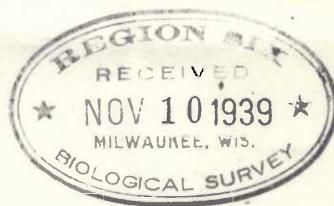


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Bureau of Biological Survey

Necedah Migratory Waterfowl Refuge  
Necedah, Wisconsin  
November 9, 1939



QUARTERLY REPORT

August 1, 1939 - November 1, 1939

I General Weather Conditions.

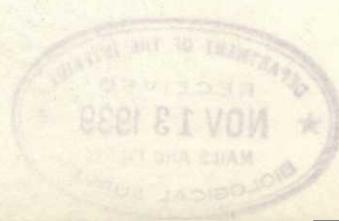
Abnormally dry weather conditions have prevailed throughout this period, and were a continuance of similar conditions preceding.

All pools excepting the two Rynearson flowages dried up completely (flowage No. 19 containing perhaps two acres of water at this writing).

The Rynearson flowages have held up exceptionally well considering the lack of rainfall, and the losses through seepage and evaporation. At the lowest levels Rynearson No. 1 was about one foot below normal flowage level, and Rynearson No. 2 close to .6 feet below normal flowage level.

In view of the fact that these flowages are so located as to receive the combined flow of all ditches at the extreme south end of the drainage basin, it is believed that they will continue to come through similar dry seasons without a serious loss of impounded water.

| Month     | Total Precipi-tation | Greatest in 24 hours | Temperature |         |             |               | Prevailing Wind Direction |
|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------|
|           |                      |                      | Maximum     | Minimum | Light Frost | Killing Frost |                           |
| August    | 2.37                 | (Aug. 21)<br>1.34    | 95°         | 43°     | -           | -             | E & S                     |
| September | 2.55                 | (Sept. 4)<br>1.13    | 95°         | 25°     | 21          | 24,<br>26, 30 | S                         |
| October   | 1.24                 | (Oct. 10)<br>.47     | 81°         | 15°     |             | 17            | S                         |
| Total-    |                      |                      |             |         |             |               |                           |



UW

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES**

McCabe's Meteorological Register  
McCabe's Microscope  
November 2, 1858

## ТЯЖЕЛЫЕ ТЯЖАЛО

*Yugoslavia - USSR - Novopet'ya - 1959*

I could not meet God without meeting him.

Admittedly this material contains some of the best descriptive material available.

All possible expenditures for the preparation of the new constitution shall be borne by the Government.

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-evo duoda aw I . oh posseid yalevel faewol edt ja . doxox  
-of eadlo S . oh posseid bax . farrion segwolli farrion weled foot  
-level segwolli farrion weled foot a.

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-to come trowndy aulimy metor.



Forest Fires.

In spite of extremely dry conditions and frequent high winds there have been no fires in the Refuge area during this period.

High relative humidity has also been the rule and this has likely helped to counteract the other more or less hazardous conditions.

II Wildlife

A. Waterfowl.

Fall migration.

| Species           | 1938   | 1939   | Species            | 1938   | 1939   |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|
| ✓ Mallard         | 1200 ✓ | 5500 ✓ | ✓ Golden-Eye       | None   | None   |
| ✓ Black Duck      | 3000 ✓ | 3000 ✓ | Bufflehead         | None   | None   |
| ✓ Gadwall         | 30 ✓   | 200 ✓  | Ruddy Duck         | 300    | None   |
| ✓ Baldpate        | None ✓ | 120 ✓  | Snow Goose         | 35     | None   |
| ✓ Green-Wing Teal | 400 ✓  | 400 ✓  | Blue Goose         | 30     | None   |
| ✓ Blue-Wing Teal  | 600 ✓  | 1000 ✓ | ✓ Canada Goose     | 400    | 1200 ✓ |
| ✓ Shoveller       | 150 ✓  | 150 ✓  | Whistling Swan     | 40     | None   |
| ✓ Pintail         | 1000 ✓ | 800 ✓  | Coot               | 1000 ✓ | 2000 ✓ |
| ✓ Wood Duck       | 1000 ✓ | 3000 ✓ | Hooded Merganser   | None   | None   |
| Redhead           | None   | None   | American Merganser | None   | None   |
| ✓ Canvas-Back     | 10 ✓   | None ✓ |                    |        |        |
| ✓ Scaup           | 1500 ✓ | None ✓ |                    |        |        |
| ✓ Ring-Neck       | 50 ✓   | None ✓ |                    |        |        |

Total- 1938 10,745

Total- 1939 17,370

## Forest Fire.

In spite of extremely dry conditions and tremendous fire activity  
there was no fire in the forest area during this period.

The relatively humidity was also low and this was due to  
the lack of coniferous tree cover more or less protection con-  
ditions.

## II Mammals

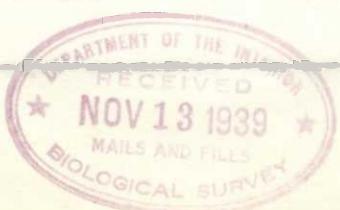
## A. Mammals

## List Migration.

|      | Species         | 1928 | 1929 | Species     | 1928 | 1929 | Species     | 1928 | 1929 |
|------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| None | Golden-Pika     | None | None | Wolverine   | 250  | 250  | Wolverine   | 250  | 250  |
| None | Bullock's       | None | None | Black Bear  | 250  | 250  | Black Bear  | 250  | 250  |
| None | Ruddy Duck      | 200  | 200  | Red Fox     | 250  | 250  | Red Fox     | 250  | 250  |
| None | Snow Goose      | 25   | 25   | Gray Fox    | 100  | 100  | Gray Fox    | 100  | 100  |
| None | Blue Goose      | 20   | 20   | Coon-Tail   | 400  | 400  | Coon-Tail   | 400  | 400  |
| 1500 | Cackling Goose  | 400  | 1000 | Pine-Marten | 800  | 800  | Pine-Marten | 800  | 800  |
| None | Muskdeer Sheep  | 40   | 120  | Red Fox     | 120  | 120  | Red Fox     | 120  | 120  |
| 2000 | Goat            | 1000 | 800  | Blue Fly    | 1000 | 1000 | Blue Fly    | 1000 | 1000 |
| None | Hooded Marmot   | None | 2000 | Wood Duck   | 1000 | 1000 | Wood Duck   | 1000 | 1000 |
| None | American Marmot | None | None | Red Fox     | None | None | Red Fox     | None | None |
|      |                 |      |      | Chukar-Pika | 10   | 10   | Chukar-Pika | 10   | 10   |
|      |                 |      |      | Goral       | 1500 | 1500 | Goral       | 1500 | 1500 |
|      |                 |      |      | Hare        | 25   | 25   | Hare        | 25   | 25   |

Total - 1928 10,442

Total - 1929 14,240



As the foregoing table indicates, a smaller variety of species was observed during this year's fall migration, but there was a considerable increase in numbers of certain migrants, particularly mallard, wood duck, Canada goose, and coot.

