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GLENN ST. CHARLES
1901–2010

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Washington State Bowhunters is a non-profit organization established to promote bowhunting opportunity and improve archery seasons in Washington State; support bowhunting education and high ethical standards; promote conservation and the science of wildlife management; and foster fellowship among bowhunters. WSB was incorporated in December 1976.

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The Washington Bowhunter is published six times yearly by the Washington State Bowhunters. Manuscripts, letters and photographs are welcomed and encouraged, with the understanding that the Editor cannot be responsible for loss or damage. Publication dates are the first day of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Submissions are due one month before publication.

Contributions will be held by the Editor for a short time and will be returned if you provide a self-addressed and stamped envelope. “Success” photographs will be kept and entered into our WSB Photo Album for display at future gatherings.

All submissions are subject to editing and will be published at the discretion of the Board of Directors and the Editor. All materials published herein are the opinions of the author. The Washington State Bowhunters assume no responsibility for the opinions expressed herein.

Please send your newsletter contributions to the WSB Editor, David Hell: 10007 13th Ave. SW, Seattle, WA 98146; (206) 762-3554; email: davidh@graphicsplusseattle.com
Fair Chase Defined

POPE AND YOUNG FAIR CHASE
The term “Fair Chase” shall not include the taking of animals under the following conditions:
1. Helpless in a trap, deep snow or water, or on ice.
2. From any power vehicle or power boat.
3. By “jacklighting” or shining at night.
4. By the use of any tranquilizers or poisons.
5. While inside escape-proof fenced enclosures
6. By the use of any power vehicles or power boats for herding or driving animals, including the use of aircraft to land alongside or to communicate with or direct hunters on the ground.
7. By the use of electronic devices for attracting, locating, or pursuing game or guiding the hunter to such game, or by the use of a bow or arrow to which any electronic device is attached.
8. Any other condition considered by the Board of Directors as being unacceptable.

BOONE AND CROCKET CLUB FAIR CHASE STATEMENT
FAIR CHASE, is the ethical, sportsmanlike, and lawful pursuit and taking of any free ranging wild, native North American big game animal in a manner that does not give the hunter an improper advantage over such animals.

HUNTING ETHICS
1. Obey all applicable laws and regulations
2. Respect the customs of the locale where the hunting occurs
3. Exercise a personal code of behavior that reflects favorably on your abilities and sensibilities as a hunter.
4. Attain and maintain the skills necessary to make the kill as certain and quick as possible.
5. Behave in a way that will bring no dishonor to either the hunter, the hunted or the environment.
6. Recognize that these tenants are intended to enhance the hunter’s experience of the relationship between predator and prey, which is one of the most fundamental relationships of humans and their environment.

Retraction
Dear Editor,
In my last letter to you, printed in the May/June 2010 issue of The Washington Bowhunter, I made a mistake and wish to call attention it, please. I have learned that there is not, nor has there ever been a regulation against using a radio to aid in the taking of big game animals in the state of Washington. I apologize for any worry this may have caused.

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Renton

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Time to Submit Your Hunter’s Report!
Dear Hunter,
The hunter reporting system for turkey and big game is now online and ready to accept your reports for the current season.

After working with our contractors for several weeks, the reporting system has been successfully modified to allow special-permit hunters to report by permit category. By January 31, 2011, hunters must report their hunting activity for each special permit acquired and each deer, elk, bear, and turkey tag purchased in 2010. Reporting rules have also been changed so that all hunters who report by January 10, whether successful or not, will be eligible for the special incentive tag drawing.

The primary hunters affected by the delay are those who have participated in fall black bear, early archery deer and elk, and early muzzleloader deer and elk seasons.

We encourage all of those hunters who have finished hunting to report now while the information is still fresh in their minds. This information is vital for effective harvest management, and we look forward to receiving your reports.

Report your hunting activity by calling toll free 1-877-945-3492 or online at fishhunt.dfw.wa.gov.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091
wildthing@dfw.wa.gov
Glenn St. Charles, 98, author, bowyer and archery pioneer, passed away peacefully at his home after a short illness on September 19, 2010, with his children and dog, Pepper, by his side.

Glenn graduated in 1930 from West Seattle High School. Glenn, with wife Margaret, opened Northwest Archery Company in 1949 in Normandy Park and were in business for over 50 years. He is one of a handful credited with legitimizing the bow and arrow for big game hunting in Washington as well as the rest of the United States in the 1950s.

In 1961, Glenn founded The Pope and Young Club, North America’s Bowhunting Big Game Record Keeping Organization. He was inducted into the Archery Hall of Fame in 1991. Glenn wrote two books, Bows on the Little Delta and Billets to Bow. He is preceded in death by his first wife of 11 years, Marjorie, and his wife of 51 years, Margaret. He is survived by five children: Linda St. Charles, Jay St. Charles (Karen), Suzanne St. Charles Hammond (Roger), Joe St. Charles (Cynthia) and Rochelle Hughes (William), as well as six grandchildren: Robin, Erin, Adrienne, Sophia, Alex and Ben, and three great grandchildren: Breckin, KJ and Jake.

