

BRANCH OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

NARRATIVE REPORT

ROUTING SLIP

DATE May 15, 1952

Mr. Salyer

Mr. DuMont

~~Mr. [unclear]~~

Miss Baum

SECTION OF OPERATIONS:

~~Mr. [unclear]~~

~~Mr. [unclear]~~

~~Mr. [unclear]~~

SECTION OF HABITAT IMPROVEMENT:

Mr. Griffith

~~Mr. [unclear]~~

~~Mr. [unclear]~~

Mr. Stiles

SECTION OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

~~Mr. [unclear]~~

~~Mr. [unclear]~~

STENOGRAPHERS:

REFUGE Moosehorn

PERIOD January-April, 1952

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge
January - April, 1952

Washington County, Maine
Hq.- Calais
Sub. Hq. Dennysville, Maine

Personnel

Manager
Clerk
Maintenance-Man (Equip't)
Maintenance-Man
Refuge Aid
Tower Man

Merton Radway
Stanley McConvey
Harold Stanhope
Leslie Bagley
Arnold Davis
Dale Smith

WAE Labor

Laborer Unclass.
Laborer Unclass.

Horace Greenlaw
William Howard

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge

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Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge

January- April, 1952

I General

A- Weather Conditions as summarized at the Eastport Weather Station were as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Snow</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Total Precip.</u>	<u>Maxt.</u>	<u>Min. T.</u>
January	44.9"	4.73	7.24	49	-8
February	41.8"	1.79	5.47	45	7
March	7.3"	.94	1.49	51	12
April	4.0"	2.41	2.41	66	27
Total	94.0"	9.87	16.61	66	-8

Precipitation was above normal during January and February and below normal in March and April. Very little snow accumulated until Feb. when over 3 ft. came and remained. This blocked many roads and stopped all woods operations for the balance of the winter. Floods were anticipated but temperatures have remained close to the freezing point during the period allowing a gradual runoff. In fact, at the end of April there were still small snowbanks scattered around. This condition has been very satisfactory for our water controls during the spring runoff.

B- Water Conditions have been very satisfactory thru most of the period. Barn Meadow marsh rose during the first part of April about a foot and a half above planned level for a few days in spite of removal of the stoplogs. Magurrewock Marsh rose to about a foot above level in spite of stoplogs being removed and had dropped to about 6 inches above pool by the end of April. However, nesting sites are not threatened so seriously with flooding as in Barn Meadow marsh.

C- Fires- Due to no extremely high temperatures and slow runoff ground conditions have remained generally moist. There has been very little fire hazard except in old fields on the Refuge. No fires have occurred except controlled burning.

II WILDLIFE

A- Migratory Birds

1- Waterfowl- First migrants arrived March 6 when 25 black ducks were seen in Moosehorn Stream and lower Magurrewock marsh. Ice did not break out of the marshes and streams until the first part of April and by the middle 500 blacks were estimated on all marshes, streams and flowages. Many of these birds paired up immediately altho migration movements continued thru the end of April. Food and cover appears to be satisfactory for the usage. At least 25 ducks were seen on the newly created Nat Smith marsh and 3 pairs of blacks seem to be lined up for nesting there.

First ringneck ducks arrived about April 3 with at least 6 pairs. Peak population was reached April 23 with an estimated 100 birds. Pairs were immediately in evidence in both Magurrewock and Barn Meadow marshes. This is possibly the greatest number of ringnecks ever present in the spring migration.

Six bufflehead arrived March 21 and 25 were present by April 14. The butterball occurs only in small numbers but this is more than usual. Four mallards stopped with the migration and it is possible that they may nest here. Several blue wing and green wing teal were seen. The wood duck were conspicuous by their absence but they should come in during May. Goldeneyes and Mergansers were present during the entire period.

