

Special Notice

With continuing concerns of vandalism and safety rules violations the Board has decided to utilize security cameras. This is to let all members know that security cameras will be in use at Douglas Ridge Rifle Club. Questions can be directed to any officer of the club.

Thanks, DRRC Board

Time Running Out For Work Hours

Joe Keller

The membership renewal statements will be mailed to all members in May. And we have to complete the tabulation of work hours prior to determining the billing amounts for renewals. So the Annual Work Day in April is the last chance to complete the required eight hours of work to support the Club in order to avoid an assessment of the \$150 Work Hours Fee on your renewal statement.

This year, the Annual Work Day is Saturday, April 19th. Take special note that this is on a holiday weekend, so if you still need hours, make sure that date is open for you, or complete them before that date. Any work performed after April 19th will not count for the 2013/14 year; it will be applied to the next year.

Remember, the eight hours work requirement applies to all Senior Members who have not attained Oldtime Member status or been voted to Life Member status. Newer members who joined the Club after July 1st, 2013, are not required to perform the work hours in their first partial year. Any work hours performed by Associate members and Junior members count towards the eight hours requirement of the Senior member. And eight hours is the required minimum; there is no partial credit for fewer hours.


The Tuesday morning maintenance crew is a popular way to get four hours at a time. If Tuesdays don't fit your schedule, contact our Project Coordinator Ron Carey for an alternative. Ron always has something that needs doing.

Highpower Clinic

Carl Hagglund

Douglas Ridge Rifle Club, the

Douglas Ridge



Rifle Club

March 2014

www.douglasridge.org

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

only 1000 yard rifle range in Western Oregon, will host a clinic March 22nd & 23rd to provide DRRC members, their guests, and the public an opportunity to find out what the "Highpower" shooting discipline is all about. "Highpower" (centerfire rifle) is challenging, rewarding, and FUN!

This clinic will explain what Highpower consists of, how matches are conducted, rifles, ammunition, other equipment, rifle shooting fundamentals, shooting positions, pit operation, wind, and safety. Saturday will be in the club house and indoor range. Sunday we will fire an eighty shot training match from the 200 yard line with coaching provided by experienced Highpower competitors.

If you don't have your own rifle, no problem. M-1 and AR 15 rifles will be available along with ammunition.

Saturday registration begins at 8:30 A.M. and class begins at 9:00 A.M. Sunday registration begins at 8:00 A.M. and firing begins at 9:00 A.M. Costs are: Class \$10, Match \$10, Package fee for both is \$15. Ammunition: juniors \$10, adults \$25.

Questions call; Carl Hagglund 503/281-2927 or highpower@ossa.org.

.22 Rimfire Challenge a success!

Ben Edman



January 25th started out a little crisp but the sun was out – more to the point it wasn't raining. We had set up the targets the night before. By 8

AM the prize table was ready, lunch was prepped and sign in sheets were all good to go. The stage was set.

If you build it, they will come; and come they did - 64 shooters milling about eager to try their hand at .22 steel shooting. Eight club volunteer RSO's and my family put us at around 80 people scoping things out. About half were members.

We started our safety brief about 9:10 and had our first two competitors on the line by 9:30. Unfortunately we came a little off the rails at this point. Some equipment problems right off the bat and some targets falling down that weren't supposed to slowed us down out of the gate.

By lunch we were into a rhythm and had all eight stations going strong. It was still a little slower than I had anticipated and some chose to leave without competing. Those who persevered were all able to complete the course.

We wrapped things up a little after five and were able to hand out our rewards. Congratulations to Overall Champion – Adam S.; Top Youth – Caleb R.; Top Pistol – Austin B.; Top Rifle – Kevin S. and Top Lady – Cindy G.

Our 2x growth over October did bring some unexpected delays but all in all we had a great time and .22 Rimfire Challenge has a bright future at DRRC.

Our next event is Saturday, May 24th. We will be spreading to both the Silhouette and the Dynamic range. Pre-registration will be available via e-mail: ben.edman@comcast.net or feel free to call Ben at 503/319-9359. Onsite registration will begin at 8a with safety brief at 9. This is an all-day event. Please plan accordingly.





Free Women's Self Defense Clinic

Open discussion on how to stay safe and the tools to help keep you aware of danger. Learn how to escape holds and grabs. Learn vital areas and pressure point areas to strike.

The clinic will be held on March 8th at Estacada Public Library at 7:30 PM.

Space is limited. Please call to reserve a spot by calling Mike Keyes at 503/709-3098 or Pete Hoppenbrouwers 971-409-7432.

Martial Art and Self-defense classes are offered through the Estacada Community School program on Monday evenings. Beginner classes are 7 PM to 8 PM. Advanced classes are 8 PM to 9 PM. Study includes Okinawan Karate.

Tracking Techniques

Eugene Nielsen (an internet document)

Tracking, or "reading sign", is an ancient skill. Tracking involves looking for deviation in the way things are supposed to look. If you see something that looks out of place, stop and examine it further. Try to determine what occurred. Not all sign is caused by humans or animals. Look for spoor that is unlikely to be caused by nature (when tracking).

