epitome of quality fishing in the national parks. The limit has been prompted by a decreasing success ratio on these waters. Careful studies are now underway to obtain further data on this fishery.
- All Other Waters - The total limit of five fish is sufficient to allow opportunity for a quality fishing experience without providing too much incentive for meat fishing.

TACKLE AND BAIT RESTRICTIONS

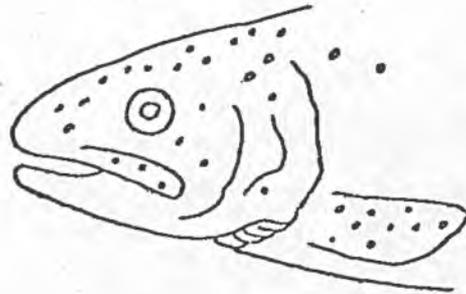
- Number of Rods - This prevents use of set lines and unattended rods.
- Fly Fishing Only - This helps emphasize the desirability of a quality fishing experience on national park waters.
- Remaining Waters - Intensive studies have shown that mortality on released fish caught with bait is much higher than on fish caught with flies or lures. With increasing emphasis on catch and release fishing, a bait restriction assures a much higher survival of undersized or other released fish. Worm fishing by children is permitted because of their ordinary ineptness with more complicated methods, but rare species are protected by restricting this worm fishing to brook trout waters.

IDENTIFICATION OF PROTECTED SPECIES

The three-fish limit on cutthroat is designed to protect dwindling populations of Yellowstone's native trout. Both rainbow and cutthroat trout are present in many of the lakes and streams within the park, and since these two fish readily hybridize, there is sometimes a problem in identification. The most reliable general characteristic in cutthroat trout or in trout with predominately cutthroat blood, is the red dentary slash. For the purposes of this program therefore, please count as part of your limit of cutthroat trout those fish bearing the red dentary slash beneath the lower jaw. (See illustration below).

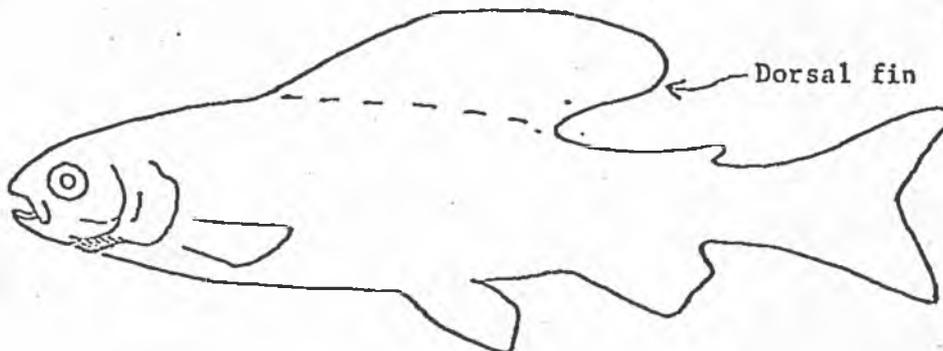


CUTTHROAT



RAINBOW

Killing or possessing grayling is prohibited. All those caught must be returned unharmed to the water. They are easily identified by their extremely large dorsal fin. (See illustration below).



GRAYLING

A color plate, showing all the park sport fish, is available free of charge at park information stations.