



VBA

(200-220)

FLIGHT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE VIRGINIA BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION

FLIGHT NO. 3

FALL 2002

VOLUME 45

*Nothing
to carp
about!*

*Terry
Dorman
had some
summer
fun...*



*...landing
this big
fish!!!*

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FLIGHT NO. 3

VOL. 45

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Flight Deadline

The deadline for the Winter issue of FLIGHT will be December 9, 2002. Please submit articles of interest to the editor prior to that date. Send us your letters, stories or photos. This is your newsletter and we encourage you to participate!

From The Publicity Director

In spite of this summer's hot, and alternately humid and bone-dry weather, my hat is off to those who took the time to support the clubs hosting the VBA tournament shoots. Thanks go especially to those who drove long distances to participate. We heard that everyone enjoyed themselves, ate and shot well, even those who were under the weather (umbrellas, that is) during the State Closed at Buggs Island. Everyone also had a great time at New River for the 3-D Fall Classic, despite the rain. Congratulations to all the participants and a big hand to the winners and the two hosting clubs. Once again, you all grinned and bore it and came through with flying arrows!

Now let's get down to some serious stuff: the 2002 bowhunting season. Hopefully, everyone has taken the IBEF and Virginia Hunter Education classes. If not, please do so, especially if you plan to hunt on a military reservation and/or out of state. It is to your advantage to get all the education you can. VBA has many experienced and qualified instructors. A big thank you to Al Baughman and Bob Seltzer who continue to make this program work.

If you get a chance, read the article by Dr. Bill MacCarty III in the September 2002 issue of *Virginia Wildlife*. It's about his experience with a tree stand accident. Lessons learned!

Mark your calendars now and bring your trophies to the VBA Annual Awards Banquet on March 15, 2003. I wish you all the best of luck and safe hunting!

I would like to mention two programs that are very worthwhile. One is Paul Vogel's Archery Education for all ages and organizations. I and some of you, as well, have had the opportunity to work with the equipment Paul has purchased. This equipment, over the past several months, has taught many youths, adults, the handicapped and organizations to learn the art of archery. Your monetary donations have been well received and Paul thanks you for your generosity. But remember, usage and upkeep can wear itself out! Paul needs your support, so keep those donations coming! Spread the word, as this program not only benefits the students and instructors, it also benefits your club!

The other program I'd like to com-

mend is Hunters for the Hungry. H4H has made arrangements with various meat processing facilities and butchers around the state. If you wish to donate \$30 to cover the cost of processing a deer, mail your donation to

H4H
P.O. Box 304
Big Island, Virginia 24526

As some of you may know, I retired in August after 36½ years with the government. That leaves me free time to do whatever — right? Seriously, I plan to spend more time on the range, at tournaments and club shoots, and helping with the archery education program. I will also be available to help at various sportsmen's shows and exhibits throughout the state. Just give me sufficient time to work them into my schedule, as you never know where I might be! Call me or e-mail me at my new address —

istocksdale@rcn.com

With that, I leave wishing you good health, safe hunting and happy holidays — to you, your family and friends!

Yours in archery —

— Irene Stocksdales

State Championship Tournaments 2003

State Indoor

March 8-9, 2003
Augusta Archers

Spring 3-D Classic

April 5-6, 2003
Cherokee Archers

State Open

May 24-25, 2003
Sherwood Archers

State Closed

August 30-31, 2003
New River Bowhunters

Fall 3-D Classic

September 13-14, 2003
Kingsboro Bowmen

Chronic Wasting Disease

CWD — We Don't Have It And We Don't Want It!

As I'm sure most of you know, there has been quite a lot in the news lately about CWD, Chronic Wasting Disease. It first appeared in some of our western states, but recently has been identified east of the Mississippi, in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

As always, the first line of defense against any disease is information. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries is trying to get as much information as possible about CWD to the hunters of Virginia. It has provided the following information.

—Bob Seltzer, President

Chronic Wasting Disease: What is it?

Chronic Wasting Disease is a transmissible neurological disease of deer and elk that produces small lesions in brains of infected animals. To date, the disease has only been found in cervids (members of the deer family) in North America. Species that have been affected with CWD include elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and black-tailed deer. Most cases of CWD occur in adult animals. It is characterized by loss of body condition, behavioral abnormalities (tremors, stumbling, increased salivation, difficulty swallowing, and excessive thirst or urination) and death.

Usually, months to years pass from when the animal is infected to when it shows signs of disease. CWD is classified as a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE), and is similar to mad cow disease in cattle and scrapie in sheep.

The pathogen that causes this disease has not been identified, nor has the mode of transmission. There is no evidence that CWD can be transmitted to humans, domestic livestock or wildlife other than deer or elk. Currently, there is no practical live animal test and definitive diagnosis is based on postmortem necropsy and testing.

Where is it found?

CWD was first diagnosed in a Colorado captive elk research facility in 1967, and a few years later in a simi-

lar Wyoming research facility. It was later discovered in some free-roaming animals near these facilities in Wyoming and Colorado. The disease was long thought to be limited in the wild to this relatively small endemic area in northeastern Colorado, southeastern Wyoming, but it has recently been found in new areas of Colorado and Nebraska, as well as in wild deer in New Mexico, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Saskatchewan. The disease also has been diagnosed in commercial game farms in Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

It has not been found in Virginia.

