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HUNTING SPECIAL

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Time for the Hunter

Autumn and early Winter are magical times in Kansas.

For a majority of sportsmen, these are times which are summed up in three powerful words: "Guns and birds."

This isn't always the case in modern Kansas history, however, as the Sunflower State continues to progress, and for the second year offers its sportsmen an excellent deer season. With it, there are bows and arrows along with the guns, and big game along with the birds.

Emphasis on hunting, however, is still with a couple "old-timers"—the Ringneck Pheasant and Bob White Quail, which abound this year and are generally plentiful in our state.

In fact, the longest seasons in the state's history are offered sportsmen who seek these two species of birds—the result of good management, plentiful food and cover, and the kindness of Mother Nature.

It behooves each of us who call ourselves sportsmen to enjoy these magical times to the fullest. As we do, we should remember that even with his permission, it is a privilege and honor to hunt another man's property; that it's our democratic inheritance to take to the fields with guns in quest of game and enjoyment—an inheritance that we should guard and trust—and that the fine sport of hunting and shooting is included in our basic right to pursue happiness. . . . T. S.

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Plan Now for "Old Bob"

By ED HARTOWICZ
Quail Study Leader

Every hunt must have a beginning, and a successful quail hunt should have its beginning weeks in advance of the opening day.

If you haven't arranged for a place to hunt, do so before the season opens. Where to hunt depends largely on where you live. Most Kansans who reside in the eastern half of the state can find good to excellent hunting right at home. For those who live in the far west, good quail hunting can still be found in areas containing sufficient woody cover, usually along streams or draws. Be sure and obtain permission, and you might give some thought to inviting the landowner to



hunt with you, particularly if you hunt with a dog.

If you intend to hunt with a bird dog and he is kept penned most of the time, begin exercising him for progressively longer periods to con-

dition him for the strenuous exertion of an all-day hunt. The same principle may apply to his master as well.

Another prehunt preparation is checking equipment: Clothing, boots, shells and gun. Nothing can spoil an otherwise perfect hunt like a malfunctioning gun. Gunsmiths are usually swamped just prior to the season; check your equipment early.

The type of shotgun used is a matter of personal preference. The most popular are double barrels, pumps, and automatics in 12 or 20 gauge. Shells can be either light or heavy loads in 7½ or 8 shot, although some prefer No. 9.

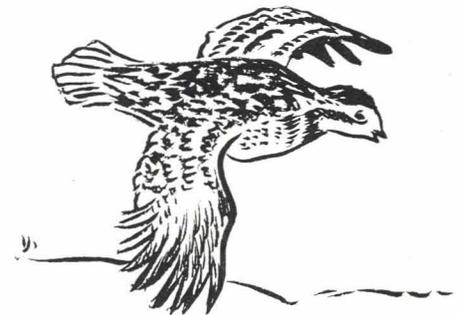
Last but not least have the proper license and upland game bird stamp, and know and understand the current hunting regulations.

All of your prehunt preparations are taken care of and the big day has arrived! Unlike the duck hunter you needn't be in the field at the crack of dawn. Quail are a lot like people—the colder the temperature, the worse they hate to get out of bed and begin the day's activities.

Allowing time for the birds to begin feeding means more scent for the dogs to use in locating birds, and they will be in or near cover normally hunted. But perhaps you don't have a definite idea of what constitutes quail cover. Quail are an edge species, that is they prefer edges of fields or small patches of brush as opposed to large expanses of timber, pasture or cultivated fields. Hunting fencerows, small brushy draws, or weedy, brushy pastures will

result in finding the greatest number of birds.

Now you're in the field, working up a hedgerow, the dog goes on point, you walk in and the birds explode in a whirring of wings. The rest is up to you!



Waterfowl Hunting Picture Bright

By **MARVIN D. SCHWILLING**
Kansas Waterfowl Project Leader

Avid Kansas waterfowl hunters and their "sometimes do — sometimes don't" hunting buddies should enjoy much improved waterfowl hunting in Kansas this fall according to the summer production surveys conducted by private, state and federal agencies.

Results of waterfowl breeding ground and production surveys for the Central Flyway conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and compiled by flyway representative Ray Buller showed good nesting conditions in southern Saskatchewan, Canada this breeding season. Buller emphasized that the number of most species of ducks and geese is considerably below the long-time average, but from 20 percent to 80 percent higher on most species than in 1965.

In the 1966 "Status of Waterfowl" report, Walter F. Crissey, Director of the Migratory Bird Populations Station has this to say concerning conditions in areas that send ducks down the Central Flyway:

"Ducks: Increases in breeding populations, along with good production estimates, in areas supplying ducks to the Central Flyway will result in a moderate increase in fall flight to the Central Flyway. The predicted increases should include almost all species."

Concerning production of the mallard—that all important species—the Bureau surveys indicate that the continental fall flight of mallards in 1965 was 14,449,500 birds. The 1966 fall flight is estimated at 18,673,200 birds, an increase in excess of four million birds. This is only one of more than 20 species of huntable waterfowl to cross Kansas.

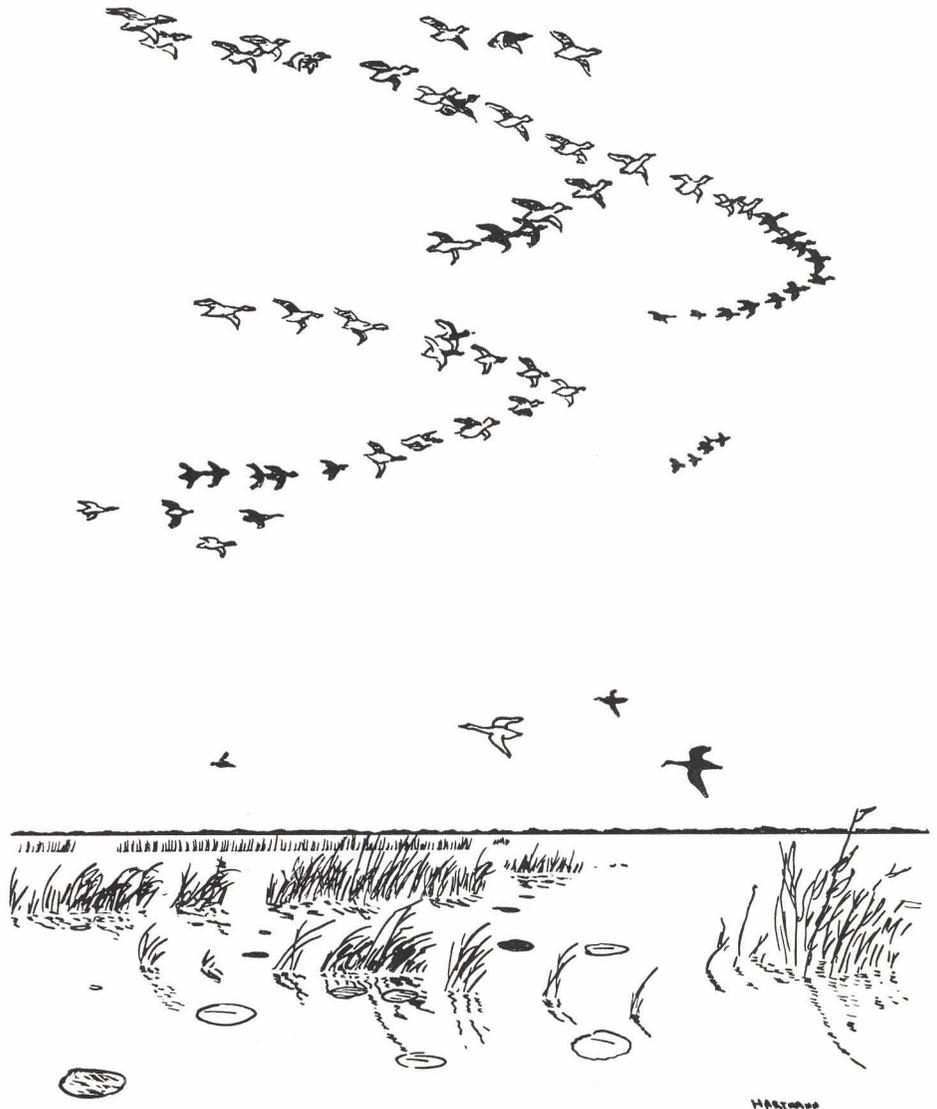
This is part of the information made available to members of the Central Flyway Waterfowl Council when they met in Jackson Hole, Wyoming in

early autumn to make their waterfowl season requests to the federal agency. After reviewing nesting ground production figures and predicted fall flight forecasts the Council members make their requests for seasons and bag limits to the Bureau. The Bureau, in turn, sets the season lengths and bag limits, but allows the states to choose season dates from within a framework. This year this framework extended from October 1 through January 8. The states, too, may choose a split season with no reduction in bag

limits but with a 10 percent reduction in season length. The states are also given the option to choose a longer season by reducing the daily bag proportionately.

This year the Kansas hunter is offered a 54-day season (split). First portion dates are October 29 through November 27 (30 days). Second portion dates are December 10 through January 2. Bag limits are three ducks daily, not to include more than two mallards or two wood ducks or two

(Continued on page 18)



A New Approach

Lane County State Lake

By GEORGE VALYER

For many years, the Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has been active in a lake building program in Kansas.