Mallards and black ducks concentrated at the north end of Rynearson flowages No. 1 and 2, and occasional flocks of blue-wing teal were also observed in this locality.

Large flocks of coot were present near the headquarters site (primary) and also in the east part of Rynearson No. 1 flowage.

Canada geese were, on several occasions, seen within one-half mile of the captive goose pen, (further details under Item No. VI). Heavy migration was later than usual, because of the mild weather conditions through September and October.

Gadwall and baldpate migrants were observed during the last week in September, but were present in small flocks only.

Peak migration of mallard and black duck occurred during October 10-20. Peak migration of Canada geese occurred from October 20 to November 1. Coots appeared in large concentrations at various times, but largest flocks were observed from about October 1-15.

One noticeable change in preference for concentration areas occurred, when it was observed that the large flocks of mallards and black ducks which had frequented an extensive marsh area at the north end of Rynearson No. 2, moved south about one mile and remained for about ten days before continuing their flight south.

It is believed this change was due to the fact that several severe frosts froze the shallower water areas, and the ducks necessarily moved to more open water where wave action prevented the ice from forming.

It was also observed that the Rynearson flowages attracted many mallards from surrounding water areas after the hunting season commenced. On several occasions the writer noted large flocks of mallards flying from the general direction of nearby hunting areas, and watched them circle over the Rynearson flowage and finally alight.

to which follows a section of text in Spanish:

que se ha de proceder a la ejecución de la legislación que establece la creación de un sistema de conservación de los recursos naturales y la protección de la flora y fauna silvestres.

En virtud de lo anterior, se establece la creación de un sistema de conservación de los recursos naturales y la protección de la flora y fauna silvestres.

Este sistema se establecerá en el Departamento de Hacienda, con la finalidad de garantizar la ejecución de las leyes y reglamentos que establecen la protección de la flora y fauna silvestres.

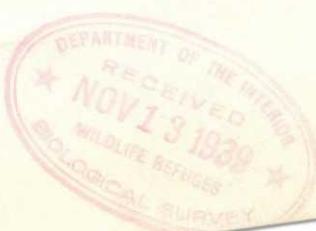
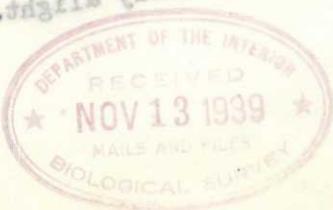
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There is no doubt that the scarcity of water in normally wet areas attracted many local raised ducks into the Refuge, after the hunting season opened.

B. Upland Game Birds.

Prairie chicken have not seemed to increase greatly over the last estimated population of 500. A general idea from hunter's bags bear out the idea that prairie chicken are outnumbered from five to one, to ten to one in this area.

Sharptail grouse had begun to "flock" just prior to the open season (October 1), but to all appearances the flocks have been broken up until groups of from three to six birds are the most usual occurrence.

Regular patrol throughout the Refuge area during the open season has indicated that the birds soon recognized the areas of sanctuary, as observations were much more frequent and larger flocks were seen in the inviolate areas than in the area opened to upland game hunting.

Pheasants apparently do not find the Refuge very attractive as observations during this period have been very scarce.

Several of these birds have frequented the headquarters site, but most observations are made, as to be expected, along the north and east boundaries adjacent to agricultural areas.

Bob-white quail also have been observed in but few instances, and in small coveys of from three to seven.

As mentioned in previous reports, it is quite definite that the Refuge is close to the north extremity of good quail range, and general environment.

Ruffed grouse occur in about equal numbers as do the prairie chicken, although their preferred ranges are exactly the opposite. Due to the fact that the north and south portions of the Refuge contain essentials in food and cover it is believed that a good breeding stock remains, as these areas were not opened to hunting.

200

*...that is to say, the body of society is not to be regarded as a mere collection of individuals, but as a single entity, having rights and obligations which are to be exercised in accordance with the principles of justice and equity.*

• 5. Upcoming Game Flags

outnumbered them by two to one, of whom 1,000 were  
men, 500 women, and 500 children.

Please send payment by mail or money order to the following address:

Government by the people, of the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

*...because absorption is so low that the yields are very difficult*

Several of these birds have been reported as having been shot in recent years, but most of the records are from the state of California.

-ni wot tud ni bevriendo moed evad oala llymp ej ista-pod  
-neva of eetit wot liy to avevoo llym ni bas jaconata

As mentioned above, the body's ability to defend itself against infection is greatly reduced by the presence of a tumor.



C. Predator and Rodent Control.

| Month     | Species |           | Remarks                       |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|
|           | Skunk ✓ | Turtles ✓ |                               |
| August    | 1       | 3         |                               |
| September | 1       | 2         |                               |
| October   | None    | 0         | All shot by Patrolman Carter. |
| TOTAL     | 2       | 5         |                               |

D. Fur Take by Refuge Personnel.

None.

E. Fur Take by Other Trappers.

None.

F. Other Animals.

The following tabulations contain information as reported in the annual report, but it is believed the status of the species mentioned is the same as during that period.



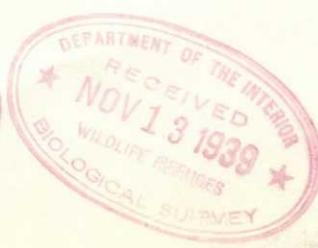
Leads for any Negotiations

g. Un télo pa kultige perzonyal.

Put take a offer. **Lubber's.**

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Ogden Arizona

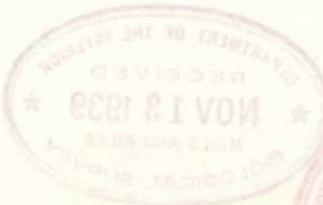
betrouer en volgmoedigheid meer  
te weten en te beveiligen al jij had  
betrouwbaarheid van ons en ik bedoelde  
dat wij een goede en eerlijke regering



| Species            | Present Population | Comparison with Past Years                                  |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Sandhill Crane     | 5 pair             | Transient through area-nesting should occur from protection |
| Snowshoe Rabbit    | Very rare          | No signs of change in population.                           |
| Cotton-tail Rabbit | Rare               | Increasing slowly.  |
| Jack Rabbit        | Very rare          | No sign of increase.  |
| Red Squirrel       | Abundant           | No noticeable change.                                       |
| Grey Squirrel      | Abundant           | No noticeable change.                                       |
| Fox Squirrel       | Rare to Common     | No noticeable change.                                       |
| Coyote             | 8-15               | Slight increase- natural increment of young.                |
| Timber Wolf        | None               | No signs observed.  |
| Black Bear         | None               | No signs observed.  |
| Red Fox            | 6-14               | Slight increase- natural increment of young.                |
| Grey Fox           | 2-8                | Slight increase- natural increment of young.                |
| Beaver             | 130                | Increasing- new dams, new cuttings.                         |
| Mink               | 10-20              | Slight increase- natural increment of young.                |
| Skunk              | 2500               | Increasing- new houses, increasing "signs."                 |
| Weasel             | Common             | Very likely increasing.                                     |
| Skunk              | Abundant           | Increasing greatly- need control.                           |
| Otter              | Rare 1-6           | Too rare to be considered.                                  |
| Fisher             | Rare, if any       | Too rare to be considered.                                  |
| Crow               | Abundant           | Increasing- will need control.                              |
| Hawks              | Common             | No signs of change in population.                           |
| Owls               | Common             | No signs of change in population- may need control.         |
| Snapping Turtle    | Abundant           | Increasing greatly- control needed.                         |
| Snakes             | Common             | No signs of change in population.                           |
| Badger             | Rare               | No signs of change in population.                           |
| Raccoon            | Rare               | No signs of change in population.                           |