How often does it occur?

CWD is relatively rare. In Colorado, for example, fewer than 200 cases, mostly in mule deer, have been documented since 1981. In checking hunter-harvested animals, less than 6% of deer and 1% of elk in north-central and northeastern Colorado were found to have CWD. Similar surveillance in southeastern Wyoming also indicated that less than 7% of deer had CWD. Deer and elk checked outside these areas in Colorado and Wyoming did not have CWD.

How is it transmitted?

Neither the agent causing CWD or its mode of transmission have been identified. Experimental and circumstantial evidence suggests infected deer and elk probably transmit the disease through animal-to-animal contact and/or contamination of feed or water sources with saliva, urine and/or feces.

CWD seems more likely to occur in areas where deer or elk are crowded or where they congregate at man-made feed and water stations. Artificial feeding of deer and elk may compound the problem.

Is CWD transmissible to humans?

According to experts and public health officials, there's no evidence that CWD can be naturally transmitted to humans, or to animals other than deer or elk. As a general precaution, however, it's a good idea for people to

avoid contact with any wild animal that appears sick.

There is no evidence that Chronic Wasting Disease affects humans. The Department of Game and Inland Fisheries advises that hunters may wish to take these simple precautions when handling the carcass of any deer or elk:

- Wear rubber gloves when field dressing carcasses.
- Minimize handling brain or spinal tissues/fluids and wash hands afterward.
- Bone out carcasses or at least avoid consuming brain, spinal cord, eyes, spleen and lymph nodes of harvested animals.
- Do not handle or consume meat of wild animals that appear sick, regardless of the cause.

Is the disease transmissible to domestic livestock?

According to experts, there's no evidence that CWD can be naturally transmitted to domestic livestock. Chronic Wasting Disease is similar in some respects to two known livestock diseases:

- Scrapie, which affects domestic sheep and goats worldwide and has been recognized for over 200 years; and
- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), which is a more recent disease of cattle in the United Kingdom.

Though there are similarities, there is no evidence suggesting either scrapie or BSE is caused by contact with wild deer or elk.

What should you do if you see a deer or elk that looks sick, emaciated or lethargic?

Call the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries headquarters at 804-367-1000 or the regional office listed below that is nearest you:

- Williamsburg - 757-253-4170
- Forest - 434-525-7522
- Marion - 276-782-9051
- Verona - 540-248-9360
- Fredericksburg - 540-899-4169

Arrangements will be made to investigate the report.

(Continued on page 4)

Chronic Wasting Disease

(Continued from page 3)

What should a hunter do if they kill a deer or elk that appears unhealthy?

In the rare event that an emaciated or otherwise unhealthy deer or elk is harvested, contact the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries headquarters at 804-367-1000 or the regional office listed above that is nearest you. Arrangements will be made to investigate the report.

Can the animals be saved?

Veterinarians say nothing can be done to save deer and elk affected by Chronic Wasting Disease. However, removing affected individuals may help prevent the spread of infection within a herd. Feeding affected animals may keep them alive a little longer, but will not change the ultimate outcome. Feeding could increase the likelihood of transmitting the disease to other deer or elk.

What is the impact?

Agricultural agencies in six states have slaughtered more than 3,800 captive elk exposed to wasting disease, costing taxpayers nearly \$15 million, most of it to compensate elk ranchers. In Canada, CWD has struck in two provinces, leading to the slaughter and

incineration of nearly 8,000 domestic elk. In response to CWD, in September 2001, the Secretary of Agriculture declared that there is an emergency that threatens the livestock industry of this country and established a Chronic Wasting Disease eradication program in the United States.

CWD can reduce the growth and size of wild deer and elk populations in areas where the prevalence is high, and is of increasing concern for wildlife managers across North America. In March 2002, CWD was found in free-ranging deer in the southwestern corner of Wisconsin (the first report east of the Mississippi). In response to this discovery, Wisconsin plans to eradicate about 115,000 deer within an approximately 300 square mile area in an attempt to halt the spread of the disease there. The disease appears especially virulent among white-tailed deer. In one 800-acre pen in Nebraska, half the whitetails contracted CWD. In Colorado, the legislature approved setting aside \$1.9 million of Division of Wildlife funds to target CWD. Wildlife officials are seeking similar funding in other affected states. In Wisconsin, lawmakers set aside \$4 million.

What can be done?

Thirty-two of the fifty states have regulations on Chronic Wasting Disease for captive Cervids and Wildlife. Twelve states prohibit the importation of any cervids from any CWD endemic area; fifteen states require that the state exporting the cervid be enrolled in an official CWD monitoring and certification program; three states require only that there has been no diagnosis of CWD in the originating herd; and two states have banned cervid imports. Since March 2002, when CWD was reported in Wisconsin, at least seven states, including Indiana, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont, Nebraska, New York and North Carolina, have been added to the list of states taking regulatory action to restrict and/or prohibit the importation of cervids into and within their respective boundaries.