“Early on, bowhunting to most of us simply meant a ‘walk in the woods’, in search of a game animal.”

— Glenn St. Charles,
Bows on the Little Delta, 1997
Imagine now that you can hear the words of Glenn St. Charles; listen to the thunder in the mountains, the click of the caribou’s hoof and the wind sweeps the barren grounds and hear the grizzly bear’s roar.

— Excerpted from Billy Ellis’ eulogy, Nov. 1, 2010

TRIBUTE

The St. Charles Family and the Pope and Young Club would like to encourage all members and friends to join us at the Club’s 50th Anniversary Convention next spring for special tributes honoring the life and legacy of Glenn St. Charles.

2011 Pope & Young Club Convention
50th Anniversary Celebration
April 6-9, 2011
Mayo Civic Center
Rochester, Minnesota
OLYMPIA - Hunters are expected to gain access to more private land in Washington state this year than at any time in the past decade, thanks to record sales of special hunting permit applications last spring.

Changes in this year’s application process for special hunting permits increased sales by 85 percent, generating $520,000 in new revenues, said Dave Ware, game manager for the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

Of that amount, about $400,000 will be available to develop and implement agreements with private landowners who agree to provide hunters access to their lands, Ware said. The remainder will be used to meet administrative costs associated with changing over to the new system.

“We told hunters we’d use that money to increase access to private lands and that’s what we’re doing,” Ware said. “We have staff out across the state talking to farmers, ranchers, timberland managers and other private land owners right now.”

Ware said WDFW expects to open up at least 200,000 additional acres to hunting this year under new agreements between the department and private landowners. Some landowners will also receive compensation for planting crops that attract birds or agreeing to accommodate duck blinds on their property.

Ware said the new initiative is designed to reverse the steady decline of land open to hunting due to population growth, suburban sprawl and crowding on public lands. Just over one million acres of private land is currently open to hunting under agreement with WDFW, compared to three million in the late 1990s, he said.

“Here and in other states, hunters consistently rank access to suitable land as one of their top priorities,” Ware said. “Enlisting landowners to open their gates to hunters isn’t a new idea, but we are taking an innovative approach to address the cost of meeting that goal.”

WDFW’s new approach involved expanding the range of options available to hunters who apply for special permits to hunt deer and elk. Those permits, which are awarded by random drawing, allow successful applicants to hunt at times and places beyond those authorized by a general hunting license.

To improve their chances of receiving a special permit, thousands of hunters purchased applications in multiple categories, boosting sales to a new record.

“This entire effort is supported by hunters, for hunters,” Ware said. “The extra money they spent on special-permit applications this year will benefit hunting, whether or not they receive a special permit.”

Other beneficiaries of WDFW’s new initiative include private landowners who open their lands and rural communities that provide services to hunters who visit their area, Ware said. According to a survey conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, hunters spend approximately $313 million in Washington each year.

More than 600 Washington landowners currently open their lands to hunters, Ware said. Areas of the state targeted for expanding access include:

**Skagit Basin** - WDFW will compensate landowners who plant cover crops for snow geese and allow hunting on their lands. WDFW will also provide incentives to those who allow duck blinds to be constructed on their property. Separate discussions are under way with major timber companies to open their lands to deer and elk hunting under an arrangement similar to that in effect on the St. Helens Tree Farm in southwest Washington. Agreements could potentially open up to 20,000 acres east of Sedro Woolley to hunting.

**Southwestern Forest Land** - For the past three years, the Weyerhaeuser Company has opened miles of private timber roads near Mount St. Helens to hunters seven days a week during elk and deer seasons. Now, WDFW is working to get other area timber companies involved. Revenues from special-hunt applications will be used for necessary signage, dumpsters and other costs involved in managing hunter access.

**Chehalis River Basin** - Discussions are under way with more landowners to construct duck blinds and give hunters access to their property during next year’s waterfowl season. The long-term goal is to establish more “quality hunts,” where hunters could reserve blinds and have a high likelihood of a successful hunt.

**Columbia Basin** - Wildlife managers are offering to rent cornfields from landowners who delay plowing corn stubble and give hunters access to their property during waterfowl seasons in Grant and Franklin counties. Funding is available to landowners who maintain and improve their properties for waterfowl.

**Snake River Basin** - WDFW will compensate wheat and other dryland crop farmers who provide access to their fields and who plant alfalfa, sweet clover and other flowering plants that enhance pheasant habitat. This funding can supplement payments received by landowners under federal Farm Bill programs, such as the Conservation Reserve Program.