The primary purpose of this program has always been to provide fishing opportunities where few or none existed. The success of this lake building effort is apparent in many localities throughout the state today. Few communities are more than a few minutes drive from the nearest public fishing lake. The exception to this rule is western Kansas.

The problem in the western part of the state has always revolved around the availability of adequate water. Although there are many sites suitable for the construction of a dam, the annual rainfall is usually insufficient to maintain a lake at a level commensurate with good fish production. Siltation is also a problem since western Kansas lands are mostly cultivated and runoff water carries a heavy load of sediment.

Of course there are notable exceptions to these statements and a few western localities can boast excellent impounded waters. However, there are many areas where lakes are nonexistent or, where present, are of little value as a source of good fishing opportunities.

Recently, the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission hit upon a new approach to the problem of fishing water for the west. Many areas of this part of the state, although

lacking in rainfall during normal times, do have an abundance of underground water. It was decided that small fishing lakes could be supplied with water through the use of irrigation-type pumps and at a cost which would not be prohibitive. The first construction of this type is now nearing completion in Lane County near the city of Dighton.

Actually, there are many advantages to small lakes which are not found in larger bodies of water. The most important advantage is the ease with which management practices can be applied. Small lakes also yield more pounds of fish per acre of water because the fish are easier to harvest.

Where wells are used as the sole source of water supply, complete control of the lake level is possible and this makes it much easier for the fishery biologist to regulate or rehabilitate the fish population. These factors alone are adequate to give optimism to those who have the responsibility of providing fishing opportunities to Kansas sportsmen.

In preparation for the actual construction, it was necessary to determine whether adequate water was available underground. This was accomplished by the drilling of a test well. Through this testing, it was determined that enough water could be pumped at the proposed site of the lake. Soil testing was also necessary to determine the rate at which water would soak away. If percolation

through the soil was too fast, it would be impossible to keep a lake full with the pump. A natural depression was also required in order that construction costs could be kept within reason. Fortunately, the Lane County lake site, a natural lagoon, met the water and soil requirements.

During February, 1966, construction of the well was begun. Shortly thereafter, the building of the dike was commenced. All work on the lake has now been completed with the exception of compaction of the bottom. Filling of the lake should begin by mid-fall.

The lake itself will have an average depth of about nine feet with a total surface area of 31 acres. Pumped with a propane engine, the 155-foot well will yield 550 gallons of water per minute. Stocking with fish will be accomplished as soon as enough water is impounded.

Some trees have already been planted on the west side of the lake and plans are being formulated to provide other facilities. The location of the new Lane County State Lake is three miles east and six and one-half miles north of Dighton.

Another new lake of the same type is already under construction near Greensburg in Kiowa County. Should these lakes live up to their expectations, they may point the way to solving the problems of fishless communities in western Kansas.

Pheasant Hunting

By **JIM NORMAN**
Kansas Small Game Project Leader

Self-sustaining populations of pheasants occur in approximately eighty-five percent of the state of Kansas. Although pheasant numbers have fluctuated a great deal in past years the basic pattern of distribution has changed very little. The northwest region of the state seems to consistently produce a larger crop of pheasants than any other region; southwestern counties usually rank second in pheasant abundance with north-central counties running close behind in third place. Ringneck abundance ranks "fourth" in south-central counties and "fifth" in the northeast.

Finding pheasants can be tricky. Even in the best range there are spots where the birds are scarce. Likewise, comparatively poor range usually produces some hot spots. Basically, hunting success depends on the abundance of the birds, but the average hunter can shift the odds in his favor several ways. For instance, there is a distinct advantage in hunting a familiar area. Advance knowledge of the locations of weedy draws, feed fields, brush thickets and fence rows, makes it easier to organize the hunt with less time spent in last-minute planning.

Another odds-shifter is knowledge of the Ringneck's habits and being able to recognize signs of his presence.

Fresh tracks, dust-baths and droppings indicate that pheasants are in the area, and usually the amount of sign will indicate whether there are few or many birds. Pheasants usually prefer to roost on the ground in good grassy cover, wheat stubble or weed patches. They leave the roost about daylight and feed during the early morning hours. Most of the day is spent loafing, dusting, perhaps visiting a watering site, but usually not



very far from brushy thickets, weedy draws or heavy fence row cover. There is another feeding period during the late afternoon or evening, and the birds return to roost cover between sunset and dark.

In Zone One the pheasant season is November 19 through November 27, and December 17 through January 8. The season in Zone Two is November 12 through November 27, and December 17 through January 8. Shooting hours are from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, and only cocks may be taken.

By the first week in November, most young cocks have matured, taken on the bright male plumage and are easily distinguished from hens. Crop harvests are usually well underway or completed by this time and the pheasants are more abundant than at any later time of the fall or winter. The second segment of the split season includes the Christmas holiday period and provides additional hunting oppor-

tunity at a time when many hunters can use it.

Although the pheasant population is decreasing through the fall and winter, cover conditions also deteriorate under the effects of frost, wind and snow so that these factors tend to cancel each other where hunting success is concerned. But surviving cocks become older and wiser as the season progresses and continue to provide a challenge to the best of hunters.

As really cold weather sets in during the winter, pheasants will tend to concentrate near the areas of heaviest cover, particularly the large brushy thickets which have running space underneath and a food supply nearby. Large numbers of pheasants are not difficult to find, especially if there is a snow cover; but, it's often more difficult to get within shooting range of the birds under these conditions.

Most hunters like to be in the field on the opening weekend. The birds are most plentiful then, less gun shy, and the weather is comparatively mild.

Highways, back roads, filling stations, and restaurants seem to be alive with pheasant hunters. Unless advance reservations have been made, overnight accommodations can be hard to find. By sunset of opening day nearly every patch of cover where hunting is permitted will have been "hunted out" several times over. The second day is a repeat of the first and, all together, perhaps 500,000 cock pheasants will be harvested on opening weekend this year. But on Monday morning, there will still be

. . . *in Kansas*

about one million cocks in the field that survived by hiding in places that give them the advantage: Fields of heavy cover too large to be thoroughly checked; draws with cover so tall the hunters get seeds down their necks; open dead-furrows, irrigation ditches, small gullies overlooked by hunters; brush thickets too small and isolated to attract a hunting party; and, more often than not, motionless at the hunters' feet! These are the birds which will provide excellent hunting for the unhurried, uncrowded, late-season hunter.

“—no wild game bird shall be shot at or killed unless that bird is in flight unless said game bird is wounded.”

Pheasants are taken with shotguns of .410 gauge to 10 gauge sizes every year, but the most popular size is probably the 12 gauge. Smoke poles larger than 10 gauge are illegal. All degrees of barrel constriction (choke) are also used. Modified choke is about right for early season shooting while full choke barrels are an advantage for late season. Folks who have variable chokes on their guns can dial a pattern to fit the day. Hunters' choice of a single shot, double barrel, pump action repeater or semi-automatic repeater is mostly a matter of personal preference. Choice of shot size also varies, but No. 6's are a good all-around choice. No. 5's or even 4's are effective for late season long-range shooting. High-brass, high-velocity loads are probably the best to use. Low brass field loads may do just as well early in the season, but the heavier loads may help reduce the loss of crippled birds.

Hunting success will depend more on the hunters than on hair-line decisions of the type of shotgun or ammunition to use. It's up to the hunter to find birds, put them up within gun range, point the gun in the right place and pull the trigger at the right time. Hunting skill is just as important as marksmanship.

After the first volley of shots on opening day, the normal daily routine of the pheasant is pretty well upset. He may not show up at his favorite feeding place nor linger long at his chosen loafing and dusting spots.



More than likely he will be in or near good escape cover. Good escape cover isn't necessarily the big draws with the heaviest cover, large grain fields of heavy stubble and weed growth, or the heavy grass-weed stands of retired acres, exclusively. These places draw large parties of hunters which keep the birds pretty well stirred up. Isolated patches of heavy cover of less than an acre in size can conceal a lot of pheasants, and these spots are often passed up by larger parties of hunters.

Weedy cover at the base of an old windmill will often produce birds. Marshy vegetation at pot-holes and small lagoons are also good bets. Pheasants will sometimes concentrate in the corners of large fields of good cover; a small party of hunters can cut across the corner of such a field, drive the birds right into the corner and make them flush into the open. This is often more productive than trying to hunt out the entire field.

In heavy cover hunters often move too fast, walking right on by the hidden birds. Take your time and stop often—the birds get edgy and flush more readily. A dog can be a big help, if the weather isn't too hot and dry, by putting up birds in heavy cover and locating downed cripples.

Bagged birds should be drawn at the first opportunity. Skin and feathers left on the birds temporarily will help keep them clean until the birds can be properly dressed and refrigerated. Don't forget to leave one leg and foot attached to the bird until it's ready for the pan; the spur is your proof that the bird was a cock.

Kansas Deer Hunting--1966

By **BILL PEABODY**
Deer Project Leader

All across the state of Kansas archers have taken to the autumn woods in search of the wary buckskin. October 1 ushered in the beginning of a 70-day bow and arrow season that runs until December 9. Immediately following the bowmen in the field on the 10th will be about 5,800 firearms hunters who have only five days in which to bag a deer. Arrows, bullets, and buckskin—a mixture that spells fun and excitement for all who have chosen to partake of this magic elixir.

