

ROUTING SLIP

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

DATE: Jan. 2 1946

MR. SALYER

SECTION OF HABITAT IMPROVEMENT:

MR. ELMERMr. Griffith88G 1-2Mr. BourneOSB 1-2Miss CookREC 1-2

SECTION OF OPERATIONS:

Mr. Regan1946 1/4/46

SECTION OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

Mr. KrummesWR 1/19Mr. DuPontWD 1/14Miss Baum

SECTION OF STRUCTURES:

Mr. Taylor2007 1/3/46

STENOGRAPHERS:

REMARKS:

Lake Mason, Hailstone, Halfbreed, Lamesteer Easement Areas,Narrative ReportsMay thru August1945

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Weather Data

N R Form 1
N R Form 2



I. General

A Weather Conditions.

Cooler and drier than last year except in Wheat Basin (Hailstone and Halfbreed) where small summer storms kept the precipitation up. Considerably more wind than last year. Bad hailstorm on Lamesteer about July 1st. Weather reports attached.

B Water Conditions.

July 12	Hailstone	spill minus 28"
	Halfbreed	spill minus 7"
July 11	Lake Mason	spill minus 24"
	Miller Lake	spill minus 30"
July 14	Lamesteer	at spill

Runnoff was light on all areas except Lamesteer where Hailstorm kept lake spilling.

C Fires None.

II. Wildlife

A Migratory Birds

Waterfowl nesting in general on the areas this year was low.

Hailstone and Halfbreed were both below expectations. No large broods were observed.

Water birds and shore birds on these areas were few and far between.

Lake Mason waterfowl population was good but broods were scarce.

Gulls, both California and Franklins were common on the area. Also pelicans.

Several colonies of Eared Grebes, the first mass nesting to occur on this area made up a total of about 1500 nests on floating mats of sago and millfoil. These were around the north west edge of the lake and usually in about 20" of water.

A few shore birds (see N R 1) used the area.

Waterfowl production on Miller lake appears to be increasing with aquatic growth. Besides a small waterfowl production a colony of common terns nested on the island.

Lamesteer on June 20th had 8 broods of birds on it and because of the hailstone had only 1 week old brood on July 14.

2. Food and Cover

Aquatic vegetation furnished adequate food for waterfowl population on all areas except Lamesteer where it is scarce. Hailstone, Halfbreed, Lake Mason and Miller Lake produces an immense amount of aquatic vegetation. Sago pondweed predominates in these areas. Lamesteer this year had a good start of this plant and unless something happens will be producing large quantities of sago within two years.

3. Disease

None on any area.

B Upland Game Birds

None were observed on any area thru this period.

C Big Game Animals

On July 11 fifteen adult and seven juvenile antelope were observed near the Miller Lake unit of Lake Mason Refuge. All were in good condition and grazing on *butulua gracilllis* which was abundant.

D Fur Animals

Muskrats

Four muskrat runs were observed around the shore of Lake Mason on 7-11-45. One observed. Population estimated at fifty.

On June 20 six muskrats were observed on Lamesteer. Population estimated at fifty.

No fur bearers or signs other than above observed on any other area.

F Local contacts indicated a population of nine coyotes on and in the vicinity of Lake Mason. None observed. Local sheepmen control population.

E Predaceous Birds

None observed nor were there any signs of any on any area.

F Fish

Seine tests for identification of all species in all water areas planned for this period could not be made. Will make these next summer. As far as is known there was no fishing done on any easement thru this period.

III. Refuge Maintenance

B Plantings

1. Aquatic and marsh plants

On July 13 five sacks of sago pondweed were collected from Miller Lake where a large area of shallow water bears a heavy stand.

Planting
These were planted in Lamesteer Lake on July 14.

C Collections

As listed immediately above.

Repairs

The only repairs needed on any unit were to the Halfbreed crest wall.

This consisted in chipping or breaking all sluffing concrete possible by hand, off the wall, preparation of forms and pouring in new concrete. Sulphate resistant cement was used.

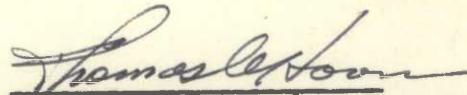
Mr. DuBeau did this work with one part time laborer while I was detailed to Medicine Lake. Approximate costs, man hours etc., follows.