**Northeastern and Klickitat Forest Lands** - WDFW is actively working with private timberland owners interested in cooperatively managing public hunting access, while maintaining their forestry operations. Incentives help landowners address vandalism, road maintenance, trash dumping and fire hazards.
OLYMPIA-The wife of a man seriously injured Friday evening in a black bear attack near Lake Wenatchee probably saved her husband from worse injury by shouting and keeping the animal at bay, according to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) experts.

“Black bear attacks on humans are rare, and this bear appears to have been exceptionally aggressive” said Donny Martorello, WDFW’s carnivore specialist. “The victim’s wife appears to have done everything right-she shouted, stood her ground and attempted to drive off the bear. Those actions likely prevented even worse injury.”

The victim, John Chelminiak of Bellevue, was airlifted to Harborview Medical Center in Seattle following the attack.

A Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) biologist and three enforcement officers killed a bear—a 148-pound, mature, adult female without cubs—a few hours later about 100 yards from the attack site. One of WDFW’s specially trained Karelian bear dogs was used to locate the bear. WDFW policy is to kill dangerous wildlife that attacks a human.

WDFW officials offer the following advice to minimize the risk of injury if a bear is encountered in the wild:

Don’t run. Pick up small children, stand tall, wave your arms above your head and shout.

Do not approach the animal and be sure to leave it an escape route. Try to get upwind of the bear so that it can identify you as a human and leave the area.

Don’t look the bear directly in the eye, as the animal may interpret this as a sign of aggression.

If the animal does attack, fight back aggressively.

This year black bears may be more visible or show up in unusual settings because late-summer wild berries — part of bears’ natural diet — are in short supply, Martorello said. The bear involved in Friday’s attack was thin for this time of year, but did not appear to be starving, he said.

Typically, black bears avoid people but can pose a safety risk if they become habituated to human food sources. Bears become overly familiar with humans if they are fed or find unsecured garbage, bird seed, pet food, windfall fruit or compost piles.

“People should never feed bears or allow them access to garbage or pet food,” said Martorello.

Black bear attacks on humans are rare. There have been four other bear attacks on humans and one reported fatality in Washington, according to historical records.

WDFW conducted a complete necropsy on the bear and sent tissue samples to a wildlife laboratory for disease testing. Results of disease tests are expected later this week. DNA samples were collected from the bear to confirm it was the animal involved in the attack.

“Based on the proximity to the attack site and the bear’s aggressive behavior, we’re confident the animal that was euthanized is the one involved in the attack,” said Mike Cenci, WDFW’s deputy chief of enforcement.

Washington’s black bear population is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 animals, Martorello said. Black bear are classified as a game species and may be harvested during prescribed hunting seasons by licensed hunters who have purchased bear tags.

WDFW receives an average of about 417 black bear complaints annually, ranging from glimpses of bears to encounters.

Problem bear encounters may be reported to local WDFW regional offices, or WDFW’s dangerous wildlife reporting line, 1-877-933-9847. In an emergency, dial 911.

For more information on bears, see WDFW’s website at http://wdfw.wa.gov/living/bears.html.
Short Arrows for Sharpening  by Larry Ford

Mount dull broadheads on shortened arrow shafts for sharpening. I find that these lengths are easier for me to handle while sharpening than full length arrows. This is also a great way to use broken or crooked shafts. Cut the shaft six to eight inches long and taper the end, if necessary. Secure the broadhead with a heat-based glue, such as Ferr-L-Tite, and sharpen away. Then I simply mount the sharp broadheads on my hunting shafts.

I use an inexpensive pistol case to carry them to work so I can sharpen broadheads on my break. (Be sure to check with your employer before taking broadheads to work.) The black tool in the photo is an Arrow Grabber.

Easy Targets  by Jim Cooper

I was visiting Charleston, South Carolina a few weeks back and got together with a traditional shooter I met on the internet. When I returned home he emailed me to say thanks for our shooting time together and happened to ask about ideas for a good, cheap target. I thought maybe others might be interested in this topic as well.

We have long used old feed store or burlap bags (oyster bags to the SC folks) to create free or really cheap, durable, portable and long lasting targets. Look for burlap bags at farm and garden stores, bulk food stores and coffee shops where they roast beans. You might have to pay a small fee to purchase them. Stuff the bag as full as you can with old clothes, plastic shopping bags or lightweight plastic sheeting. The best source for plastic is the post office, where they get pallets of mail wrapped in heavy plastic. Find the right person at your post office and you’ll have plenty of filler in no time. Stomp that plastic down really tight and your target will stop the arrows better than a loosely filled bag. Tie or sew the open end and use a short length of rope in the corners to hang it anywhere.

This type of target will stop broadheads, but your target won’t last as long and you risk shooting through it. For safety’s sake, please be aware of what is behind the target. Field points are no problem and the arrows are easy to pull out of the target.

When the burlap bag gets worn out, just stuff the whole target, top end down, into new bag. Add more filler and you are ready to shoot again.