There is no limit on the number of archery permits and one permit is good statewide. Bowmen have until December 1 to apply with resident landowners and/or tenants residing on rural agricultural land plunking down \$5, while all other residents must pay \$10 for a permit which entitles each archer to one deer of either sex—provided of course, that he is successful.

During the 46-day archery season in 1965, 1,151 archers harvested 164 deer for a very good hunter success figure of 14 percent. Successful bowmen had their best luck in November when 51 percent of the deer were bagged. A surprising 54 percent of all archers said they got shots at deer, while only 166 permittees did not see a deer. Bow weights in the 41 to 55 pounds-pull range were most popular with bows in the 45 and 50-pound class getting most of the use. The "stand" or blind method of hunting proved to be a winner as more hunters bagged their deer using this technique than were taken by all other methods.

With few restrictions and the entire state open to bow hunting, archers should have an excellent opportunity to bag one of the state's estimated 42,000 deer. Big, healthy animals are the rule and it would surprise no one if some records were broken. Legal



equipment must include a long bow of not less than 35 pounds pull and arrows with broadhead points that should be honed to a *razor sharp edge* for maximum effectiveness. A dull broadhead could cost you that trophy buck—so keep 'em sharp!

The elusive whitetail is a creature which inhabits the wooded streams and draws (see map) of the eastern two-thirds of the state while the mule deer will be the most likely target in the area west of Phillips County.

A hunting license does not give a hunter the right to enter on private land. Hunters should always remember that they are the guests of the landowner and should conduct themselves accordingly. Many "No Hunting" signs have been posted because a few hunters did not respect the rights of the landowner. A little respect may be all it will take to change those "No Hunting" signs to those that will read "Hunting By Permission Only."

The "Indian Summer" days of autumn give way to the chilling frosts of mid-December. The possibility of a tracking snow and the grouping of a .30-06 at 200 yards using a 150 grain bullet are topics of conversation. Should I wait for that trophy buck to come along or take the first legal deer I see? Would it be better to take a "stand" along a deer trail or try my luck at stalking?

These are just a sample of the questions that almost 6,000 firearms deer hunters will be asking themselves and others as they take to the "deer country" on December 10.

The second gun season in modern times promises to raise the hunting fever of successful permittees in one of 13 deer management units open to firearms hunting. A total of 6,000 permits were authorized with approximately 5,800 being issued. The five-day season from December 10 through 14, does not give the hunter much time to bag a deer, but with almost 32,000 animals in the units open to gunning, success should be relatively good.

The Sunflower State is host to populations of both white-tailed and mule deer. White-tailed deer are considered by many the wariest and most

Summary by Deer Management Unit

Management unit	Estimated deer population	Permits authorized	Type of season (legal target)
1—High Plains	2,300	400	Bucks only.
2—Smoky Hill	780	150	Bucks only.
3—Kirwin-Webster	3,800	750	Bucks only; any deer on last day.
4—Kanopolis	500	100	Bucks only.
5—Solomon	2,900	500	Bucks only; any deer on last day.
6—Republican	3,550	700	Bucks only; any deer on last day.
7—Tuttle Creek	4,300	800	Bucks only; any deer on last day.
8—Missouri River	3,700	700	Any deer.
9—Kaw	4,450	800	Any deer.
10—Marais des Cygnes	300	125	Any deer.
11—Neosho	400	250	Any deer.
12—Chautauqua Hills	4,500	600	Any deer.
13—Lower Arkansas	450	125	Any deer.
Totals	31,930	6,000	

difficult to bag of any North American big game. This speed jockey of the thickets has an acute sense of hearing and smell. Being color blind, he cannot detect that hat or jacket of red or bright orange, but make the slightest movement and he is off like a flash. The whitetail deer is a creature of habit. The hunter who learns these habits and is careful about the wind and makes little noise, has the best chance of bringing home the venison.

Mule deer, on the other hand, could be considered "stupid" in comparison to the graceful white-tail. The "muley" is a pogo stick contortionist inhabiting western Kansas' streams and rolling uplands—often found many miles from the nearest timber. This more open-ranging habit, coupled with the effective and flat shooting .30-06, .270, .243, and .308 rifles provides hunters with unlimited opportunities to bag their deer. It is not unusual for a mule deer to speed away upon being alarmed by a hunter, only to stop and turn around facing his pursuer within easy rifle range. This deadly habit has been the demise of many fine bucks.

The smart hunter begins planning his hunt several weeks before the season opens. If possible, visit the intended hunting area and look for deer trails linking feeding areas, watering spots, shelter and bedding

areas. A good sign of deer use is the tell-tale marks left on limber saplings by bucks testing their strength or removing the velvety covering on their antlers. Select a stand where you can get a broadside view of the deer trail. The wind must be in your favor or you can forget all about downing that big one you told the wife you'd bring home.

The successful stalker observes several rules:* (1) Never step on anything you can step over. (2) Do not move continuously. Take several steps, stop, look, and listen. (3) Train your eyes to see detail. In the vertical scheme of Mother Nature, look for horizontal lines. (4) Hunt into or across the wind. (5) Whenever possible walk along old logging roads or game and cattle trails. (6) Avoid all unnecessary movements. Take short steps. (7) When working up on a deer, move when it moves—and watch the tail. A deer will usually "wag" its tail prior to looking up and when it is assured that all is well. (8) Don't hurry—the successful stalker may move only a couple hundred feet in an hour.

A total of 1,340 deer were harvested by 3,615 hunters in 1965 for a 37 percent hunter success. Whitetails accounted for 62 percent of the bag and mule deer the remaining 38 percent.

* (Hints: Taken from "The Art of Still Hunting" by Fred Bear.)

(Continued on page 18)

Public Hunting Areas

(Commission administered lands bold type; federal administered lands light)

1. **Marais des Cygnes Waterfowl Management Area**, 6,343 acres—Portions of this area open to waterfowl and small game hunting. (Contact area manager, Pleasanton, Kansas.)

2. **Miami County Game Management Area**, 277 acres—Open for all game.

3. **Strip Pit Areas**, 5,900 acres—Open for all game. Local inquiry advised to determine location of the scattered tracts.

4. **Bourbon County State Lake**, 380 acres—Open for all game.

5. **Leavenworth County State Lake**, 506 acres—Open for all game.

6. **Douglas County State Lake**, 717 acres—Open for all game.

7. **Neosho Waterfowl Management Area**, 2,956 acres—Waterfowl and small game hunting permitted in certain areas. (Contact area manager, St. Paul, Kansas.)

8. **Pomona Reservoir**. (Contact resident manager, Corps of Engineers.)

9. **John Redmond Reservoir**. (Contact refuge manager, National Wildlife Refuge.)

10. **Toronto Reservoir**, 4,369 acres—Open for all game.

11. **Lyon County State Lake**, 582 acres—Open for all game.

12. **Fall River Reservoir**, 10,892 acres—Open for all game.

13. **Council Grove Reservoir**, 2,650 acres—Open for all game.

14. **Tuttle Creek Reservoir**, 12,500 acres—Open for all game.

15. **Washington County State Lake**, 574 acres—Open for all game.

16. **Ottawa County State Lake**, 711 acres—Open for all game.

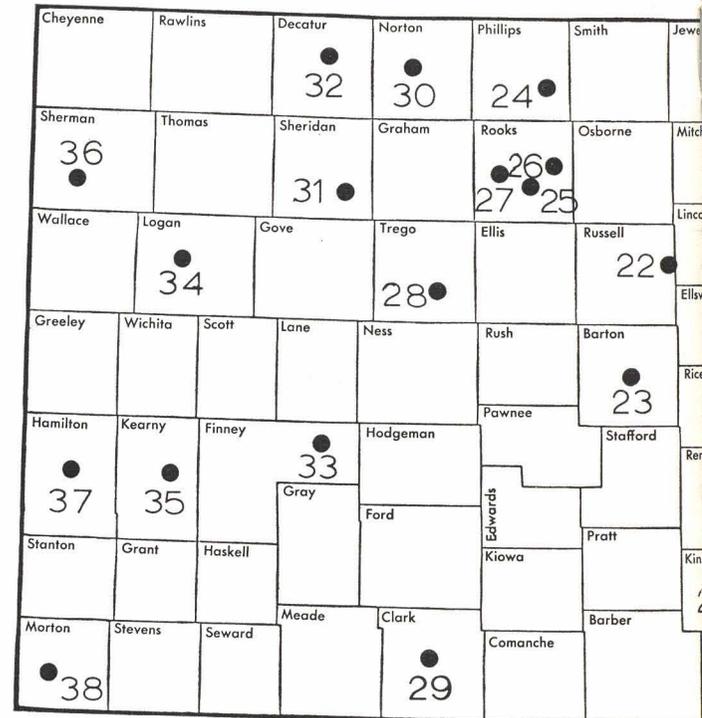
17. **Cheney Reservoir**, 9,240 acres—Open for all game.

18. **Jamestown Waterfowl Management Area**, 3,245 acres—A portion of the area open to all game species. Used primarily for waterfowl hunting. (Contact area manager, P. O. Box 216, Courtland, Kansas.)

19. **Lovewell Reservoir**, 4,905 acres—Open for all game.

20. **Kanopolis Reservoir**. (Contact resident manager, Corps of Engineers.)

Kansas Public



By LEROY LYON

Unlimited opportunities and large tracts of public hunting areas await the Kansas nimrod this year.

