


```
WEATHER CONDITIONS~ - - m - - - - m m - - I
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FIRES - - - - - - - - m - - - - - - - 2
MIGRATORY BIRDS m m m m m m m m m 2, 3, 4,5,6
UPLAND GAME BIRDS m m - - - - m - - - - 7
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FUR ANIMALS, PREDATOR, RODENTS, FTC m m 7, 8
PREDACEOUS BIRDS = - - - - - - - - - - - 8
FISH - - - - - - - - - - m-m-m-m - - % 
PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT m m m m m m m - 8,9
PLANTINGS - - =------------- - - - 9
BIRD BANDING m-m-m-m
FISHING - - - - - - - - - - - - - w- - 10
ITEMS OF INTEREST m m m - - - - - - - - 11
N. R. FORMS
    followed by
PICTURES
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HAILSTONE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
HALFBREED NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
LAKE MASON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGS
LAMESTEER NATIONAL WILDLIFE, REFUGF,
REFUGE NARRATIVE REPORT
May July
June August
1 9 4 9
```

I. GENEPAL
A. Weather Conditions.

As always at this time of year the one word connected with weather is "dry". However, the weather bureau station in Billings recorded 5.37 inches of rainfall during the first three months of this period against 4.34 inches for the entire period of one year ago.

The all important June rain came just in time to give the wheat crop the boost it needed with scattered light showers through July, most ranchers "made a crop".

To date range land is badly in need of several good rains to green it up.

Both hail and electrical storms were fewer and of less intensity than usual and no serious loss is known to have resulted from wind.

## B. Water Conditions.

Fortunately all areas went into the period with an average or above average amount of water as rainfall has had practically no effect in keeping them from steadily declining since early May.

As this is written ample water remains in all Easements to mature even late hatched birds.

Water levels as recorded on trips over the areas are tabulated below.

| Бake $-M_{9}$ son |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| June $\overline{3}$ | - | $35^{n}$ below spill |
| July 14 | - | $40^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ below spill |
| August 9 | - | $48^{\prime \prime}$ below spill |

Willow Creek, the main source of water for Lake Mason was dry approximately $3 / 4$ of this period. This is due to both dry weather and the amount of water being used above the Refuge for irrigation purposes.

| July 13 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| August 10 | - |
| $53^{\frac{1}{2} n}$ below spill |  |
| $59^{\prime \prime}$ | below spill |

A rough check of the flow of the well which feeds this reservoir was made in June and found to be 120 gallons per minute, somewhat short of the necessary amount to maintain a constant level without some runoff.


At 101 inches below spill only 30 acres of water area remain. The old creek channel running thru the reservoir runs to a depth of six feet in spots precluding the possibility of the area going entirely dry.

| Jun̄ $\overline{8}$ | - | $5^{\prime \prime}$ below spill |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| August 13 | - | $26^{\prime \prime}$ below spill |

The drop of $21^{\prime \prime}$ here has comparatively little effect on the water area.
C. Fires.

None.
II. WILDLIFE
A. Migratory Birds.

1. Population and Behavior.

Four of the five areas made an excellent comeback in waterfowl production this year over last, Lamesteer being the exception and remaining in the same catagory as in the past several years, namely the rearing of a brood or two.

Brood counts were made on Lake Mason, Miller Lake, Hailstone and Halfbreed Areas in mid July and again one month later.

It was deemed inadvisable to make more than one trip to the Lamesteer Refuge for this purpose. This was combined with other work there and made on August 13.

Data on both adults and broods follow:
Lake Mason

|  | June - ${ }^{3}$ | July 14 | August ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miallards | - $1 \overline{3} 0$ | $\overline{9} 0 \overline{0}$ | 450 |
| Gadwall | 210 | 2900 | 1000 |
| Baldpate | 18 | 1800 | 300 |
| Pintails | 250 | 1500 | 750 |
| G. W. Teal | 5 |  | - |
| B, W. Teal | 36 | 1050 | 150 |
| Shoveller | 190 | 400 | 150 |
| Redhead | 26 | 80 | 16 |
| Canvasback | 24 | 12 | 17 |
| Scaup | 36 | 30 | 350 |
| Bufflehead. | I |  |  |
| Golden-eye |  | 3 |  |
| Ruddy |  | 225 | 300 |
| TOTALS | 926 | 8900 | 3491 |

A lone Snow Goose was seen on June 3 and 650 Coots were present in July and August.