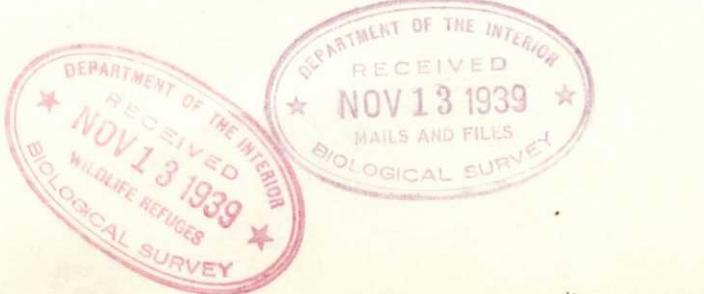
G. Bird Banding Operations.

| Species                 | Banded | Repeats  |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|
| ✓ Blue-Winged Teal----- | 13     |          |
| ✓ Wood Duck-----        | 82     | ----- 18 |
| ✓ Pintail-----          | 1      |          |
| ✓ Mallard-----          | 22     | ----- 20 |
| ✓ Black Duck -----      | 3      | ----- 1  |
| Total-----              | 121    | ----- 39 |



• Bill Peacock • 6

| Measures         | Per cent | Series |
|------------------|----------|--------|
| None-Middle Test | 52       |        |
| Wood Duck        | 88       |        |
| Bluegill         | 1        |        |
| Whitefield       | 22       |        |
| Pigeon Duck      | 1        |        |
| Total            | 155      |        |



### III Refuge Development and Maintenance.

#### A. Physical Development.

Buildings. During this period the equipment shed at the secondary site was entirely completed with the exception of a ceiling in the shop, work bench and cabinets. Further improvements are planned but the building is completed. As per original plan, Soil Conservation Service will complete ceiling, work bench and cabinets.

The Service building at the primary site is completed except laying linoleum on the office floor, construction of cabinets in office and shop, and a small amount of interior finish. Soil Conservation Service will complete this work upon receipt of certain materials.

The water system is very near completion, and as this job was contracted it will be finished and ready for use as soon as power is available.

The dwelling is now completed with the exception of shellacing and varnishing, and construction of cabinets in the kitchen and bathroom. This work is now in the process of being completed by the C. C. C.

Boundary Survey. Completed in August.

Posting of Boundaries. Completed with exception of several tracts on which boundaries are to be changed according to Conrardy's survey. Approximately thirty posts have not as yet been painted.

Fencing. Fencing is now being undertaken by the C.C.C. and will continue until the present supply of cedar posts have been exhausted (about 3,000).

At present, only the top strand of barbed wire is being placed in order that the partially completed fence will serve as a definite boundary marker.

This was thought advisable in as much as a limited supply of wire is on hand and it is desirable to mark as much boundary as possible, prior to the opening of the deer season.



III Refuge Development and Migration.

#### A. Impact of Detonation.

WILLI COMPTON AND CAPTAIN. WORRY PENDED AND CONFIDENT. A BET ORIGINATED BY MR. GOOT CONVERSATION SPURRED BY BETTER. AS BET ORIGINATED BY MR. GOOT CONVERSATION SPURRED BY BETTER.

The Secretary of State has been informed by the Consul General in New York that the Consular Agent at Peking has been appointed to receive the documents of the Chinese Government.

the water system is very near completion, and this  
is now ready for use as soon as power is available.

-Miles to mifqeece est dñiw belefmooc wot et gulfewb est  
est ni atenidso to noifetitamoo bns .yndalansv bns galos  
to aseorq est ni wot et dñiw nif .moocntd **on** a nedotil  
• • • est yd belefmooc aqied

Bombyx suava. Comojerá in Arantaf.

(000.5 yards) before each need even  
. . . . .

At present we are engaged in a study of the effects of various factors on the growth and development of the plant.

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now as xram of oldariaeb si ti bns band no si eri to  
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Gates. Temporary gates have been placed at all roads not claimed by the townships, or on interior roads at certain strategic locations. These gates were built of scrap and salvage lumber, obtained from Soil Conservation Service and the Miller buildings.

Weir Dams. Eight weir dams have been constructed for the purpose of determining the volume of waterflow coming into the Rynearson flowages, and the volume of waterflow coming out of the Rynearson flowages. These dams were built of oak sheeting, and tongue and groove sheeting and were built as temporary structures only. With labor available, it is believed the structures can be put in sound enough shape to withstand considerable volumes of water.

B. Plantings.

1. Aquatic and Marsh Plants.

| Species     | Amount<br>(lbs.) | Planted<br>Acres | Date<br>Planted | Location   |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| Wild Rice   | 400              | 8 Ac.            | 11/39           | Rynearson Flowage No. 1<br>Rynearson Flowage No. 2 |
| Wild Celery | 100              | 2 Ac.            | 10/39           | Rynearson Flowage No. 2                            |
| Total-      | 500              | 10 Ac.           |                 |  |

Every attempt was made to select sites that appeared to offer optimum growing conditions for the species planted.

All rice was raked into the bottom by rakes, and due to a fortunate coating of ice on the water for several days following the planting, it is certain that very little seed was lost to feeding ducks.

2. Cultivated Crops.\*

3. Trees and Shrubs.\*

\* Although it was planned to initiate planting along both of these lines, during this period, neither C.C.C. or W.P.A. labor has been available for work of this nature, at the proper time.

for absorption of the heat generated by the burning of the fuel. The temperature of the air entering the chamber is increased by the heat given off by the burning of the fuel.

Wife Mrs. Elspeth Newell need some time before she can get married to someone else. She has been engaged to a Mr. John D. Jones, who is a lawyer and a member of the bar. They have known each other for many years and have been engaged since last summer. The wedding is to take place on Saturday, June 15th, at the First Presbyterian Church in this city. The bride's father is Mr. John D. Jones, a prominent businessman in the city, and her mother is Mrs. Mary E. Jones, a widow. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jones, and the groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jones. The wedding will be held at the First Presbyterian Church in this city.

• [Privacy](#) •

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\* Cut Glass Fig. Crobs.

\* address bus seat \*3



C. Collection.

None

D. Distribution of Seed and Nursery Stock.

None.