For more information on Chronic Wasting Disease, visit the following websites:

www.uga.edu/scwds/briefs/0402brief.pdf

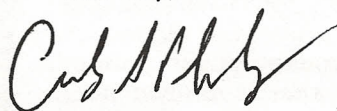
www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/cwd/index.html

Dear Mr. Overfelt,

As the recipient of the Virginia Bowhunters Association Scholarship, I'd like to thank you for the generous gift of \$500 toward my further education.

As a bowhunter myself, I am very pleased to receive this scholarship. I entered the field of wildlife science because I am a hunter, and I felt the need to give something back to the sport I love. I am overjoyed that other fellow hunters also seek to preserve our heritage. Again, thank you for your generous contribution.

Sincerely,



Andy S. Plumley

20-Pin Winners

September 21, 2001 to
September 21, 2002

Field:

Jacob Goff, Amherst
Larry Core, Alexandria
Kay Core, Alexandria
James Herin, Woodbridge
Everette Kline, Jr., Madison
Daniel Nuckles, Rustburg
Jarrett Frame, Fredericksburg
Nathan Kline, Madison

Hunter:

Everette Kline, Jr., Madison
Nathan Kline, Madison

Perfect Hunter Pin:

Roy Forehand, Copper Hill



APPLICATION FOR VBA GAME AWARDS

VIRGINIA BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Date: _____

I, _____,
 (Print name as it appears on VBA card) (VBA Number) (Street Address)
 _____, hereby certify that I harvested a
 _____,
 (City and State) (Zip Code)
 _____, this year and that I am a member of the Virginia Bowhunters
 (Buck) (Doe) (Bear) (Turkey)
 Association, Inc., and in good standing at that time. I hereby submit an application for one or more of the

following VBA awards:

Bill Bennett Award	<input type="checkbox"/>	If this is your first Bill Bennett	<input type="checkbox"/>
Largest Buck by Dressed Weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	award, check here.	
Largest Doe by Dressed Weight	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Best Rack Score (use the Virginia System)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Largest Bear by Dressed Weight	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Largest Turkey by Weight	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Signed: _____

Pertinent information is provided below:

VBA Club Affiliation: _____ State Game Taken in _____

Date of Bow Harvest: _____ Big Game Tag Number: _____

Weight of Buck / Doe: _____ Weight of Bear / Turkey: _____

(Note: Provide copy of Check Station Transport form or other weight documentation)

Time of Day: _____ (a.m./p.m.) Distance of Shot: _____

Type of bow: Compound _____ Recurve _____ Longbow _____ Other _____

Hunting method: Tree Stand _____ Ground Blind _____ Stalking _____ Other _____

Rack Score Using the Virginia System: _____

Name of Official Scorer (print): _____

(Note: Signed score sheet must accompany this application)

(If possible, include a picture with description of game harvested for publication in FLIGHT.)

Print Name and Signature of Witness: _____
 (Person who saw game after it was harvested)

THIS APPLICATION MUST BE RETURNED WITHIN 90 DAYS OF HARVEST (BUT NOT LATER THAN MARCH 1ST AFTER THE SEASON) TO: VBA EXECUTIVE STATE SECRETARY, ANN R. BOYD, 154 WILKINS DRIVE, WINCHESTER, VA. 22602

Note: 1) If possible, please include a picture of yourself with the game giving the name and description of game on back for identification. 2) First, second and third place awards are available for each size category. 3) The first Bill Bennett award is a Plaque and following awards are arrowhead pins.

VBA State Closed – 2002, Hosted by Buggs Island Archers

Rank	Name	Style	Class	Field Round		Hunter/Animal Round		Totals	
				Score	Xs	Score	Xs	Scores	Xs
✓SC	Brian Bailey	AMFS	AA	537	54	551	0	1088	54
2nd	Bobby Kenley	AMFS	AA	534	54	547	0	1081	54
3rd	Terry Ballowe	AMFS	AA	527	42	544	21	1071	63
	Dale Rucker	AMFS	AA	522	44	INC		INC	44
	Doug Hale	AMFS	AA	530	42	INC		INC	42
	Roy Forehand	AMFS	AA	448	0	536	0	984	0
	Joseph Hurt	AMFS	AA	515	29	524	0	1039	29
	Ronnie Dove	AMFS	AA	494	28	INC		INC	28
	Steve Lowe, Sr.	AMFS	AA	504	27	543	17	1047	44
1st	Ron Moore	AMFS	A	514	16	540	19	1054	35
2nd	Leo Weigand	AMFS	A	509	34	534	18	1043	52
3rd	Randy Seavey	AMFS	A	503	31	530	13	1033	44
	Danny Trent	AMFS	A	495	20	510	8	1005	28
	Rob Pecora	AMFS	A	489	22	INC		INC	22
1st	Donald Brown	AMFS	B	444	12	474	0	918	12
1st	Daniel Nuckles	AMFS	C	411	10	409	0	850	10
✓SC	Randall Hartley	AMFSL	AA	498	24	524	11	1022	35
2nd	Joe Razmus	AMFSL	AA	487	13	514	4	1001	17
3rd	Mike Smith	AMFSL	AA	480	14	520	11	1000	25
	Jarrett Frame	AMFSL	AA	472	16	502	5	974	21
✓SC	Andy Stonesifer	AMBHFS	AA	544	56	557	27	1101	83
2nd	Mike Shupe	AMBHFS	AA	537	44	551	23	1088	67
3rd	Everett Wilson	AMBHFS	AA	513	31	534	16	1047	47
	Michael Stonesifer	AMBHFS	AA	501	22	529	15	1030	37
	Harry Kibler	AMBHFS	AA	506	26	502	5	1008	31
	Paul Vogel	AMBHFS	AA	486	21	521	0	1007	21
	Maxie Cameron	AMBHFS	AA	484	15	499	9	983	24
1st	Mark Lohr	AMBHFS	A	507	30	529	20	1036	50
2nd	Everette Kline	AMBHFS	A	506	21	524	12	1030	33
3rd	Randy McAvoy	AMBHFS	A	487	22	527	16	1014	38
	Neil Stanley	AMBHFS	A	471	13	517	14	988	27
	Scott Davidson	AMBHFS	A	460	13	509	5	969	18