On July 14 over an area 10 yards $X 400$ yards on the man-made island 83 nests were counted, principally Pintails, Gadwall and BlueWinged Teal. Of these, 36 nests were being incubated and the remaining 47 had been abandoned, $50 \%$ of the later with all or a a great deal of the egge destroyed. Much thought has been given this with no definate conclusion roached as to the cause. Terns, gulls and skunks all are present on the area but none in any heavy concentration. Water fluctuation is automatically ruled out and no adverse weather conditions at this time have been learned of.

## Miller Lake

|  | June 2 |  | July 13 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mallards | 65 | 15 | $\frac{\text { \&ugust } 10}{32}$ |
| Gadwall | 12 | 12 | 225 |
| Baldpate | 14 |  | 35 |
| Pintails | 60 |  | 175 |
| G. W. Teal | 6 |  | 8 |
| B.W. Teal | 10 |  | 8 |

## Page 4.



16 Canada çeese were present on June 2 and 8 on August io, apparently the pinnioned flock is a drawing card. Four Coots were seen thruout the period.

|  | July 13 |  |  | August 10 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mallards | 2 broods |  | young | Ruddy | 1 brood |  | young |
| Gadwall | 2 broods |  | young |  |  |  |  |
| Baldpate | 1 brood |  | young |  | 1 brood |  | young |
| B. W. T al | 2 brood |  | youns |  | 1 brood |  | young |
| TOTÂLS | 7 brood |  | young |  | 3 brood |  | young |

Here too, the island was the favored nesting area. Vegatation was sparce but better than anything the shoreline had to offer. One Gadwall nest and 5 blue-winged teal nests were observed in an area of 60 square feot.

HAILSTONE REFUGE

|  | June 6 | July 12 | August 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mallards | 2.3 | 12 | 27 |
| Gadwall | 50 | 12 |  |
| Baldpate | 9 | 3 |  |
| Pintail | 55 | 35 | 13 |
| G. Wo Teal | 3 | 6 |  |
| B. W. Teal | 11 | 15 | 20 |
| Shoveller | 8 | 21 |  |
| Scaup | 7 |  |  |
| Ruday | 2 | 3 |  |
| TOTAL | 168 | 107 | 60 |



Nine Canada Geese were using the area in early June. Only 2 Coots were seen thruout the period.

HALFBREED

Page 5.


Mallards Gadwall Baldpate Pintail
G. W. Teal B. W. Teal Shoveller Redhead
$\frac{\text { July } 12}{125}$
250 24
275
3
30 . 550
25
6

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 broods | 41 | young |
| 5 broods | 31 | young |
| 2 broods | 12 | yroung |
| 8 broods | 43 | young |
| 1 broods | 6 | young |
| 7 broods | 55 | young |
| 2 broods | 16 young |  |
| 1 broods | 2 young |  |
| 32 broods | 206 young |  |

$\frac{\text { August } 11}{265}$
125
1600

35
5
25
40
$\frac{1}{2646}$

68 "Honkers", the largest number seen on any of the Easement Areas since the fall of 1945 were making themselves at home here in August and refused to leave although disturbed twice during one morning while making brood counts. This is unusual for our small areas, the rule being that when approached the first time they leave for distant resting places.

## Lamesteer Refuge

| Mallards | $\frac{\text { June 8 }}{150}$ | August 13 <br> Ruddy |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
| Bo Wo Teal | 6 | 55 |
|  |  |  |
|  | TCTALS | 156 |

As mentioned above and in previous reports, Lamesteer produces few, if any, waterfowl. One brood of five Class III Pintails were seen in mid-August.

Summarizing; On our July trip 99 broods were counted on four areas totaling 600 young for an average of a fraction below six per brood. In August 49 broods totaled 230 young giving an average of 4.69 .

Peak concentration on all other migratory waterfowl observed will be found on N.R. Form 1A. in the back of this report.

The Tri-County Sportsmens Organization released the flock of 24 pinnioned geese from the island in Miller Lake this spring. They now have the run of the entire lake and appear quite contented.

Grain is still supplied them on the island by the sportismen of Roundup and vicinity. However, they now are able to secure for themselves the necessary browse.
2. Food and Cover.

Lake $M_{a}$ son
Although this area supports as many waterfowl as the other Easements combined there is still much more food and cover than is used.

An excellent stand of emergents in the north east portion of the lake together with aquatics aver most of the remainder of the water area afford water fowl all they desire.

Miller Lake
A small amount of emergents are spreading slowly, leaving much to be desired in the way of cover. Likewise the islands and shoreline are far from desirable as nesting covers.