Inner Tube Silencer  by Charles Horton

I am sure most of you out there who have hunted thirty-plus years know about these silencers. I do not recall who told me about them in the mid-sixties when I got my first Fred Bear recurve, but they were on that bow and then later, when I regressed to “training-wheels” in the seventies, they worked there also. After much psychotherapy, I found my way to longbows.

Bicycle inner tubes? Yes! Cut a narrow width perpendicular to the tube so that you get a “ring,” loop it around the string, pass it through itself, cinch it up tight and you are “silenced.”

These silencers are waterproof, free, and easily attached while your bow is strung. Any bicycle shop will have a garbage can full of “bad” tubes. Cut a few extras and carry them in your pack in case you lose one while hunting. You can also use whole tubes for tie-downs around camp, etc.

I have two beautiful Pronghorn longbows now, 50# and 60#. One has the “way-cool” muskox fur silencers and the other, “tubes.” I can shoot the same arrows from both bows – beautiful Whispering Wind woodies to heavy Grizzly-Stiks – and the inner tube silencers are magnitudes quieter.

Traditional? Well no, but neither are rubber Cat Whiskers. If quiet is important and you can live with a bit of bicycle tube on your string, I feel you will be well pleased with the results – silence.
String Pouch by Larry O. Fischer

We all know that we should carry an extra string that is setup and preshot – just for the possibility that when playing with sharp broadheads, stuff happens. Where to keep that string becomes the $100,000 question. I have put them in plastic bags, or built a small container out of PVC pipe then stuffed them in my pack. This works unless you change your pack or your bow. Depending on the season or destination, this can be several times a year for me.

The best solution that I have found for this dilemma is a string pouch made by Dave Doran at Archery Past. This leather pouch is held securely with double adhesive tape and two black rubber bands. It attaches to your bow’s lower limb – below the riser, but above the fadeouts – and does not affect the bow’s performance. Each pouch has room for both a string and an Allen wrench for a takedown bow.

Now, each of my bows have a string that has been preshot for that bow and I’m not trying to decide which string fits which bow, or, heaven forbid, I end up in the field with a 62” recurve string trying to make it work on a 66” longbow. Dave has pouches for both longbows and recurves. The longbow pouch is narrower to fit.

Recipe

Elk Steaks with Sour Scotch Sauce

Ingredients:
4 Elk Porterhouse steaks (or substitute)
2 tablespoon Butter, divided
1/4 cup Finely chopped shallots
5 Cranberries, crushed
1/4 cup Scotch whiskey
3/4 cup Orange juice
2 tablespoon Lemon juice
2 tablespoon Red currant jelly
1 teaspoon Dijon mustard
2 teaspoon Cornstarch
2 tablespoon Water

Directions:
Combine 1 tablespoon butter, shallots and berries in a 2 cup glass measure. Cover with vented plastic wrap. Microwave on high for 2 minutes. Add Scotch whiskey and microwave on high 1 minute or until boiling. Stir in orange juice, lemon juice, jelly and mustard. Microwave on high 2 minutes or until boiling. Combine cornstarch with water. Stir into sauce; microwave on high 1 minute or until boiling; set aside. Preheat a microwave browning dish according to the maximum time given in manufacturer’s directions. Rub remaining 1 tablespoon butter over surface. Immediately, press venison or beef onto hot surface. When brown, turn over. Microwave on high 2 minutes or to desired doneness. Do not overcook. Serve immediately with sauce.

Mountain Man Grill By Guy Perkins, Camp Chef The Mountain Man Grill is a really handy grill and griddle set that makes it easy to cook in camp or in your backyard. Simply hammer the stake into the ground and put the charcoal box, grill and/or griddle on the stake in whatever combination you like. Cook over a wood fire, charcoal or both. Swivel the grill away from the heat when the food is finished cooking. The set includes a carry bag and weighs 36 pounds.

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Some Comments on Arrow Spine

‘Spine’ is a term that frequently comes up in archery. What confuses the issue is that the term spine is used to mean different things in different contexts. I attempt here to clarify the different meanings.

Try bending a sheet of paper — it’s easy. Roll the paper into a tube and try bending it again — it’s a lot harder. How easy it is to bend a sheet of paper or an arrow shaft depends on its stiffness. The accepted (Easton derived) standard for the stiffness of an arrow shaft is its static spine. The shaft is supported at two points a specified distance apart and a specified weight hung at the mid point. The amount the mid point of the shaft drops from the horizontal determines the shaft spine. The lower the stiffness of the shaft the more it sags and the larger the measured deflection. Given the support spacing and the weight hung the static spine depends on the elasticity of the shaft material(s) and the materials’ geometries. In the case of multi-layer arrow shafts (carbon/aluminium) the stiffness also depends on the bonding between the different layers. The geometrical factor is the inside diameter and thickness of each material layer. You can find in any engineering handbook a ‘beam’ formula which in theory would allow you to calculate the static spine for an arrow shaft from the material and geometrical properties. With arrows having a non uniform cross section (barreled shape) you can still have a measured static spine, though in this case you have to define where the arrow supports are with respect to the varying shaft geometry. The spine of an arrow shaft (excluding external factors like temperature) never changes unless the arrow material properties change (e.g. aluminium arrows stiffen over time with use as the crystalline structure alters) or the shaft construction changes (cracks, debonding).