This fall nearly 200,000 hunters will trek to the fields and woods across Kansas lured by a wide variety of game which abounds in large numbers.

Liberal hunting seasons, some of which are the longest in Kansas' history, add to the enticement. And to top it off, nature provides Kansas with perfect outdoor temperatures for pleasant and successful hunting.

Although sportsmen are finding Kansas as the "Land of Good Hunting," many ask: "What about a place to hunt?" It's obvious that each year there is a lessening opportunity for hunting on private land.

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, through a foresighted land acquisition program, has provided a partial answer to the question. More than 128,000 acres of public hunting areas owned or managed by the Commission are open for the public's use, free of charge.

In addition, approximately 142,000

acres of additional aged or supervised species is available.

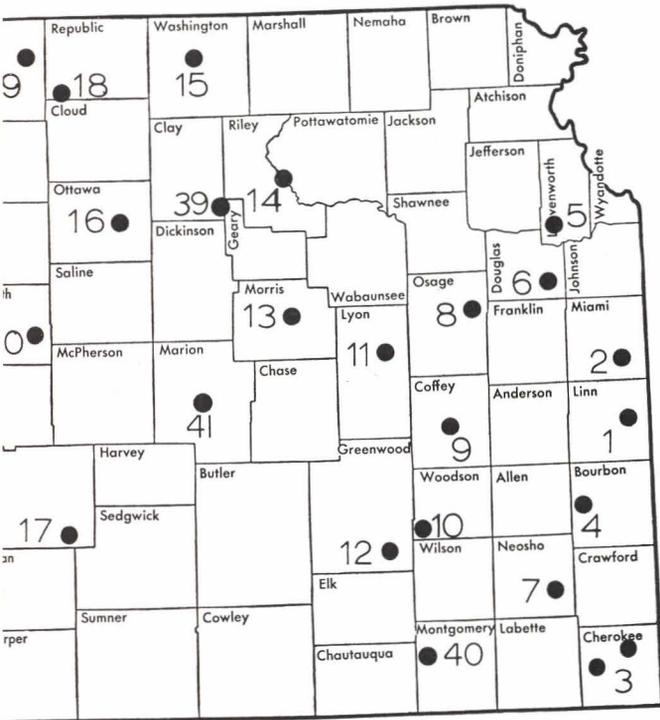
Public hunting lands leased by the Commission an opportunity the same time the areas where sound practices are carried

Unlike private land life management in public hunting areas includes planting of food is lacking in pattern and by filling habitat requirements are returned or planted to food for wildlife.

As a result of the best possible wildlife maintained, giving opportunities to bag

All Commission aged lands open marked with yellow designating them areas. Signs posted to wildlife lands tional information

Hunting Areas



Big Bonus for Sportsmen

21. **Kingman Game Management Area**, 4,498 acres—Portions open to all game.
22. **Wilson Reservoir**, 6,100 acres—Open to all game.
23. **Cheyenne Bottoms**, 19,790 acres—Portions of the area open to waterfowl and all other game. (Contact area manager, Great Bend, Kansas.)
24. **Kirwin Reservoir**. (Contact resident manager, National Wildlife Refuge, Kirwin, Kansas.)
25. **Woodston Unit**, Webster Reservoir, 210 acres—Open to all game.
26. **Rooks County State Lake**, 333 acres—A portion open for all game.
27. **Webster Reservoir**, 5,562 acres—Open for all game.
28. **Cedar Bluff Reservoir**, 12,034 acres—Open for all game.
29. **Clark County State Lake**, 1,243 acres—Open for all game EXCEPT migratory waterfowl.
30. **Norton Reservoir**, 4,000 acres—Open for all game.
31. **Sheridan County Game Management Area** (State lake No. 1), 436 acres—Open for all game.
32. **Decatur County State Lake**, 481 acres—Open for all game.
33. **Finney County Game Management Area**, 852 acres—Open for all game.
34. **Logan County State Lake**, 271 acres—Open for all game.
35. **Kearny County State Lake** (Lake McKinney), 3,000 acres—Open for all game, primarily waterfowl.
36. **Sherman County Game Management Area**, 1,560 acres—Open for all game, EXCEPT migratory waterfowl.
37. **Hamilton County State Lake**, 432 acres—Open for all game.
38. **Cimarron National Grassland**, 106,000 acres (a small part of the area managed by the Fish and Game Commission)—Open for all game. (Contact USDA Forest Service, Elkhart, Kansas.)
39. **Milford Reservoir**. (Contact resident manager, Corps of Engineers.)
40. **Elk City Reservoir**. (Contact resident manager, Corps of Engineers.)
41. **Marion Reservoir**. (Contact resident manager, Corps of Engineers.)

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There are certain regulations on public hunting areas which prohibits hunting for certain game. Hunters who use the areas should note exceptions listed in the directory printed in connection with this article.

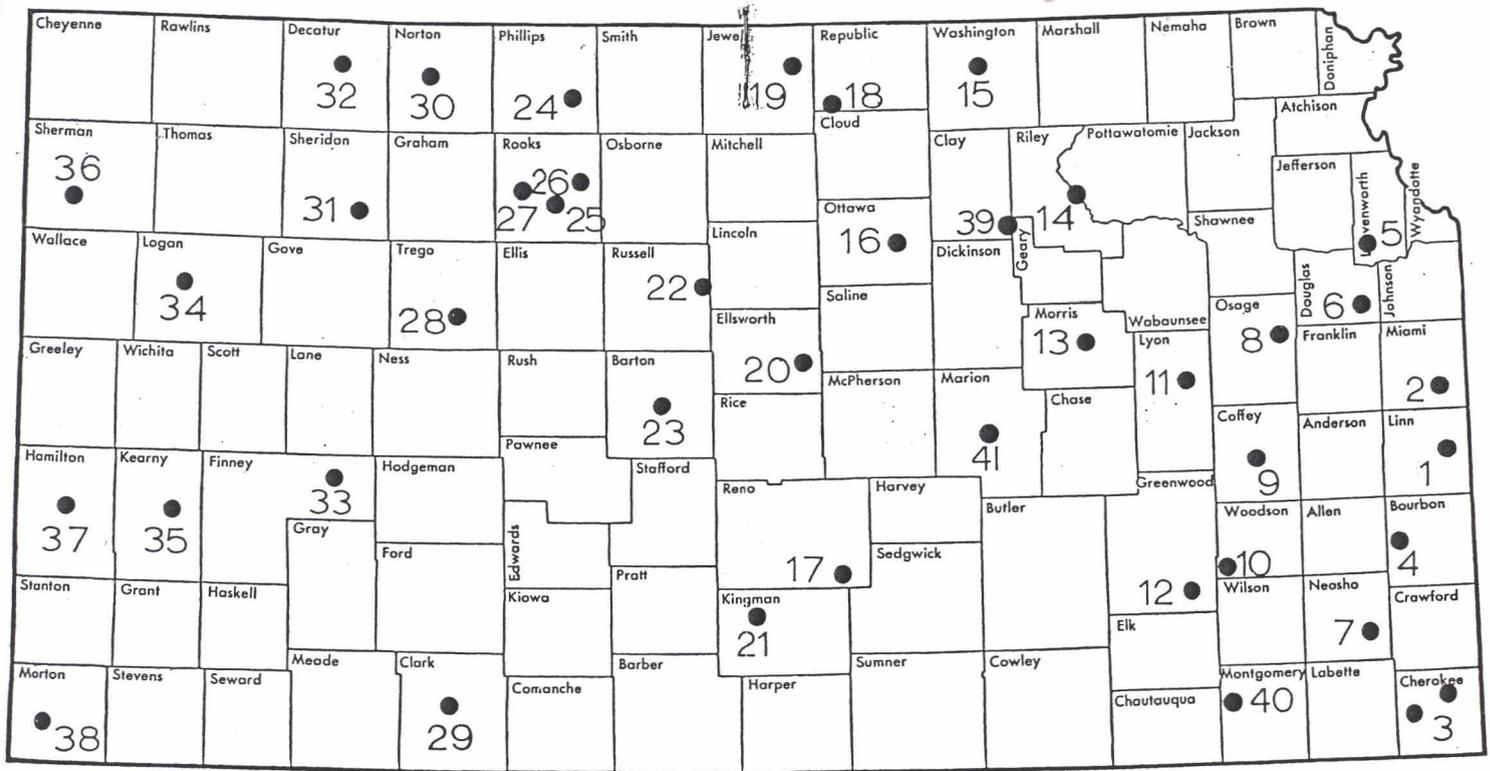
Six new federal reservoirs will feature hunting on some of the adjoining tracts of land. These include John Redmond, Marion, Kirwin, Elk City, Milford and Pomona reservoirs. All nimrods who hunt on federally-controlled lands are asked to contact the resident managers or resident engineers before hunting.

The accompanying public hunting area map has been designed to assist in locating the various areas in the state which are open to public hunting. This may be used with a state road map in order to pinpoint the open areas and the highways leading to them.

The public hunting areas only add icing to the cake. Kansas has the game, seasons, climate and also places to hunt—what more could a hunter desire?

If you like to hunt, you'll love Kansas.

Kansas Public Hunting Areas



By LEROY LYON

Unlimited opportunities and large tracts of public hunting areas await the Kansas nimrod this year.