IV Public Relations.

A. Recreational Uses.

1. All camping was done by chicken hunters (see "hunting").

2. Fishing.

The following estimates are based on checking of fishermen on Refuge areas and general average of "takes".

| No. of Fishermen | Fish Taken |           |          |          |
|------------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|
|                  | Bullhead✓  | Pickerel✓ | N. Pike✓ | Suckers✓ |
| 2500 man-hours   | 150        | 250       | 250      | 50       |

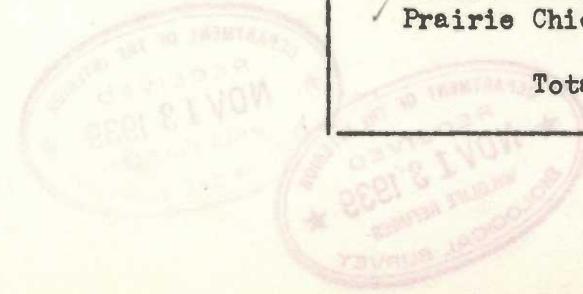
As stated in the previous quarterly report, fishing has been limited to the immediate dam sites of Ryneerson flowages No. 1 and No. 2, and to the two main ditches entering these two flowages.

As could be expected, most fishing has been done on Sundays, Saturday afternoons, and holidays.

3. Hunting.

Hunting take on 16,000 acre open area within Refuge.

| Species               | No. |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Sharptail Grouse----- | 654 |
| Ruffed Grouse-----    | 87  |
| Prairie Chicken-----  | 87  |
| Total-----            | 828 |



C. Collection.

None

D. Distribution of Seed and Nursery Stock.

None

E. Proprietary.

F. Recreational uses.

G. All bombing was done by airplane hunting (see Hunt-  
"use").

Hunting.

The following sentence was passed on October 20  
by the Department of Interior to the Secretary of the Navy  
regarding the use of bombs on ships and planes.  
"use"

| No. of Reporters | No. of Pilots | No. of Bombs | No. of Ships | No. of Planes |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 250              | 150           | 250          | 20           | 50            |

A number of planes dropped bombs on ships at  
the rate of about one bomb per minute. This  
was done to test the durability of the bombs  
and to determine if they could be used effectively  
in combat situations.

At noon of each day, most flights and need for  
bombs were suspended, and planes  
on Sunday, Saturday afternoons, and evenings.

I. Hunting.

Hunting was on 16,000 acres open to the public in Raton.

| No. | Species           |
|-----|-------------------|
| 624 | Sparrowhawk       |
| 84  | Mallard           |
| 78  | Harris's Chipmunk |
| 888 | -----             |



Above estimates are based on a representative area of 2,020 acres in which a total of eleven (11) hunters had the following "bag":

|                       |    |
|-----------------------|----|
| Prairie Chicken-----  | 2  |
| Sharptail Grouse----- | 15 |
| Ruffed Grouse-----    | 2  |

If the above figures can be considered indicative, it appears that the hunting take did not result in depleting the capital stock. As previously mentioned, it is believed that an increased movement of birds took place into the protected areas, as the season continued.

It is estimated that 480 man-days were expended in the area of 16,000 acres during the open season on upland game.

#### 4. Visitors.

| Classification     | No. | Official Status   | Length of Stay (days) |
|--------------------|-----|---|-----------------------|
| C.C.C. Officials   | 3   | Washington<br>Milwaukee, Wis.                                       | 4.0                   |
| U.S.B.S. Officials | 8   | Washington, Denver, Colo., Seney<br>Mich., Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Wis. | 18.0                  |
| S. C. C. Officials | 4   | Black River Falls,<br>Milwaukee, Wis.                               | 2.0                   |
| Conservationists   | 6   | Milwaukee,<br>Madison, Wis.   | 2.0                   |
| Sightseers         | 200 | Necedah, Juneau Co.<br>Monroe Co., Jackson Co.                      | 20.0                  |
| Total-             | 221 |   | 46.0                  |

#### B. Refuge Violations.

Pursuant to instructions from the Regional Director, efforts were made to prevent violations as much as to apprehend violators following offenses.

It is believed that very little illegal shooting of waterfowl took place during this period, although several cases were quite definite.

Yards above elevation are based on a representative area  
of 5,000 acres in which a total of eleven (11)  
samples had the following "per":

|    |       |                |
|----|-------|----------------|
| S  | ----- | Black Chipmunk |
| 18 | ----- | Spurred Towhee |
| S  | ----- | Rufous Grouse  |

If the area above elevation can be considered representative,  
it did not result in any change from the sample areas.  
The following table is the result of this investigation.  
It is evident that the movement of  
birds from high to low elevations is  
mainly continuous.

In December 1934 there were 108 species found between 11,000 and 12,000 feet  
in the same season during the open season of 16,000 acres  
at elevations ranging from

#### Average

| Percent of<br>area (elevation) | Official Surface  | No. | Classification |
|--------------------------------|---|-----|----------------|
| 4.0                            | High mountain   | 2   | Subadults      |
| 18.0                           | High mountain, Denver, Colo., Gen'l<br>Mtn. Mtn. transition, Openings, Mts. | 8   | Adolescents    |
| 0.5                            | High River Valley   | 4   | Adolescents    |
| 0.5                            | Middle slopes   | 6   | Adolescents    |
| 20.0                           | Middle to upper slopes, transition C.D.                                     | 300 | Adults         |
| 0.34                           |   | 251 | Total          |

#### B. Related Movements

Summary of movements from the Regional Director's office  
were made as follows:

Before following the narrative  
please refer to the following table:



Three individuals were very near apprehended on the opening day of duck season, but the Refuge personnel misjudged the depth of one ditch and the violators escaped.

A Mr. Rannenberg of Madison, Wisconsin, admitted illegal shooting of one duck in the closed area. Affidavits on this violation are being forwarded in the near future.

Patrolman Burns T. Carter apprehended a hunter shooting chicken in the closed area, but a deep ditch again prevented capture.

At least seventy individuals were warned on the opening day of "chicken" season as to boundaries of closed areas.

Twelve individuals who had just commenced to hunt chicken in the closed area, were warned of their offense and asked to cease hunting. No kills had been made and, as Mr. Janzen instructed, initial cases of trespass were corrected but offenders were not arrested in as much as area boundaries were of too recent establishment to hold trespassers 100% accountable.

## V Economic Uses of Refuge

### A. Grazing.

As stated in the previous quarterly report, no permits have been issued for controlled grazing.

One adjacent land-owner has fenced in a forty acre tract of Refuge land for pasturing his cattle. No charge has been made for this privilege, but regular procedure will be followed beginning in the spring of 1940, and a monthly rate will be charged according to the number of head, and area pastured.

One other farmer has pastured eighty acres of Refuge land under the same conditions and this case will be handled in a similar manner.

A management plan relating to suggested grazing policies will be forwarded in the near future.