VBA State Closed – 2002 (continued)

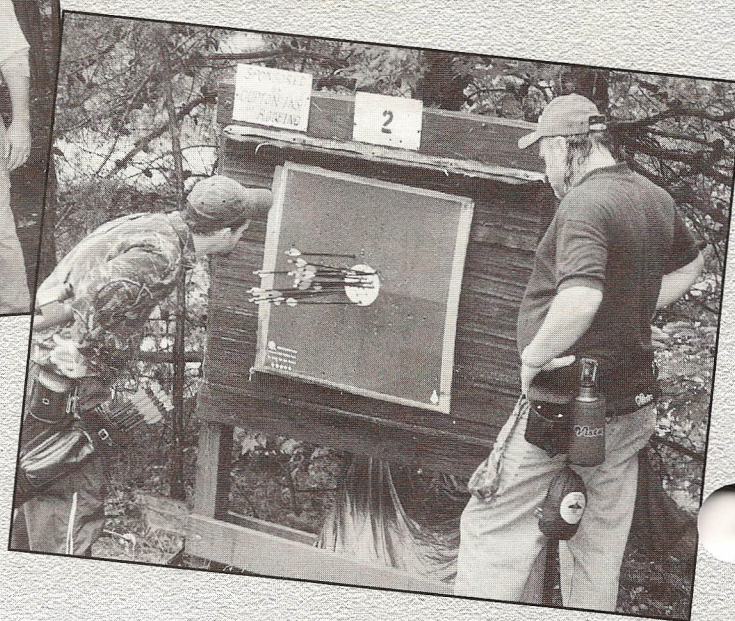
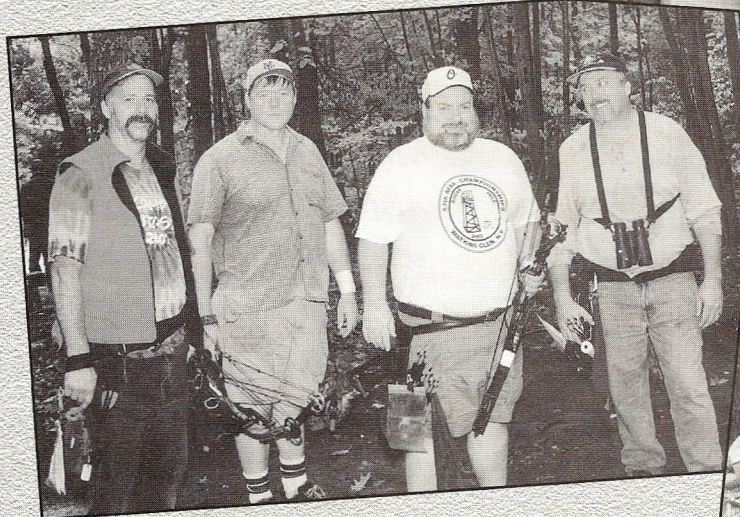
Rank	Name	Style	Class	Field Round Score	Xs	Hunter/Animal Round Score	Xs	Totals Scores	Xs
✓ SC	James Herrin	AMBHFSL	AA	505	28	529	10	1034	38
1st	Jerry L. Jordan	AMBHFSL	A	432	10	470	7	902	17
✓ SC	Howard Faris	AMBH	AA	473	0	498	0	971	0
2nd	John Boyd	AMBH	AA	464	0	497	0	961	0
3rd	Joe McManus	AMBH	AA	442	0	470	0	912	0
	Brad Marshall	AMBH	AA	443	0	468	0	911	0
	Louis Hofmann	AMBH	AA	373	0	375	0	748	0
	John Mason	AMBH	AA	454	0	INC		INC	0
✓ SC	Bill Keene	AMBB	AA	470	0	488	0	958	0
2nd	Chris Willard	AMBB	AA	425	15	482	7	907	22
1st	Patrick Snow II	AMBB	A	422	11	495	0	917	11
1st	David Gallimore	AMBB	C	223	2	367	0	590	2
✓ SC	Ray Stone	AMTRAD		324	0	373	0	697	0
✓ SC	Robert Baublitz	SRFS		491	15	515	10	1006	25
1st	James Brugh	SRFS		429	8	518	13	947	21
✓ SC	Victor Matthews	SRFSL		398	15	472	8	870	23
✓ SC	Larry Emerson	SRBB		455	0	503	0	958	0
✓ SC	Earl Anderson	SRBH		371	0	430	0	801	0
✓ SC	Patrick Snow	SRTRAD		152	0	199	0	351	0
✓ SC	Cay McManus	AFBB	AA	482	0	520	0	1002	0
✓ SC	Joyce Cameron	AFBHFS	A	458	17	449	5	907	22
SC	Mark Gallimore	CMBHFS		448	14	468	0	916	14
✓ SC	Isaac Mack	YAMFS		517	34	527	10	1044	44
2nd	Levi McAllister	YAMFS		473	13	536	15	1009	28
✓ SC	Joshua Snow	YMBB		322	0	368	0	690	0
✓ SC	Brent Stone	YMFSL		313	5	410	4	723	9
✓ SC	Nathan Kline	YMBHFS		473	12	507	0	980	12
✓ SC	Josh Lohr	YMFS		397	10	INC		INC	10
	Ronald West	ProMFS		541	49	552	32	1093	81
	Greg Pritchett	AMBHFSL		422	0	INC		INC	0