When an arrow is being shot then the term dynamic spine is often used. Spine in this context has nothing to do with static spine i.e. stiffness. What is being talked about is how much the arrow bends. How much the arrow bends depends on many factors (shaft stiffness and length; pile, fletching and nock weights, string force and bracing height etc etc etc). So if say you see the expression “increasing pile weight reduces spine” what is meant is that increasing the pile weight will result in the arrow bending more (the actual ‘spine’ of the arrow shaft of course remains exactly the same). The terms ‘Weak’ (bends more) and ‘Stiff’ (bends less) are often used as an alternative to dynamic spine. So the expression ‘Adding fletchings increases arrow stiffness’ has nothing to do with arrow stiffness, it means that adding fletchings will reduce the amount the arrow bends when shooting it. Confusing innit! Unlike the static spine case there is no simple equation to describe the bending of an arrow while being shot. One of the assumptions in deriving the ‘beam’ equation mentioned above is that there are no compressive or tensile (stretch) loads on the arrow. When an arrow is being shot you have the string force acting up the arrow’s backside creating a compressive load in the shaft so the simple beam formula goes out the window. There are a number of number crunching approaches to modelling this sort of situation. The usual approach is to break the arrow shaft down into lots of small lengths (finite elements) and work out what happens with each small section in relation to the sections either side and build up a composite picture from the bits. Finite element analysis as it is termed is as much an art form as a science.

The third usage of spine you occasionally come across is meaning ‘direction of flight’ of the arrow. Suppose with a set of arrows you shoot a particular group on the target. If you replace the arrow set with one where the arrows bend more when being shot than the arrow group will shift to the right (RH archer). Sometimes you come across an expression like ‘So and so makes the arrow weaker/ decreases spine’ when what is meant that so and so tends to make the arrows fly to the right.

Jack Creek Preserve Foundation
News Release - October 13, 2010

Foundation to provide free hunt to disabled veteran

For the sixth year, the Jack Creek Preserve Foundation will be giving a hunt for either elk or black bear to a U.S. veteran that was wounded and disabled while serving in either Iraq or Afghanistan.

The Jack Creek Preserve, a 5,000 acre wildlife preserve near Ennis, Montana, consists of wild and scenic mountain country that has been set aside to conserve and protect wildlife and its habitat while also developing into a Youth Education Center. The major focus of the Foundation’s mission is to provide educational opportunities that give young people a deeper understanding and involvement with habitat and ecology, wildlife management, ethical hunting, hunter conservationists, and bowhunting. Among the Foundation’s board of directors are representatives of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Pope and Young Club.

Rich in wildlife resources, the landscape provides a wildlife corridor between the northern and southern portions of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness area. Bowhunting for elk and black bears is the primary hunting being conducted as part of the Foundation’s efforts to directly support young hunters and others. The auctioned elk hunts that have been provided by the Foundation to various national organizations have consistently sold for several thousand dollars. Hunter success is generally about 50%. A 7X7 elk was taken in 2008 that scored 385.

The opportunity to participate in one of these high quality hunts will be given free to a U.S. military veteran that was wounded and disabled while serving in either Iraq or Afghanistan. The 2011 hunt will be for either archery-only bull elk, rifle cow, or bow or rifle spring bear.

Assistance is available from the Foundation in the form of either travel expenses assistance or helping with the purchase of the license. The JCPF is able to accommodate a veteran that may have suffered severe physical disabilities. Cabin lodging will be provided and Foundation personnel will assist the hunt recipient to insure that he or she enjoys a truly outstanding hunting experience.

The deadline to apply for the hunt is Feb. 1, 2011. Applications can be obtained by e-mailing the Foundation at info@jackcreekpreserve.org or through the mail to Jack Creek Preserve Foundation, P.O. Box 3, Ennis, MT 59729.
Over the Winter of ’52-'53 my father Glenn St. Charles launched a new and exciting project: a full working recurve bow utilizing a relatively new material - fiberglass - in combination with hardwood laminations. Most innovative were its long handle riser and its relatively short, fully working recurved limbs.

At the time of its introduction in the Spring of 1953 the St. Charles Thunderbird recurve was truly unique. By the Spring of 1957 nearly all recurve bows in production mirrored the Thunderbird’s basic style. Glenn produced a total of approximately 300 Thunderbird recurves from early 1953 to 1954 before he chose to forego bow production so he could devote greater attention to his vision of the future of bowhunting.

