

ROUTING SLIP

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

DATE: 5-29 1941☒ MR. SALYER☒ 1 ~~MRS. WOODEN~~ now☒ ~~MR. ELMER~~ 9~~MRS. GARVIN~~☒ ~~MR. DUMONT~~ PAD 9-15-41☒ SECTION OF HABITAT IMPROVEMENT:~~Mr. Kubichek~~

Mr. Smith

~~Mr. Griffith~~ BEG~~Miss Cook~~ zwc

SECTION OF OPERATIONS:

Mr. Ball

☒ ~~Mr. Kruttschnitt~~ uk2 ☒ ~~Mrs. Watkins~~ mm

Mrs. Kricun

SECTION OF ERA:

☒ ~~Mr. Regan~~ AGR 9/16/41☒ ~~Dr. Bourn~~ WBB 10/11/41

Mrs. Fishman

☒ SECTION OF LAND MANAGEMENT:~~Mr. Earschaw~~~~Mr. Kruttschnitt~~ sa

STENOGRAPHERS:

Miss Price

☒ ~~Miss Wherley~~ VW-9-18-41☒ SECTION OF STRUCTURES:~~Mr. Taylor~~ WV 11/4~~Mr. Gustafson~~ 10/10/13

REMARKS:

Lake Bowdoin Heartily
February-April '41

Return to:

Cook

LAKE BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
MALTA, MONTANA
MAY 20, 1941

BIOLOGICAL NARRATIVE REPORT
PERIOD FEBRUARY 1, 1941 TO APRIL 30, 1941

I. General.

A. Weather Conditions

There has been a decided lack in both snow and rainfall during this period and all indications point to a dry season. Precipitation and temperatures as reported by the Reclamation Weather Station in Malta are as follows:

	<u>Precipitation</u>	<u>Max. Temp.</u>	<u>Min. Temp.</u>
February	.19	50	20 below
March	.22	69	7 below
April	.91	75	20
Total	1.32	Extremes 75	20 below

B. Water Conditions

The main lake raised about .5" ^{= 1/2 inch} this spring which was a result of melting snow on and in the immediate vicinity of the lake and a limited runoff from Black Creek. (See picture no. 537) Very little water was taken from the Reclamation Canal, for to do so would flood out diking operations and development in the Dry Lake area. The ice went out of the lake on April 13th and water now stands at about the 2206.5 ft. contour elevation.

C. Fires

Four grass fires occurred on the Refuge during this period, three of which were set by trains along the Great Northern right-of-way traversing the southern portion of the Refuge. The fourth was set by a farmer's son who was burning weeds in the vicinity of the Refuge and the fire got out of control, burning about 12 acres of grazing land on the southeast corner of the Refuge. On this latter occasion fire spread on to the Refuge very suddenly in a somewhat isolated area without being noticed until several acres had been burned over. The Patrol Trail in this area acted very well in the capacity for which it was intended to, also serving as a fire lane. With the head of fire checked by the Patrol Trail and with the assistance of some of the local farmers, part of which are members of our Cooperative Fire Suppression crew, we were able to bring the side lines of this fire quickly under control with equipment and N. Y. A. assistance from the headquarters from where the fire was first observed. The fire tool cache in this vicinity would have been

2206.0 - favorable level for
shrubbery & vegetation.

W.W.

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N.W.

destroyed had it not been properly protected by a coat of gravel for several feet away from the cache as fire had burned through this area before anyone reached the fire. (See picture no. 538) While the railroad fires are somewhat of a menace, comparatively little damage has been done as yet as all of them were quickly observed and extinguished, but it is felt that on some future occasion these fires will undoubtedly do considerable damage on the Refuge. (See pictures nos. 539-40) All the above fires have been covered by Field Report of Fire forms as included in Divisional Memorandum No. 65.

II. Wildlife

A. Water Birds

1. Population and Behavior

The first signs of spring migration began on March 10th when about 30 Mallards and Pintails were seen flying about the Refuge and feeding in grain fields in the immediate vicinity. On March 17, 14 Canada Geese were seen on the ice on the main lake and on March 18th several Ring-billed Gulls appeared. The first snow geese appeared on March 29th and later on April 10th about 800 of these birds occupied the Refuge which was the height of their spring migration population. The first Canvasbacks appeared on April 5th and on April 6th a few Pelicans began arriving which were preceded a few days earlier, April 2nd, by the Blue Herons. The Sandhill Cranes arrived on April 10th and the first Curlew on April 16th.