T H A N K S T O A L L W H O P A R T I C I P A T E D !



Class Winners At State Closed

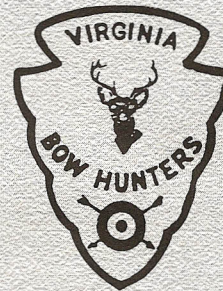
2002 VBA State Closed





Champions At State Closed

Hosted By Buggs Island Archers



**NEW
LOCATION**

**Virginia
Bowhunters Association**
announces its

Eighth Annual Awards Banquet

Saturday, March 15, 2003

Pano's Restaurant

Belle Meade Red Carpet Inn, Harrisonburg, Virginia

Social Hour - 6 - 7p.m. • Dinner - 7 - 8 p.m.

Monty Browning, Speaker/Awards - 8 p.m.

AWARDS GIVEN FOR:

Biggest Buck (Antlers – Virginia Scoring System)

1st, 2nd, 3rd

Biggest Buck (Weight)

Biggest Doe (Weight)

Biggest Bear (Weight)

Biggest Turkey (Weight)

★ DOOR PRIZES • RAFFLE ★

★ BIG GAME TROPHIES DISPLAYED ★

To Enter Your Big Game Animal, Contact: Kevin Reedy (276) 728-4456

**For Banquet
Information:**

**Kevin Reedy
(276) 728-4456**

**Lloyd Overfelt
(276) 236-3639**

**For overnight
reservations,
call (540) 434-6704**

**For special room rate, tell
them you are a VBA member!**



Award winners at the 2002 Annual Awards Banquet

VBA Fall Classic

Hosted By New River Bowhunters

Rank	Name	Day 1	Day 2	Total	Rank	Name	Day 1	Day 2	Total
MEN'S FREESTYLE UNLIMITED					2nd Jason Newman 202 205 407				
✓ SC	Kelly Reeves	254	248	502	3rd	Howard Faris	211	195	406
2nd	Darrell Hazzelwood	246	254	500		Terry Anders	195	205	400
3rd	Bobby Kinley	260	231	491		Darryl Payne	205	180	385
	Ronnie Rodrique	230	260	490		John Boyd	166	167	333
	Shane Russell	244	244	488		Joe Gormley	160	171	331
	Wayne Crider	247	233	480		Allen Spangler	156	159	315
	Joe Nale	233	238	471		Joe McManus	192	INC	192
	Mark Huff	217	252	469		Scott Cox	175	INC	175
	Ronnie Dove	228	211	439	✓ SENIOR				
	Kevin McMillian	211	227	438	✓ SC	Chip Groseclose	246	240	486
	Craig Easter	192	215	407	2nd	Bob Agnew	195	197	392
	Terry Kidpath	243	INC	243	✓ FREESTYLE LIMITED <i>ARFSL</i>				
	Teddy Dickerson	232	INC	232	✓ SC	Mike Smith	229	237	464
	Bobby Utt	280	INC	280	CUBS MALE				
	Danny Bobbitt	177	INC	177	SC	Seth Kirby	236	223	459
✓ MEN'S FREESTYLE FIRST FLIGHT					2nd	Jessup Lambert	214	164	378
1st	Buster Pickle	155	149	304	3rd	Tyler Bond	135	173	308
PEE WEE						Dillion Caviness	91		91
✓ SC	B. J. Utt	168	153	321	✓ YOUTH MALE				
✓ WOMEN'S FREESTYLE UNLIMITED <i>FYS</i>					✓ SC	Travis Gormley	170	200	370
✓ SC	Angela Goad	260	254	514	2nd	Patrick Vogel	175	181	356
	Kelly Ward	258	INC	258	3rd	Justin Phipps	147	172	319
✓ BOWHUNTER FREESTYLE UNLIMITED <i>BMFS</i>						Jordan Anderson	131	174	305
✓ SC	Robbie Moore	266	259	525		Adam Phipps	130	164	294
2nd	Danny Alger	240	253	493	✓ YOUNG ADULT MALE FREESTYLE UNLIMITED				
3rd	Derek Nester	235	254	489	✓ SC	Brandon Carrico	202	INC	2002
	Everette Wilson	244	236	480	✓ FEMALE CUB <i>CFBKF's</i>				
	Curtis Pritchitt	226	244	470	✓ SC	Chelsea Kinley	181	190	371
	James Nester	231	237	468	✓ FEMALE TRADITIONAL				
	Bill Kirby	229	238	467	✓ SC	Cay McManus	176	179	355
	Lloyd Overfelt	221	214	435	✓ MEN BAREBOW				
	John Ayers	210	205	415	✓ SC	Chris Willard	232	223	455
	Derek Rose	199	195	394	2nd	Don Bedner	153	157	310
	John Lambert	170	168	338	✓ BOWHUNTER FREESTYLE LIMITED <i>AMBKFSL</i>				
	Albert Furrow	229	INC	229	✓ SC	Earl Cash, Jr.	171	162	333
✓ TRADITIONAL						Randy Frye	188		188
✓ SC	Paul Vogel	221	231	452					

