

POCASSE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Narrative Report

January - April 1963

REGULAR PERSONNEL

Ed Collins - Refuge Manager

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I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions.

	<u>Snowfall</u>	<u>Precipitation</u>		<u>Max. Temp.</u>	<u>Min. Temp.</u>
		<u>This Month</u>	<u>Normal</u>		
January	<u>3"</u>	<u>.19</u>	<u>.36</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>-29</u>
February	<u>12"</u>	<u>.47</u>	<u>.36</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>-19</u>
March	<u>4"</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>.55</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>3</u>
April	<u></u>	<u>.70</u>	<u>1.19</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>18</u>
Total	<u>19"</u>	<u>2.53</u>	<u>2.46</u>	Extremes <u>80</u>	<u>-29</u>

Weather data is obtained from Mr. George Jones who operates an official weather station at Pollock, South Dakota. Mr. Jones has maintained a weather station for the past 36 years.

January was one of the coldest months on record. Temperatures dropped below zero on 22 days. The period was relatively open with a snow cover rarely remaining more than 2 weeks. February, March, and April were fairly mild with temperatures probably above normal. Precipitation for the period totaled 2.53 inches and compares with the long term average of 2.46 inches.

B. Habitat Conditions.

1. Water

The refuge was froze over when the period opened. By mid-February approximately 3 feet of ice was present over most of the refuge, except for an open spot under the bridge on State Highway 10. For some reason this area stayed opened nearly the entire winter.

Ice stayed on the north and center units until the 2nd week of March. Several late snow storms brought the pool to crest levels and by March 22 water started to pass through the emergency spillway.

Water conditions in this area are generally good. Most stock dams and ponds are full as a result of late snows. Conditions to the east are spotty with some areas reporting excellent water while adjacent areas report the same dismal conditions of the past several years.

2. Food and Cover.

No crops of any type were raised on the refuge last summer. Spring migrants were forced to forage for themselves which, of course, they are quite adept at doing. Geese frequented the stubble fields for volunteer grain east of the center unit. Just before pulling out large flocks of white-fronts were observed cleaning up corn fields in the proposed acquisition area.

Puddle ducks concentrated in the center unit and the flooded portions of the south unit where natural foods are abundant. During the peak of the migration corn and stubble fields were literally alive with field feeding species of ducks.

Cover conditions are better than last year but far from being excellent. The Corps permits year-round use on the lands that they lease and consequently, the ranchers grazed the meadows during the fall and winter. This type of practice will not be allowed when the Service assumes management of the area.

II WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds.

1. Geese. A flock of 100 canadas were the first migrants of the spring. Approximately 500 birds were using the refuge the last week of March with some stragglers remaining to late April. Divided into 4 or 5 groups, these geese showed a preference for the shoreline in the north unit.

White-fronts began building up the last week of March and by early April peaked at nearly 2000. These geese no doubt came from two goose concentration areas to the south of Pocasse, Blue Blanket Lake and Swan Lake. It seems likely that the spring population of white-fronts will build up as the refuge comes under full management within the next several years.

Canadas and white-fronts showed little tendency to mingle. Honkers were usually observed in small bunches while white-fronts tended to concentrate. Noted exceptions occurred while the birds were feeding.

2. Ducks. The spring migration was probably less spectacular than in most years. Mild weather brought on a "trickle through" migration and as a result no large concentrations built up on the refuge.

The Missouri River, with hundreds of miles of newly flooded shoreline, was especially attractive to puddle ducks. The numerous pot-holes and sloughs immediately north of the refuge also held high populations of ducks.

For the most part the migration was over when the period closed. The breeding pair population appears substantially higher than last year. This was expected, however, since maximum pool elevation was not reached last year until July. Duck production could conceivably double last years 500 ducks.

Other Waterbirds.

White pelicans made their appearance on April 12. Several double-crested cormorants were observed with the pelicans as they loafed in the north unit. Neither species will probably nest here.

The sandhill crane migration was over when the period ended. No cranes were observed or reported using the refuge or "river bottom" this spring.

No grebes, herons, or bitterns were recorded before the close of the period.

Shorebirds, Gulls, and Terns.

Killdeer are summer residents and can be seen anywhere along the lake shore. Small flocks of wilson's phalaropes were observed as the period ended.