2- Woodcock and Wilson Snipe- The peak of the woodcock migration appeared to be about April 12. While no definite census method has yet been developed it is believed that the numbers in the migration was down by at least 10%. During the last 3 weeks of April personnel have covered many parts of the Refuge in making evening counts of singing males on the interior and often isolated sections. To date a total of 34 have been recorded. Howard Mendall of the Maine Coop. Wildlife Research Unit regularly checks those along the roads and some of the trails to continue his records for the past 10 years. At the end of the singing count the entire total for the Refuge will be combined. A number of openings made during the winter were used this spring. A number of Wilson Snipe at widely scattered points on the area were heard during the woodcock counts. No mourning doves were seen or reported during the period.

B- Upland Game Birds- Ruffed grouse are seen regularly in scattered sections over the bulk of the Refuge and their frequency indicates a general increase. The birds are seen budding from time to time in young birch and popple. No definite predation has been seen altho remnants of two dead birds has been found. Spruce grouse are seen on rare occasions and their population is very small. One pair of ring neck pheasants was released in the vicinity of headquarters and the birds are occasionally seen. Several are on the Edmunds Unit.

C- Big Game Animals- Winter feeding conditions were very desirable for white tailed deer except for a period of about six weeks in February and March when about four feet of snow piled up in the woods. During the snow deer were yarded to a large extent in and around the cedar and other coniferous growth. Young hardwood and shrub species are sufficiently interspersed to provide sufficient food. On January 6 with about a foot of snow on the ground the Manager flew for about an hour over the greater part of the Moosehorn Unit and counted 94 deer. On February 29 with about 3 feet of snow only 5 deer were seen but tracks around coniferous growth indicated plenty of activity. Three deer were found that had been killed by bobcat and fragments of 6 other deer were found. Condition of the general herd seems to be very good and no evidence of disease has been seen.

It can be seen that an aerial census would be unsuccessful because of the density of the cover. It is believed that the only solution is a census by the "cruising method" which would be very time consuming and probably wouldn't be justified. No moose or signs were seen or reported on the refuge.

D- Fur Animals, Predators, Mammals.

Muskrats

On March 15 a census was taken of muskrat houses in Magurrewock and Barn Meadow marshes. A summary of the counts over a period of several years is as follows:

Season	Upper Magurrewock	Upper Barn Meadow
1945-46	32	11
1946-47	140	24
1947-48	287	52
1948-49	237	5
1949-50	120	40
1950-51	15	23
1951-52	39	73

The above does not represent a true succession since high flooding interfered at regular intervals. This occurred in the season of 1950-51, while it did not take place in the present season. A trapping program has not been conducted as yet altho a removal may be necessary from Barn Meadow next season. Shooting muskrats along the R.R. Tracks at the lower side of both marshes was heavy this spring and the practice probably pulled a small amount of our stock. Rats observed seem to be in good shape and there is plenty of food in the form of sedges, pickerel weed and burreed.

Beaver

Most flowages are in locations where waterfowl habitat is provided and used and where little damage is done. However, the Moosehorn flowage at the Mile Bridge and the Burce Brook flowages at both the highway and adjacent to Meddybemps Lake have become a nuisance by periodically flooding the R.R., highway or roads to private camps. For this reason several beaver were removed alive last period and in January 7 small and 1 large beaver were removed by steel traps from the lower Burce Brook flowage. Additional removals by State Wardens will be necessary. Based on the number of houses and activity our population is increasing. The flowage at Two-Mile Meadow is now well developed with dams above and below the trail.

Bobcat

Two "cats" were hunted and killed by dog and gun on the Refuge by State Warden Clark and a total of 18 were shot thruout Washington County by several wardens. Three deer were found killed on the area by bobcats. On most trips thru the Refuge after a fresh snow from one to three tracks are seen. However, they roam large territories and a population would be only several at a time.

Otter

Otter are common on the refuge, tracks and individuals being seen from time to time especially along beaver flowages. One was taken in a beaver trap during the winter by State Wardens. The frequency of fish is of course their primary attraction.

Porcupine

There has not been an opportunity to census this animal but there is no doubt that it is increasing. Damage to trees, however, seems to be limited mainly to local stands that include hemlock, tamarack and fir. It is believed that control measures are not yet necessary.