THANKS TO ALL WHO PARTICIPATED!

Preparing Carp For The Table

Many American fisherman consider the carp a "trash" fish, not suitable for eating. Other parts of the world do not share this feeling, and the carp is held in high esteem in Britain, Europe and parts of Asia, both as a game fish and as table fare.

If the carp is properly cared for in the field, it can make a delicious addition to the menu. Like all fish, carp spoil easily, so gut, gill and put them on ice within a short time of catching them. Be sure to remove all the blood along the backbone and from the body cavity as this blood causes faster spoilage. Some experts claim the flavor is improved if you cut the carp's tail off and allow the fish to bleed before cleaning it. Also, remove the dark meat along the fish's side before cooking it.

Most people agree that the skin tends to add a strong, fishy flavor, so you will probably prefer to skin your carp. It can then be filleted, halved or left whole for stuffing and baking. Regardless of whether it is to be fried or baked, the carp should be "scored." Slice two-thirds of the way through the meat every one-fourth inch with a sharp knife. This scoring allows heat and cooking oils to penetrate and soften the fish's many small bones.

Deep-fat frying, baking, smoking, pressure cooking, chowdering and pickling are all methods that can be used to prepare carp for the table, but the first three are probably the most popular. Many cooks find carp an excellent fish for smoking.

To deep fry carp, the scored pieces should be dipped in

batter, placed in hot oil and cooked until they are a crisp, deep golden-brown. For an alternative to your usual cornmeal batter, try dipping the fish in a batter made from milk, egg, salt and pepper and pancake mix.

Carp can be baked whole or in pieces, but it should be basted occasionally with something such as lemon butter, or an herbed vinegar and oil marinade. A four-pound scored carp will take about 45 minutes to cook in a 350° oven.

Several strips of bacon laid over the fish will eliminate the need for basting, and a whole fish can be baked with the following stuffing.

SAGE STUFFING FOR BAKED CARP

4 cups bread crumbs	3/4 tsp. salt
6 Tbsp. finely chopped onion	1/8 tsp. pepper
3/4 cup finely chopped celery	1 tsp. rubbed sage
1/4 cup minced fresh parsley	(or to taste)
6 Tbsp. melted butter	

Cook celery and onion in butter until onion is transparent. Mix the other ingredients and add them to the butter mixture. Wipe dressed fish with damp cloth and salt lightly inside and out. Stuff with dressing and sew or tie with string to retain dressing. Place in preheated oven and bake at 375° for one hour. A stuffed four-pound carp will serve 6-8.

For something a little more adventurous, Winnie and Wally recommend "Citrus Carp." Carp and Mandarin Oranges are traditionally served for good luck at the Chinese New Year. This is a good way of utilizing both!



IN THE KITCHEN WITH WINNIE & WALLY

Citrus Carp

3 lbs. whole carp, cleaned & dressed	2 Tbsp. soy sauce
1/2 peel of mandarin or navel orange	1 Tbsp. white sugar
2 tsp. salt	1/2 cup chopped scallions
4 Tbsp. corn starch	6 Tbsp. chicken stock
2 1/2 Tbsp. chopped garlic	3 Tbsp. orange juice
2 1/2 tsp. minced fresh ginger	Mandarin orange sections
3 1/2 Tbsp. dry sherry	(for garnish - canned is fine)
1 Tbsp. black bean sauce*	2 cups canola oil

Soak the orange peel in warm water for 20 minutes, or until it is soft. Drain and rinse the peel under running water. Squeeze out the extra liquid. Chop the peel and set it aside. Make three or four slashes on either side of the fish and rub the fish with salt. Sprinkle both sides of the fish with cornstarch.