Ring-billed gulls were quite common last summer during the first year of flooding. A few franklin's gulls were also present during the summer but neither species nested. Both birds used the area this spring and were present as the period ended.

Doves.

No large movement of mourning doves was noted this period. Approximately 100 were present at the end of the period.

B. Upland Game Birds.

Ring-necked pheasants came through the winter in good condition. Excellent cover from last summer's heavy rains provided the necessary winter roosting habitat which is often lacking in north-central South Dakota. The south unit provides excellent nesting cover.

Sharp-tailed grouse and hungarian partridge probably don't use the refuge during the summer although both birds are seen in close proximity to the refuge during the winter months.

C. Big-Game Animals.

White-tailed deer use the south unit on an intermittent basis. A fair population of both white-tailed and mule deer exist west of here along the Missouri River.

D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents, and other Mammals.

Beaver are probably present in the south unit although none have actually been sighted. The rising Missouri River has put the beaver on the move and as a result these troublesome creatures have been reported seeking refuge in any area with water and trees.

Muskrats are not established on the refuge but likely to become permanent residents within the next few years.

Mink are present in low numbers. One was reported observed last fall but none have been seen this period.

Skunks and raccoons are present but rarely seen. We will likely see an increase in both species within the next few years.

Coyotes are rarely seen but are known to be present on an off and on basis. F&RC has established bait stations both north and west of the refuge.

Coyote hunting with dogs is gaining in popularity. Several hunting groups headquartered out of Pollock on weekends this winter and always managed to get 1 or 2 coyotes.

Red fox are probably numerous although none have been seen this period.

Cottontail rabbits are abundant. Hunting season is open year-around but the population is still underharvested. Jack-rabbit hunting during the winter months is a popular sport. The population appears to be down from the high of several years ago.

E. Hawks, Eagles, Owls, Crows, Raven, and Magpies.

Marsh hawks are year-around residents. Approximately 3 were present when the period closed. Rough-legged hawks are seen on occasion during spring and fall migration.

A single group of 9 bald eagles, 6 adults and 3 juveniles, was observed during the spring migration of March 17 along the Missouri River.

Several short-eared owls wintered on the refuge. A migration of short-eareds was noted 20 miles south of the refuge in April.

Magpies are present year-around. The population is relatively low in this area.

No crows were observed this period.

F. Other Birds.

Horned larks were numerous along road shoulders and open fields during the entire winter.

G. Fish.

Northern pike, large-mouth bass and bluegill were planted in refuge waters during the spring and summer of 1962. No winter-kill occurred during the winter of 1962-1963.

The folks in Herried, South Dakota were overjoyed when they realized that many of the northerns planted in the refuge last summer had migrated to the tailwaters of their dam. They unhesitatingly stocked their dam with what they like to refer to as "Pollock fish".

H. Reptiles.

No turtles or snakes were observed this period.

I. Disease.

None noted this period.

III REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

An Annual Water Management Plan was prepared by the manager and approved by the Regional Office this period.

Program Schedules were prepared for both the refuge and the Waterfowl Production Areas assigned to Pocasse Refuge.

Approximately 107 acres of native grass was seeded on Waterfowl Production Areas in McPherson County.

IV RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Leases for the summer of 1962 were administered by the Corps of Engineers with termination date in February, 1963. Former landowners were notified by the Corps in March that 1963 economic-use permits were to be handled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service since by that date the general plan and co-operative agreement would have been completed. At the end of the period the plan is yet to be completed and former landowners are clamoring to farm their former lands.

Neither agency is sure who holds administrative authority over the area and consequently, the Service makes recommendations to the Corps and the Corps makes recommendations to us. We both agreed on letting the Corps administer the "outleasing" within the refuge boundary for another year with a Service clause providing for no hay cutting before August 1st.

This is undoubtedly the last year the Corps of Engineers will administer leases within the refuge boundary.

V FIELD INVESTIGATION OR APPLIED RESEARCH

None.

VI PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Uses.

Recreational activities are at a standstill during the winter months, except for a few ice skaters that used the recreational area during January and February.

