ROUTING	SLIP	DIVISION OF	WILDLIFE	REFUGES	DATE:	5/25	194 5
	MR. SALYER			SECTION OF H	ABITAT I	MPROVE	DENT:
	MR. ELMER			Mr. Gri	ffith (PEC	35-
				Dr. Box	· ·	275	136/
				Miss Co	ek 2	îve	7-5-4
	SECTION OF OPERA	TIONS:		SECTION OF L	AND MANA	GEMENI	ેલ
	Mr. Krummes	WK 6/20		Mr. Ear	nshaw _		
	Mr Regan	ADR 7/5		Mr. DuM	iont _	GAP	6/28
	Miss Baum						
1	SECTION OF STRUC	TURES:		STENOGRAPHER	S:		
	My Taylor	wy	1/15	7-2-4	5 ak.		
REMARKS	Moosehorn	S	u m m	ry F.	y. 19.	45)	
	Jan-April 194	5					
	Narrative Repo	ort					
				Return	to:		

MOOSEHORN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL. 1945.

1. GENERAL.

A. WEATHER CONDITIONS.

	Precipita	ation		
	Mean	Normal	Max.	Min.
	Snow	Snow	Temp.	Temp.
January	23.4	16.7	54	-7
February	19.3	18.7	46	-8
March	6.1	13.0	76	12
April	(No records	received	at time of submitt	ing report.)
Readings	from U. S.	Dept. of	Commerce, Weather	Bureau, Eastpott.

- B. Water Conditions. We experienced a bad winter. The temperature ran very low, and added to this there was lots of snow. The snow was very deep but frosty so that when warm weather came it disappeared very rapidly with no great amount of run-off.
- C. Fires. We have had three small fires this season with very little damage. Two of the fires were contiguous and south of U. S. Highway No. 1 at the intersection of the Charlotte Road. The other was just south and west of Barn Meadow. Both fires started simultaneously, with strong winds blowing from the Northwest. Had it not been for the fact that I saw these fires almost when they started and put them out before they had time to spread either fire would have done a great deal of damage. It looked as if someone had tried to destroy the radio station of the Emigration Service, which, as you know, was erected on Refuge property in the heater piece of land formed by the junction of U. S. Highway No. 1 and the Charlotte Road.

11. WILDLIFE.

A. Migratory Birds. We should feel elated over our woodcock cover development work as it has produced some out-standing results. My observations have indicated a seventy five percent increase at least in the number of woodcock using the new covers in Moosehorn Valley. Your attention is particularly called to the fact that this does not mean a general in crease of seventy five percent of the number of woodcock using this refuge. It simply means that where new covers have been developed seventy five percent more birds are using them this spring.

Other areas of the refuge remain about the same. There is not a general seventy five percent increase, although there is a general improvement. The first robbin showed up March 14th., but I did not find any woodcock until the 19th. The snow was very deep on this date and the only bare ground was found at Lunn's spring, here we found the first two woodcock of the season. About this time we had some very bad weather. For instance, we had a snow storm the night of the 21st. It rained and snowed again the night of the 22nd. so that the cold weather at that time made a bad crust. It also rained all day the 23rd. with a little snow. Hundreds of robbins came April 7th. and with them came many woodcock.

Wilson Snipe seem to be very scarce.

B. Waterfowl. I would say there is a dangerous decrease in the numbers of ducks. I have seen one pair of blue-winged teal, three woodducks, not one scaup, very few golden-eyes and very few ring-necks. A flock of twenty seven Canada geese came into Magurrewock the morning of April 29.

NOTE. We have an excellent growth of eel grass in Burnt Cove, Edmunds Unit.

111. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE.

A. Physical Development. We did not sell as much fuel wood this winter as usual owing to the shortage of labor, but in spite of this fact some cuttings were made in desirable locations and with benefit to our development program.

Several new signs were made during this period. The large one on U. S. Highway No. 1 had produced many pleasing comments.

The exterior boundry wire around the entire refuge was checked, and a large section was found down and it has been nailed back on the posts.

Also new refuge markers and penalty posters were put up around the exterior boundry.

It was extremely difficult to keep the roads clear of snow this winter owing to very large storms and no plow to work with.

All the fuel wood necessary to heat the Government buildings was cut, yarded, sawed and hauled to the wood house at headquarters.

The paint on one of the pickups was very bad, therefore, it was repainted in our shop.