### B. Haying

Approximately 150 acres of hay marsh land was cut by permittees and hay removed to private premises for livestock use.

Eleven permittees removed 142.4 tons of hay at a unit price of \$.50 per ton, thus providing a revenue of \$71.20.

...open to the public more now than before. This is due to the fact that the park has been opened up to the public, but the park is still closed to the public.

There is a great deal of interest in the park at present, and many people are visiting it. The park is open to the public from April to October, and there are many facilities available for visitors.

The park is located in the northern part of the state, and there are many opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking, fishing, and picnicking.

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Address 1000 Government Street

A. Economic Use of Refuge

B. Game.

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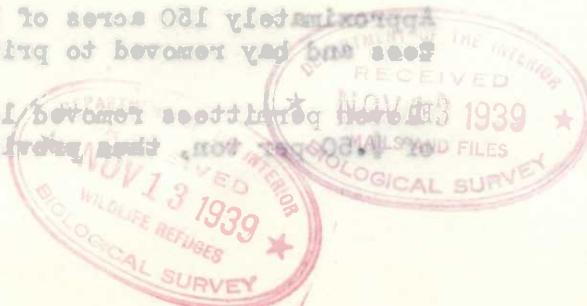
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C. Hunting

The park is located in the northern part of the state, and there are many opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking, fishing, and picnicking. The park is open to the public from April to October, and there are many opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking, fishing, and picnicking.

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After checking several areas as to acreage and tonnage, it has been decided more expedient to dispose of the hay on a tonnage basis rather than an acreage basis, and it is suggested this policy be followed in this area. This fact is true due to the very irregular areas of marsh and their scattered locations.

- C. Timber Removal. None.
- D. Share Cropping. None, but a limited amount planned for this coming spring.

#### VI Other Items

1. The proposed W.P.A. project is due to get under way in the next week or two, and labor will be expended chiefly on salvage work and pool clearing for the ensuing period.
2. Public reaction to the opening of an upland game hunting area within Refuge boundaries was very favorable, and it appears that general sentiment will soon be in favor of keeping the entire area closed at all times.
3. Goose Flock. As mentioned previously, the captive geese have without doubt, been instrumental in attracting numerous flocks of wild geese to the vicinity of the Refuge headquarters. Flocks varied in size from three or four, to eighty, some remaining for periods of from one to three days.

Small groups of from three to four wild geese actually approached to the fence of the captive goose pen. Although seemingly impossible, Patrolman Carter on one occasion, herded three wild geese into the pen. The only explanation possible is that the three geese had in all probability been raised in some other sanctuary and were used to the presence of people.

On October 20th, 8:30 A.M., a small goose was seen directly next to the fence, and upon observation with field glasses, it was identified as a Hutchin's. About 4:30 P.M. the goose was inside the enclosure, and by maneuvering it into a corner, the goose was captured, wing-clipped, and is now a member of the flock. To all appearances he has taken readily to the mixed grain diet.

4. Following is included a check list of various species of plant and animal life, as compiled by Mr. George B. Fell, who was assigned as student biologist on the Necedah Refuge, during the period July 17th to September 17th, 1939:



After specifying several areas as to settle and manage, it is no longer necessary to pay for the privilege of hunting more deeply than the state park boundaries, and if it is agreed, there may be a fee for a license to hunt in the state park. This last is best left to the state park authority to decide on what areas to settle and manage.

C. Timber Removal. None.

D. Game Control. None. Put a limited amount being paid for game control.

IV. Other Items

1. The proposed N.P.A. project of the state park may not be taken at the cost of the state park. It is proposed that no additional work be done on the state park by the state park authority.

2. Public resolution to the proposed game management areas will be issued by the state park authority, and it is suggested that the state park authority be given the power to issue permits to hunt or fish in the state park.

3. Good Roads. A maintenance plan for roads in the state park will be issued by the state park authority. This will include the construction of new roads, maintenance of existing roads, and the removal of old roads. The state park authority will be responsible for the maintenance of roads in the state park.

4. Land Use. The state park authority will be responsible for the use of land in the state park. This will include the construction of new roads, maintenance of existing roads, and the removal of old roads. The state park authority will be responsible for the use of land in the state park.

5. Population. On October 20th, 1939, a survey was made of the state park area. The survey showed that the population was about 200 people. About 80% of the population is white, while the remaining 20% is black. The population is divided into two main groups: urban and rural. The urban group consists of about 150 people, while the rural group consists of about 50 people.

6. Education. Following is a brief description of the present educational system in the state park. The state park has a primary school, a secondary school, and a vocational school. The primary school is located in the state park, while the secondary school is located in the town of State Park. The vocational school is located in the town of State Park.

7. Health. On September 1st, 1939, a health survey was conducted in the state park. The survey showed that the health of the population is generally good.



Plants (Species not collected):

Algae

Spirogyra  
Hydrodictyon (Waternet)  
Other species - green and blue-green

Mushrooms

Star mushroom  
Puffball  
"Toadstools"

Liverwort

1 species - Sec. 1-20-2

Mosses

Polytricum (?) - abundant  
Sphagnum - Sec. 9-19-3

Equisetum - (Horsetail)

Higher plants

Potamogeton pusillus - (Identification  
should be confirmed)  
Pickerel Weed  
Iris  
Rhus spp.  
Rubus spp.

Waterfowl Food Plants - See next page

Common Grasses:

Andropogon scoparius - Little Bluestem  
Andropogon furcatus - Big Bluestem  
Panicum spp. - Panic Grass  
Echinochloa crusgalli - Wild Millet  
Setaria (2 sp.) - Pigeon Grass  
Cenchrus carolinianus - Sandbur  
Zizania aquatica angustifolia - Wild Rice  
Leersia oryzoides - Rice Cut-grass  
Aristida sp. - Triple-awned Grass  
Agrostis alba - Red Top  
Agrostis hyemalis - Hair Grass  
Calamagrostis canadensis - Blue-joint Grass  
Danthonia spicata - Wild Oat Grass  
Poa pratensis - Blue Grass  
Glyceria canadensis - Manna Grass

biplane (specie not collected)

Afgea

Spiralata

Hypothymis - (Mafatong)

Ophiodesma - blood and fine-freen

Mimicromys

Star mimicromys

Pintail

"Tasjoooy"

Pintail

S-OS-1 sec. 1 species - see next page

Mossee

Polytmus - (?) spadix

Spurredum - sec. 3-10

(Hornbill) - Rhinoceros

Hornbill birds

Portorico warbling - (Incertidescens)

(song of calligraphy)

Monk Head

Lily

Blue bird

Yellow bell

Metallicolous Food Plants - see next page

Common Glasser

Andaman woodpecker - Piculus

Andaman turaco - Byg Bluetower

Bonito Grouse

Bonito Grouse - Wild Miffle

Bluewinged teal - (S. S. G. G.)