B. Refuge Visitors.

1/30	Elmer Bellah	GSA, Aberdeen	Building lease
1/31	Dave Fisher	USGMA, Pierre	Court case
2/4	Eldridge McKay	Editor, Pollock Pioneer	Information on refuge
2/6	Emmett Foster	S.D. Game, Fish & Parks	Park development
4/10	Ed Crozier	Mgr. Tewaukon Refuge, N.D.	Transfer property
4/10	Marvin Lee	Clerk, " " "	" "
	Lewis Smith	State Warden, Mobridge	Numerous - Violations

C. Refuge Participation.

Manager met with the Pollock City Council on February 2 regarding the overflow sewer line that dumps into the refuge.

Reviewed the development of the Pollock city park and recreational area with State Park employee, Emmett Foster.

Manager reviewed biological studies at Lacreek Refuge, Martin S. D. from March 3-5.

Manager assisted with cooperative white-fronted goose banding between the Service and the State of Nebraska from March 18 - 23.

Manager attended Wetlands Workshop at Jamestown, N.D. from March 26 - 27.

Manager assisted H. Miller and M. Hammond on prairie grouse counts and the special grouse study at Valentine and Fort Niobrara Refuges from April 15-29.

Manager cut radio tape for Wildlife Week on KOLY, Mobridge.

D. Hunting.

No hunting is allowed on the refuge. Beaver hunting along the Missouri River began as soon as the ice moved out. Water levels were fluxuating most of the spring and this hampered the hunters. Compared with last year, beaver hunting this year was very poor.

E. Violations.

None.

F. Safety.

A perfect safety record at this station now stands at 316 calendar days.

VII OTHER ITEMS

A. Items of Interest.

A late spring snow storm driven by 50 mph winds tore the manager's airplane loose from its "tie-downs" and flipped it over on its back. Damage was extensive and the plane had to be dismantled and trucked to a repair shop.

B. Photographs.

No photographs taken this period.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Submitted by:

Edward J. Hallin
(Signature)

Date: May 27, 1963

Refuge Manager
Title

Approved, Regional Office:

Date: _____

(Signature)

Regional Refuge Supervisor

WATERFOWL

REFUGE Pocahontas

MONTHS OF January TO April, 19 63

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period									
	1/1-5 1	1/6-12 2	1/13-19 3	1/20-26 4	1/27-2/2 5	2/3-6 6	2/10-16 7	2/17-23 8	2/24-3/2 9	3/10 10
Swans:										
Whistling										
Trumpeter										
Geese:										
Canada		None								
Cackling										
Brant										
White-fronted										
Snow										
Blue										
Other										
Ducks:										
Mallard		None								
Black										
Gadwall										
Baldpate										
Pintail										
Green-winged teal										
Blue-winged teal										
Cinnamon teal										
Shoveler										
Wood										
Redhead										
Ring-necked										
Canvasback										
Scaup										
Goldeneye										
Bufflehead										
Ruddy										
Other										
Coot:										

3 -1750a

Cont. NR-1

(Rev. March 1953)

WATERFOWL (Continuation Sheet)

REFUGE PocahontasMONTHS OF January TO April, 19 63

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period								(3) Estimated waterfowl days use	(4) Production Broods: Estimated seen : total	
	3/11-16	3/17-23	3/24-30	3/31-4/6	4/7-13	4/14-20	4/21-27	4/28-30			
Swans:											
Whistling											
Trumpeter											
Geese:											
Canada	100	300	300	500	100	50			9,400		
Cackling											
Brant											
White-fronted		70	500	2000	200				19,400		
Snow		4							28		
Blue											
Other											
Ducks:											
Mallard	10	200	250	500	300	300	200	200	12,900		
Black											
Gadwall			1				50	75	500		
Baldpate			1	50	50	30	20	10	1,100		
Pintail	12	700	800	1000	400	350	150	150	23,300		
Green-winged teal				200	300	200	50	50	5,400		
Blue-winged teal					50	150	300	200	4,100		
Cinnamon teal											
Shoveler				20	100	150	400	400	5,900		
Wood											
Redhead				75	10	5			639		
Ring-necked											
Canvasback				20	5	5			210		
Scaup lesser			5	300	1000	750	700	700	21,400		
Goldeneye											
Bufflehead											
Ruddy											
Other C. merganser				35	20	10			450		
Coot:				70	50	100	200	100	3,200		
				(over)							

3-1751

Form NR-1A

(Nov. 1945)

MIGRATORY BIRDS

(other than waterfowl)