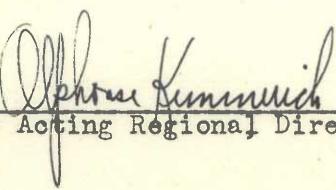
Sand and gravel	\$4.50
Cement	7.00
Mixer rental	5.00
Nails, wire, etc.	3.00
Fort Peck salvage lumber	3.00
Total material	\$22.50
Labor hired 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	13.63
Truck mileage	60.00
Per diem	52.08
Total job cost	\$148.21

Total paid man hours	
Hired laborer	22.5
DuBeau	104
Total official hrs.	126.5

Unpaid overtime by DuBeau	22
Total hours used	148.5

Submitted 12-7-45


Thomas C. Horn, Refuge Manager

Approved: 
Acting Regional Director

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge Fort Peck Basements Months of May to August, 1945

1612

(1) Species	(2) First Observed		(3) Became Common	(4) Peak Concentration		(5) Last Observed		(6) Young Produced			(7) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	No. Broods Obsvd.	Avg. Size	Esti- mated Total	Number Using Refuge
Hailstone								5	6	90	240
Mallard								2	5	30	110
Gadwall										20	60
Baldpate								4	6	72	152
B W Teal								5	7	105	205
Shoveler								1	7	21	121
Pintail											10
Blue Heron											30
Coot											
<hr/>											
Halfbreed								4	5	60	160
Mallard								1	7	21	96
Gadwall								5	6	90	170
B W Teal								2	9	54	114
Shoveler								2	6	38	116
Pintail											7
Blue heron											

REMARKS: (Pertinent information not specifically requested)

Good nesting cover has developed along the south west side of Halfbreed.

Only small spots of nesting cover on Hailstone.

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.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge Fort Peck BasementsMonths of Mayto August, 1945

1612

(1) Species	(2) First Observed		(3) Became Common	(4) Peak Concentration		(5) Last Observed		(6) Young Produced			(7) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	No. Broods Obsvd.	Avg. Size	Esti- mated Total	Number Using Refuge
Lake Mew								1500 nests		2500	3500
Barned Grebe											1000
California gull											300
Ringbill gull											55
Franklins gull											300
White pelicans											55
Mallard								20	6	120	6750
Raldpate								10	8	80	3200
Blue W Teal											3440
Shoveler											100
Pintails								20	5	100	1600
Bufflehead											250
Blus heron											25
Wilsons phalarope											40
Aveest											10
Least sandpiper											4
Marbled godwit											10
Willett											40
Long bill curlew											2
Kildeer											200

REMARKS: (Pertinent information not specifically requested)

Many water puppies in lake.

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: | (2) FIRST OBSERVED: | (3) BECAME COMMON: | (4) PEAK CONCENTRATION: | (5) LAST OBSERVED: | (6) YOUNG PRODUCED: | (7) TOTAL: |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | 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 | | 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 | | | The date the species became common on the refuge. | | | | |
| 4 | | | | The greatest number of the species present on any one date or limited interval of time. | | | |
| 5 | | | | | 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 | | | | | | 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 | | | | | | | 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.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge Fort Peck Basement Months of May to August, 1945

1612

(1) Species	(2) First Observed		(3) Became Common	(4) Peak Concentration		(5) Last Observed		(6) Young Produced			(7) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	No. Broods Obsvd.	Avg. Size	Esti- mated Total	Number Using Refuge
Lake Mason - Miller Lake											
Eared Grebe											8
Common tern										20	5
Mallard								1	12	24	124
Gadwall								1	6	12	18
Baldpate											100
B W Teal								2	9	18	43
Pintail								1	14	28	53
Blue heron											2
Kildeer											20
Lametteer											
Mallard								2	5	Killed	10
Pintail								6	6	Killed	15
B W Teal								1	5	8	10

REMARKS: (Pertinent information not specifically requested)

Miller Lake has an excellent stand of sage - Hardstem up to 10' high spreading rapidly. A hailstorm on Lametteer about July 1st killed all broods on the lake, that had hatched ^{before} ~~before~~ the hailstorm evidently. This brood and several dead ducklings were observed on July 14.

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 Fort Peck EasementsMonths of May to August, 1948

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Young Produced		(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals			(6) Total	(7) Remarks	
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods observed	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Restocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Upland Birds										All easement areas were reasonably well covered and no upland birds were observed thru this period.

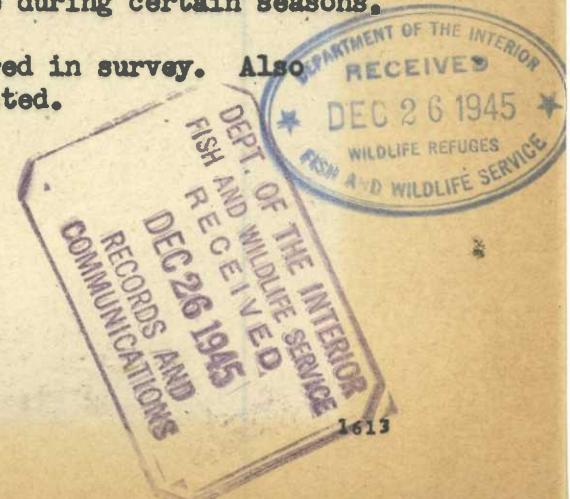
INSTRUCTIONS

S-9M 1944

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.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU

STATION Billings, Montana
(Municipal Airport)

DATE May, 1945

WB Form 1030

Psychrometric Data

Date	11:30 p.m.		#	5:30 a.m.		11:30 a.m.		5:30 p.m.				
	Dry	Wet	Dew Pt.	Rel Hum	Dry	Wet	Dew Pt.	Rel Hum	Dry	Wet	Dew Pt.	Rel Hum
1	53.8	44.2	34	47	48.1	42.0	35	61	61.5	48.0	35	37
2	48.8	40.8	32	51	38.9	32.8	24	55	54.0	41.8	27	34
3	47.0	38.1	27	44	37.3	31.9	24	56	57.9	45.0	31	36
4	54.1	43.7	32	43	44.9	38.8	31	59	69.1	52.8	39	33
5	64.9	52.9	44	46	50.9	48.8	47	88	63.0	53.8	47	57
6	60.8	52.1	45	57	47.2	41.1	34	61	45.2	38.2	30	54
7	39.8	33.4	24	52	36.2	32.9	29	72	43.8	34.3	20	36
8	37.5	32.0	24	55	31.9	26.2	15	46	46.8	36.7	23	37
9	39.5	30.5	15	33	31.0	27.8	23	68	42.8	37.7	32	64
10	42.8	39.0	35	74	38.6	35.8	32	78	53.7	48.8	45	73
11	57.1	47.3	38	49	46.3	39.8	32	58	58.9	47.3	36	42
12	47.9	47.0	46	90	46.2	44.8	44	90	58.2	50.6	45	61
13	51.5	50.3	50	93	43.8	42.9	42	94	44.9	44.9	45	100
14	31.8	31.8	32	100	31.0	30.8	31	98	35.1	33.2	31	84
15	34.5	34.0	33	96	32.3	32.0	32	98	40.3	38.9	37	89
16	42.4	41.2	40	91	38.8	38.2	38	96	57.1	48.7	41	56
17	57.4	50.2	44	62	52.5	48.4	45	76	60.9	51.9	45	56
18	50.0	48.8	48	93	45.1	43.8	43	91	59.6	52.3	47	62
19	48.3	45.5	43	81	45.0	44.5	44	96	43.9	43.9	44	100
20	41.4	41.4	41	100	40.6	40.6	41	100	47.0	43.3	40	75
21	40.8	40.2	40	95	36.4	36.4	36	100	56.0	48.8	43	61
22	48.8	45.3	42	78	41.5	40.5	40	92	57.2	49.3	43	59
23	52.1	48.0	45	76	44.4	43.4	42	93	61.8	54.1	49	63
24	53.5	51.2	50	87	45.3	45.0	45	97	67.5	55.0	46	46
25	51.1	47.8	45	80	46.9	44.8	43	87	64.9	56.1	50	46
26	59.2	53.8	50	72	50.0	47.9	46	86	62.2	55.9	52	69
27	49.1	49.1	49	100	50.0	49.5	49	96	48.5	45.0	42	78
28	46.7	44.9	43	89	43.0	42.6	42	97	62.0	54.5	49	63
29	53.4	48.8	45	73	45.5	44.2	43	91	66.9	59.0	54	64
30	59.5	54.0	50	72	50.1	49.5	49	95	72.6	61.8	56	56
31	61.2	52.8	47	58	53.2	51.6	50	90	58.1	55.6	54	86
Mean	49.2	44.5	40	72	43.0	40.6	38	83	56.2	48.0	41	61
											59.5	49.8
											42	55

#Previous Day

FLYING WEATHER

Contact 694.0 Hours
Instrument 50.0 "

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF PRECIPITATION BY PERIODS

Maximum Precipitation in 5 minutes .04 on the 24th
10 " .06 " " 24th
15 " .06 " " 19th, 24th, 31st
20 " .09 " " 19th
30 " .13 " " 19th
1 hour .20 " " 19th
2 " .25 " " 19th

GROWING SEASON

(Based on observations from 1894 to 1944, inclusive)

Average date of latest killing frost in spring May 15
" " " first killing frost in autumn September 24
length of growing season, days 132

Mean 49.2 44.5 40 72 43.0 40.6 38 83 56.2 48.0 41 61 59.5 49.8 42 55

#Previous Day

FLYING WEATHER

Contact 694.0 Hours
Instrument 50.0 "