Practically all species of ducks and geese have shown a favorable increase and the most noticeable among these are the Canvasback, Mallard, Baldpate, Pintail and Canada Geese. The Snow Goose migration was much the same as last year, possibly a slight increase. (See pictures nos. 541-42-43) Also a favorable increase has been noticed in Wilson's Phalarope and several of these birds have been observed feeding in small bays from time to time on the northside of the Refuge. (See picture no. 547)

2. Food and Cover

Both food and cover conditions continue to improve throughout the area as over-grazed conditions are remedied by restriction of stock grazing and as a result of various aquatic plantings undertaken the past few years. In an attempt to dispose of some of the excessive growth of Rushes on what is known as Rush Point on the northwest end of Big Island, some burning operations were undertaken and although not completely successful because of the adverse conditions of burning these Rushes during the winter, a considerable amount of good was accomplished and it is hoped that this burning will relieve the Botulism situation at this point and possibly produce a better growth of Rushes which may be used to a better advantage for both food and cover. (See pictures nos. 544-45)

3. Disease

As a result of an unusually heavy growth of Sago and other aquatic vegetation last year a great mass of this decaying matter, together with considerable fish carcasses that froze out during the winter, has drifted against the East lake shore creating a dangerous situation from a Botulism standpoint. (See pictures nos. 551-67-68) A special report of this situation has been made to the Regional Office under date of May 13, 1941.

B. Upland Game Birds

1. Population and Behavior

Chinese Pheasants and Hungarian Partridges continue to increase at the Headquarters and in Black Creek and are well along with their nesting activities at the close of this report (see picture no. 546), one nest being located only a few yards from the Office at the Headquarters. Although I have had no opportunity to get a special observation to these birds I have failed to notice the usual number of Sage Grouse on the Refuge this spring. I intend to look into this matter further in an attempt to determine whether or not there is a scarcity and if so, why.

C. Other Birds

A Robin was first observed at the Headquarters this year on March 31st. These and several other similar birds are beginning to inhabit the Refuge in the vicinity of the Headquarters as the growth of trees and shrubs increases.

Of unusual importance, I believe, was the discovery on February 23rd of a Western Horned Larks nest in the immediate vicinity of the Refuge located in about 4" of snow in which was 2 downy young birds from 2 to 3 days old. (See picture no. 548)

D. Big Game

The Antelope came through the winter in the best of condition and prospects look good for a sizeable increase this year. At the close of this report these animals are scattered pretty well over the Refuge and the Bucks are generally running in small bands and the Does have selected their individual coulees in preparation for fawning. (See picture no. 549)

E. Fur Bearing Animals, Predators, etc.

A total of 15 Coyote pelts and 2 Weasels was the extent of predators taken from the area during the winter and 10 Muskrats were removed from small dams and in the vicinity of water control structures. These were shipped to the Seattle Fur Exchange and sold on April 16th for a total of \$115.39 less 5% commission. (See picture no. 550)

F. Fish

A considerable number of Carp froze out during the winter months in some of the shallower areas of the lake and especially in the canal leading from Reclamation ditch ~~areas~~. Arrangements were made with McNeil brothers to remove these fish by seigning beneath the ice and it is my opinion that they purposely refrained from doing this work because of their desire to wait until next winter at which time the fish would be of a more marketable size.

III. Refuge Development and Maintenance

A. Fiscal Development

After considerable delay and much difficulty I was able to get my W. P. A. Project going on February 10th with 25 men. 15 more men were assigned on February 19th and the first job undertaken was to complete the 100 ft. water control structure in Dike "C" near the south end of Dike "B". (See pictures nos. 552-53-54) This work consisted of installation of cat-walk, flash boards, completion of riprap on the lower side and the earth fill between wing walls at east end.

A 50 ft. control structure in the old dike at the east end of the Refuge was also finished. This work consisted chiefly of the same work as on the hundred foot structure. (See pictures nos. 555-56) Other work accomplished during this period by W. P. A. consists of graveling of about 3 miles of trail, construction of a pole boat landing, boat ramp, parking area and widening of driveway in the vicinity of the boat house, (see pictures nos. 557-58); construction of various tool cupboards, shelves, and nail bins in the equipment building, construction of new concrete floor in 28' x 48' equipment building, (see pictures nos. 562-63); development of about 1 mile of trail along spoil bank at upper end of Dry Lake Supply Canal. (See pictures nos. 559-60-61)

Following Mr. Dodge's return from the National Bison Range, dike construction operations were resumed on April 24th and work has been progressing nicely under somewhat favorable working conditions. (See pictures nos. 564-65-66) Somewhat better progress could be made in this work if a regular oiler was available to assist Mr. Dodge in operation of this equipment. This has been impossible since this construction work has not yet been approved by W. P. A. and therefore he has been assisted temporarily by N. Y. A. boys in maintenance, repair, and operation of this machine. This assistance is now becoming unavailable as well as are the possibilities of W. P. A. assistance, therefore it seems that it will be necessary to employ an oiler out of regular funds or for Mr. Dodge to operate this equipment alone which will greatly retard progress in this work.