Two basic kinds of spoor – ground spoor and aerial spoor. Ground spoor is any sign found on the ground... footprints, vehicle tracks, overturned rocks, blood stains, burn marks, etc. Aerial spoor is all above ground sign – trampled vegetation, broken cobwebs, broken brush, and blood stains above the ground are examples. Spoor is further categorized as confirmed and unconfirmed spoor. Confirmed spoor is finding an actual footprint. Aerial spoor or other types of ground spoor are considered unconfirmed. Whenever possible, start tracking with confirmed spoor, and study it to further identify it and distinguish it from other prints.

(If he walks heel to toe, and drags left foot...the footprint has a notch on the right side of the right heel) It is easiest to spot tracks on trails. If not following a distinct trail, look for footprints in areas where it's easiest to place a foot.

Tracking easiest in soft, damp soil, in sand and heavy dust. Snow can help and hurt tracking efforts, because although it is easy to track footprints after a heavy snow, it covers up tracks before the snowfall.

Always track with head slightly up and looking 10-20 ft ahead of you. Try to track into the sun if possible...shadows will be cast into indentations on the ground. If you are having trouble tracking or you are tracking away from the sun, look back over your shoulder and down at the spoor to confirm (and use shadows to your advantage). DON'T WALK ON SPOOR. Caution those in your party not to do so either. Move from track to track to confirm spoor, and be certain of your last confirmed spoor before moving on to the next. If you lose trail, go back to last confirmed spoor and walk in concentric circles until you find new spoor. Spoor should be carefully examined to determine 4 things:

- 1) Approximate number of people in group you are tracking
- 2) their direction of travel
- 3) the age of the spoor
- 4) the type of spoor

Easily remembered in acronym NDAT: Number, Direction, Age, Type

Number of people tracked – simplest method takes the length of average stride and measure on ground between tracks, between two points. Draw 2 lines across the tracks perpendicular to the direction of travel. Count the number of footprints between the two lines. reasonably accurate for small groups (less than a dozen). Number of people can also be determined by differences in footprints, i.e., size, tread pattern, sole and heel, and other differences between shoeprints.

The direction of travel, as well as age of spoor, can be determined by a variety of factors, which constitutes the basic science of tracking. Basic factors include displacement, staining, littering, and weathering. You can tell a great deal by about the party tracked by determining these factors. it is also important to know the terrain in the area you are tracking in. Get a map and study the terrain. Weather effects are also important, determining such factors as the history of wind and rain in recent days.

Footprints tell alot, men weigh

"It behooves every man who values liberty of conscience for himself, to resist invasions of it in the case of others."

Thomas Jefferson, Notes on the State of Virginia, 1784

General Meetings

2014: 04/03, 05/01, 06/05, 07/03, 08/07

Board Meetings

2014: 04/24, 05/29, 06/26, 07/31, 08/28

Club Directory

Officers

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Others

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Webmaster, Charlie McAlister	503/351-8360
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Club House	503/637-3131

March 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1 <i>8:00 am - 2:00 pm Hunters Education Classes (CH/Ind)</i> <i>9:00 am - 4:00 pm USPSA (Silh/TSB/DR)</i>
2 10:00 am - 1:30 pm Trap At Sandy gun Club	3 <i>7:00 pm - 9:00 pm RSO Quarterly Meeting (CH/Ind)</i>	4 8:00 am - 12:00 pm All Ranges Closed For Maintenance <i>4:00 pm - 8:00 pm JR Small Bore (CH/Ind)</i>	5 Ash Wednesday <i>8:00 am - 9:00 am NOAA (CH/Ind)</i> <i>8:00 am - 5:00 pm NOAA (Silh)</i>	6 8:00 am - 4:30 pm Long Range Day 8am 12pm (800yd/1000yd) 1pm 4:30pm (300yd/600yd) 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm General Meeting (CH/Ind)	7 <i>6:00 pm - 9:30 pm Service Rifle Training Class (Ch/Ind)</i>	8 <i>8:00 am - 9:00 am Service Rifle Check In (CH/Ind)</i> <i>9:00 am - 2:00 pm Black Powder Muzzle Loader (Silh/TSB)</i> <i>9:00 am - 4:00 pm Service Rifle Match (100/200yd) 500agg</i>
9 Daylight Saving Time Begins 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm New Member Orientation Setup (CH/Ind) <i>1:00 pm - 4:00 pm New Member Orientation (CH/Ind)</i>	10	11 8:00 am - 12:00 pm All Ranges Closed For Maintenance <i>1:00 pm - 5:00 pm Black Powder Cartridge (300yd/800yd)</i> <i>4:00 pm - 8:00 pm JR Small Bore (CH/Ind)</i>	12 <i>6:00 pm - 9:00 pm Ladies Night (CH/Ind)</i>	13 8:00 am - 4:00 pm Long Range Day 8am-12pm (300yd/600yd) 1pm-4pm (800yd/1000)	14	15 <i>9:00 am - 5:00 pm Appleseed (Silh)</i>
16 <i>9:00 am - 5:00 pm Appleseed (Silh)</i> 10:00 am - 1:30 pm Trap At Sandy gun Club	17	18 8:00 am - 12:00 pm All Ranges Closed For Maintenance <i>4:00 pm - 8:00 pm JR Small Bore (CH/Ind)</i>	19	20 8:00 am - 4:30 pm Long Range Day 8am 12pm (800yd/1000yd) 1pm 4:30pm (300yd/600yd)	21	22 <i>8:00 am - 5:00 pm Hi power Rifle Clinic (Ch/Ind)</i>
23 <i>8:00 am - 9:00 am Hi Power Registration (Ch/Ind)</i> <i>9:00 am - 4:00 pm Hi power Rifle Clinic 800 agg. Match (200yd)</i> <i>4:00 pm - 5:00 pm Hi power Rifle Clinic (Ch/Ind)</i>	24	25 8:00 am - 12:00 pm All Ranges Closed For Maintenance <i>4:00 pm - 8:00 pm JR Small Bore (CH/Ind)</i>	26 <i>6:00 pm - 9:00 pm Ladies Night (CH/Ind)</i>	27 8:00 am - 4:00 pm Long Range Day 8am 12pm (300yd/600yd) 1pm 4pm (800yd/1000yd) 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm Board Meeting (CH/Ind)	28 <i>4:00 pm - 10:00 pm Adult Small Bore (CH/Ind)</i>	29 <i>8:00 am - 5:00 pm USPSA RO Training (Ch/Ind)</i>
30 <i>9:00 am - 5:00 pm 3 Gun (Silh/TSB)</i> <i>9:00 am - 2:00 pm USPSA RO Training (DR)</i> 10:00 am - 1:30 pm Trap At Sandy gun Club	31					