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU

STATION Billings, Montana
(Municipal Airport) DATE June, 1945

WB Form 1030

Psychrometric Data

Date	11:30 p.m.				5:30 a.m.				11:30 a.m.				5:30 p.m.			
	Dry	Wet	Dew Pt.	Rel Hum	Dry	Wet	Dew Pt.	Rel Hum	Dry	Wet	Dew Pt.	Rel Hum	Dry	Wet	Dew Pt.	Rel Hum
1	56.3	51.2	47	72	53.3	49.1	46	76	62.5	53.5	47	57	50.0	50.0	50	100
2	52.6	51.9	51	97	47.9	47.0	46	95	61.5	54.1	49	64	56.8	52.6	50	77
3	50.8	49.8	49	94	45.2	45.2	45	100	63.0	57.1	53	71	60.0	50.8	43	54
4	55.1	51.9	50	82	49.9	49.9	50	100	57.4	54.6	53	84	53.3	49.9	47	80
5	45.7	45.7	46	100	42.0	42.0	42	100	46.8	46.8	47	100	51.0	48.2	46	83
6	44.8	44.8	45	100	42.3	42.3	42	100	46.2	45.4	45	94	48.6	46.8	45	88
7	45.0	44.5	44	96	43.9	43.3	43	96	51.2	48.7	47	85	54.0	50.4	48	79
8	49.7	48.9	48	95	47.9	47.5	47	97	57.2	53.2	50	78	56.8	53.5	51	81
9	50.6	49.9	49	96	45.8	45.8	46	100	56.2	51.4	48	74	69.3	58.6	52	54
10	58.5	53.5	50	73	50.8	50.0	49	95	50.9	50.3	50	97	55.5	53.4	52	88
11	52.5	51.5	51	94	47.9	46.9	46	94	65.1	56.4	51	59	68.4	58.7	53	57
12	56.5	50.8	46	69	51.2	47.0	43	74	58.8	49.0	40	51	61.5	54.1	49	63
13	48.4	47.5	47	94	48.3	43.0	38	66	55.6	44.3	32	41	56.5	45.0	33	41
14	45.0	40.2	35	67	39.8	35.9	31	70	55.1	44.9	34	46	54.8	46.8	39	56
15	42.5	40.8	39	87	41.9	40.7	39	91	53.1	46.9	41	64	54.2	48.2	43	66
16	45.4	43.9	42	89	41.5	40.5	40	92	60.9	51.4	44	56	60.3	51.8	45	58
17	54.2	49.8	46	75	50.0	45.3	41	71	59.9	50.0	42	51	66.6	55.0	47	49
18	55.0	49.8	46	72	47.1	44.7	43	84	70.2	57.2	49	46	76.6	59.0	47	36
19	63.8	56.6	52	65	58.7	53.6	50	73	69.1	59.8	54	59	75.0	62.6	56	52
20	62.5	57.6	55	76	56.4	54.8	54	91	75.9	61.4	53	45	83.1	65.2	56	39
21	71.4	61.9	57	60	59.7	55.2	52	76	82.8	66.9	59	45	90.0	71.8	63	41
22	76.3	65.8	61	59	70.0	60.6	55	59	84.1	70.1	64	51	88.1	71.0	64	44
23	64.0	61.8	61	89	60.0	58.5	58	92	67.2	59.8	56	66	70.1	60.2	55	58
24	63.9	58.9	56	76	56.5	55.1	54	92	57.2	54.2	52	84	67.9	62.0	59	93
25	59.1	57.0	56	88	54.8	54.4	54	97	71.8	64.1	60	67	78.8	68.7	64	61
26	59.0	56.8	55	88	63.9	56.8	52	65	65.0	61.1	59	81	71.8	60.4	54	53
27	58.1	56.1	55	88	50.6	49.9	49	95	50.0	47.1	45	82	60.5	50.3	42	50
28	48.2	44.0	40	73	49.1	45.0	41	73	57.9	50.0	44	62	59.0	50.2	43	55
29	49.8	46.7	44	81	46.2	42.8	40	78	63.2	51.3	42	45	56.6	50.0	45	64
30	50.0	47.8	46	86	48.6	46.8	45	87	51.5	48.8	47	84	65.1	51.9	41	41
Mean	54.5	51.2	49	83	50.4	48.0	46	86	60.9	53.7	49	66	64.0	55.2	49	61

Previous Day

FLYING WEATHER

Contact. 671.0 Hours
Instrument 49.0 "

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS OF PRECIPITATION BY PERIODS

Maximum Precipitation in 5 minutes .09 June 9th
 10 " .10 June 9th
 15 " .10 June 9th
 20 " .10 June 1st and 9th
 30 " .13 June 1st
 1 hour .16 June 2d and 5th
 2 hours .27 June 5th

GROWING SEASON

(Based on observations from 1894 to 1944, inclusive)

Average date of latest killing frost in spring. May 15
" first killing frost in autumn September 24
" length of growing season, days. 132