This fall nearly 200,000 hunters will trek to the fields and woods across Kansas lured by a wide variety of game which abounds in large numbers.

Liberal hunting seasons, some of which are the longest in Kansas' history, add to the enticement. And to top it off, nature provides Kansas with perfect outdoor temperatures for pleasant and successful hunting.

Although sportsmen are finding Kansas as the "Land of Good Hunting," many ask: "What about a place to hunt?" It's obvious that each year there is a lessening opportunity for hunting on private land.

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, through a foresighted land acquisition program, has provided a partial answer to the question. More than 128,000 acres of public hunting areas owned or managed by the Commission are open for the public's use, free of charge.

In addition, approximately 142,000

acres of additional hunting land managed or supervised by Federal agencies is available.

Public hunting lands purchased or leased by the Commission give sportsmen an opportunity to hunt while at the same time these lands provide areas where sound game management practices are carried out.

Unlike private lands, intensive wildlife management is practiced on the public hunting areas. It generally includes planting of food patches where food is lacking in the overall habitat pattern and by filling in the necessary habitat requirements. Cultivated acres are returned to natural growth or planted to food-producing crops for wildlife.

As a result of this management, the best possible wildlife populations are maintained, giving hunters better opportunities to bag their game.

All Commission owned or managed lands open to hunting are marked with yellow and black signs designating them as public hunting areas. Signs posted at the entrances to wildlife lands will provide additional information.

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Butchering Your Deer

By M. H. MEARS

The art of butchering a deer—and it is an art—can be learned only from the actual experience of butchering an animal several times.

In the past thirteen years I have been a hunter and part-time guide; I have either dressed or helped dress ninety-six antelope, deer and elk, and have thus had the opportunity to pick up a few pointers.

There is probably more good, edible meat wasted by poor butchering—not knowing how, or a “don’t care” attitude—than is wasted by poor shooting. The process is really quite simple.

The average hunter will spend up to \$200 on a rifle, scope, bullets, hunting gear, travel, etc., but will not spend a few extra bucks (less than ten) on some simple equipment to properly dress out an animal. Basic materials include: One three-inch jackknife with two blades; one hunting knife, not over five inches in length; one small saw of some kind (an eight-inch power hacksaw blade works fine, or a keyhole saw with a short seven- or eight-inch blade. I prefer the eight-inch power hacksaw blade, as a safe and easy way to carry it is to wrap the teeth with tape, put it inside your sock and tie it to your leg. Of course, a butcher’s saw works best); a small block and tackle which can be made for less than \$2.00, or purchased at your local hardware store for about \$7.00; one hank of quarter-inch clothesline rope of about fifty feet; one inexpensive pair of rubber gloves (or two large plastic bags—the plastic bread wrappers work fine); six yards of good cheesecloth or two butchers’ carcass covers; four feet of strong cord; one whetstone, and about a half-dozen wet-or-dry towels that you can buy at the drug store.

After you have dropped that mighty monarch, the first thing to do is to be sure he is dead. Walk to the back side, be at the ready, and give him a

good, swift kick in the rump. This has surprised more than one hunter, even after his picture has been taken. Tag it. If for some reason you have to leave the critter, put both front legs up over his antlers. If he should come to life (and it has happened!) this will anchor him.

Now that you know he is dead, take this beauty’s picture. If you have shot him right between the eyeballs, you will need to cut his throat; any other place, forget it! You have already killed him by blood-letting, and if you did cut his throat you wouldn’t get a half cupful of blood.

There will probably be very few deer killed in Kansas that are very far from a tree or a fence post, or which cannot be reached by some kind of vehicle. Before you make the first cut, take time out and get him to a place where you can hang him, and which is a suitable place for butchering. While the butchering should take place as soon as possible, a delay of thirty minutes to an hour will not be harmful, and the extra time you take will not have been wasted.

Now that you have your deer to the proper place, wash your hands with water, snow or a wet-or-dry towel. Open your jackknife and lay it to one side. Put on the rubber gloves or insert your hands in the plastic bags, and wear them at all times while handling the legs of the animal. The chief cause of meat which tastes gamey is the scent from the glands on the hind leg, which also spreads to the front legs as they walk through the brush. Removing the legs cuts down the odds of gamey meat. Now you are ready to begin on these offenders. Turn him on his side, pull the under-side hind leg as far back as possible and with a clenched fist, push hard in front of the pelvic bone to expel the urine; if he has a full bladder it should be emp-

ied before you get into the body cavity.

Take a firm hold on the front hoof, bend the leg back as far as it will go, and with your jack knife, cut into the tendon about a half-inch below the bend of the knee. With one hand holding the hoof, place the other behind the knee. With a quick jerk upward with the hand holding the knee, and a downward shove on the hoof, you can break the knee joint easily. Cut the remaining skin and remove the front leg at the knee joint. Repeat this process on the other front leg. Now starting about four inches above the bend of the knee on the hind leg, make a cut in the skin completely encircling the leg. Skin this down about 2 or 3 inches below the bend of the knee, then repeat the same as you did on the front leg in cutting them off.

You have now removed the four major reasons for gamey-tasting meat. Lay the legs to the downwind side of the critter, but before this is done, take a good sniff of the enlarged hair glands just above the hind hoof; the odor will convince you!

Take off the gloves or plastic bags, and place them and the knife with the legs. Wash your hands again. Using the hunting knife, take one hind leg and cut the hide from the inside of the knee to a place immediately below the rectum, following a line of one inch from where the hair changes color. Do the same with the other hind leg. Start at the knee and peel the hide down; you will have to do some cutting to get it started. Skin it down about eight or nine inches on both legs. You now have a place to put your gimbal or to tie your rope, between the leg bone and the tendon. Raise the carcass up far enough so that the intestines will fall forward. Cut around the rectum into the pelvic cavity on both sides, and under the tail, leaving the under side of the tail

skin attached to the rectum for a handhold. Be sure not to cut the penis. Pull the rectum up and tie a short piece of cord around it.

You are now ready to "case-skin" your deer. Case-skinning involves removing the hide just as you would pull a slipover sweater off over your head. There are several reasons for this. It is much easier and quicker; you will not get as much hair on the carcass, inside and out (it seems to get there as if by magic!); you will have less meat to scrape off the hide when you have the head mounted or the hide tanned; and it will give the carcass a chance to glaze over while you are working on the rest of it.

Starting at the pelvic bone, skin out the penis and testicles and leave these parts attached to the rectum. Tie a piece of cord around the penis where it leads into the body cavity at the rectum, and cut free of hide. Raise the animal to where the shoulders are off the ground at a good working height. Start pulling the hide off.

You will have little need for your knife. Just grasp the skin at the leg and start pulling with a kneading action, placing the back of the hand next to the carcass and prying out with your fingers while pulling with the other hand. The skin will slip off easily until you get to the front legs. Now you will need your knife to skin out the front legs and down the neck eight to ten inches in front of the shoulders. Keep raising the deer until his head is off the ground. Now with your hunting knife, cut through the neck muscles all the way

to the neck bone, twist the head around until the carcass starts to turn, then with a quick jerk you can break the neck bone. Finish cutting the hide and head free of the carcass and lay it to one side with the legs.

You are now ready to open the body cavity. Starting at the crotch, you will notice a small white line over the pelvic bone; cut straight down to the bone which is about three to four inches long; cut along this bone and several inches into the body cavity. This is where you must use the saw to cut through the pelvic bone. Be very careful not to cut the large intestine. When the bone is completely cut, go to the back side of the carcass. Place your hand on the spine and with a quick shove, you can break this opening wider.

This exposes the large intestines. Very carefully cut the rectum free of the pelvic cavity. Work this out into the open. You are now ready to cut the abdominal wall. With your knife blade between the first and second fingers, start making your cut down the center, your fingers and hand holding back the intestines. Continue this cut until you get to the breast bone. Reach in and pull the intestines out, letting them spill on the ground. Do not allow the liver to get dirty. Cut all this free of the carcass. Remove the liver, tie it in a piece of cheesecloth, and hang it up to drain.

Finish cutting what little meat there is on the breast bone to use as a guide line while you saw the breast bone down past the front legs. Now you can cut free the rest of the heart, lungs, etc. Hang the heart up to

drain after wrapping it in cheesecloth. Be sure that the windpipe is completely cut out, for this is the first place that bacteria will start to work, and spoilage can soon set in. Go back and cut the diaphragm wall on both sides, close to the rib cage, and remove the rest of the unwanted organs. Remove all the meat from the shot wound and bullet path; trim this out thoroughly.

Cut off two pieces of the cheesecloth to wipe out the inside of the body cavity. Start with one, and finish with the second. *Don't use water or even a damp cloth.* The use of grass and leaves is better than nothing, but be sure and wipe out all the excess blood before it dries. With a short stick, prop open the chest cavity so that air can reach it. By this time, the outside of the carcass should have a glaze so that when you touch it, it feels and sounds like paper.

If the deer is too large for one man to carry, cut down the backbone with the saw. Be sure that both sides of the carcass are supported with separate pieces of rope so that when you cut one side down, the other will not fall to the ground. Wrap the carcass in the butchers' carcass covers or the cheesecloth to keep off the dirt and flies. It is a very good idea not to transport the hide and the legs in the same car, as if this is done they will pick up the gamey odor just by being close. If you cannot case-skin your deer, roll the animal over on his back and, starting at the breast bone, take out a strip of hide about three inches wide from the neck to the rectum. Be sure and tie off the penis when you skin it out. The reason for this is to keep as much hair as possible from the inside of the body cavity; despite your best efforts, you will get enough so that you will wonder where it all came from. The balance of the procedure is the same as given above.