- IV. ECONOMIC USES OF THE REFUGE.
- A. Grazing. No grazing this period.
- B. Haying. Tame hay. None cut this period.
- D. Rentals. The farm buildings on land formerly owned by Willard P.

McGlauflin were rented to William Hartford at \$5.00 per month, as were also those on the Oscar Lunn farm.

- E. Christmas Trees. None sold during this period.
- F. Cranberries None sold this period.
- G. Pulpwood. No sales.
 - V. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND APPLIED RESEARCH.
- A. Food and Cover. The covers for wildlife are being considerably improved through the sale of fuel wood. The sale of fuel wood is a very important, and in fact an essential part of our management program. By this practice many benefits are derived by the Government. It brings people to the refuge to see the work and become one of our development workers. It creates good and friendly relations. It developes our wildlife covers and increases and maintains a food supply for wildlife species using this refuge. We also obtain a money revenue from the sale of surplus products.
- B. Upland Game Birds. Ruffed grouse remain very scarce.
- C. Deer. Deer are plentiful and winter well in spite of the deep snow and cold weather. Deer yards were visited and alders cut for brouse. So far as I know we did not lose a deer from lack of food or desease. We see many very small deer this spring which further indicates they wintered well. The protection they get and the abundance of food supply is, of course, the reason.

The moose have been seen lately, one on the Charlotte Road, the other on Meddybemps Road. Moose are very scarce.

Wildcats are plentiful, but no more so than last ywar.

D. Fur Animals. Otter are quite numerous and have done sonsiderable damage in some of our trout waters. They have also kept down the muskrat. Muskrats were scarce this spring owing to the heavy rains we had when the ice was thick early in the fall. This weather condition killed most of the rats.

There is an improvement in the snowshoe rabbit situation, but they are still quite scarce.

Foxes are plentiful, especially on the refuge.

The beaver have taken over all of the water sheds, such as brooks and streams. Back of most of these dams are some nice waterfowl nesting areas. The ducks are using them,

- E. Predaceous Birds. We do not seem to have any trouble as yet from predaceous birds.
- F. Fishing. Very few permits were issued last winter to fish through the ice. This spring many have been issued and some fine strings of trout have been caught.

V1. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

- A. Sale of Surplus Products. The greater part of our public relations work is obtained through the sale of surplus products.
- B. Many visitors come to the Refuge to see the wildlife. Deer being one of the greatest attractions.

We have made some real friends and I hope we can keep them and make many more.

John Kenner

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge Edmunds Unit, Edmunds, Maine

Mr. Bertrand E. Smith Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge Calais, Maine

Dear Mr. Smith,

Following is my quarterly report for period January 1 to April 30, 1945:

Woodcock were seen on the area March 19. The same evening one woodcock was heard singing. It might be interesting to know that the first woodcock heard singing on the area during the past five years has alwayse been in the same place. This record of woodcock being seen and heard the 19th. of March is one week earlier than last year. The weather at that time was mild, bare spots free from snow in the fields and all brooks and springheads open. From March 25 to April 1 there appeared to be a daily increase in woodcock and the peak of the flight from April 1 to April 3. Singing birds were very common the but during the last week in April a decidedly decrease has been noticed in the number of singing birds. Some new singing grounds have been used by woodcock on the experimental block that have been cut on this area. No report of nesting birds have been called to my attention.

Black duck and Canada Geese concentrated on the area from April 3 to April 7. These birds stayed in Burnt Cove from week to ten days. It was the largest concentration of birds that I have ever noticed during the spring flight.using this area. At the present time very few ducks are using the area.

Robins were noticed March 17. This was two days earlier than wood-cock were seen or heard.

Deer were forced to live in yards for about a month during the winter due to deep snow. No evidence of damage by predators was noticed.

Ruffed grouse appear to be very scarce on the area. Only one drumming bird has been heard this spring.

Rabbits (Snow-shoe) appear to be on the increase.

Red fox also show an increase.

Twelve permits have been issued for fishing this period.

Very truly yours,

Earle H. Dudley Refuge Manager.