B. Maintenance and Repair

Equipment maintenance during this period has been continued with the assistance of N. Y. A. and all trucks and other equipment have been given the usual checkup and maintenance attention. Some home-made dragline mats were repaired by N. Y. A. boys and other miscellaneous odd jobs around the Headquarters and in the shop. Last year's growth of Crested Wheat Grass was burned off in the vicinity of the Headquarters and other care and attention was given to the general landscape thereabouts.

C. Plantings

Since it was impossible to use W. P. A. labor on food patch planting this spring and because of the scarcity of N. Y. A. assistants for the work it was necessary that Mr. Ekedahl take care of most of the farming operations. Approximately 40 acres have been seeded thus far. Also because of the lack of help it has been impossible to carry on the tree and shrub planting I had planned for this season. The only planting that has been done consists of a few conifers, shrubs, and other trees at the Headquarters which I planted myself.

D. Distribution of Seed and Nursery Stock:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity on Hand</u>	<u>Surplus to needs of Refuge and available for transfer</u>
Prairie Bulrush	136 bu.	40 bu. ✓
Hardstem Bulrush	150 lbs.	0
Wild Millet	100 lbs.	0
Pennsylvania Smartweed	16 bu.	0
Sago Pondweed	15 lbs.	0

Seed listed here is stored in granary at Refuge Headquarters where adequate storage is available. The average cost of harvesting the 136 bushels of Prairie Bulrush was approximately 50¢ per bushel.

IV. Public Relations

The usual annual Wildlife Week activities were undertaken prior to and during the week of April 13th to the 19th and newspaper clippings of articles and pictures taken from the Malta, Havre, and Glasgow publications are attached to this report following the collection of photographs.

V. Economic Uses of Refuge

No hay, grazing or other permits were issued during this period.

VI. Field Investigations and Applied Research

The only activities following under this heading during this period was the burning of Rushes in an attempt to improve food and cover conditions and to eliminate Botulistic conditions. No information is yet available on this experiment.

VII. Other Items

I was very much pleased at the opportunity of attending the Refuge Managers Conference at Portland on April 21st to the 24th and I hope that this may be an annual affair. I feel that I received much benefit in contacting the Portland officials and Office Staff as well as the various Refuge Managers and I believe that the various discussions undertaken at this meeting, and in personal contacts while in attendance, will be a big help in carrying on my Refuge Administration and Development activities here at the Bowdoin Refuge.

Following is a narrative report covering Easement Areas under my administration. Also attached is my selection of photographs taken during this period of Development and Wildlife on the Bowdoin Refuge and Easement Areas.

REPORT ON EASEMENT REFUGE AREAS
ADMINISTERED FROM AND IN CONNECTION
WITH LAKE BOWDOIN REFUGE

Lake Thibedean, Greedman's Coulee, Black Coulee and Hewitt Lake.

The Thibedean and Greedman Refuges were inspected on February 28th and I found that while prospects looked favorable for the reservoir at Greedmans' to fill when the snow, available at that time, melted, (See picture no. 569) The outlook for Thibedean was not so good as there was very little snow on that area. Food and cover conditions are improving a little on the Thibedean area, especially on upper end of the diversion reservoir unit. (See picture no. 570) Some of these areas will make ideal nesting grounds if and when we are able to fence them.

As shown in picture no. 571 the Diversion Canal headgate at Diversion Reservoir is in need of at least temporary repair. This has needed some attention for sometime but have been waiting to do it with W. P. A. but since prospects are not good for getting any work done on these areas from that source it will probably be necessary to hire some local rancher out of Refuge Maintenance Funds to make this temporary repair.

An inspection of the Hewitt Lake area on April 16th revealed somewhat of a water shortage which is unusual for that area. The lower lake still holds up well but the upper lake is not more than half full. In view of the water shortage and the overgrazed condition of this area I thought an unusual number of birds were present. I especially noticed approximately 300 Scaup on the lower lake which were evidently in their migration flight.