As long as you don't let the legs or hide come into contact with the meat, you should have some prime eating. Be sure to instruct your meat cutter of the one cardinal rule for preparing wild game: "*Never cut the steaks or chops over one-half inch thick.*"



Commission Hires Six Game Protectors

Six new game protectors recently hired by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission have assumed duties in their respective districts, Fred Warders, chief of the law enforcement division has announced.

Three of the new protectors have been assigned to fill previous vacancies while the other three have been named to new positions created by the addition of new federal reservoirs.

The three assigned to fill previous vacancies are George Anderson, 26, Pratt; Bill Friederich, 30, Arkansas City, and Bruce Peters, 26, Topeka. Anderson has been assigned Ellsworth and Rice counties and is residing in Ellsworth. Friederich has been named to work Neosho and Crawford counties and is living in Girard while Peters is working out of Lakin and has been assigned Kearny, Hamilton and Stanton counties.

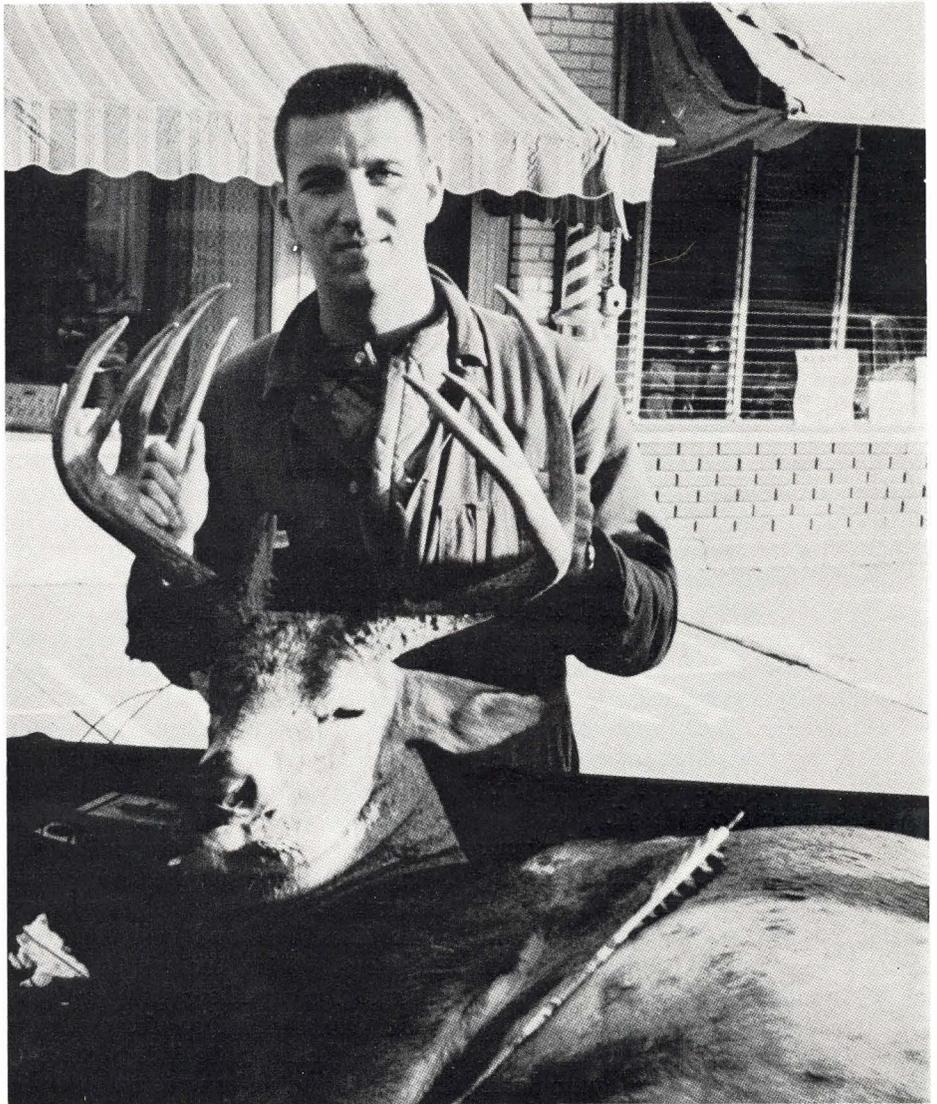
Eldon Mears, 33, Valley Center; Dudley Foster, 26, Winfield; and Clyde Bolin, 28, Canton, have been assigned new districts. Mears is living in Independence and has been assigned Montgomery county; Foster is residing in Wichita and working Sedgwick county while Bolin has headquarters in New Strawn and has been assigned Coffey county.

Foster's assignment was to provide an additional protector for Sedgwick county bringing the number of game protectors working that county to two. J. C. Morgan, Valley Center, will continue his duties as game protector in Sedgwick county.

Plugged Guns Required For Migratory Birds

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission reminds hunters of the regulation requiring all repeating shotguns to be plugged to hold no more than three shells when hunting migratory birds.

Migratory birds covered by this regulation include doves, ducks, geese, gallinules, rails, woodcocks, coots, mergansers and snipe.



BIG BUCK—Ron Sturgeon, Osborne school teacher, proudly grasps rack of big 12-point buck he bagged last year with bow and arrow during Kansas' first deer season. Buck was taken near Harlan, Kansas, and locker dressed 183 pounds.

Strip Pits Busy

Strip pit areas of southeast Kansas owned by the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission afforded more than 72,800 man-hours of recreation during fiscal year 1966.

During the period a total of 12,250 persons used the area with fishermen comprising the largest class of users as 9,525 anglers visited the pits.

Development of nearly 6,000 acres of strip pit lands for use by Kansas sportsmen is part of the management program of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission. Federal aid wildlife funds (Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson) have been used for most of the development.

Start on New

Kiowa County Lake

The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has accepted two bids totaling \$15,071 for water well drilling services and construction of a dike at the new Kiowa County State Lake site near Greensburg.

The Layne-Western Co., Wichita, was awarded an \$8,111 contract calling for drilling of a well at the lake. The well will be used to fill and maintain water levels in the new lake.

Charles Hulme, Great Bend, was the successful bidder for construction of the dike with a low bid of \$6,960.



By MARVIN SCHWILLING

Fall brings to a close another production period of most wildlife. Populations are now at their annual peaks. The struggle to survive the perils of winter and carry the species over to the next production period in the spring is beginning. Many insects will sleep away the winter in eggs or cocoons, while most birds will move south to warmer climates and will return when the icy cold is gone. Some animals will hibernate and simply sleep the winter away, but most will continue their daily search for food and fight for survival.

The outdoorsman and hunter knows this as a time of game abundance and takes his portion of the annual production from the high producing game species.

He knows, for instance, that some 80 percent of the fall quail population will not survive the winter to nest next spring. Those he takes during the hunting season will affect in no way the number that survive the snow, ice, disease and inadequate distribution of food and cover.

Yes, wildlife can and should be harvested as a natural resource renewable crop.

The state entomologist stopped by my office recently to show me an unusual butterfly he had just caught. Both of us thought we knew most of the butterflies of Kansas but neither of us recognized this specimen. So we hit the books. This unusual individual proved to be the Zebra Butterfly, a tropical species found in Florida and the lower coastal states. This was a beautiful specimen and how it wandered into central Kansas will always remain a mystery.

I went for a walk up the creek near my home on a recent evening. A wel-

come rain fell the previous day and the countryside couldn't have seemed more beautiful. All the vegetation, including the trees, were smiling in appreciation for the late Autumn. Birds, too, were unusually active. I was able to locate two black-headed grosbeaks after they had given away their location by song. I also heard a near relative of the blue grosbeak singing from a tree in a fencerow.

The wild pumpkins are going to have a good crop under the trees where an old house used to be. I wondered how these vines got started here. Chances are they were carried here from open pastures by squirrels. I remember many years ago Dr. Claud Hibbard told me how the squirrels in Meade State Park would range far into the pastures to pick this fruit and carry it back to the timber. A few years later seeds dropped, or planted, by the squirrels established a near solid stand of wild pumpkins under the trees. In effect, the squirrels found a food they liked in the pastures and brought it in and planted their own fields.

I cut across a food plot to check the mockingbird nest in the small cedar tree on the corner of the wildlife planting. The nest was empty. This was the second successful nest for this pair of mockingbirds this year. They found conditions good, so they'll be back if they survive a winter vacation to the southland. If not, another pair will take their

place, because suitable habitat is here.

As I returned to the house I flushed a covey of quail. Could be they, too, were checking the food plot to see if they were going to have food this winter. This is the third year for the plot and the quail have increased because of it.