Common scoter - sandpiper

Tropic sunbird - Wild Rose

Rose Cuckoo

Tropic-waxwing Grass

Red tail - Red tail

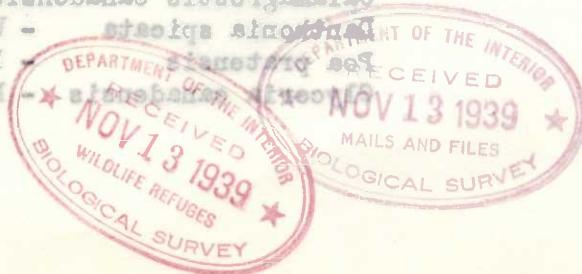
Red tail - Red tail

Redtail Phoenicia - Red tail Grass

Cinnamon-tailed oriole - Blue-tailed Grass

Wild Oak Grass - Blue tail

Wanna Grass - Blue tail



Common Sedges:

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>   | - Spike Rush |
| <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>   | - Wool Grass |
| <i>Carex scoparia</i>      | - Sedge      |
| <i>Carex pennsylvanica</i> | - Sedge      |
| <i>Carex sp.</i>           | - Wire Grass |

Waterfowl Food Plants:

| <u>Excellent</u>   | <u>Good</u>   | <u>Fair to Poor</u>                                       | <u>Undesirable</u>                                     |
|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> -(Sago)<br>Rare              | <i>Potamogeton foliosus</i><br>(Pondweed)<br>Abundant | <i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> -(Burreed)<br>Scarce         | <i>Typha latifolia</i> -(Cattail)<br>Abundant          |
| <i>Naias flexilis</i> -(shy P.)<br>Scarce                  | <i>P. pusillus</i> -(Pondweed)<br>Abundant            | <i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> -(Flatstem P.)<br>Scarce | <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> -(Woolgrass)<br>Abundant      |
| <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> -(Wild celery)<br>Common       | <i>P. epihydrus</i> -(Ribbonleaf P.)<br>Common        | <i>P. capillaceus</i> -(Pondweed)<br>Abundant (in #1)     | <i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> -(Bladderwort)<br>Abundant |
| <i>Zizania aquatica angustifolia</i> -(W. Rice<br>Abundant | <i>P. natans</i> -(Floatingleaf P.)<br>Scarce         | <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> -(Arrowhead)<br>Common        |  |
| <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> -(W. Millet)<br>Common       | <i>Scirpus americanus</i> -(3-square Bulrush)<br>Rare | <i>Anacharis canadensis</i> -(Elodea)<br>Scarce           |  |
| <i>E. crusgalli frumenta</i> -(Jap. Millet)<br>Rare        | <i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> -(Big Duckweed)<br>Scarce  | <i>A. occidentalis</i> -(Elodea)<br>Rare                  |  |
| <i>E. walteri</i> -(W. Millet<br>Rare                      | <i>Lemna trisulca</i> -(Star Duckweed)<br>Rare        | <i>Spartina pectinata</i> -(Cordgrass)<br>Rare            |  |
| <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> -(Nodding S.)<br>Common     | <i>Lemna minor</i> -(Duckweed)<br>Abundant            | <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> -(Rice Cutgrass)<br>Common       |  |
| <i>P. amphibium</i> -(Water S.)<br>Rare                    | <i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> -(Waterpepper)<br>Scarce  | <i>Panicum spp.</i> -(Panic Grass)<br>Common              |  |
| <i>P. muhlenbergii</i> -(Water S.)<br>Common               | <i>P. sagittatum</i> -(Tearthumb)<br>Scarce           | <i>Setaria lutescens</i> and sp.-(Pigeon Grass- Common    |  |

-45-

| <u>Excellent</u>   | <u>Good</u>                                  | <u>Fair to Poor</u>  |
|--|--|--|
| <i>P. pennsylvanicum-</i><br>(Largeseed S.)<br>Common            | <i>Brasenia schreberi-</i><br>(Water Shield) | <i>Scirpus validus</i><br>(Softstem Bulrush)<br>Rare           |
| <i>P. punctatum</i> -( <i>P. acre</i> )<br>(Dotted S.)<br>Common |  | <i>Carex</i> (2 species)<br>(Wiregrass and Cutgrass)<br>Common |
|  |  | <i>Pontederia cordata</i><br>(Pickerel Weed)<br>Rare           |
|  |  | <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i><br>(Coontail)<br>Rare            |
|  |  | <i>Castalia odorata</i> -<br>(White Waterlily)<br>Scarce       |
|  |  | <i>Bidens</i> spp.<br>(Beggartick)<br>Common                   |

Common Woody Plants:

|                              |   |                                    |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| <i>Pinus banksiana</i>       | - | Jack Pine                          |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i>         | - | White Pine                         |
| <i>Pinus resinosa</i>        | - | Red Pine                           |
| <i>Salix</i> spp.            | - | Willow                             |
| <i>Populus tremuloides</i>   | - | Quaking Aspen                      |
| <i>Populus grandidentata</i> | - | Large-toothed Aspen                |
| <i>Betula pumila</i>         | - | Swamp Birch                        |
| <i>Betula</i> sp.            | - | White Birch                        |
| <i>Alnus incana</i>          | - | Speckled Alder                     |
| <i>Quercus alba</i>          | - | White Oak                          |
| <i>Quercus</i> sp.           | - | Black Oak                          |
| <i>Spirea salicifolia</i>    | - | Meadow-sweet                       |
| <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>    | - | Chokeberry                         |
| <i>Rubus</i> spp.            | - | Blackberry, Raspberry,<br>Dewberry |

| Common name   | Botanical name             | Description                                  | Common name    | Botanical name                  | Description                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Bitter gourd  | <i>Momordica charantia</i> | Smooth fruit, yellowish green, bitter taste. | Gooseberry     | <i>Phragmites communis</i>      | Reed mace, tall reed-like grass.             |
| Cucumber      | <i>Cucumis sativus</i>     | Smooth fruit, green, taste like cucumber.    | Guava          | <i>Annona squamosa</i>          | Smooth fruit, yellowish green, sweet taste.  |
| Mango         | <i>Mangifera indica</i>    | Smooth fruit, yellow, sweet taste.           | Jackfruit      | <i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> | Large fruit, yellow, sweet taste.            |
| Pear          | <i>Pyrus malus</i>         | Smooth fruit, yellow, sweet taste.           | Water chestnut | <i>Eleocharis dulcis</i>        | Reed-like plant, tuberous root, sweet taste. |
| Water melon   | <i>Citrullus lanatus</i>   | Smooth fruit, red, sweet taste.              | Water lily     | <i>Nymphaea</i>                 | Large leaves, flowers, sweet taste.          |
| Water spinach | <i>Amaranthus viridis</i>  | Smooth leafy vegetable, taste like spinach.  | Yellow pea     | <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>       | Smooth fruit, yellow, taste like pea.        |

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Common Woody Plants: (Cont.)

