

BRANCH OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

Narrative Report Routing Slip

Date SEPT 15 . 1953

Mr. Salyer _____

Mr. DuMont DD

Mr. Krummes _____

Miss Baum _____

Section of Operations

Mr. Ball _____

~~Mr. Morley~~ LCM

~~Mr. Regan~~ WJR

Section of Habitat Improvement

Mr. Griffith _____

Mr. Kubichek _____

~~Mr. Bourn~~ WSB

Mr. Stiles _____

Section of Land Management

~~Mr. Anderson~~ COA

~~Mr. Davis~~ ADD

Stenographers

Refuge PRESQUILE

Period May-August 1953

PRESQUILE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
NARRATIVE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
MAY 1 to AUGUST 31, 1953

PERSONNEL

John L. DeLime	Refuge Manager
James J. Parlow	Refuge Maintenance- Man

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PRESQUILE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

NARRATIVE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD

MAY 1 to AUGUST 31, 1953

I. GENERAL

A. Weather Conditions

Hot and dry - This phrase just about covers the weather report for this summer. Rains have been few and far between. Drought and heat damage has been widespread throughout most of Virginia. Many crops in this vicinity have been total failures. Infrequent rains have been usually accompanied by high winds and spectacular electrical displays. One particularly heavy storm brought winds approaching sixty-five miles-per-hour. Trees around headquarters suffered considerable damage and some of the old roofs were damaged slightly.

The edge of a tropical hurricane brought some precipitation and high winds on August 13 and 14. No damage was done by the wind and resulting high tide.

We are again indebted to Mr. Robert Menzies, cooperative Observer of the Weather Bureau, at Hopewell, Virginia, for weather data. Mr. Menzies was unable to furnish comparative data for corresponding periods of other years.

Precipitation, maximum and minimum temperatures are given below.

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Precipitation
May	93	48	3.10
June	95	49	3.76
July	101	56	1.42
August	101	57	3.47

B. Water Conditions

The James River is at a very low stage due to drought conditions along its entire length. Pollution from industrial

plants at Hopewell is increasing day by day as tidal action effects the river more than fresh water run-out. Water company officials at Hopewell report no salt water as yet, although it may be expected at any time. Blue Crabs are beginning to show up in greater numbers indicating that salt water is not too far distant.

Low stage of the river is curtailing activities in that ferry operation must be suspended from one to three hours on every low tide.

C. Fires

Nothing to report under this heading.

II. WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds

1. Populations and Behaviour

All migratory ducks had passed through prior to May 1. Wood Ducks remained in fair numbers. Our observations of this species have been limited since it is extremely difficult to approach the birds in the swamp about. Three broods of "Woodies" numbering 4, 5 and 7 ducklings, were observed in May. During July a boat trip up the two tidal creeks which nearly bisect the island resulted in the tabulation of 21 individual birds.

Occasionally from one to three Black Ducks may be seen flying over the marsh or swamp. One brood of eight very small Black Ducklings was seen along the rivers edge in Mid-May.

At least four pairs of our "tame" geese attempted to nest. Two nests were located in low, weedy areas in wild pasture fields. The other two locations were a bit unusual. One was in the middle of a pile of old hay in the driveway of a bank barn. The other "goose" chose a broken bale of hay on the concrete floor of the dairy barn. Nests observed had 2, 3, 4 and 7 eggs. Three of the nests were abandoned after the eggs disappeared one by one. Skunks are thought to be the culprits since a pair was observed molesting one of the setting geese late one afternoon. One bird succeeded in hatching out two goslings. The little fellows were not seen after the third day.

With the advent of hot weather all resident Canada Geese "migrated" to the river and on into Curles Neck Marsh. Although former tenants advise that this is a normal seasonal move some concern is felt for their return.

Great Blue Herons in fair numbers have been constant residents. A heavy influx of American Egrets was noted early in July. Forty-four of these beautiful birds were noted on a trip around the island. A few immature Little Blue Heron appeared toward the close of the period. Black Crowned Night Herons have been seen on several occasions.

Approximately 200 Common and 100 Royal Terns have been using "net-spread" poles around the island, as perching places for the past month. Herring, Ring-Billed and Laughing Gulls make daily flights up and down river.

First returning Yellow-Legs were sighted on August 27. Sora Rail in the marsh were observed on the same day. Several flights of unidentified small, shorebirds were seen flying down-river on August 30. No migrating ducks have been observed.

2. Food and Cover

In an effort to provide some grain food for geese, ten acres of soybeans were sown on July 16 following one of the infrequent rains. Initial growth was rapid. However, as the tender beans reached a height of approximately three inches, deer moved into the small plot. Not a single plant remained after two weeks of heavy grazing. On one occasion thirty-two deer were counted in the ten acre field.

Twenty acres of buckwheat were sown in an adjoining field on July 26 and 27. Two light rains aided in producing an excellent stand and growth progressed rapidly. Blooming of the crop coincided with the current heat wave and drought which is gripping most of the nation. Some of the plants are dead and it is extremely doubtful if seed will be produced in sufficient quantity to warrant retention of the field. Deer did not feed on buckwheat.