Cottonrats, jackrabbits and dry weather seem to go hand in hand. We received good rains in February. Then spring came with no rain of consequence. Summer came in dry and unusually hot. The plants seemed to know they were in for a rough time and made little growth. They seemed to just hang onto life waiting—waiting for liquid sunshine. Cottonrats, however, thrive on dry conditions and have multiplied by leaps and bounds. I had about given up trying to keep them from ruining our garden when a bullsnake about five feet long came to the rescue. We met one afternoon just after I came in from work. I walked out into the tomatoes and caught a glimpse of a rat scampering off. The rat had just disappeared from sight when he let out a frightful squeal. I went to investigate and the big snake had him by the hindquarters. I watched, and the reptile payed me no mind, while he slowly—cruelly—dispatched the rat, dislocating his jaws as the lump of food slid through his mouth and into his stomach.

The big snake seemed to sense that he was welcome and has done a much better job of thinning, or driving, the rats out than I could ever accomplish with traps or poisons.

Facelifting for Museum

"I think you have done an outstanding job," spoke Governor William F. Avery. He was commending Myron Schwinn, who recently completed the first summer of work on the renovation and expansion of the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission museum at Pratt.

Governor Avery's expression spoke for thousands of visitors who toured the museum this summer and found the quiet-spoken taxidermist enthusiastically tackling a monumental job which will require a minimum of four or five additional summers to complete.

"This year a person will be able to note more difference than they will in the summers to come," Schwinn said as he selected a glass eye for a great-horned owl. "You see, it takes a lot of time to collect and mount new specimens—more time than it does to clean and retouch the old displays. "I spent most of the time this year cleaning and retouching, but next year will be a slow process as new exhibits are added," he said.

The biology and science instructor from Manhattan Junior High sounded more like the teacher he is as he patiently explained the work involved in the long-range project. "It takes a lot more time to mount a new specimen than most people realize," he stated. "It takes a long day to mount one fish."

As to how long it will take to complete the project, Schwinn is not definite. "It all depends on how far the Commission wants to go," he explained. "It would take at least 10 years of steady work to complete the job if all birds, mammals and fish in Kansas were included in the museum. For example, there are 180 species of songbirds in the state. A complete job would require four specimens of each specie—male and female birds in spring and fall plumages.

"The museum has a good duck and shorebird collection," he said. "Mainly lacking in the bird department are songbirds."

Schwinn also faces a huge job in fish and mammal collections which are inadequate at present. With the fish, Schwinn said he will almost have to start from scratch.

However, he is planning on more than just rejuvenating and completing the collection. The young taxidermist-instructor is also planning on changing the entire appearances of the displays.

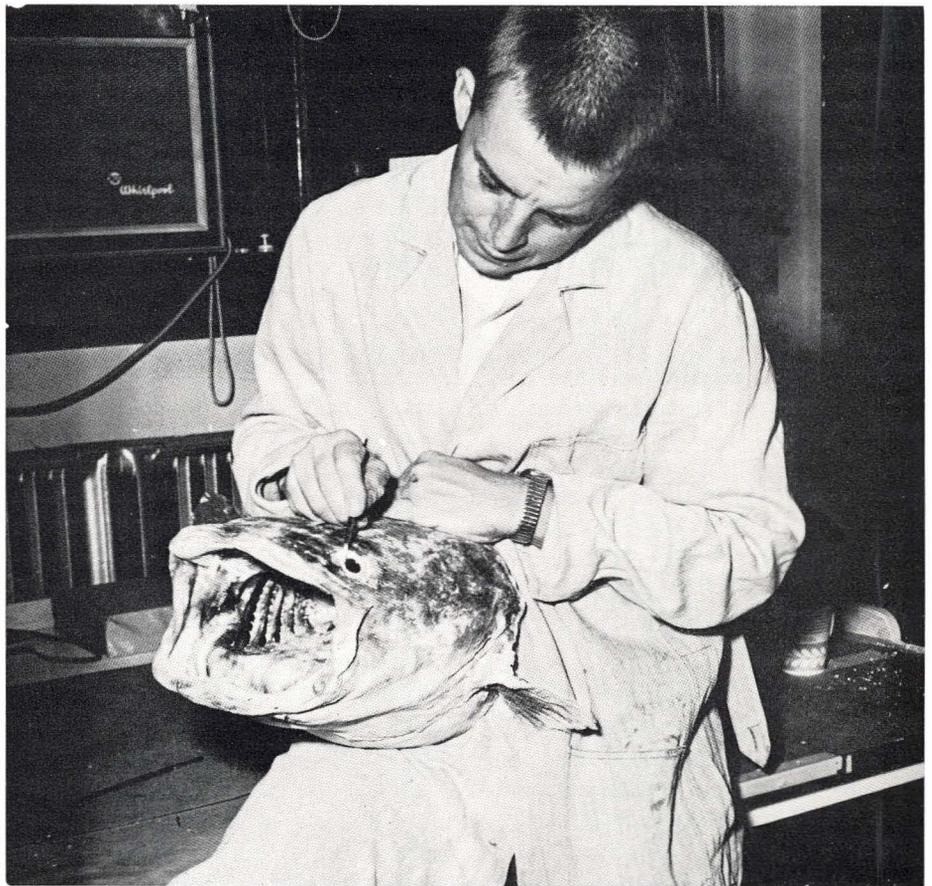
Previously the animals have been displayed in large cases in a diorama setting designed to recreate their natural habitat. "The trouble with dioramas," Schwinn said, "is that they are misleading."

"When the animals are all crammed together in one case, someone looking at them might think that if they were out in the woods they would find that many animals in the same space."

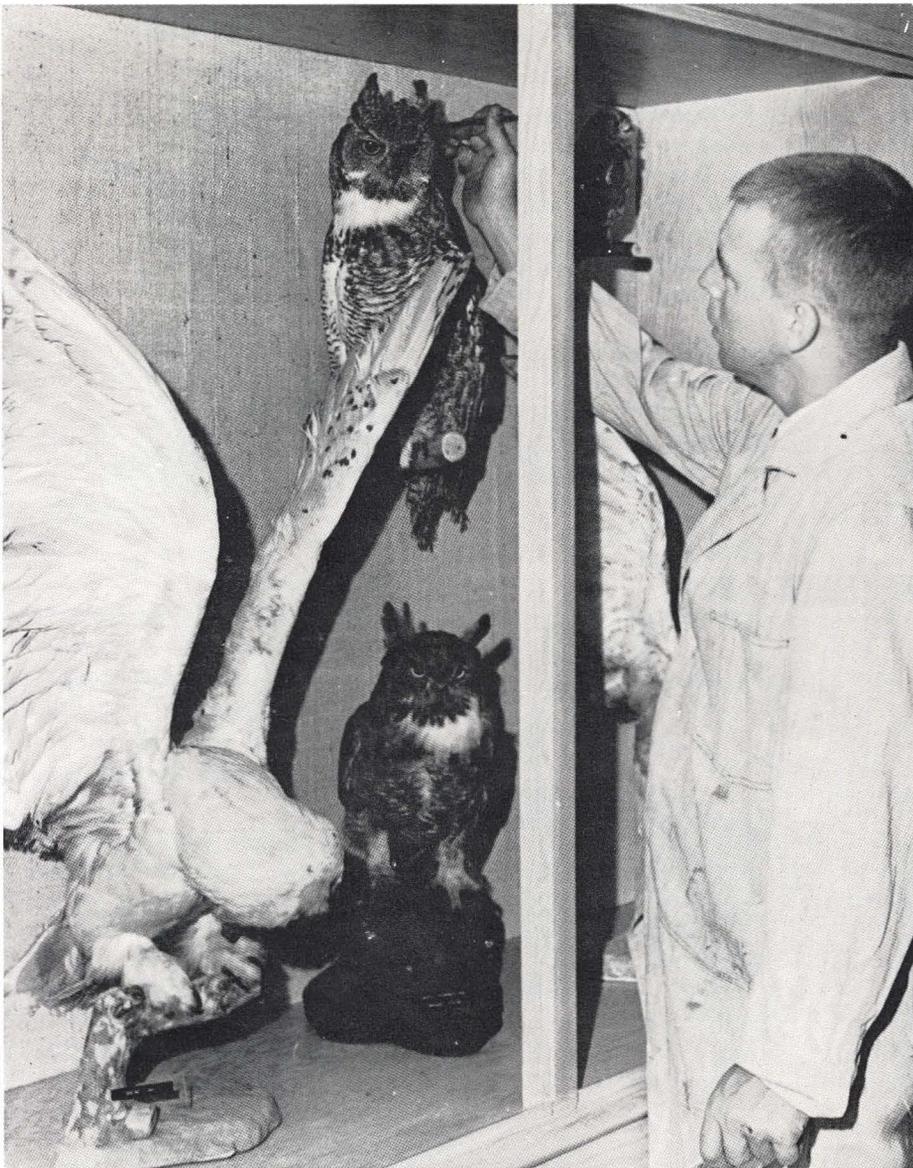
"Another problem with dioramas is that you can't add specimens to the display or you'll distract from the original setting," he said.

To replace the dioramas, Schwinn has designed shallow cases with white backs, glass shelves and front lighting. "This way the animal is visible and identified, giving people a chance to see what they look like." The small cases also make expansion easier. Specimens can be shifted and more added as the museum grows.

The most noticeable change this year was the building of five new cases which presently house fish and bird displays. The cases are now housed in the north room which previously was an office prior to construction of the new headquarters building. The museum building is on K-68 three



FLATHEAD TROPHY—Myron Schwinn, taxidermist, sets a glass eye in place on an 81-pound flathead catfish. The mounted trophy is part of the new display in the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission museum near Pratt.