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Rosa sp.                | - Rose         |
| Prunus pennsylvanica    | - Pin Cherry   |
| Vaccinium pensylvanicum | - Blueberry    |
| Gaylussacia baccata     | - Huckleberry  |
| Rhus copallina          | - Dwarf Sumach |
| Myrica asplenifolia     | - Sweet Fern   |

Herbaceous Plants:

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Chenopodium album (?)   | - Pigweed        |
| Polygonum spp.          | - Smartweeds     |
| Lespedeza capitata      | - Bush Clover    |
| Ambrosia artemisifolia  | - Common Ragweed |
| Erigeron canadensis (?) | - Horseweed      |
| Solidago spp.           | - Goldenrod      |

Animals Observed:

Invertebrates:

Sponge (?)\*

Bryozoa

Pectinatella magnifica

Unknown sp.\*

Mollusca

Snails

Physa\*- Common

Unknown sp.

Arthropoda

Crayfish - (Carter) (Cambarus)

Water Spider\* - Common

Insecta

Mosquito - (8/16-abundant in evening) (Culicidae)

Chironomid\*- Abundant (Chiromonidae)

House Fly (Muscidae)

Black Fly(?) - 7/24-larva on stop-logs, dam 12, etc.  
(Simuliidae)

Deer Fly (Tabanidae)

Horse Fly - (larva\*)? (Tabanidae)

Red-legged Locust - Abundant (Locustidae)

Dragon Fly\* - Common (Anisoptera)

Damsal Fly\* - Common (Zygoptera)

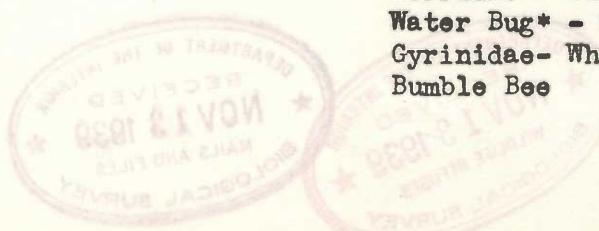
Notonectidae - Black Swimmer\* - Common

Gerridae - Water Strider\* - Common

Water Bug\* - Common (Belostomidae?)

Gyrinidae- Whirligig Beetle\*

Bumble Bee (Bombidae)



- 11 -

Common Moorhen (Cont'd.)

• Rose de  
Pittman Beauchamp  
Associate Beauchamp  
Galyanaceous species  
Rhineo obsoletum  
Maitiae septentrionalis

Her-people by far

Chromosomal imprinting  
Polycomb genes affect  
Imprinting genes affect  
Prizelation mechanism (?)  
Sotilezae spp.

Winnipeg ~~and~~ ~~nearby~~

Liverpool

\* (?) ~~o ga oge~~

2007-08  
Year

Upsilon - *Upsilon*  
Omega - *Omega*  
Sigma - *Sigma*  
Pi - *Pi*  
Alpha - *Alpha*  
Beta - *Beta*  
Gamma - *Gamma*  
Delta - *Delta*  
Epsilon - *Epsilon*

de-ər\g) - otimpaM  
shwudA - shimoCnA

Blissok LIA(3)-J-154-JUL  
Homes MA  
Garrisonhills Apartments  
Woodbury - (819)  
Lanesboro

Stock L12(3)-154-1515

• *Urgency* - *Urgency*  
• *Urgency* - *Urgency*  
• *Urgency* - *Urgency*  
• *Urgency* - *Urgency*  
• *Urgency* - *Urgency*

(*estimata*) *trabanda-8r\8*) - *estimata*  
(*estimata*) *trabanda-8r\8*) - *estimata*  
(*estimata*) *trabanda-8r\8*) - *estimata*

BETÖRE



Mud Dauber (Sphecidae)  
Green Grasshopper - (Tettigoniidae)  
Unidentified sp.-8/17 - N.end #2 in rice bed- Abundant.  
Unidentified sp.\*-larvae in Brasenia leaves.

Vertebrates:

Fish

Bullhead\* - Abundant  
Minnows (sp.?)  
Carp - Common  
Pickerel - Common  
Sunfish\* - Common

Amphibians

Bufo americana\* -(Toad) - Common  
Rana pipiens\* - (Leopard Frog)  
Rana clamitans(?)\* - (Bull Frog)  
Tree Frog - (7/28-N.W.Cor.Sec. 6. 18-3)

Reptiles

Turtles

Chelydra serpentina- Snapping Turtle\*-8/31-dam 4; etc.  
Chrysemes picta-Painted Turtle-8/17-N.End #2 in ditch-3;etc.  
Pseudemys (?)-7/28- on land- E.side Sec. 6. 18-3; 8/3-spring  
by goose pen (1 dead)

Snakes

Garter Snake  
Bull Snake  
Pine Snake  
Rattlesnake (Reported)

Birds

- / Pied-billed Grebe-(7/25-#2-8ad., 3 ju.; 8/9-#19-1)-  
usually in open water.
- / Double-crested Cormorant- (8/15-20 ch.e.of ditch fork,  
#2-5; 8/17 & 8/18- dam #2-5)
- / Great Blue Heron- (7/18-#1-2; 7/25-#2-3; 8/9-#19-6; 8/30-W.  
side Sec.32.19-3-8)- common esp. in areas of light brush.
- / American Egret-(7/25-#2-4; 8/10-N.of island, #1-3; 8/17-#2, be-  
tween ditches-2; 8/21-N.of H.Q.-1; 8/22-H.Q.-5; & N.of  
island-2)
- / Eastern Green Heron- (7/18-#1, in brush near island-7;  
7/25-#2-4)- usually in brush.
- Black-crowned Night Heron(?) - (8/24-N.W.Cor.Sec.5.-18-3-3;  
8/30-N.W.Cor.Sec.5-18-3-4).
- / American Bittern-(7/25-#2-6; 8/9-#19-1)- Common in marsh  
areas (Cover Road).

Urgent application is made for extension of the period of payment of the dues by one month. The payment of the dues will be made as soon as possible.

standard deviation

四三

Butijpresa - Apparatus  
Mijlsteens (qa.?)  
Gertb - Common  
Pjofekta - Common  
Sutifay - Common

Amphipoda  
Bivalvia - Common  
Bivalvia - (looping Role)  
Bivalvia - (Sail Role)  
Bivalvia - (Small Scales)  
Turbellaria - (Scales & Role) 18-2

Рядом с  
зелёным

(Reported) **Reaffirmative** **Pine** **Bent** **Spur**  
**Reaffirmative** **Pine** **Bent** **Spur**

Wavelengths between 2.8-3.1 μm (H<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>) are labeled in Fig. 11. The same wavelengths are also labeled in Fig. 12. The following table lists the wavelengths and the corresponding absorption features.



Birds (Cont.)