-

MIGRATORY BIRDS

(1) Species	First Ob		Gommon Peak Concentration Last Observed Young Production		Became Peak Concentration Last Observed			Last Observed Young Produce			aced	(7) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	No. Broods Obsvd.	Avg.		Number Using Refuge	
Wood duck Ring-neck Wood duck Pintail Camda geose Green-winged teal Blue-winged teal Black duck American Goldeneys Bufflehead Ruddy duck Red-breasted merganser American Merganser Wilson snipe	2 1 27 2 3 6 3	3/19 4/7 4/8 4/14 4/29 5/2 3/25 3/25 3/25 3/25 3/25 3/25 3/25	(This bit All I it None so All I it None so Here all I it None so Here all All I it None so	ave seen ave seen in winter. I winter. ave seen/	ery seer 3/26	pparantly to this sp	mated with ring.)	s, 1 fem		grade zel susas brid sid vecoseccia slasom	3500 20 ? 1 0 2 50 250 3 0 25 12 0 6	

REMARKS: (Pertinent information.not specifically requested) atterfowl situation anything but good.

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-1 - MIGRATORY BIRDS (Include species in families Gaviidae through Strigidae; also doves and woodcocks)*

In case a resident form occurs, such as mottled duck on the Gulf Coast, use only the columns that apply.

- (1) SPECIES:

 Use correct common names as found in the A.O.U. Check List, 1931 Edition, and list in A.O.U. order. General terms are to be avoided, such as "scaup", "teal", etc.; use "green-winged teal" or "lesser scaup".
- (2) FIRST OBSERVED: The first refuge record for the species during spring migration, fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the number observed. In the case of resident species this column may be disregarded.
- (3) BECAME COMMON: The date the species became common on the refuge.
- (4) PEAK CONCENTRATION: The greatest number of the species present on any one date or limited interval of time.
- (5) LAST OBSERVED: The last refuge record for the species during the spring or fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the numbers observed exclusive of obvious cripples or non-migrants.
- (6) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced based upon observations and actual counts on representative breeding areas. Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating 10% of the breeding habitat. Estimates having no basis in fact are to be omitted.
- (7) TOTAL: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period. This figure may or may not be more than that used for peak concentrations, depending upon the manner in which birds come through; i.e., in waves or all at once. On refuges representing the terminus of the flight lane, the figures would probably be the same in many cases.

^{*} Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

Refuge Mossehorn Mational Wildlife Months of February

(1) Species	(2) Density	spi ol	(3) Young Produced	(4) Sex Ratio	Re	(5) emovals	oto of	(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 Restocking	Research	Estimated - number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Sprues grouse Ruffed grouse	_588 _50 acres coniferon growth 9000 acres upland woods & reverted agricultural land	18 42 413	Wind Group Marki aloch In markini Kighar avii Madanibal s	reventing ag lard type sp t possible. a represente sas should b	(UD) CALIC C	Description of the control of the co	bit of the same of	2100	
Mourning dove	roo Lapsana brus asoli	boertat	none seen	this year.	ndia ndia	to te	dan	Setimated :	
To Take on the	reb shelpni .oso .	staseos	ig contant	tily to wild	ambu Edai	seliq Lava Li	ap 80	protos sint Longa renso	(4) SEX RATIOS
		antwi	b bevouer 1	progester desc	at	risuther	Iso	o edeciber	(5) REMOVALS:
	rt period. This es		n podrejo o prod podda	oden ode gri gis snuck m	in a		afo.	Metinated t	niater (6)
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hat its									

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.*

(1)	SPECIES:	Use	correct	common	name.
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(2)	DISTRICT OF STREET
	DENSITY:
16.1	ACMUST LA

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

(3) YOUNG PRODUCED:

Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.

(4) SEX RATIO:

This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.

(5) REMOVALS:

Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.

(6) TOTAL:

Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.

(7) REMARKS:

Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

* Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

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programs i.e.,

SMALL MAMMALS

Refug	Montphora Lating	MUSURES	data on all	April 30,	194	TIAME .	Porm MR-4
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(1) Species	(2) Density	dped ska	558		3) vals	. amer	I TOERS	o sper Di	sposi	(4) tion	of Fur	ES:	EDEP	8	(5)
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North won at all men en	Cover Types & Total	Acres Per	Hunting	Fur Harvest	Predator	For Restocking	For Research	Permit	Trappers Share	Refuge Share	Total Re- Furs Ship	Refuge Income	Furs Don	Furs Des	tion
Common Name	Acreage of Habitat	Animal	Hu	Fur	43	Fo	For	Number	TH CR	Re	5T	ReIn	Fu	F	77 25.35
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Percupine	16,000	100	200			1. ES 73	men n	thed unde	indica						1000
Boodelmek	15,000	54										and a			80
Striped skunkent to	2 ,000 onle hevomer	200	o ni	se m	per .	molimer	Lado	t end ed	Indica			ALSE	7015	E .	100
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Gray equirrel	15,000	150										-			200
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		epiveza	AREAL)	00 8	of the	V120 C3414	ad E	DONE RE	A SHIP AND A SHIP AS A SHI	3			4.4		

REMARKS: There are about twenty eight black bear on the refuge.