FINAL TOUCHES—A great horned owl receives a final touch-up from taxidermist Myron Schwinn before the front glass is placed on one of five new display cases in the Fish and Game museum which is undergoing renovation. The rehabilitation of the museum, when finished, will provide visitors with a wide array of Kansas' fish, mammals and birds.

miles southeast of Pratt. Hours are 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. each day, including weekends. The building also includes a fine aquarium, displaying many live fish native to Kansas.

A smaller storage room has also been converted to house an egg collection. "There are around 135 species of bird eggs in the present exhibit," Schwinn said. "Many of these were collected in the 1890's but will be retained and housed in the new egg display room."

Schwinn's long-range plan also calls for a complete new look in the aquarium room. He hopes to have the

aquariums renovated keeping the live fish display. Fish collections will be mounted in the room giving all visitors a view of the variety and identification of Kansas' fish.

When asked how he enjoyed his first summer's work, Schwinn only grinned replying that "it was something I've always wanted to do."

Until next summer Schwinn will be back in the classroom he loves so well working in his spare time on his second chosen profession.

Meanwhile he will continue to dream up new ideas which he hopes will make the museum an even better

Kansas Antelope Herds on Increase

Northwestern Kansas antelope have shown the biggest reproduction increase in recent years, Bill Hlavachick, game biologist in charge of antelope studies for the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission, has reported.

Hlavachick said that "the number of antelope in Northwest Kansas represents a 20 percent increase over that in 1965."

The antelope, concentrated in Wallace and Sherman counties, have a buck, doe, fawn ratio of 74:100:19 with 41 percent of the herd being "fawns." In 1965 the fawn fraction was 27 percent. Hlavachick estimated a total of 155 antelope in the area.

Antelope in Barber county of south-central Kansas showed a smaller gain, according to ground and aerial observations. These antelope were stocked in January of 1966.

"A low reproductive rate was expected in Barber county for the first year since most of the females are yearlings," Hlavachick stated.

On the Boggs Ranch release site the buck, doe, fawn ratio was listed as 80:100:40 with the percent of young in the herd being 18 percent. Ground surveys accounted for 18 of the original 21 animals released.

On the Davis Ranch release site in Barber county, the herd swelled to 53 from the original stocking of 40. This herd had a buck, doe, fawn ratio of 64:100:71 and had 19 percent "young-of-the-year."

Cover Photo

With the hunting season for the 1966-67 year at hand, the eyes and hearts of many nimrods are on the skies seeking the largest of all Kansas waterfowl prizes — the high-strutting and beautiful Canada goose. Our "hunting special" cover was taken at the sprawling Cheyenne Bottoms Waterfowl Area, near Great Bend in late October, as big Canadas started arriving. (Photo by Thayne Smith.)

showplace for the thousands of visitors who flock through the corridors every year trying to view a glimpse of Kansas' wildlife heritage loved by all.

Kansas Deer Hunting--1966

(Continued from page 9)

Hunter selectivity was quite evident even though antlerless deer were legal targets throughout the season in six (6) deer management units, and were legal on the last day to previously unsuccessful hunters in three (3) other units. Bucks made up 80 percent of the harvest and does 20 percent.

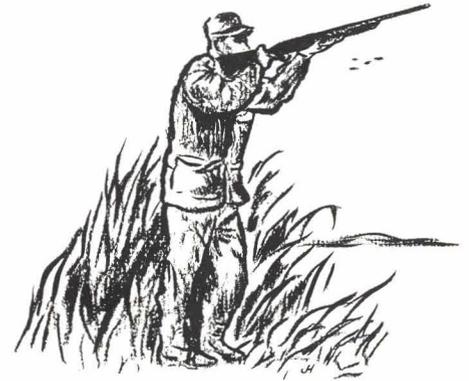
As was the case in 1965 when only 131 firearms hunters used shotguns in pursuit of their deer, the popular choice this year is again expected to be the rifle. Ranking

far ahead of its nearest competitor, the .30-06 proved to be the most popular caliber firearm. The .270, .30-30, .243, and .308 followed in order. Twenty-two deer were harvested with shotguns, while the remaining 1,318 were taken with rifles.

A more successful season is anticipated for 1966. A substantial deer herd increase in addition to greater landowner tolerance toward deer hunting and the rifle is expected to make '66 an even better year than 1965.

Waterfowl Hunting Picture Bright

(Continued from page 4)



canvasbacks. Possession limits after opening day is two days bag limit.

Spring conditions in the far north—primary nesting areas for geese—were also good this past summer. Average production is expected. Thus the liberal goose season permitted last year will be duplicated this year.

This is a 75-day goose season continuing through December 21. Daily bag limits are set at five geese with possession limits being one days bag limit. However, the daily bag and possession limit may include not more than one Ross's Goose, two Canada geese or its subspecies, one white-fronted goose, or one whitefronted goose and one Canada goose or its subspecies.

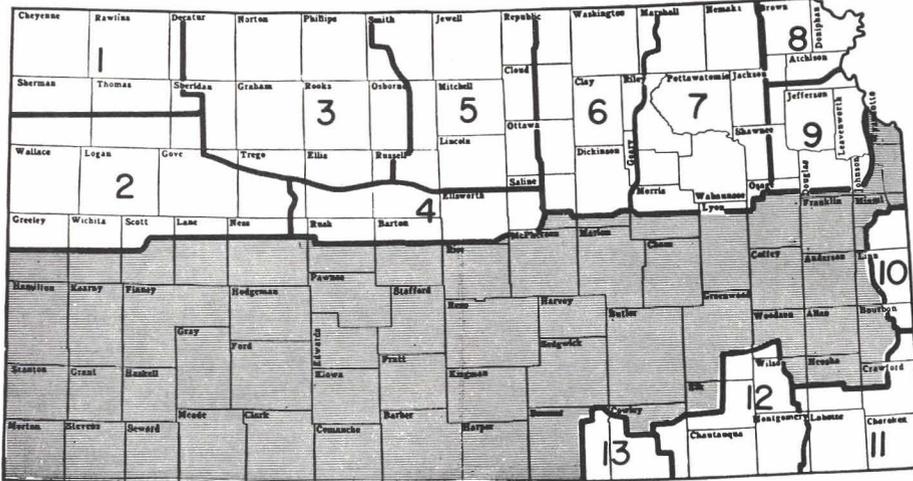
Shooting hours have been liberalized to permit hunting beginning one-half hour before sunrise all days of the duck and goose season.

In short there should be a lot of Kansas hunters with full bag limits of waterfowl this fall.

Hunters Take Note!

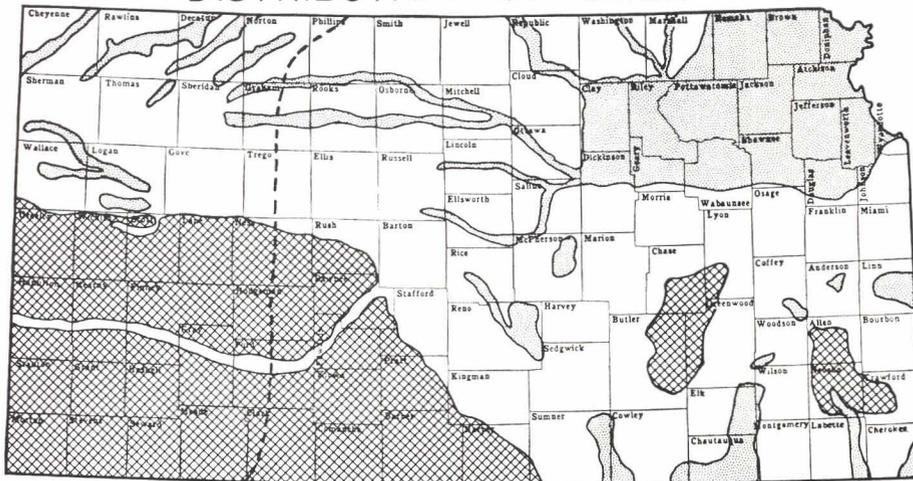
The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission reminds hunters that the hunting season for rabbits closed October 16 and will remain closed through December 14, inclusive, except that rabbits may be legally taken during the legal open prairie chicken, quail and pheasant seasons.

1966 FIREARMS DEER MANAGEMENT UNITS



□ - Open □ - Closed

DISTRIBUTION OF DEER



■ - High □ - Medium ▨ - Low

Kansas Sportsmen's Hunting Calendar 1966-67

Squirrel	Now Open	Closes December 31
Archery Deer Season	Now Open	Closes December 9
Wilson's Snipe	Now Open	Closes December 3
Geese	Now Open	Closes December 21
Woodcock	Now Open	Closes December 10
Ducks, Coots and Mergansers (first half)	Now Open	Closes November 27
Ducks, Coots and Mergansers (second half) ..	Opens December 10 ..	Closes January 2
Pheasant (Zone 1—first half)	Opens November 19 ..	Closes November 27
Pheasant (Zone 1—second half)	Opens December 17 ..	Closes January 8
Pheasant (Zone 2—first half)	Opens November 12 ..	Closes November 27
Pheasant (Zone 2—second half)	Opens December 17 ..	Closes January 8
Quail	Opens November 19 ..	Closes January 15
Firearms Deer Season	Opens December 10 ..	Closes December 14

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