Skunk

Skunk are common around the old fields where grubs and mice are found but it is not believed that their numbers are large. Destruction of eggs of ground nesting birds no doubt takes place but their good probably outweighs their bad points.

Squirrels

Reds are in great abundance while greys, flying and chipmunks are far in the minority. With a scarcity of nut trees coniferous tree seeds probably form a part of their staple diet.

Woodchucks

Woodchucks are only occasionally seen and we don't miss them at all. Their damage to dikes can be very disconcerting.

Fox

While reds are occasionally seen it is doubtful that we have many greys if any. Predation on young woodcock has been seen in the past but we believe that the present population does not justify an overall program. However, individuals in the act of such destruction or in local areas should be killed.

Raccoon

Raccoon are fairly common but none have been seen during the period. Predation no doubt occurs but control would be necessary only locally where bothersome at bird banding traps and similar situations.

E- Predaceous Birds, Crows, Raven, etc.- Five bald eagles harassed the ducks in Magurrewock marsh about a week during April after which only one remained. Crows and ravens occur in numbers of several hundreds but there is little or no damage at this time of the year.

Several sparrow hawks are seen regularly along Charlotte Road and a single Cooper's Hawk was seen along the tower road.

F-Fish is not a very important subject this period. Due to poor ice and then heavy snows the ice fishing amounted to practically nothing. Swollen streams delayed trout fishing until the last two weeks of April, when several catches reached 6 - 8 good trout. About a dozen messes of clams were taken from Burnt Cove on the Edmunds Unit. Trout fishing was principally on Moosehorn and Hobart Streams.

III REFUGE MAINTENANCE & DEVELOPMENT

A- Physical work consisted to a large extent of equipment and building maintenance, partly because of the necessity and partly because ground conditions allowed little else during most of the period. Summary of activities is as follows:

- AC HD-10, Clutch overhaul, tracks rebushed and pinned, entire machine dismantled and parts ordered for bearings and gears in transmission and final drive.
- IH T-9 Tractor, tracks pinned and bushed, several new rollers, frame repaired, transmission gears.
- Cat. 22, carburetor, fuel pump and general maintenance.
- *GMC Truck Tractor-timing gear and bearing inserts.
- Various maintenance of 10 motor vehicles.
- Constructed trailer hitch, tire carrier, tool box on 5 pickup trucks.
- Constructed radio box and reinstalled mobile unit.
- Checked and maintained all fire equipment.
- Set up new tractor plow and mower.
- Cut and had sawed about 10 MBM of lumber, including 1000 cedar for Blackwater and 3000 pine and spruce for Montezuma.
- Constructed 2 garage doors and other maintenance at Edmunds Unit.
- Picked up transferred equipment at Parker River.
- Cleared 500 yards shoreline brush along Magurrewock marsh.
- Provided a number of new clearings for woodcock.
- Control burned about 100 acres for woodcock habitat improvement.
- Completed fire lane around Headquarters.

B- Plantings- No activity in this category except that plans are underway for breaking up about 50 acres of old fields for sowing grains this spring and summer. In fact the field of about 4 acres at the head of Broad Cove was cleared on April 30 of young fir and spruce up to about 6" in diameter.

C-Collections- None made.

D- Receipts of Seed- From Swan Lake N.W. Refuge 100 lb. of select smartweed seed was received in March. In April 100 lb. of wild-millet seed was purchased. Seed will be used in sowing along the edges of Magurrewock marsh and the newly developed Nat Smith Marsh.

IV ECONOMIC USE OF REFUGE

A- Grazing- None this period.

B- Haying- None this period.

C- Fur Harvest-Only those nuisance and accidental animals taken and reported on NR-4, consisting of 13 beaver, 1 otter and 2 bobcat. The otter was an accidental catch in a beaver set. The bobcats were animals hunted off the Refuge but which ended up on the Refuge and were shot by State Warden Clark. Removal of the beaver by State Wardens was at our request, five of them being taken in live traps last fall and seven taken in steel traps during the period. Hides were taken by the State since certain factions have not yet agreed to our participation in the furs.