Trailicate inventory method(s) used, size of see 's area(s), introductions, and other view into was took specify

1615

ENGINALISHOT MAXOT (C)

Species

Form NR-4 - SMALL MAMMALS (Include data on all species of importance in the management program; i.e., muskrats, beaver, coon, mink, coyote. Data on small rodents may be omitted except for estimated total population of each species considered in control operations.)

SPECIES:

-sirgoi

Use correct common name. Example: Striped skunk, spotted skunk, shorttailed weasel, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, white-tailed jackrabbit, etc. (Accepted common names in current use are found in the "Field Book of North American Mammals" by H. E. Anthony and the "Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the Northeastern United States" by David Starr Jordan. "List of North American Recent Mammals" by G. S. Miller, Jr., a very good reference, is now out of print, although a revision is scheduled for publication in the near future.) Acresce of Habitat Connon Name

DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.) Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge: once submitted. this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottom land hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

(3) REMOVALS:

Indicate the total number under each category removed since April 30 of the previous year. Also show any removals not falling under heading listed.

DISPOSITION OF FUR:

On share-trapped furs list the permit number, trapper's share, and refuge share. Indicate the number of pelts shipped to market and the total income to the refuge by species, including share-trapped furs and furs taken by Service personnel. Total number of pelts of each species destroyed because of unprimness or damaged condition, and furs donated to institutions or other agencies should be shown in the column provided.

TOTAL POPULATION:

Estimated total population of each species reported on as of April 30.

REMARKS

Indicate inventory method(s) used, size of saw e area(s), introductions, and any other information not specifi requested.

Form NR-1

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge	Comment (St. of the	के अधि	Mon	iths of	MEMPY 18	to To	wal 3561/1	, 194	1612
(1) Species	(2) First Observed	(3.) Became Common	(4) Peak Concer	ntration	(5) Last Ob	served		6) Produced	(7) Total
Common Name	Number Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date		Avg. Esti- mated Size Total	
Woodcook neel deek Witten Rack Buck Sitten Conl (Sive ing). coll (Grown sing) Rant Untimator rade this than is yet	5 Appli	3/25/45	is 60 11 times on times or arms.	3/27/45 01. 200 21.00	o not	of mode pity of party and an analysis	ook tint		200
REMARKS: (Pertinent	t information.not	specific	cally request	ed)	3		Acie Tan	uniter.	

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-1 - MIGRATORY BIRDS (Include species in families Gaviidae through Strigidae; also doves and woodcocks)*

In case a resident form occurs, such as mottled duck on the Gulf Coast, use only the columns that apply.

- Use correct common names as found in the

 A.O.U. Check List, 1931 Edition, and list
 in A.O.U. order. General terms are to be
 avoided, such as "scaup", "teal", etc.;
 use "green-winged teal" or "lesser scaup".
- (2) FIRST OBSERVED: The first refuge record for the species during spring migration, fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the number observed. In the case of resident species this column may be disregarded.
- (3) BECAME COMMON: The date the species became common on the refuge.
- (4) PEAK CONCENTRATION: The greatest number of the species present on any one date or limited interval of time.
- (5) LAST OBSERVED: The last refuge record for the species during the spring or fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the numbers observed exclusive of obvious cripples or non-migrants.
- (6) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced based upon observations and actual counts on representative breeding areas. Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating 10% of the breeding habitat. Estimates having no basis in fact are to be omitted.
- (7) TOTAL:

 Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period. This figure may or may not be more than that used for peak concentrations, depending upon the manner in which birds come through; i.e., in waves or all at once. On refuges representing the terminus of the flight lane, the figures would probably be the same in many cases.

* Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

	Refuge	Ten (See	ativis lin	(3)	Month		The British	Jeanus		, 194 April 50/1945	Fo <u>rm</u>
(1) Species	(2) Density	d in re	(3) Young Produce	d	(4) Sex Ratio		(5) emoval		(6) Total	(7) Remarks	(2)
his he area	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres	Number broods obs'v'd. Estimated	Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Restocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information specifically related introductions	equested.
Spruse Crown	2000 mores	ed ins	s as Moni compa	dan Ita	reverting a ndard type s re possible. on represent ress should	Sta whe	etc. used d cou	rie, ld be ns ar	grass prad		
Ruffed Grou	end reversing agriculture land 8000 agrees absolute agriculture land	•			ng habitat.	mbee	ve br	ntati n app	in represe	YOUNG PRODUCED:	
has been he	e from field charm and this springe	ger eds	during	egi	And the real	er u	danses	ni air	betimated	no drumby blivi	
oalA	covered in survey.				etermine pop				End	St. Cludly	(7)
			be	ນຂອ	ed bluode be	Tevo	tod c	e per	cable to th	nly columns appli	
1613		C					C	Q			

(1) SPECIES: Use corr

Use correct common name.