Calendar Codes

- Trap Trap Range
- TH Trap House
- SC Sporting Clays Range
- LE Law Enforcement (training)
- NRA . . . NRA Classes
- TSB Tactical Shotgun Bay

Calendar Codes

- CH/Ind Clubhouse & Indoor Range
- Arch Archery Range
- 100/200 100/200 Yard Range
- Silh Silhouette Range
- LR Long Range

Douglas Ridge



Rifle Club

PO Box 307 • Boring, OR 97009

Affiliations:



C5459



Formerly DCM



more than women and have larger feet. Women and children have a smaller stride. Their footprints will not be as deep. Deep toe marks in smaller spaced steps indicate a heavier load. Deep toeprints in wide spaced steps mean someone was running. A person walking in someone else's tracks will leave deeper impressions and have less distinct edges. The last person in the party will generally leave a clear set of footprints. Drag marks could indicate injured or wounded.

Sunlight will cause crumbling of the dirt ridge which outlines a footprint in moist soil. This generally happens within 1 hour. Rain will round out or obliterate the edges of a footprint. In low marshy areas water will remain in a footprint muddied for 1 hour. Wind will displace leaves and other small debris into footprints. As time passes, footprint outlines will become less distinct.

Bent blades of grass show direction. but it springs back. Grass freshly walked on will be slightly damp from the plants juices. Grass blades will remain green for about a day after being broken. If there is dew on the ground, parties passing

by will leave a darkened trail for a few hours.

Overtured leaves will have a darker underside. Scuffed foliage and bark will display a lighter color. Freshly broken twigs and leaves will be lighter and greener in color. The pulp will begin to turn brown within 10 hours.

Overtured rocks will leave a darker underside, if soil is underneath. The part that was originally exposed may have moss and lichen growths on it. Overtured rocks take a few days to dry in the direct sun.

Mud carried from one place to another may indicate where the party came from. Water will always be muddied downstream from fording sites.

Blood will be red when fresh, quickly oxidize and turn brown. Look for stains on leaves and underbrush as well as the ground. Height of blood off the ground may indicate location of wound. Amount of blood indicates severity.

Look for discarded litter. Sunlight will discolor light colored litter in two or three days. Compare differences in sides exposed to the sun against the sides not. Rust spots may occur in as little as 12

hours in some geographic regions.

Look and listen for for wildlife and insects. Most animals will flee areas where man goes. Listen for fleeing animals; note their direction. Animal tracks superimposed on a party's tracks indicate spoor was made during or before nightfall, since animals are mainly nocturnal. Spoor over animal tracks indicate spoor was made after sunrise. It generally takes 1 hour for a spider to repair it's web.

Campsites can reveal a great deal. Check campfire's heat. The way the fire is laid out can indicate an experienced woodsman. The location and layout can indicate whether the party was trying to conceal presence. Marks on ground can indicate equipment or weapons. Can also indicate number in party. Look for discarded items, can reveal much. Last tip...you can't learn to track by reading about it. You can practice by having members of your party go in different directions and then trying to find them. Start slow...give them a ten minute lead. Eventually, you'll be amazed at what you learned to observe and accomplish.