Heat oil in a frying pan or wok. When the oil is hot, deep fry the fish on both sides for approximately 4 - 6 minutes per side. Both sides of the fish should be nicely browned. Remove the fish from the pan and let it drain on paper towels. Remove all but two tablespoons of oil from the wok. Bring oil back to high heat and mix in the orange peel, garlic, ginger and scallions. Stir fry for 30 seconds. Add sherry, bean sauce, soy sauce, sugar, chicken stock and orange juice. Mix well, then add fish to mixture. Cover and let cook for 8 minutes. Garnish with orange sections and serve immediately. Serves 4.

*Available in many supermarkets or in Asian grocery stores.

The Secrets Of Bowhunter Success Photographs

From  **Hoyt USA**

From The Editor:

For the past few years I have reprinted this article on taking quality photos of your hunting successes. Once again I would encourage everyone to take a few minutes before heading to the woods to read this article, remembering the key points for photographing your successful hunt. A good quality photo will give you many enjoyable memories long after the hunt is over and will let others view your trophy with you.

Good luck and hunt safely!



...

The best quality bowhunter-success photographs exhibit four essential ingredients:

- A. the ANIMAL
- B. the BOWHUNTER
- C. the ARCHERY EQUIPMENT used
- D. the NATURAL SETTING

Each of these ingredients is vitally important. Each is completely necessary. None can be slighted, overlooked or left out. The secret to taking top quality bowhunter-success photographs is to carefully and precisely blend these four key ingredients into each and every success photograph.

A. Presenting the Animal

The animal must be the ultimate center of interest in the photo. It is, after all, the animal that has made the moment so very special. Without the animal, the very reason for the photo ceases to exist. Basically, everything that you do in posing all four essential ingredients in the photo should be an attempt to make the animal the respected center of interest. The hunter, the archery equipment used and even the natural setting are all of secondary importance to the animal.

To achieve this effect, certain guidelines can be followed.

1) Place the animal so that it is in the approximate center of the photo.

2) Position the hunter so that he or

she does not steal the show. In most cases, the hunter should be posed behind the animal. Special care should be taken to position the hunter "on a level" close to the animal's own. This means NOT posing the hunter standing upright over a stretched out buck. In that case, the towering hunter, and not the animal, probably will become the photograph's center of interest. Rather, the hunter should be posed kneeling, squatting or sitting behind the animal. This projects the animal to the forefront, making it the chief, and proper, center of interest.

3) The camera should be placed on the same level as the animal. Consider the situation of a six-foot tall photographer standing upright, but photographing a hunter with an animal posed quite naturally on the ground. In this case, the camera will be shooting down on the scene, presenting an unflattering view of both the animal and the hunter. Photographing down on a trophy has the undesirable effect of making the animal appear less significant and smaller than it actually might be.

An excellent rule to follow is to place the camera on approximately the same level as the animal's eyes. Such an eye level presentation tends to show the trophy in its most respectful and flattering manner. To do this, the camera can be placed on a low tripod (more on self-time/tripod shots later) or with a photographer who is kneeling, crouching or maybe even lying on his or her stomach to take the shot.

4) In addition to making the animal the flattering center of interest in the photograph, the animal must also be presented in a pleasing manner. **Blood, gaping wounds and hanging tongues are offensive and totally destroy an otherwise top quality hunter-success photo.** In setting up the photograph, take a little extra time to clean up the trophy. Wash away all blood. Either tuck the loose tongue back into the mouth, or simply cut off and discard. Even bloody arrows should be cleaned or removed from the photograph. You'll have a tough time finding much, if any, blood

on any of the hunter-success photos in Hoyt's catalog or advertising. We all know it was there, but careful cleaning or covering up does the trick.

5) Extreme care must also be taken to pose the animal in a respectful and natural manner. Any special hunting trophy was first a very special animal and should be treated as such. Position the animal so that its best features are highlighted and so that its body positions, and particularly, its head, are quite naturally displayed.

6) When taking the photograph, focus on the animal's eyes. It was those eyes that gave him life and will continue to give him interest in your photograph. Eyes, however, can be a problem. Quite soon after the animal dies, the eyes will begin to dry and glaze over. Glazed eyes make for a very unnatural photograph. Fortunately, the solution is simple. Using the tip of your finger, gently apply a dab of your own spit directly to the dried eyes. This will restore the wet, lifelike look.

B. Presenting the Hunter

As has already been stressed, the hunter must be of secondary interest in the photograph. Nothing in the hunter's pose, posture, gaze or attitude should detract from the animal.

The hunter should be posed in hunting clothing. Striped golf shirts and dress slacks are definitely out. Camo, wool or whatever you wear when seriously hunting is in. Often the hunter will need to clean or straighten up before the photo is taken. Knock off some of the mud, tuck in the shirt, tip the hat back. Hunter-success photos are more acceptable without face paint. If possible, remove face paint for your photos.

It should also be noted that for top quality hunter-success photos, the hunter does not always have to look directly at the camera. Gazing at the animal is often as pleasing as at the camera.