The growth of Sago is ample for the number of birds using the area.
Hailstone Refuge
Excellent nesting cover to the waters edge surrounds the entire reservoir.

Halforeed Refuge
With the area at spill elevation, as was the case this spring, food is everywhere. Principal cover used for nesting this spring was greasewood which surrounds the lake.

Lamesteer
Emergents continue to do very well but no sign of Sago was noted.

Refuge files show that a sago plant was made in 1945 and proved successful.

With a heavy fish population, especially carp, it is possible the fish have realized more benefit from the Sago than have waterfowl.

## 3. Disease。

Botulism:
A very mild outbreak of totulism was observed on the Lake Mason Refuge on August 9.

One sick and 8 dead ducks were found after an extensive search thru heavy cover on foot. Dead birds were removed from the water.

No evidence on any other area.

## Page 7.

B. Upland Game Birds.

1. Population and Behavior.

Wallace Scott, the owner at Lamesteer reports seeing a brood of 12 pheasants in early August as well as 25 "Huns" and a "few" Sharp-tailed Grouse.

The former are possibly the offspring of one of the five birds released on the refuge in the spring of 1948 by the tenant there.

- Nothing more to report under this topic for other areas.
C. Big Game Animals.

1. Population and Behavior .

Miller Lake
In early June, 19 Antelope were counted as we approached the Refuge and 7 more within the boundary.

Fawns are dropped in the cover bordering Willow Creek and antelope are elmost always on or around the Miller Lake tract.

Halfbreed
Seven antelope were using the area on June 5.
Hailstone
The antelope seem to run in sevens. There were that many here in June, two of which were twing, fawns, of about one week.

Six weeks later 5 large bucks and 4 does were on the west side of the reservoir and in August five does were seen.

## Lamesteer

Two mule deer does came down for a drink while we were repairing the spillway in June. These are the first seen here since 1943 when six used the area but "mysteriously" disappeared one by one to the accompaniment of rifle fire.

In summary, the antelope population is growing by leaps and bounds and promises to become a problem to the State before much longer.

## 2. Food and Cover

Every animal seen was in splendid shape, proving that they have everything they need in the way of food and water.
D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents and others.

The average muskrat population for all Easements is not over six.
One coyote was heard at Hailstone and one dead was found along the east shore of Miller Lake。

2 Skunks were "given a bad time" at Lake Mason and there is one less badger to destroy duck nests at Miller. -
P. Predaceous Birds, Including Crows and Nagpies.

The predator gun, with the able assistance of Refuge Managers Hazeltine and Wolf, accounted for five magpies and a crow at Miller Lake. 7 additional crows and 2 magpies escaped. Apparently the tree plot is the attraction here for these birds to nest in.
F. Fish.

Two "passes" were made with a seine at the lower end of Lamesteer Reservoir last month (see photo \#12) showing the following:"


While checks were not extensive enough to give a definate picture the above figures do reveal that rough fish comprise a high percent of the total population. Fish are not present in any of the other Easements.

## III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

## A. Physical Development.

Lake Mason.
Cracks in the spillway were chiseled to a "V" and filled with concrete.

Levels were run from the spillway to the lake ( 34 of a mile) and a water gauge installed to replace the one lost last winter.

All wooden portions of the diversion structure were creosoted. Miller Lake。

Repairs to the well house roof were made and all trim on the building was painted specification green. (See photo $\quad 13$ ). Excess wire and steel posts located outside of the tree plot fence were salvaged and stored, two water gauges installed, cracks in the rubble masonary headgate made weather proof. (See photo \#14 ) and the canal given a thorough cleaning including the removal of willows along either side. (See photo \#15) As on each trip over this area, the trees were irrigated.

Hailstone.
Fencing was repaired around the dam and the patrol cabin to

## Page 9．

make these areas stockproof，excess fencing removed around the former and a new gate installed at the latter．

Cracks in the spillway were tarred and a water gauge installed．
Halfbreөd．
Two posts at the north east corner of the refuge were set in concrete．

Again a water gauge was installed，repairs made to the spillway， and trash around the spillway burned．The wire gate at the entrance to the refuge was made useable。

Lamesteer．
Cinly minor repairs were necessary on the spillway this year． These were completed during the period．A water gauge installed and boundary posts checked and straightened where necessary．（See photo \＃17）

The＂No Fishing＂signs were removed from around the south portion of the reservoir which has an open season．

B．Plentings．
2．Trees and Shriabs．
Fifteen willow shoots from tho Millor Lake area were transplanted to Hailstone，but due to excessive hot weather while enroute little success was experienced．