D- Timber Removal- A total of 28 permits were issued for timber products during the period covering approximately 175 cords of firewood. 10 MBM of sawlogs, 20 cords of pulpwood and about 10,000 weir brush. Firewood sold for \$1.25, sawlogs \$13. for spruce and \$15. for pine, pulpwood for \$4.50 and weir brush for \$15. per thousand. Purpose of all cuttings is to provide openings for woodcock and other wildlife and help the gradual conversion in certain areas back to hardwood for better woodcock habitat. Public relations are also helped in supplying their needs. An estimated 25 acres was cleared by these cuttings.

E- Other Uses- One permit was issued for the removal of 10 yards of topsoil at \$.25 per yard for personal use on a lawn.

V FIELD INVESTIGATION OR RESEARCH

A- Nothing in this category.

VI PUBLIC RELATIONS

A- Recreational use during this period consisted of only occasional people on general observations, study of waterfowl, woodcock and other birds.

B- Refuge Visitors of note were as follows:

- 1-14, Arthur Miller, Reg. Refuge Supervisor.
- 1-21, Richard Parks, Maine Inland and Fisheries & Game.
- 1-21, Harold Blanchard, Maine Inland and Fisheries & Game.
- 1-31, Fred Holt, Maine Forest Service.
- 1-31, Willard Wight, Maine Forest Service.
- 2-4, Elmon Radway, Reg. Lands Supervisor.
- 3-18, Lee Brackett, U.S. Game Management Agent.
- 4-1, John Dudley, Town Judge.
- 4-1, Robert E. Peary, Jr., State Engineer.
- 4-5, Arthur Miller, Reg. Refuge Supervisor.
- 4-9, O.H. Johnson,
- 4-9, D.R. Gascoyne, Regional Director
- 4-24, Howard Mendall, Me. Coop. Wildlife Research Unit.

Maine Forest Service officials above visited the refuge in connection with cooperative fire protection plans. U.S. Game Management Agent Brackett conducted a day of discussion on law enforcement policies and procedures at our request. The State Engineer stopped to go over plans for the Hobart Bog spillway and fishway.

C- Refuge Participation- Service movies were shown at meetings of the Rotary Club and the Lions Club in Calais. Discussions with various groups from time to time tended toward explaining purposes and policies of organized conservation.

D- Hunting- None on the Refuge.

E- Fishing- success and activity were low during the period. Ice was formed late and soon after was covered by heavy snow so that fishing thru the ice was practically impossible. Stream fishing was held up until the last 2 weeks of April because of high water. A few strings of brook trout were taken from Moosehorn Stream.

F- Violations- None during the period but one loaded gun case was taken into State Court with the assistance of State Warden Hitchings. This man was found walking in a refuge field at midnight with a loaded gun behind in his car. In State court he was fined \$10. and costs, given 30 days in jug and placed on probation for a year. However, fine and sentence were suspended. Only punishment will be loss of his hunting license for a year, which State law requires.

VII OTHER ITEMS

A- Items of Interest- On the eveing of March 7 the entire Refuge staff attended a meeting of the Border Firemans Association at East Machias where Fred Holt of the Maine Forest Service outlined the New England Fire Protection Pact.

On March 31 thru April 2 Clerk McConvey attended the fire School at Ellsworth, Me. conducted by Maine Forest Service officials.

On January, 1952 a small flock of Hungarian partridge were seen on a small island near Eastport. Presumably they have moved across from island to island from Canada where they have been stocked. This is the first flock in the State. Also in January a lynx was shot and taken near Lubec. While they are occasionally taken in the northern part of the State they are rare in this section.

During the period the Fur Management Plan and a revised Economic Use Plan were completed and submitted. Also USGS sheets were completed for fire control maps and distributed to cooperating agencies.

Many minor maintenance jobs were performed, improvements in systems were effected, training of personnel was carried out from time to time.