Ladino Clover-Orchard Grass fields and wild pastures containing some Ladino and White Dutch Clover have deteriorated steadily as a result of close grazing by deer, searing heat and lack of moisture. These fields furnished browse during late winter and early spring. It is hoped fall rains will revive the crop.

Several trips, afoot and by small boat, into swamp and marsh areas show that potential duck foods are more plentiful than had been anticipated.

Principal marsh plants are smartweed, (mostly *P. amphibian*), Three-square, another species of rush, (thought to be *S. robustus*), several unidentified sedges, partridge pea, *Sagittaria*, White Marsh, cattail and button bush. A few willow and ash saplings are beginning to appear on higher ground. Local residents state that wild rice is present but we have not been able to verify this claim. Possibly wild millet may have been confused with wild rice since a few of these plants have been found. The partridge pea is present in solid stands over sizable areas and it may be one of the major food plants. It is now in full bloom and seed pods are forming.

Four species of oak have been found along tidal creek banks and small ridges in the swamp. They are predominately willow and water oak with a few white and southern red oak. Willow, water, and white oak will produce a good crop of acorns. Another woody shrub which may, or may not, be of value is a dense growth of gray dogwood lining creek banks. An excellent crop of berries is in prospect.

For the most part the dense upper story of ash, maple, willow and gum trees does not permit sunlight to reach the swamp floor. However, every small opening supports a fair stand of smartweed, sedges, *Sagittaria* and cordgrass.

3. Botulism

None noted on this refuge.

4. Lead Poisoning and other Diseases

None known.

B. Upland Game Birds

1. Populations and Behaviour

Quail: As previously reported quail are not numerous on the island. Several pairs have been observed during the summer and their calls are frequently heard. There is nothing to report on nesting success.

Turkey: Our original estimate as to population figures of this magnificent game bird will have to be revised since observations made during the period indicate that they are more numerous than we had thought. Sight records of from one to three birds have been a common occurrence around swamp edges. An old hen, with five poults, was observed in late July feeding on grasshoppers and wasted grain in a combined oats stubble field.

Dove: There has been a noticeable increase in the dove population. Most of this increase is believed to be the result of nesting success rather than from a migratory influence.

2. Food and Cover

Acorns, spicebrush, dogwood and smilax berries will furnish considerable turkey and quail food. Ragweed, grass seeds, lespedezas, (both native and cultivated), and other annual weeds along field edges, fence rows and swamp borders will supplement forest foods. The food supply is believed to be adequate for existing populations of quail, turkey and dove. Certain areas contain fair stands of pokeweed which is being utilized by doves.

3. Diseases

No evidence of disease has been noted.

C. Big Game Animals

1. Population and Behaviour

Deer are very numerous. In fact we fear they are too numerous. From twenty to thirty whitetails may be seen on any early morning or late afternoon trip over the area. That the animals will be a problem in the production of grain foods is evidenced by the results of our small acreage of soybeans which was totally destroyed in about ten days time. Thirty-two deer were observed in the ten acre field on one occasion.

2. Food and Cover

Previous observations of deer feeding habits has held true throughout the quarter. While the swamp affords ample cover for this species, apparently little food is furnished. Possibly growth is too woody to be relished. This conclusion is based on results of two very small experimental clearings in the swamp. Basal sprouts have been clipped off by the animals as fast as they appear.

Pastures, the ill-fated soybean patch and clover fields have supported populations. However, close grazing of Ladino Clover appears to have been detrimental to this intended goose pasture.

There has been no evidence of deer damage to buckwheat.

3. Diseases

None known on this refuge.

D. Fur Animals, Predators, Rodents, and other Mammals

Muskrats have apparently experienced a successful breeding season. Tracks, slides, feeding stations, runways and fresh den workings attest to a substantial increase in the population of this species. However, the animals are not present in sufficient numbers to have harmful effect on desirable vegetation.

Otter are constant residents. One beautiful specimen was seen on Deep Creek during July. Their tracks and slides are noted regularly. Mink are rather scarce with no apparent increase.

Ground-hog, or woodchuck, and skunk are very numerous. It is estimated that an average of six groundhog and skunk dens per acre were plowed under in the thirty-three acre "Bottom's Neck" field.

Raccoon are also quite numerous. Evidence of their nocturnal prowling is found throughout the swamp, marsh and river edges.

Grey Squirrels appear to be just about holding steady since the last report. No young squirrels have been observed.

- There has been no further sign of Bobcat. Fox are still

conspicuous by their total absence.

E. Predaceous Birds, including Crows, Ravens, and Magpies

Horned and Barred Owls are present in approximately the same numbers as reported during the last period. Three Bald Eagles have been using surrounding waters as a hunting ground. An occasional Osprey is seen. A family group of two adult and two immature Red-Shouldered Hawks are constantly ranging back and forth over fields in search of prey. One or two Red-Tailed Hawks are observed occasionally. An average population of Fish and American Crows is present.