Refuge PocasseMonths of January to April 195 43

(1) Species	(2) First Seen		(3) Peak Numbers		(4) Last Seen		(5) Production			(6) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number Colonies	Total # Nests	Total Young	Estimated Number
I. <u>Water and Marsh Birds:</u>										
White Pelican	20	4/12	45	4/17	25	still present				
A.C. cormorant	3	4/20	3	4/20	4	4/20				

(over)

3-1752
Form NR-2
(April 1946)

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Refuge Pocahontas Months of January to April, 19 63

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Young Produced		(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals			(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods obs'v'd.	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Ring-neck Pheasant	600 acres of short grass prairie, "go- back" & meadow	10							60	

3-1754
Form NR-4
(June 1945)

SMALL MAMMALS

Refuge Lacasse Year ending April 30, 1946

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Removals	(4) Disposition of Furs									(5) Total Popula tion		
Common Name	Cover Types & Total Acreage of Habitat	Acres Per Animal	Hunting	Fur Harvest	Predator Control *	For Re- stocking	For Re- search	Share Trapping			Total Refuge Furs Shipped	Furs Donated	Furs Destroyed	
								Permit Number	Trappers Share	Refuge share				
3 Striped skunk	600 acres of short grass prairie & hay meadow	100												6
2 Raccoon	Same as above	150												4
4 Mink	Same as above	150												4
* List removals by Predator Animal Hunter														

REMARKS:

Reported by Ed Collins

WATERFOWL

REFUGE Pocahontas

MONTHS OF Sept TO Dec, 19 62

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period									
	9/1 1	9/2-8 2	9/9-15 3	9/16-22 4	9/23-29 5	9/30-10/6 6	10/7-13 7	10/14-20 8	10/21-27 9	10/28-11/3 10
Swans:										
Whistling										
Trumpeter										4
Geese:										
Canada								60	60	
Cackling (Rich)								40	40	60
Brant										
White-fronted							12	12		
Snow							45	45		
Blue										
Other										
Ducks:										
Mallard	600	1,000	1,700	2,000	2,700	2,000	1,300	3,000	1,500	6,000
Black										
Gadwall						200	200	500	500	
Baldpate				5	20	10				
Pintail	400	500	500	550	400	500	200	500	400	300
Green-winged teal	20	60	30	50	50	200	30	220		300
Blue-winged teal	700	800	700	650	700	50	10		250	
Cinnamon teal										
Shoveler	90	60	20	20	20	20	40	200	100	40
Wood										
Redhead	50							20		
Ring-necked										
Canvasback										
Scaup								400	400	100
Goldeneye										
Bufflehead								30	30	
Ruddy				5	4	10	20			
Other										
Coot:	320	300	700	1,000	1,000	700/	1,100	700	600	200

3 -1750a

Cont. NR-1

(Rev. March 1953)

WATERFOWL
(Continuation Sheet)

REFUGE PocahontasMONTHS OF Sept TO Dec, 1962

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period								(3) Estimated waterfowl days use	(4) Production : Broods: Estimated : seen : total	
	11/4-10	11/11-17	11/18-24	11/25-12/1	12/2-8	12/9-15	12/16-22	12/23-31			
Swans:											
Whistling			2						6		
Trumpeter											
Geese:											
Canada				60	40	90			2170		
Cackling (Rich)	60	60							1020		
Brant											
White-fronted	40								110		
Snow			3						62		
Blue											
Other											
Ducks:											
Mallard	10,000	10,000	20,000	15,000	7,000				545,000		
Black											
Gadwall									10,080		
Baldpate									245		
Pintail	200	50		1					29,100		
Green-winged teal	300								8,700		
Blue-winged teal									22,800		
Cinnamon teal											
Shoveler	70								4,220		
Wood											
Redhead									190		
Ring-necked											
Canvasback											
Scaup	300	100	100	150					10,850		
Goldeneye											
Bufflehead									420		
Ruddy		20							413		
Other C. merganser		10	20	200	20				1,750		
Coot:	200								45,820		
				(over)							

3-1751

Form NR-1A

(Nov. 1945)

MIGRATORY BIRDS

(other than waterfowl)

Refuge

Focasse

Months of

Sept.