During the period the following new equipment was received:

- GMC Rack Dump Truck.
- Farmall M Tractor.
- 2 Chev. pickup trucks.
- Farmall tractor mower.
- IH Tractor 3 bottom plow.

B- Photographs typical of the period are shown on the following pages.

C- Signature.

May 5, 1952

Merton Radway
Merton Radway, Refuge Mgr.

Date May 7, 1952.
m.r.

Regional Office

WATERFOWL

Refuge Moosehorn Months of January to April 1952

(1) Species Common Name	(2) First Seen		(3) Peak Concentration		(4) Last Seen		(5) Young Produced		(6) Total
	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Broods Seen	Estimated Total	Estimated for Period
I. <u>Swans:</u> Whistling swan									
II. <u>Geese:</u> Canada goose	8	4-4	8	4-4	Still Present				25
Cackling goose									
Brant	2	4-6	2	4-6	2	4-6			2
White-fronted goose									
Snow goose									
Blue goose									
III. <u>Ducks:</u> Mallard	4	3-21	4	3-21	Still Present				4
Black duck	25	3-6	500	4-15	Still Present				1000
Gadwall									
Baldpate									
Pintail									
Green-winged teal	6	4-5	8	4-5	Still Present				6
Blue-winged teal	2	4-17	2	4-17	Still Present				2
Cinnamon teal									
Shoveller									
Wood duck									
Redhead									
Ring-necked duck	4	4-3	100	4-23	Still Present				300
Canvas-back									
Scaup									
Golden-eye	-	-	100	4-23	-	-			500
Buffle-head	6	3-21	25	4-14	Still Present				100
Ruddy duck									
IV. <u>Coots:</u>									

SUMMARIES

Total Production:

Geese _____

Ducks _____

Coots _____

Total waterfowl usage during period 1800

Peak waterfowl numbers 700

Areas used by concentrations Magurrewock Marsh

Principal nesting areas this season _____

Reported by _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Species: In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National significance.
- (2) First Seen: The first refuge record for the species during the season concerned in the reporting period, and the number seen. This column does not apply to resident species.
- (3) Peak Concentration: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.
- (4) Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned in the reporting period.
- (5) Young Produced: Estimated number of young produced based on 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 should be omitted.
- (6) 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 nature of the migrational movement.

Note: Only columns applicable to the reporting period should be used. It is desirable that the Summaries receive careful attention since these data are necessarily based on an analysis of the rest of the form.

3-1751'
Form NR-1A
(Nov. 1945)

MIGRATORY BIRDS
(other than waterfowl)

Refuge Moosehorn

Months of **January** to **April**

194

[illegible]

(over)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. Doves and Pigeons:					
Mourning dove					
White-winged dove					
IV. Predaceous Birds:					
Golden eagle					
Duck hawk					
Horned owl					
Magpie					
Raven	-	-	200	4-30	Present
Crow	-	-	100	4-30	Present
Bald Eagle	1	3-18	6	4-6	Still Present
Sparrow Hawk	6	4-2	15	4-22	Still Present
Reported by.....					

INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) Species: Use the correct names as found in the A.O.U. Checklist, 1931 Edition, and list group in A.O.U. order. Avoid general terms as "seagull", "tern", etc. In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and National significance. Groups: I. Water and Marsh Birds (Gaviiformes to Ciconiiformes and Gruiformes)
II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns (Charadriiformes)
III. Doves and Pigeons (Columbiformes)
IV. Predaceous Birds (Falconiformes, Strigiformes and predaceous Passeriformes)
- (2) First Seen: The first refuge record for the species for the season concerned.
- (3) Peak Numbers: The greatest number of the species present in a limited interval of time.
- (4) Last Seen: The last refuge record for the species during the season concerned.
- (5) Production: Estimated number of young produced based on observations and actual counts.
- (6) Total: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period concerned.