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the St. Charles Thunderbird Recurve I am proud offer a special limited reproduction series of 300 of this legendary recurve bow. These individually numbered Second Generation Thunderbird Recurves feature laminations and riser of hand selected naturally seasoned Pacific Yew, clear glass backing, horn tip overlays and wrapped leather grip. They are made to the original 63” Thunderbird form and as in the original, each is configured both RH/LH. They also carry the narrow, light tipped recurve limb that was a hallmark of this classic bow. They are available in draw weights from 35# to 65#, with delivery approximately six months from date of order. These special bows are numbered beginning with No. 101. Specific serial numbers are reserved on a first come, first served basis, with the numbers 101 through 110 withheld.

Price: $650.00; Deposit $325.00 required to reserve each bow, balance due upon completion.

To order, contact:
Jay St. Charles, Pacific Yew Inc.
P.O. Box 721, Fall City, WA 98024
(425) 761-3696 • email: info@selfbow.com

Recipe
South West Squirrel

Ingredients:
2 cans cream of celery soup or you can mix and match cream of anything soups depending on personal taste.
Use two 10.75 oz cans of one or the other, like Cream of Chicken, Broccoli, Asparagus, Celery and Mushroom.
3 or 4 good size mild or medium to hot jalepenos, banana, or pepperoncini peppers diced up small
Diced up half an onion of choice
1/4 teaspoon of Emeril’s Essence
1/4 teaspoon of Cavenders (optional)
1/4 teaspoon of course ground black pepper
1/4 teaspoon of lemon juice (lime juice will also work)
1/8 teaspoon of salt

Directions:
A simple and easy recipe! After skinning and cleaning your catch, place in salt water and bring to a boil. Should be at least two large gray squirrels, one large rabbit, or two large chicken breasts (better if you can soak the meat a while first).
De-bone meat after it is cooked well enough to come off the bone easily by hand, and make sure to remove all shot shell and bone fragments. Set ready to use meat aside to mix with the next batch of stuff below.

Spray Pam in the skillet or oil the skillet with olive oil or some other oil – about a spoonful of oil should do. Cook the onion in the skillet until it looks clear or toasty brown on the edges. Add the peppers of choice to the skillet and stir in with the onion. Add the meat and the soup and then mix it all together. Select a baking pan and pre-heat the oven to 300 degrees. Using Mission Yellow Corn Tortillas cover the bottom of the pan by overlapping the tortillas so the bottom isn’t showing and pour the above ingredients in on top of the tortillas (you can substitute taco shells or nachos if you like). Cover the top of the mix with grated pepper jack cheese or colby cheese Bake at 300 degrees uncovered for half and hour or until the cheese is startin’ to get brown.
Secure bow string release
To keep from losing your bow string release, tie it to your hunting clothing. You can use a leather boot string or plastic "coiled chain" with a snap. It looks like a phone cord with a snap on the end and only costs a couple of bucks. Tie your release to one end and snap the other end to your belt loop. The "coiled chain" works best.

Set your shooting distance
To keep from wounding game know your shooting limits. Set your personal shooting maximum. It will probably be between 30 and 40 yards. Don't shoot beyond your limit.

Pace off target practice distance
Practice pacing off when you are out target practicing during the summer. While standing at your target, take your arrows and throw them in various places around you. Pace off the distance to each arrow and practice shooting from that spot. Try far quartering shots and close broadside shots and vice versa. If you can be accurate from these areas on the first few shots of practicing, you will be effective during the season. But the biggest thing is to know your yardage and how far your target is at all times. That's where pacing off on every shot will come in handy.

Arrow Penetration
When you sight-in your bow during the off season, be sure to check the penetration depth of your arrows at your farthest shooting distance. If you are not getting adequate penetration at this distance, you need to keep moving closer to your target until you get good penetration. Set this distance as your maximum shooting range. Poor penetration will just wound game.

The key to success
When you are target practicing with your bow practice shooting from different angles. Then try shooting from different distances by moving farther back and then closer to your target. Now try shooting from different heights, similar to shooting from a tree stand. Now that you can hit your target from real hunting like situations, practice being a stealth hunter, it is a major key to your success.

Packing your broadheads
It is critical to have a safe and quite place to pack your broadheads when you are hunting big game. Before you travel wrap each blade of your broadhead in scotch tape and then put the broadhead in a 35 mm film canister along with some cotton balls to keep them silent.

Watch those squeaks
Since I started bow hunting, I have learned some hard lessons. Deer won't stick around if they hear any unnatural noises. Test your bow to make sure that it is silent as you pull it to full draw. If you have a squeaky wheel, give it a small amount of oil. Also test your stand for squeaks. While sitting in your stand, listen for squeaks as you shift your weight and twist from side to side. Also try putting felt on your arrow rest. When you draw your bow, the arrow will slide smoothly and silently across the felt.