(2) DENSITY:

Pertinent information not

specifically requested.

Idst introductions here.

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED:
- Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.
- (4) SEX RATIO:

This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.

(5) REMOVALS:

Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.

(6) TOTAL:

Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.

(7) REMARKS:

Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

^{*} Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

Refuge Noosehorn (Edmands Brit)

April 30, 194___

(1) Species	(2) Density	005 T. J	Service Servic	Remo	3) vals	eqa il	(Me 1)	D	isposi	(4) tion	of Fur	fes \	4		(5)
Wild cat	interesting the last of a			Tel	I TO THE	roug Losus	CELE Y	Share '	[ra ppi	ng	peq eq	Less.	pe	oyed	Total Popula-
Beaver Raccon Mink Otter Common Name	Cover Types & Total Acreage of Habitat	Acres Per Animal	Hunting	Fur Harvest	Predator Control	For Restocking	For Research	Permit Number	Trappers' Share	Refuge Share	Total Refuge Furs Shipped	Refuge Income	Furs Donated	Furs Destroyed	tion
Wild oat	3000 acres	600	200.0	None	equald	001 8	tuac us	la caq so	None			EXT	SWE	1	5 12
Beaver	200 "	17	8. 68	H	Trans.	64 a	1 ya 24		podeuto:				l Por		8
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Otter	500	250	best	DO CONT		DIE DO	in pol	d surpo la l	a Little						2 20
Weasel Red Fox	5000 5000	250 25	804	et ma	750	Rein	TRUE	o la ser	a 4dd				-		200
Rabbit (Snow sho	•)1000	10		AND THE	e dus Lion	ALD LO	A STATE	na rael			18,				100 50
Porcupines	606 0;	100	9		3335	in in	ute .3	backbried	hosei				3		25
Wood chuck Red Squirrel	500 5000	20	Embyl Labor		W. se	Series 1		ACCOMPANY			349	To a second			500
Gr. Squirrel	200	40	Aria	Lead	bodd	101 TE	PREE	PASTE 6	Longo						5
Flying Cuirre	1000	500 50				and the same	BOST TE	ilu beds	o Nhedi			3 15			20
	Resident to the English Shartenian	wend not a	o New			ecinaturi	Lafes	eila ean	olbeil			1 ELLEV	ONCE		
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and the second second	for seaso stransport	armidmaki	36.3 40	Page 1		1	4	Committee of the Commit	THE WAY	e GH2	100	TTT TAN	CEST A		
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REMARKS:

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Form NR-4 - SMALL MAMMALS (Include data on all species of importance in the management program; i.e., muskrats, beaver, coon, mink, coyote. Data on small rodents may be omitted except for estimated total population of each species considered in control operations.)

(1) SPECIES:

Use correct common name. Example: Striped skunk, spotted skunk, short-tailed weasel, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, white-tailed jackrabbit, etc. (Accepted common names in current use are found in the "Field Book of North American Mammals" by H. E. Anthony and the "Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the Northeastern United States" by David Starr Jordan. "List of North American Recent Mammals" by G. S. Miller, Jr., a very good reference, is now out of print, although a revision is scheduled for publication in the near future.)

(2) DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.) Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottom land hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

(3) REMOVALS:

- Indicate the total number under each category removed since April 30 of the previous year. Also show any removals not falling under heading listed.
- (4) DISPOSITION OF FUR:

On share-trapped furs list the permit number, trapper's share, and refuge share. Indicate the number of pelts shipped to market and the total income to the refuge by species, including share-trapped furs and furs taken by Service personnel. Total number of pelts of each species destroyed because of unprimness or damaged condition, and furs donated to institutions or other agencies should be shown in the column provided.

- (5) TOTAL POPULATION:
- Estimated total population of each species reported on as of April 30.

REMARKSE.

Indicate inventory method(s) used, size of sample area(s), introductions, and any other princet information not specify 7 requested.

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