Black Coulee Reservoir filled almost to capacity this spring but did not flow through the spillway. Greedmans' also filled but did not spill. Thibedean, as usual, got nothing in the main lake although the Diversion Reservoir practically filled and Mud Lake unit filled to about one-half capacity. The Grassy Lake unit is still dry.

LAKE BOWDOIN REFUGE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL RECORD
SPRING MIGRATION 1941

DUCKS

SPECIES	Est. NO.	1941	Est. No.	1940 comparison
		Date first observed		Date first observed
1. Pintail ✓	6300	3-10-41	4000	3-1-40
2. Shoveler ✓	4400		3000	
3. Baldpate ✓	6500		4000	
4. Teal, Blue-winged ✓	3500		3000	
5. Gadwall ✓	4200		1000	
6. Mallard ✓	4500	3-10-41	3000	3-10-40
7. Scaup ✓	2000		2000	
8. Redhead ✓	1800		1000	
9. Ruddy ✓	800		500	
Canvasback ✓	1500		800	
11. Teal, Green-winged ✓	1200		1000	
12. Teal, Cinnamon ✓	300		200	
13. Bufflehead ✓	500		500	
14. Goldeneye ✓	500		500	3-6-40
15. Merganser, American ✓	300		300	
TOTAL	38300		24800	

GEESE

1. Goose, Canada ✓	1400	3-17-41	800	3-5-40
2. Lesser Snow Goose ✓	1500	3-29-41	1500	3-29-40
3. Goose, White Fronted ✓	100			
4. Brant ?	50			
TOTAL	3050		2300	

SWAN

1. Swan, Whistling ✓	100 50	50 100
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LAKE BOWDOIN REFUGE MIGRATORY WATERFOWL AND GAME BIRD RECORD
SPRING MIGRATION 1941

CRANES, RAILS, SHOREBIRDS, AND OTHER GAME BIRDS

SPECIES	1941		1940	
	Est. No.	Date first observed	Est. No.	Date first observed
1. Avocet ✓	400		500	4-14-40
2. Coot, American ✓	4000	4-8-41	2500	
3. Cranes, Sandhill ✓	1500	4-10-41	500	4-16-40
4. Curlew, Long-billed ✓	200	4-16-41	300	4-25-40
5. Godwit, Marbled ✓	400		300	4-25-40
6. Killdeer ✓	1500		1000	4-25-40
7. ^v Morning Dove ✓	300		200	
8. Phalarope, Wilson's ✓	2000		1000	
9. Plover, Black-bellied ✓	400		400	
10. Sandpiper, Spotted ✓	2500		200	
11. Sandpiper, Stilt ✓	200		100	
12. Snipe, Wilson ✓	250		200	
13. Willett, Western ✓	400		300	
14. Yellowleg, Lesser ✓	200		200	
15. Yellowleg, Greater ✓	150		200	

LAKE BOWDOIN REFUGE NON-GAME BIRD RECORD
SPRING MIGRATION 1941

SPECIES	1941		1940	
	Est. NO.	Date first observed	Est. No.	Date first observed
1. Bittern, American ✓	40		25	
2. Grebe, Eared ✓	3000		3000	
3. Grebe, Western ✓	250 350		200 X	
4. Gull, Ring-billed ✓	4000	3-18-41	2500	3-23-40
5. Gull, California ✓	2500		2500	
6. Gull, Herring ✓	500		500	
7. Gull, Franklin	?		500	
8. Heron, Great Blue ✓	500	4-2-41	400	3-29-40
9. Loon, Common ✓	20		5	
10. Pelican, White ✓	2000	4-6-41	1500	4-14-40
11. Tern, Common	?		2000	
12. Tern, Black	?		300	

LAKE BOWDOIN REFUGE MISCELLANEOUS BIRD AND MAMMAL RECORD
1941

OWLS

SPECIES	EXTENT OF INHABITATION			DATES OBSERVED OR REMARKS
	RARE	MODERATE	COMMON	

1. Owl, Burrowing ✓			X	
2. Owl, Short-eared ✓			X	
3. Owl, Snowy ✓	X			
4. Owl, Richardson's ✓ <i>No (M)</i>		X		

HAWKS

1. Hawk, Marsh ✓			X	
2. Hawk, Cooper's ✓			X	
3. Hawk, Western Red-tail ✓		X		
4. Hawk, Swainson's ✓		X		
5. Hawk, American Rough-legged ✓			X	
6. Hawk, Duck ✓			X	
7. Hawk, Prairie Falcon ✓		X		
8. Hawk, Sparrow ✓			X	