C. Presenting the Archery Equipment Used

Bowhunters everywhere are natur-

(continued on page 14)

Hunter Success Photos

(continued from page 13)

ally interested in identifying the type of equipment used by successful bowhunters. The bow should always be shown clearly, but is best shown almost casually or incidentally in the photograph. It may be held by the hunter or artfully placed on or against the animal - provided it does not detract from the animal.

D. Presenting the Natural Setting

The natural setting is the key ingredient that ties all of the other ingredients together. The setting can, and usually does, make or break most hunter-success photographs. The only acceptable setting is a completely natural one.

In practically all cases, the best hunter-success photos are taken at or very near the actual kill site. Sometimes, if necessary and possible, the trophy can be moved to a more favorable site. Almost anything works as long as it is completely natural. *Hunter-success photos should*

NEVER be taken in garages, on driveways, in pickup truck beds, or on front lawns. Even in natural settings, extreme care must be taken to ensure that telephone poles, power lines, buildings, vehicles, onlookers, fences, roads, or anything else man-made does not appear, even distantly, in the photograph.

Suggestions on Cameras and Film

Get in the habit of carrying a camera at all times while hunting. Cameras left at home cannot take photos. A small belt pack, fanny pack or daypack can easily pack a camera and a few rolls of film.

Today's cameras are genuine wonders. You can spend hundreds of dollars or stay well within a strict budget and still obtain excellent photographic results. 35mm cameras are definitely the way to go. 110 Instamatics are not acceptable.

The fastest-growing camera trend today is toward the auto-focus, auto-advance, auto-load, auto-everything cameras. Such point and shoot cameras are rapidly proving their dependability

to hunters. They leave little to chance and typically produce excellent quality photographs. Down that that big trophy, carefully arrange the four essential ingredients and then let the camera do the rest. Point and shoot.

Cameras and the Solo Hunter

Bowhunters often hunt alone. But hunting alone does not have to handicap the individual who desires to take immediate hunter-success photographs. The task can be conveniently accomplished with a tripod and self-timer. The tripod holds the camera in place for the shot, and the self-timer actually takes the photo on an automatic time-delayed basis after the hunter presets the camera and then walks over to the trophy to get in the shot.

Relax and Smile!

Hunter-success photographs are used to show that you are *happy*. A smile, your particular smile, does that better than almost anything else. Look pleased. Look happy. Relax and thoroughly enjoy the moment. Everyone has a different smile. Some smiles show lots of teeth. Others don't. Shoot a trophy and smile your smile!



Dixie Bowmen Archery Club

WHITETAIL WEIGHTS

MEASUREMENT	LIVE WEIGHT	DRESSED	EATABLE MEAT
24"	56 lb.	39 lb.	26 lb.
25"	62 lb.	44 lb.	28 lb.
26"	67 lb.	49 lb.	30 lb.
27"	71 lb.	54 lb.	32 lb.
28"	78 lb.	59 lb.	35 lb.
29"	83 lb.	64 lb.	37 lb.
30"	90 lb.	69 lb.	40 lb.
31"	97 lb.	74 lb.	43 lb.
32"	103 lb.	80 lb.	46 lb.
33"	111 lb.	88 lb.	50 lb.
34"	117 lb.	92 lb.	53 lb.

MEASUREMENT	LIVE WEIGHT	DRESSED	EATABLE MEAT
35"	125 lb.	98 lb.	56 lb.
36"	134 lb.	104 lb.	60 lb.
37"	145 lb.	114 lb.	65 lb.
38"	156 lb.	125 lb.	70 lb.
39"	168 lb.	134 lb.	75 lb.
40"	181 lb.	144 lb.	81 lb.
41"	194 lb.	155 lb.	87 lb.
42"	211 lb.	169 lb.	95 lb.
43"	227 lb.	182 lb.	102 lb.
44"	243 lb.	197 lb.	110 lb.
45"	266 lb.	214 lb.	119 lb.
46"	289 lb.	232 lb.	130 lb.
47"	311 lb.	250 lb.	140 lb.
48"	339 lb.	272 lb.	152 lb.

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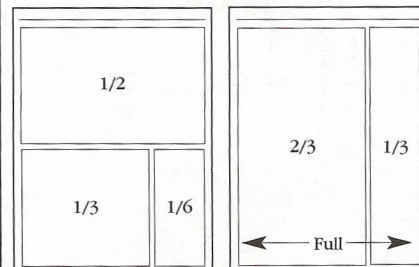


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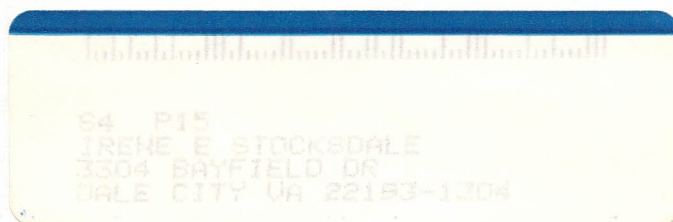
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*"Hey, Everybody!
Have a safe
hunting season,
and don't forget
to send in those
success photos!"*

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TIPS ON
PAGE
13!**