thru

to Dec

1956

(1) Species	(2) First Seen		(3) Peak Numbers		(4) Last Seen		(5) Production			(6) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number Colonies	Total # Nests	Total Young	Estimated Number
I. <u>Water and Marsh Birds:</u>										
White pelican	4	present	last period	4	9/1-10	2	9/14			
G.B. heron	2	"	"	"	7	9/20	2	10/1		
B.C. night heron	20	"	"	"	30	9/10	6	10/6		
American bittern	6	"	"	"	6	9/2	1	10/15		
Pied-billed grebe	25	"	"	"	40	9/20	2	10/10		
Western grebe	2	"	"	"	2	9/1	2	9/10		
* Sandhill crane	16		9/5	15,000	10/19	2,000	11/10			
* Present along the Missouri River several miles west of refuge										
II. <u>Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns:</u>										
Franklin's gull	500	present	last period	1000	9/27	15	10/30			
Ring-billed gull	200	"	"	"	300	9/20	10	11/16		
Willet	5			10	9/10	2	10/1			
G. yellowlegs	20			20	9/1	1	9/15			
L. yellowlegs	30			50	11/1	7	11/5			
Upland plover	2			2	9/1	2	9/1			
Wilson's snipe	1	9/27		4	10/1	1	10/5			
Dowitcher	400	9/28		600	10/1	2	10/20			
Killdeer	100	present	last period	200	10/10	4	11/1			

(over)

(Sept. 1960)

WATERFOWL HUNTER KILL SURVEY

Refuge Pecasse

Year 196

(1) Weeks of Hunting	(2) No. Hunters Checked	(3) Hunter Hours	(4) Waterfowl Species and Nos. of Each Bagged	(5) Total Bagged	(6) Crippling Loss	(7) Total Kill	(8) Est. No. of Hunters	(9) Est. Total Kill
			• NO HUNTING PERMITTED ON REFUGE					

(over)

3-1752
Form NR-2
(April 1946)

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

Refuge Pocahontas Months of Sept to Dec, 19 62

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Young Produced		(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals			(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods obs'v'd.	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Ring-necked pheasant	600 acres of short grass prairie, tame and wild hay	3			1M:1F				200	

3-1753
Form NR-3
(June 1945)

BIG GAME

Refuge Pocasse Calendar Year 1962

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Young Produced	(4) Removals				(5) Losses			(6) Introductions	(7) Estimated Total Refuge Population		(8) Sex Ratio
			Hunting	For Re- stocking	Sold	For Research	Predation	Disease	Winter Loss		At period of Greatest use	As of Dec. 31	
Common Name	Cover types, total Acreage of Habitat	Number								Number	Source		
White-tail deer	600 acres of short grass prairie, hay meadow and shelterbelt fringes	2										3	3

Remarks:

Reported by Ed Collins

DISEASE

Refuge Pocahontas

Year 1962

Botulism

None

Lead Poisoning or other Disease

Period of outbreak _____

Period of heaviest losses _____

Losses:

	Actual Count	Estimated
(a) Waterfowl	_____	_____
(b) Shorebirds	_____	_____
(c) Other	_____	_____

Number Hospitalized	No. Recovered	% Recovered
(a) Waterfowl	_____	_____
(b) Shorebirds	_____	_____
(c) Other	_____	_____

Areas affected (location and approximate acreage) _____

Water conditions (average depth of water in sickness areas, reflooding of exposed flats, etc.) _____

Condition of vegetation and invertebrate life _____

Remarks _____

Kind of disease _____

Species affected _____

Number Affected Species	Actual Count	Estimated
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Number Recovered _____

Number lost _____

Source of infection _____

Water conditions _____

Food conditions _____

Remarks _____

PUBLIC USE

Refuge Pocomoke

Calendar Year 1962

Total Use Visitor-Days	Hunting Use	Fishing Use	Miscellaneous Use
<u>12,200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>12,200</u>

Where practical, by means of occasional spot checks, or other methods, show by percent and visitor-days the breakdown of the above figures and other related information:

Hunting (on refuge lands):	Percent	Visitor-Days	Acres	Miscellaneous	Percent	Visitor-Days
Waterfowl		<u>0</u>		Recreation*	<u>100%</u>	<u>12,200</u>
Upland Game		<u>0</u>		Official		<u>0</u>
Big Game		<u>0</u>		Economic Use		<u>0</u>
Supervised by Refuge		By State	No. of Blinds	Other		

Hunting (off
refuge lands): Estimated man-days of hunting on lands

Adjacent to the refuge 400 (These figures
should not be included in hunting-use totals above).