*not a water fowl
method of hunting
much different*

EAGLES

1. Eagle, Golden ✓	X	appear in fall and sta throughout winter.
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UPLAND GAME BIRDS

SPECIE	NESTING		WINTER POPULATION 1940	REMARKS
	POPULATION 1941			

1. Pheasant, Ring-necked ✓	200		350	
2. Partridge, Hungarian ✓	150		50	
3. Sage, Grouse	?		0	

MAMMALS

SPECIE	1940 SUMMER POPULATION		REMARKS
	1940	NOT INCLUDING YOUNG 1941	

1. Antelope	25	32	
2. Coyote	8	10	
3. Badger	12	15	
4. Muskrat	800	2000	
5. Mink	10	10	
6. Weasels, Common	36	40	
7. Weasels, Least	19	20	
8. Skunks	21	30	

LAKE BOWDOIN REFUGE INSECTIVOROUS BIRD RECORD

1941

SPECIE	EXTENT OF INHABITATION			DATES FIRST OBSERVED	
	RARE	MODERATE	COMMON	1940	1941
1. Bunting, Snow ✓			x		
2. Bull-Bat			x		
3. Blackbird, Red-winged ✓			x		
4. Blackbird, Yellow-headed ✓			x		
5. Blackbird, Brewer's ✓		x			
6. Crow		x			
7. Grackle ✓		x			
8. Horned Lark, Prairie ✓			x		
9. Junco ✓			x		
10. Kingbird ✓			x		
11. Lark Bunting ✓			x		
12. Longspur, McCown's ✓			x		
13. Longspur, Chestnut-collared ✓			x		
14. Meadowlark, Western ✓			x		
15. Pipit, American ✓		x			
16. Phebe ✓			x		
17. Robin ✓	x			5-5-40	3-31-41
18. Swallow, Barn ✓			x		
19. Sparrow, English ✓			x		
20. Sparrow, ^{pink} Gantel's ✓	x			5-6-40	
21. Warbler , Northern Yellow-throat ✓			x		
22. Warbler, orthern					

BIOLOGICAL NARRATIVE REPORT (BOWDOIN)



#537 Black Creek flowing across patrol trail rock crossing enroute to main Bowoin Lake during spring run-off.



#538 This fire cache would have been destroyed had it not been protected by buffer of gravel when fire set by farmers son spread on to Refuge 4-1941



#539 Fire originated here along G. N. tracks- followed right of way east to signal blocks seen in distance thence on to Refuge to right. See picture # 540 2-23-41



#540 Fire spread from right-of-way onto Refuge here but was quickly brought under control by assistance of local fire cooperation crew. 2-23-41

BIOLOGICAL NARRATIVE REPORT (BOWDOIN) .



541-542-543 Snow geese feeding along west
Lake Shore near headquarters
4-10-41



#544 Birdseye view of burning operations
on rush point. NYA boys were used to assist
in preventing spread of fire to valuable
upland nesting cover. Portions of these
rushes were left unburned to provide nesting
cover. 2-1941



#545 Patrolman Ekedahl setting fire to
excessive growth of ~~hardstem rush~~
hardstem rush on rush point area.
2-1941

BIOLOGICAL NARRATIVE REPORT (BOWDOIN)



#546 One of the many small ponds fringed with dense growth of cover along Black Creek. The pheasants nest here in large numbers



#547 Wilson's Phalarope feeding in small bay on north side of Lake Bowdoin- Close observation will reveal several hundred of them in background.



#548 Western Horned lark which has just flown off nest containing 2 small birds in hole in 4" of snow which fell 2 days earlier probably while young were hatching, taken April 18-1941



#549 A few of the Antelope grazing on north side of Refuge.



#550 Patrolman Ekedahl with the 15 coyotes, 10 muskrats and 2 weasels taken as surplus on the refuge last winter



#553 Puddled earth fill being made on back side of 100 ft. control structure in Dike "C". This is in addition to wakefield piling set in center of dike between walls



#552 Completed 100 ft. water control structure in dike "C" below south end of Dike "B".



#554 Front side of (Winsor) rubble wing wall on 100 ft. control structure.

BIOLOGICAL NARRATIVE REPORT (BOWDOIN)



#555 Completed trail crossing (rip-rap*) below 50 control structure in old dike.