## IF．ECONOMIC USE OF REFUGE

None：Privately owned lands．

V．FIELD INVES．OR APPLIED RESEARCH．

## B．Bird Banding

Refuge personnel in cooperation with Montana Fish and Game employees banded the following ducks on Lake Mason in early August． （See photo \＃16）

| Number | Species | Age Class | Number | Species | Age Class |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Pintail | A． | 9 | Scaup | J． |
| 2 | Pintail | J。 |  |  |  |
| 4 | Gadwall | A． | 1 | Mallard | A． |
| 2 | Gadwal1 | J。 | 1 | Shoveller | J。 |
| 1 | Baldpate | A． | 1 | B．W．Teal | A． |
| 1 | Baldpate | J． | 1 | B．W．Teal | J• |

It is regrettable that time did not allow this work to be accomplished one month earlier when $500-600$ flightless birds were in the marsh area and could have been herded into a banding trap with comparative ease.

## VI。 PUBLIC RELATIONS

E. Fishing.

Local residents of the Lamesteer area eased that "urge" to catch a fish when the season opened July 15 on the south portion of the reservoir.

Success was only fair and interest died away rapidly.
VII. OTHER ITEMS
A. Items of Interest.

Ken Roahen, Game Management Agent, siezed five Canada Geese from one Rose Watts of the Crow Reservation on July 13, 1949.

These were pinioned and released at Miller Lake and so the flock there has grown to a total of 29 birds.

Respectfully submitted,


Thomas qarratt
Refuge Manager

Approved Rofugg Manager in Charge


## MATERFOWL

Refuge $\qquad$ Months of $\qquad$ to August $194^{\circ}$


Total Production:

| Geese | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Ducks | 154 |
| Coots | 0 |

Total waterfowl usage during period 716

Peak waterfowl numbers 209

Areas used by concentrations antiro wator area

Principal nesting areas this season ahannal at inateand. of reanamair

Reported


## INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Species:
(2) First Seen:
(3) Peak Concentration:
(4) Last Seen:
(5) Young Produced:
(6) Total:

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.

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.

The greatest number of the species present in a linited interval of time.

The last refuge peoded for the species during the season concerned in the reporting period.

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.

Fstimated 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.

## MATERFONL

Refuge $\qquad$ Months of $\qquad$ to $\qquad$


## SUMMARIES



## INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Species:
(2) First Seen:
(3) Peak Concentration:
(4) Last Seen:
(5) Young Produced:
(6) Total:

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.

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## MATERFONL

Refuge $\qquad$ Nonths of $\qquad$ to August
$\qquad$ $194^{8}$


Geese $\qquad$ 0

Ducks 37
Coots $\qquad$

Total waterfowl usage during period 966

Peak waterfowl numbers $\qquad$
543
Areas used by concentrations $\qquad$ II.W. and of Inke.

## INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Species:
(2) First Seen:
(3) Peak Concentration:
(4) Last Seen:
(5) Young Produced:
(6) Total:

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.

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Paruge
Halforeod
Monthe of $\qquad$ to Augunt $194^{9}$



## INSTRUCTIONS

(1) Species:
(2) First Seen:
(3) Peak Concentration:
(4) Last Seen:
(5) Young Produced:
(6) Total:

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.

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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 analysis of the rest of the form.


Fotal wetorfowl uange during period $\mathbf{1 5 , 0 5 5}$
Poak weterfowl numbers $\qquad$ 9957
Areas used by concontrations $\qquad$ Bntire sreadus
200
Prinelpal nosting aroas this scasoa Island

$\because$


(over)
III. Loves and Pigeons:
Mourning dove
White-winged dove










REMARKS:

3-1752
Form NR-2
(April 1946)


Form NR-2 - UPLAND GANE BIRDS.*
(1) SPECIES:
(2) DENSITY:
fon froltamxoint trienṫtro - bedseuper vficsohioeqa soter anoljoubotal sehi

Use correct common name.
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 Widlife 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:
(4) SEX RATIO:
(5) REMOVALS:
(6) TOTAL:
(7) REMARKS:

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

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

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

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.



\#16
Duck banding on Lake Mason.
8/9/49
GARRATT

\#17
Minor repairs were made on Lamesteer Spillway.
6/8/49 ELLINGSON

\#18
Small part of flightless ducks on Lake Mason. (Note heavy growth of emergents)
$7 / 14 / 49$
garratt

\#19
Western Grebe nest on Miller Lake.
$7 / 13 / 49$

\#20
Coot nest on Lake Mason, 1 out, 2 to go.