3-1752
Form NR-2
(April 1946)

UPLAND GAME BIRDS

1613

Refuge Moosehorn

Months of January to April, 1948 52

(1) Species	(2) Density	Acres per Bird	(3) Young Produced	Number broods obs'd. Estimated Total	(4) Sex Ratio	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat				Percentage				Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Ruffed grouse	9000 acres upland wood and reverted agricultural land.	18							500	
Spruce grouse	500 acres conifer growth.	14							30	
Ring necked pheasant	—								2	1 pr. released by State near headquarters.

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.*

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.
- (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, 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 MoosehornApril 30, 1942

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Removals	(4) Disposition of Fur						(5) Total
Common Name	Cover Types & Total Acreage of Habitat	Acres Per Animal	Hunting	Fur Harvest	Predator Control	For Re- stocking	For Research	Share Trapping Permit Number Trappers' Share Refuge Share Total Refuge Furs Shipped Refuge Income Furs Donated Furs Destroyed	Popula- tion
Muskrat	800 acres	1							600
Beaver	1000 acres	8			13				170
Porcupine	9000 acres	18							500
Skunk	5000 acres	50							100
Otter	9000 acres	360			1				25
Mink	9000 acres	120							75
Grey Squirrel	9000 acres	120							75
Red Squirrel	9000 acres	6							1500
Chipmunk	5000 acres	25							200
Raccoon	5000 acres	25							200
Bob cat	5000 acres	714			2				7
Weasel	5000 acres	50							100
Red Fox	5000 acres	25							40
Snowshoe Hare	5000 acres	17							300
Flying Squirrel	5000 acres	25							200
Woodchuck	5000 acres	50							100

REMARKS:

INSTRUCTIONS

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 unprimeness 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.

REMARKS:

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

QUARTERLY GRAIN REPORT

Mooschorh Refuge

Jan.- April, 1952

Station _____

Period _____

This report should cover all grain received, or disposed of, during the quarterly periods ending January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 30. Reports in duplicate, clipped to, but not bound as a part of, the quarterly narrative report, should reach the Regional Office by the 10th of the month following the close of the period covered by the report. The Regional Director, after approval, will forward the original to Washington.

Report all grain in bushels. For the purpose of this report the following approximate weights of grain shall be considered equivalent to a bushel: Corn (shelled)--55 lbs., Corn (ear)--70 lbs., Wheat--60 lbs., Barley--50 lbs., Rye--55 lbs., Oats--30 lbs., and Mixed--50 lbs. In computing volume of granaries, multiply the cubic contents (cu. ft.) by 0.8 bushels. Report all grain received during period from all sources, such as transfer, share cropping, or harvest from feed patches.

Variety	On Hand	Received	Grain Disposed of				On Hand	Proposed Use		
	Beginning	During	Trans-	Seeded	Fed	Total	End of	Seed	Feed	Surplus
	of Period	Period	ferred				Period			
Corn	110	10					120	-	120	-
Wheat										
Barley										
Rye										
Oats										
Mixed										
Soy Beans	28	-					28	20	8	-
Buckwheat	-	20					20	20	-	-

1. Indicate shipping or collection points _____

2. Grain is stored at _____

3. Remarks _____

Approved by: _____

Submitted by: _____

Regional Director

Signature and Title

October 24, 1940.

NOTICE

The Fish and Wildlife Service has surplus to its needs the following equipment and/or property, which is located at Bombay Hook CCC Camp, FWS-1, Smyrna, Delaware.

<u>Amt.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Condition</u>
16	Batteries, 6 volt, 3 cell	Worn out
6	Batteries, large, heavy duty	" "
7	Tires, 32 x 6	" "
2	Tires, 7.00 x 20	" "
28	Tubes, inner, misc. sizes	" "

Total Price for All Items

\$



Service Building, Radio Tower in Rear.



South Trail
prior to
Big Snow.



Magurrewock Marsh, Muskrat Houses



2000 American Brant near Lubec.



Silencer for 30-30 Rifle, Lost by Poacher.



18 Bobcat Killed by State Wardens in County.



Upstream side of Nat Smith Spillway
and Tidal Floodgate



Fuelwood and Pulpwood Sales.



Lone Beaver House in Hobart Bog.



Artificial Clearing Regularly Used by Woodcock.