#556 Cat-walk and graveling top of wing-wall fills completed on 50 ft. structure in old dike. Town of Bowdoin in background



#557 Boat landing construction at boat house. The temperature is minus 20.



#558 Building boat ramp to boat house using wood rollers.



#559 Hand loading surplus fill in dry Lake supply canal bank for use in filling low placed in construction of trail on this bank.



#560 Leveling of dry lake supply canal bank in construction of patrol trail.

BIOLOGICAL NARRATIVE REPORT (BOWDOIN)



#561 Loading Letourneau in travel leveling operations on Dry Lake supply canal bank.



#562 Mixing concrete for equipment building floors.



#563 Floating down a section of the steel reinforced concrete floor in equipment Bldg.



#564 Casting fill for Dry Lake dike.



#566 Dragline in operation on Dry Lake dikes all mechanized details are kept in perfect operating conditions by operator Murl Dodge.



#565 Dragline excavating drain canal and casting dirt for fill in Dry Lake dike. Note uniformity of both fill and canal

BIOLOGICAL NARRATIVE REPORT (BOWDOIN)



#551 Masses of last years sago drifting into east lake shore as ice breaks up.



#567 This mass of drifting sago lines the east lake shore for at least a couple of miles



#568 This sago drift is too big and heavy for wave action to wash ashore as usual in previous years.

BIOLOGICAL NARRATIVE REPORT (BOWDOIN)



#569 Snowfall along the north shore of Greedmans Reservoir was fairly heavy (about 6 ") which eventually filled this area almost to capacity.



#570 Creek bottoms at upper end of Diversion Reservoir unit of Thibedean Refuge looks good for nesting cover- should be fenced.



#571 Diversion canal outlet gates need some repair on lower side of masonry footings.

HINSDALE

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kaul and son of Wagner visited Mrs. Mary Van de Wiele Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gaspar, Mrs. Bernard Gaspar and Mrs. W. H. Jacobs drove to Havre Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Richter of Wheeler spent Sunday here.

Mrs. R. R. Black and Mrs. F. Westrum were in Glasgow Thursday, April 17, 1941 day.

GRANDVIEW

By Mrs. Peter Bergman

Mrs. J. J. Beier, who has been visiting at the H. E. Beier, J. J. Martens and J. J. Tcews homes, left for her home in West Salem, Ore., on the early Friday morning train.

Good Friday was observed with fitting services in all churches in the community.

JOHN

By Mrs.

Clifford I. spent Sunday for Ale. Lyle Johning for Ale. Mr. and Easter dinn and Junior. Alex H. N.

VE

heim

Johnson and nson ranch chsson will

Hone and n and fam- rge Hughes rine Arnold

It's National Wildlife Restoration Week



● Wildlife increases of the past few years are illustrated by the growing flocks of birds on federal refuges throughout the country, says Albert Van S. Pulling, refuge manager of the fish and wildlife service of the department of the interior, stationed at Fort Peck. A continuing increase, he says, is the aim of the 50,000,000 or more Americans who are this week (April 13-19) celebrating National Wildlife Restoration week sponsored by the National Wildlife federation. This picture of snow geese on the Bowdoin migratory bird refuge near Malta is a fish and wildlife service photo by B. M. Hazeltine, refuge manager. The flock of about 500 is resting and feeding during spring migration. They nest in the far north.

Federal Agency Joins Nation in Wildlife Week

Some 2,300 regular and 2,300 seasonal employees of the Fish and Wildlife service United States department of interior, are joining 50,000,000 or more Americans in celebrating National Restoration week, which begins Monday, April 14, sponsored by the National Wildlife federation. National, state, and local organizations throughout the country will hold meetings to call the nation's attention to the necessity of conserving the wildlife populations in North America still continue," he added.

PACIFIC COAST

Federal Refuges Will Hold Open House During Wildlife Week in U. S.

Open house will be held at the Bowdoin refuge, National Wildlife refuge, eight miles east of Malta during National Wildlife Restoration week which is now (April 14-19) being celebrated throughout the country, sponsored by the National Wildlife federation, it was announced by B. M. Hazeltine, refuge manager of the Fish and Wildlife service, United States department of the interior.

Individuals and private organizations who wish to visit the refuge may make arrangements by telephoning Manager Hazeltine at the refuge headquarters.

"With an area of 14,406 acres, the Bowdoin refuge was established primarily for the protection of waterfowl, shorebirds, white pelicans and upland game. This refuge is one of 263 admin-

"is one of the service's objectives."