Fishing:

Acres of ponds or lakes _____ and miles of streams
_____ open to fishing.

Comments:

Swimming classes	2,700
non-organised swimming	3,000
Boating	1,000
Picnics	500
Site-see	2,000
Celebration(July 4)	3,000

*including picnicking, swimming, boating,
camping, viewing wildlife, and photographing.

NONAGRICULTURAL COLLECTIONS, RECEIPTS, AND PLANTINGS

(1)

Refuge Pocahontas Year 1962

Species	Collections and Receipts (Seeds, rootstocks, trees, shrubs)						Plantings (Marsh - Aquatic - Upland)						
	Amount (Lbs., bus., etc.)	(2) C or R	Date	Method or Source	Cost	(3) Total Amount on Hand	Location of Area Planted	Rate of Seeding or Planting	Amount Planted (Acres or Yards of Shoreline)	Amount and Nature of Propagules	Date	Survival	Cause of Loss

- (1) Report agronomic farm crops on Form NR-8
(2) C = Collections and R = Receipts
(3) Use "S" to denote surplus

Total acreage planted:

Marsh and aquatic _____
Hedgerows, cover patches _____
Food strips, food patches _____
Forest plantings _____

Remarks: _____

3-1758
Form NR-8
(Rev. Jan. 1956)

Fish and Wildlife Service Branch of Wildlife Refuges

CULTIVATED CROPS - HAYING - GRAZING

Refuge Pocahontas County Campbell State South Dakota

Cultivated Crops Grown	Permittee's Share Harvested		Government's Share or Return				Total Acreage Planted	Green Manure, Cover and Water- fowl Browsing Crops Type and Kind	Total Acreage
	Acres	Bu./Tons	Harvested		Unharvested				
			Acres	Bu./Tons	Acres	Bu./Tons			
Farming permits administered by the Corps of Engineers on a cash basis during 1962									
								Fallow Ag. Land	

No. of Permittees: Agricultural Operations _____ Haying Operations _____ Grazing Operations _____

Hay - Improved (Specify Kind)	Tons Harvested	Acres	Cash Revenue	GRAZING	Number Animals	AUM'S	Cash Revenue	ACREAGE
Hay permits administered by the Corps of Engineer on a cash basis during 1962				1. Cattle				
				2. Other				
				1. Total Refuge Acreage Under Cultivation				
Hay - Wild				2. Acreage Cultivated as Service Operation				

REFUGE GRAIN REPORT

Refuge Pocahontas

Months of Sept through Dec, 19562

(1) VARIETY*	(2) ON HAND BEGINNING OF PERIOD	(3) RECEIVED DURING PERIOD	(4) TOTAL	(5) GRAIN DISPOSED OF				(6) ON HAND END OF PERIOD	(7) PROPOSED OR SUITABLE USE*		
				Transferred	Seeded	Fed	Total		Seed	Feed	Surplus
All economic use permits for 1962 were administered by the Corps of Engineers on a cash basis.											

(8) Indicate shipping or collection points _____

(9) Grain is stored at _____

(10) Remarks _____

*See instructions on back.

Interior Duplicating Section,
Washington 25, D.C. 84267

TIMBER REMOVAL

Refuge Pocahontas Year 1956

Permittee	Permit No.	Unit or Location	Acreage	No. of Units Expressed in B. F., ties, etc.	Rate of Charge	Total Income	Reservations and/or Diameter Limits	Species Cut
NOT APPLICABLE								

Total acreage cut over..... Total income.....

No. of units removed B. F. Method of slash disposal.....

Cords.....

Ties.....

PEST PLANT CONTROL REPORT

Refuge, Calendar Year 1962

(To be inserted in the September-December Narrative Report.)

Plot No.	Acres	Species Treated	Growth Stage	Date of Treat.	Chem. or Method Used	Dilut. or Carrier	Rate Per Acre	Water Depth	Material	Cost		Total	Per Acre	% Kill last Observ.	Date last Observ.
										Labor	Equipment				
NO PEST PLANT CONTROL CONDUCTED DURING 1962															

INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

Additional forms will be supplied by Regional Office upon request.

Remarks: Include any important information not given in above columns, including No. of years an area has been treated where repeated treatments have been made.