Enjoying good company
If you are hunting with a close and safe friend try to set up where you can see each other. My dad and I do this and we have been able to see each other take some nice deer. This makes the whole hunting experience more exciting by seeing your close friend in action. This also works equally well in rifle season.

Know the wind direction
Tie a piece of sewing thread to the end of your stabilizer, so that it hangs down about five or six inches. Just watch the string and you will constantly know the slightest breeze direction.

Sight in for your stand
Many people over look the fact that when you’re in your stand, you’re shooting downwards. You will need to sight in your bow for both flat shooting and stand shooting. You might want to use two different sights.

Sharpening your broadheads
I have learned that sharpening your broadheads is easier if you use an actual knife sharpener. The sharpeners that I’m talking about are the ones that are usually blue and they have two sharpeners that cross at the top. They also have a handle and a finger guard. These sharpeners only cost about $5.00.

Pull back before
When you are bow hunting you always want to pull your bow back at least 30-45 seconds before the deer gets to you. Don’t pull back more than you can hold, if you do your arms will get tired and you will be shaky when its time to shoot the deer. Try to pull back when the deer is looking away from you or when its head is behind a tree or brush. Always make sure your arrows are straight. If they are not, they will misfire. When you get your sights sighted in, you might want to tighten them with pliers. If you hand tighten your sights they can easily get loose and move, if they bump up against something.

Decrease your bow weight/protect your shafts
Snap on quivers leave your knocks exposed and your shafts unprotected. Have you ever had dirt get into a knock or had an arrow twang when it hung up in the brush? Try using a plastic tube cut to arrow length then cover tube with camo duct tape. In one end place a piece of Styrofoam to protect the broad heads. Just push the arrows into the Styrofoam and it will keep them protected and secure. Use a PVC pipe cap for other end. A small wire fishing leader can be used to secure the cap so it won’t get lost. Attach a strap and you can carry your new quiver over your shoulder, just like the Indians used to do.

Shooting from a tree stand
If you shoot from a climbing tree stand and you shoot with your quiver attached to your bow, reverse your quiver with the vanes up instead of being down. When attached in the traditional way, vanes down, in most cases the vanes extend beyond the length of the bow and will rub or hang up on the top part of a climbing stand particularly on a short, in close shot. Reversing your quiver can eliminate this problem.
Bow hunting strap-on seat
When bow hunting from a climbing stand it is often difficult to shoot your bow on close shots or shots to the rear without the bottom limb of your bow being inside of the top part of your climbing stand. The result will be the bottom bow limb banging against the top portion of the stand upon firing, resulting in a missed shot or worse the bow being jerked out of your hand. I experienced this problem for years and finally came up with a workable solution this past season. Take a small strap-on seat up with you in a backpack. Once at the height you plan to hunt, lower the top portion of your climbing stand until it almost touches the lower portion you stand on. Attach the strap-on seat (there are several on the market) to a comfortable sitting position. Then when drawing and shooting the problem will be eliminated. It’s as though you are shooting from a hanging stand. As always, be sure to wear a safety belt regardless of the type deer stand you hunt from.

Stump shooting
I whole-heartedly believe in stump shooting as being one of the best methods of shooting practice. Roam around the woods with judo points or rubber blunts and shoot anything that could be a potential target (rotten stumps, clumps of dirt, leaves). Pay close attention to where you hit each time. This will set your instincts right on target for knowing your distances. One of the biggest problems with people hitting too low or too high on a deer is because they lack the judgement of distance. Stump shooting is a must!

Silence your bow string
Silence your bow string with “limb saver” string leech. The string leech delivers maximum noise reduction and up to 65% reduction in string resonance with only 1-2 feet per second speed loss, in most cases. The string leech will not take all the sound away, but it will dampen most of the sound when you release your arrow.

Secure your deer call
If your deer call doesn’t have a lanyard on it, you can make one from a leather boot lace. Put the lanyard or lace around your neck and it will be there when you need it.

Know your partner’s call
If you hunt with a partner, know the sound of his calls. If you know the sound of your partner’s call you won’t waste your time sneaking up on your partner.

Don’t call too often
When your hunting during the rut and all the bucks are going wild, don’t use your deer call to often. Do your calling and then wait about 15 minutes before you call again. If you call to often, it will sound unnatural and the deer could run the other way.

Organize your calling
If hunting with a partner, simulate a group of deer by calling back and forth to each other. This may encourage a buck to walk in and see what is going on.

Stopping a deer
Here is a trick I use and have great success with. If you have a hard time tracking a moving deer that is in range, try blowing a snort call. I have seen that calling will most often stop a deer dead in its tracks. The animal will be on the highest alert so be prepared for a quick shot. This trick is most effective when your viewing area is more open.

Stop that wounded deer
After the shot has been taken (bow or gun) give one or two blows on your grunt tube. Sometimes this will stop or at least slow him down, minimizing tracking distance. Sometimes with small (subordinate, yearling) bucks they will spook even more. No deer hunter should be without a grunt tube, they work if used properly.