"Much of this work," Hazeltine said, "has been carried on with the aid of the Civilian Conservation corps. Help has also been given by the WPA and the NYA. On the Bowdoin refuge the work has been done with the help of WPA and NYA."

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PHILLIPS COUNTY NEW

Federal Agency Joins Nation

Some 2,300 regular and 2,300 seasonal employees of the fish and wildlife service, United States Department of the Interior, are joining 50,000,000 or more Americans in celebrating National Wildlife Restoration Week, which begins Monday, April 14, sponsored the National Wildlife federation. National, state and local organizations throughout the country will hold meetings to call the nation's attention to the necessity of conserving the wildlife resources in North America, according to B. M. Hazeltime, manager, stationed at the Lake Bowdoin Refuge, eight miles from Malta.

Incidentally, this is the first time that the fish and wildlife service, as such, has participated in National Wildlife Restoration Week," he recalled that the service began last July when the departmental survey of the fisheries and the biological survey were conducted by President Roosevelt. Consolidation, effected under the Interior Harbors, has resulted in co-operation of the conservation efforts of two organizations," Hazel-

ly, the fur resources of the United States will suffer a marked depletion that may lead to extirpation of some of the valuable species," he asserted. "The war abroad has created a serious situation. Furs of wild animals cannot be imported, as formerly, and we are now making inroads on our own fur animal supply."

The difficulty, he explained, is that we lack adequate knowledge concerning the status of fur animals in the states.

"It has been said again and again, but cannot be repeated too often, that more fur animals are being taken than are being produced," Hazeltime said. "But whether we are producing 10,000,000 and taking 15,000,000 or producing 20,000,000 and taking 30,000,000, we don't know." He was certain the take exceeded the annual production. Now is the time to take precautionary measures, he warned, otherwise, it may be too late.

To aid the fur industry, fur trappers, fur farmers and the rabbit industry, the service maintains the U. S. Rabbit Experiment station in Fontana, Calif. the Fur

deputy game wardens, obtained evidence in 2,939 cases of game-law violations.

"These cases were prosecuted in state and federal courts, with the result that 2,773 convictions were obtained," the service official declared. "That's almost 95 percent convictions."

Kenneth F. Roahen is the U. S. Game Management agent for Montana. In his annual report to the director of the fish and wildlife service, Roahen praised the cooperation received from the Montana State Fish and Game commission.

Without the cooperation of state, county and local officials and private organizations, the service would be unable to conduct its conservation program effectively, Hazeltime asserted.

"Not only does this apply to law enforcement, federal aid and other projects, but it is equally true of the predatory-animal and rodent control work," he said.

"Incidentally, it is an established service policy that predatory-animal control projects for the protection of livestock, poultry



THE GLASGOW COURIER

Glasgow, Valley County, Montana, Thursday, April 17, 1941

It's National Wildlife Restoration Week



• Wildlife increases of the past few years are illustrated by the growing flocks of birds on federal refuges throughout the country, says Albert Van S. Pulling, refuge manager of the fish and wildlife service of the department of the interior, stationed at Fort Peck. A continuing increase, he says, is the aim of the 50,000,000 or more Americans who are this week (April 13-19) celebrating National Wildlife Restoration week sponsored by the National Wildlife federation. This picture of snow geese on the Bowdoin migratory bird refuge near Malta is a fish and wildlife service photo by B. M. Hazeltine, refuge manager. The flock of about 500 is resting and feeding during spring migration. They nest in the far north.

Federal Refuges Will Hold Open House During Wildlife Week in U. S.

Open house will be held at the Bowdoin refuge, National Wildlife refuge, eight miles east of Malta during National Wildlife Restoration week which is now (April 14-19) being celebrated throughout the country, sponsored by the National Wildlife federation, it was announced by B. M. Hazeltine, refuge manager of the Fish and Wildlife service, United States department of the interior.

Individuals and private organizations who wish to visit the refuge may make arrangements by telephoning Manager Hazeltine at the refuge headquarters.

"With an area of 14,406 acres, the Bowdoin refuge was established primarily for the protection of waterfowl, shorebirds, white pelicans and upland game. This refuge is one of 263 administered by the Fish and Wildlife service throughout the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii," Hazeltine said.

These refuges have a total area of about 15,500,000 acres, ranging in size from 1-acre islands to the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife refuge in Alaska, which comprises almost 2,000,000 acres and extends 1,200 miles westward from the Alaska peninsula.