- ✓ Eastern Least Bittern- (8/9 & 8/18-See.6-18-3, ditch bank-1; 8/21- near H.Q.-1)
- ✓ Mallard-(7/18-#1-Common; 7/20-rice bed NW of dam 1-9; 7/24-S.side Sec.30-20-3-2; 7/25-#2-18ad., 4ju.; 8/9-#19-18; 8/17-N.end #2-75+- feeding on rice and woolgrass(?); 8/28-W.of ditch Sec.32-19-3-25+)
- ✓ Black Duck- (7/25-#2-16 ad.& 5 ju.)- common with mallards.
- ✓ Pintail (?)
- ✓ Blue-Winged Teal-(7/25-#2-20; 8/9-#19-10; 8/17-#2, N.end-75+; 8/22-H.Q.-?)
- ✓ Wood-Duck-(8/17-#2, brush areas NW side of Sec.6 & center of Sec.31. Common.)
- Ring-Necked Duck- (Hunt)
- ✓ Eastern Goshawk (?)- (Carter)- 8/9-#19.
- ✓ Red-tailed Hawk-(7/24-Sec.20-20-3-1 ju.; 8/25-Williams Rd. Sec.30-19-3-6- migrating?; 9/14-H.Q.-1)
- ✓ Broad-Winged Hawk- (?)
- ✓ Marsh Hawk-(7/24-N.side Sec.36-20-2-3ju.; 7/24-ranger station-2; 8/17-#2-common)- Common over most of area.
- ✓ Osprey(?)-(7/20-near H.Q.-1; 8/30-SE Cor.Sec.32-19-3-2)
- ✓ Sparrow Hawk- (8/8 & thereafter- Contact Station- 2 or 3)
- ✓ Ruffed Grouse-(7/19-E.rd.to dam 1-6 ju.& lad.; 8/9-E. of Contact St.4 ju.& 1 ad.; 8/23-E.of Contact Sta.-2)
- ✓ Prairie Chicken
- ✓ Sharptail Grouse-(7/19-Carpenter's-5 ju.; 7/24 N.edge Sec.1-20-2-1 ad.& 3 ju.; 7/24-1 mi.above dam 8- 1 ad.& 6 ju.; 7/25-N.Sec.5-19-3-4 ad.; 8/9-Sec.28-19-3-22)
- ✓ Bob-White-(7/19-Carpenter's-1; 7/24-below ranger sta.-1 ad.& 1 ju.; 8/29-Sec.28-19-3-2)
- ✓ Ring-Necked Pheasant- (H.Q.-1 female)
- ✓ Sandhill Crane- (Hunt, Carter)
- ✓ Virginia Rail- (7/25-#2-1)
- ✓ Sora- (8/28 NE of duck trap A-1; 8/29-Sec.28-19-3-1)
- ✓ Coot-(7/18-#1-nest on floating peat-5 eggs; 7/20-NE end Sec.5-18-3-1 ju.dead; 9/13NW Cor.Sec.5-18-3-12)
- ✓ Killdeer- (8/9-#19-2-)
- ✓ Eastern Solitary Sandpiper- (7/25-#2-3; 8/9-#19-2)
- ✓ Greater Yellowlegs- (8/17-#2-1)
- ✓ Sandpipers (Unident.)-(8/17-#2-N.End-15)
- ✓ Black Tern-(7/25-#2-10; 8/9-#19-Common)
- Mourning Dove- Common
- ✓ Great Horned Owl- (8/9-1 mi. S. of Contact Station)
- ✓ Nighthawk- (8/9-#19-1; 8/23-Contact Sta.-20+- migrating?; 8/25-18+ Migrating?)
- ✓ Eastern Belted Kingfisher- (7/25-#2-4)
- ✓ Flicker-(9/14-Sec.5-18-3-1)
- ✓ Kingbird- (7/25-#2-2)- Common
- ✓ Eastern Phoebe- (7/25-#2-1; 9/14-H.Q.-1)
- ✓ Bank Swallow- (8/9-#19-Common)
- ✓ Cliff Swallow- (8/9-#19-Common)
- ✓ Blue Jay- (6/19-H.Q.-1)
- ✓ Crow- (7/25-#2-4; 8/9-#19-1)
- ✓ Black Capped Chickadee-(9/14-H.Q.-1)



Birds- (Cont.)

Wren- (sp.)- 8/17-N.end #2, in ditch-1  
Catbird- (7/25-#2-2)  
Brown Thrasher- (6/19-H.Q.-1 ad.&1 ju.)  
Yellow Warbler (?)- (7/25-#2-1)  
Bobolink- (6/22?-E. side of area)  
Red-Wing- (6/19-H.Q.-Common; 7/25-#2-2 flocks)  
Baltimore Oriole- (6/19-H.Q.-Common)  
Indigo Bunting- (7/27-SW part of area-2)  
Goldfinch- (8/9 S. of Contact Sta.-3)  
Sparrows (Several sp.)- Numerous along roads.

Mammals

Mole- (burrows common)  
Raccoon- (Reported)  
Skunk- (Tracks common on roads).  
Badger- (Holes common)  
Mink- (Reported)  
Fox- (Reported)  
Coyote & Wolf- (Reported)  
Dog- (Sec.5-18-3-2; Sec.1-20-2-2)  
Red Squirrel- (8/8 Contact Sta.-3 dead in traps)  
Gray Squirrel- (8/12-between dam 1 and E. side of flowage- Common)  
Ground Squirrels- (several species)  
Beaver- (7/20-N. of dam 1-1 young dead; 7/24N.side Sec.30-20-3-  
dam; 7/24-dam 8-1 ad.female?, dead & bloated; 8/29-Sec.28-19-3-  
fresh cuttings along ditch.)  
White-footed Mouse- (9/15-secondary H.Q.-1)  
Muskrat- (8/18-SE Cor.#2-1; and holes between flowage and borrow  
pit; cattail cuttings numerous.  
Cottontail- Common  
White-tail Deer- (6/20-Sec.5-18-3-tracks numerous, bedding place;  
8/9-Carpenter's-1;& #19-1; 8/9 W.side Sec.31-19-3-tracks  
common; 8/28-island, N.side Sec.5-18-3-tracks and beds)

\* - Species collected

       - number of individuals observed, or signs observed.

Order of observation notes: 1) date, 2) place, 3) number  
observed.

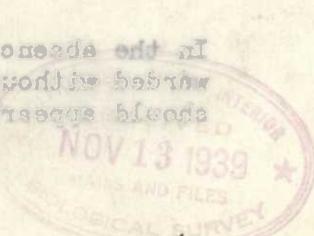
In the absence of Messrs. Janzen and Kreager, this report is being forwarded without comments. Mr. Hunt is being advised that his signature should appear on these reports in the future.

D. H. Janzen  
Regional Director  
By *Walter J. Heison*  
Walter J. Heison  
Acting

BIG-3 (cont.)

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\* - Specifics collected  
- Number of individuals observed or seen operating  
- Number of species seen: 1) (one), 2) (two), 3) (three or more).



In the absence of Mr. Webster, my Representative in the House of Representatives, and his Committee, I am compelled to make the following statement:

D. H. Janzen  
Medical Director

A. Wester J. H. House  
Academy