Stop a running deer
If a whitetail deer is running away and it hasn’t yet winded you, you can give a short whistle and about half the time the deer will stop and look around to see where the whistle came from. This will give you time for a quick shot, before it runs away for good.

Give it a whistle
When you have that buck coming to you in your shooting lane, and he has his head down grazing. Give a little whistle and the majority of the time this will stop the deer and he’ll raise his head to see what’s going on. This will allow you time for that perfect shot.

Try dove decoys
Next time you are watching your favorite area from your stand, place 3-4 dove decoys on the ground. Doves are very skittish and will take flight at the first sign of danger. Any animal that comes along and spots the doves will think all is fine. Naturally, doves must be native to your area for this to work. If they are, give it a try.

Bring your whole bag of tricks
Always carry more than one call. If the grunt call isn’t working try using a softer or deeper tone than you have been using or switch to a fawn bleat. It also doesn’t hurt to have the rattling antlers ready. No one sound will attract all deer. So find a call that the buck you’re after will respond to. Good luck and remember above all else to be safe.

Call a big buck
If you want to call a big buck, try cupping your hands around your mouth and make a loud burping type sound. You’re going to have to call loud enough for the deer to hear you. This has worked for me before, so if you try and get good enough it will work for you to.

Use a turkey call
When walking to your stand in a noisy, leafy area use a turkey call. Use the turkey call often as you walk. This will make the deer think your a gobbler and not a hunter.

Call while walking
While walking to your hunting area during hunting season, try using the Tending Grunts, this call works best while you’re on the ground and moving through the leaves. The Tending Grunt is used when a buck chases a doe as the rut approaches, he will make 7-15 soft grunts in rapid succession, while trailing her. It’s a buck’s way of asking her to stop so he can breed with her. While doing this call I’ve had many deer run up on me unexpectedly, so keep your ears and eyes open!
Here are a couple pics. The first was a 3x3 Mulie taken opening day in area 133 with a 57# Morrison Shawnee long bow and GT5575 arrows tipped with single bevel Zwickey no mercy broadheads, taken at 27 yards. The second is a Black Bear Boar approx 250# taken in Alaska while on a hunt with Homer Ocean Charters. This bear was taken on May 27th 2010. The bear was taken with a 58# Qwyt Styk recurve built by Jack Kempf in conjunctio with GT5575 arrows and Proto type 250 gn. [1 1/4"] VPA Terminator broadhead. The shot was taken on the beach at about 20 yards.

Attached are a couple pics of my wife Jenny and her 09 archery bull.

A friend of ours sent some pics a couple years ago of her as well with a 5x5. Ron also set her up with a subscription to your magazine. We never did get a copy of that issue though as the subscription hadn’t started yet. Anyway here are a couple of her and I soaking wet during the early Washington coastal elk season.
SUCCESS PHOTOS

Warren Merritt
September 10, 2010
Unit 328
Mule Deer 3 x 2
45 yard shot
Full Metal Jacket/G5 Broadhead
Elite Bow
Dress Weight: 150

Russell Seung and Clint Mosebar

LaFawn Sutton

As a 13 year old hunter, this is my 2nd buck. The first one I had to take with a gun because I could not pull my bow back. It took me a while to finally pull my bow back… BUT I DID IT! The buck I got is named Polka Dot. He got that name because when we first saw him he had 2 warts (one in each ear), so I said, “Hey, Dad! We should name him ‘Polka Dot!’” Dad told me, “You can’t name a buck ‘Polka Dot!’” So now he’s Polka Dot… I have been watching him for about a year or so. My Dad told me if I could pull my bow back to hunting poundage that I could have any buck on the property. So when I finally pulled my bow back at 42 pounds I said “Dad, I want Polka Dot.” So Polka Dot was mine; now all I had to do was get consistent on bullseyes. So I practiced and practiced. About 5 days before the first day of hunting, we put the broadheads on so I could get consistent. On the first we went up and shot to make sure where I was, and then we wait. MAN it felt like forever. He usually got there around 6:30 or so. We acted like it was just a normal day. Then he walked in around the time we always did. So I already had my bow ready so all I had to do was get on him. He was 10 yards away. There were about 3 bucks along with him. It was a ten yard shot. I got on him as my dad was telling me the yardage and telling me were on him to shoot. When I got on him he was down eating and I heard my dad say “shoot.” I’m getting on him and… let it fly! I saw it almost in slow motion. To me it looked like a perfect quartering away heart / lung shot. We then waited while having dinner, then we were off to look for him. We had waited about an hour. So we followed his blood trail. It was a pretty blood trail. So that made us pretty happy and hoping that it was a good shot. My dad and a friend found him around 4:30 and about 300 yards from his last drop of blood and I tagged Polka Dot.
DON’T GIVE UP… I didn’t!
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