"Establishing refuges is, of course, only a beginning," Hazeltine added. "Many of the areas obtained were only prospective refuges at the time and required a great deal of development. Improving refuges," he explained,

"is one of the service's objectives."

"Much of this work," Hazeltine said, "has been carried on with the aid of the Civilian Conservation corps. Help has also been given by the WPA and the NYA. On the Bowdoin refuge the work has been done with the help of WPA and NYA."

"While all wildlife refuges protect the many forms of wildlife found on the sanctuary," Hazeltine said, "each area is usually particularly beneficial to certain birds or mammals." He added that 176 refuges in the nationwide system were established primarily for migratory waterfowl, 50 for colonial non-game birds, 24 for migratory birds, small upland game, fowl animals, and other wildlife, and 13 for big-game animals.

Federal Agency Joins Nation in Wildlife Week

Some 2,300 regular and 2,300 seasonal employees of the Fish and Wildlife service, United States department of interior, are joining 50,000,000 or more Americans in celebrating National Restoration week, which begins Monday, April 14, sponsored by the National Wildlife federation. National, state, and local organizations throughout the country will hold meetings to call the nation's attention to the necessity of conserving the wildlife populations in North America, according to B. M. Hazeltine, refuge manager stationed at the Lake Bowdoin refuge eight miles east of Malta.

"Incidentally, this is the first year that the Fish and Wildlife service, as such, has participated in Wildlife Restoration week," he said. He recalled that the service was formed last July when the bureau of fisheries and the bureau of biological survey were consolidated by President Roosevelt.

"The consolidation, effected under secretary of the interior, Harold L. Ickes, has resulted in coordinating the conservation efforts of the two organizations," Hazeltine continued. "The lines of work conducted by former bureaus still continue," he added.

PACIFIC COAST

The Havre Daily News

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH CENTRAL MONTANA

HAVRE, MONTANA, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1941

HAVRE, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1941

SUNDAY JOURNAL

THE HILL COUNTY



Wildlife increases of the past few years are illustrated by the growing flocks of birds on federal refuges throughout the country, says B. M. Hazeltine, refuge manager of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, stationed at Lake Bowdoin refuge. A continuing increase, he says, is the aim of the 50,000,000 or more Americans who are this week (April 14-19) celebrating National Wildlife Restoration Week sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation. This picture of snow geese on the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, Calif., is a fish and wildlife service photo by P. J. Van Huizen.

MONTANA 7, 1941.

PHILLIPS COUNTY NEWS, MALTA, MONTANA

Bowdoin Refuge To Hold Open House This Week

Event Part Of Program Being Celebrated Throughout Nation In Observance Of Wild Life Week, April 14-19

Open house will be held at the Bowdoin Refuge, national wildlife refuge, eight miles east of Malta during National Wildlife Restoration Week (April 14-19) which is now being celebrated throughout the country, sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation, it

for migratory birds, small upland game, fur animals and other wildlife, and 13 for big game animals.

Refuges Help Restore Wildlife

"The refuge system plays an important role in the conservation



The above typical scene taken at the Lake Bowdoin wild life sanctuary of a mother Canadian goose watching her half-grown brood who are feeding. Nearly 250 of these birds nest there each year.

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of our wildlife resources," declared Hazeltine. "Since the establishment of these areas there has been a decided return of species that had been close to the point of extirpation and even extinction."

The wildlife expert said that the two principal things conservationists have done to bring about the present "healthy" status of many forms of wildlife are the establishment of wildlife refuges and the stricter regulation of hunting. These measures, he explained, have made it possible for the wildlife to take advantage of improved climatic conditions following the great drought crisis.

"By basing its recommendations for migratory waterfowl hunting regulations on knowledge of the conditions of the birds throughout the year, and by reducing the bag limits and seasons when necessary, overshooting has been curbed and the birds have been given an opportunity to regain their numbers," he asserted.

Hunting regulations are the immediate solution to sudden population decreases while refuges provide a long-time plan for a constantly increasing supply of once depleted species.

Refuges are havens where not only sanctuary is provided but where food is available. Adequate water and good cover conditions are also provided on each area.

"The program is paying dividends," Hazeltine said.

"The hunter," he continued, "finds more birds and mammals to hunt; the trapper, who gains his livelihood from the marshes, finds more fur animals each season, and the general outdoor enthusiast sees more animals in the forests and parks."

Animals are like humans, he concluded, give them a good home and they'll get along fine.

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