F. Fish

As reported, the James is polluted to a marked degree at this point. Game fish are practically non-existent. Low water levels, with resultant increase of pollution, has put most of the commercial fishermen out of business for the time being. According to their reports the annual shad "run" was far below normal. Usually fair catches of Rockfish may be made trolling off a rock bar at the west end of the "cut" in late summer. No reports of the appearance of this species have been received although sizeable strings have been caught several miles downstream.

III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT MAINTENANCE

A. Physical Development

Two factors have been responsible for a general speed-up of activities under this heading. First Mr. James J. Parlow reported for duty as Refuge Maintenance Man on July 6. Secondly, a Lilliston rotary mower, a three-bottom turning plow, a tandem disc and a grain drill were acquired during the period.

This equipment enabled us to initiate farming operations although drough and lateness of the season limited activities. Ten acres were plowed, disced twice and sown to soybeans. Deer ate the entire planting.

Twenty acres of buckwheat were sown. A heavy blanket

of trash necessitated double discing prior to plowing, then two more discings to complete the seed bed. Germination and initial growth was excellent. Severe heat and drought hit the field just as it came into full bloom. Many plants appear to be dead and there is little hope of crop maturity.

Taking advantage of occasional rains approximately twenty acres of fallow and oats stubble land have been plowed preparatory to sowing winter grain. It was necessary to double-disc all of this field to cut up dead weeds and oat straw before it could be plowed. An additional twenty-five acres have been disced and will be plowed if rain ever comes.

Posting of refuge boundary lines was completed early in August.

The writer traveled to Detroit accepting delivery of a Dodge pick-up truck in July. Another trip to Reelfoot and Ky. Woodlands Refuge was made to exchange the Ford pick-up for a Diamond-T combination stake-dump and to transport 100 bushels of seed wheat to this station.

The first major rehabilitation job was completed when a 785 foot water line was laid to Residence 1. This dwelling is occupied by Mr. Parlow and his family. A local contractor dug and backfilled the ditch, furnished and laid the one inch plastic water pipe.

An extensive mowing campaign was carried on to control weeds and put pastures and Ladino Clover-Orchard Grass fields in condition to furnish pasture for wintering geese. A total of 130 acres were mowed twice during the period. The Lilliston mower enabled us to cover as much as twenty-five acres in eight hours.

The power line right-of-way was brushed out through the swamp. An electric meter was installed at Residence 1. Electrical current and outside wiring was removed from several of the old buildings to lessen danger of fire.

General clean-up of buildings and grounds has again taken up the major portion of our working hours. Countless truck loads of accumulated trash, barrels, boxes, broken equipment, rotten lumber, posts, rocks, old wire, rotten hay and other debris have been disposed of, and again we say that the job has just started.

Demolishing of the old equipment shed was well underway at the close of the period.

Five man days were expended "spot" spraying clumps of Johnson Grass with a hand sprayer. TCA, in solution with water, was applied. While the operation appears to have been successful in the area covered, it is as yet too early to make positive claims of a complete kill.

Minor repairs to plumbing, equipment, greasing of ferry cables and many other preventative maintenance jobs round out the work program for the period.

B. Plantings

1. Aquatics and Marsh Plants

No plantings made.

2. Trees and Shrubs

No plantings made.

3. Upland Herbaceous Plants

No plantings made.

4. Cultivated Crops

Ten acres of soybeans and twenty acres of buckwheat sown. Deer destroyed the soybeans. Heat and drought appear to have caused a total crop failure in the buckwheat.

Attesting to fertility of soils on the island, the forty-one acres of winter oats sown last fall under cooperative agreement produced fifty bushels per acre. Under terms of the permit all grain went to the permittee.

C. Collections

1. Seed and other Propagules

No collections made.

2. Specimens

None collected.

D. Receipts of Seed and Nursery Stock

Eleven hundred pounds of buckwheat and sixteen bushels of soybeans were purchased from a local seedsman. One hundred bushels of wheat were transferred from Ky. Woodlands Refuge. Two hundred pounds of Rye Grass seed came from Reelfoot Refuge.

IV. ECONOMIC USE OF REFUGE

A. Grazing

No grazing permits have been issued.

B. Haying

None.

C. Fur Harvest

None.

D. Timber Removal

None.

E. Other Uses

None.

V. FIELD INVESTIGATION OR APPLIED RESEARCH

A. Progress Report

Nothing definite to report under this heading. Tentative plans for cooperation with the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries in a study of the Utilization, Preference, and Nutritional Value of Winter-Green Agricultural Crops for Goose

Food, are under discussion at the present time. Crops under study will include: wheat, Italian Rye Grass, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, Ladino and Crimson Clover.

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Uses

None.

B. Refuge Visitors

Refuge visitors were as follows:

- 5/5/53 Mr. P. Rixey Jones, Chester, Va., Discussing removal of junk left by former tenant.
- 5/5/53 Mr. Earl Harrison, Hopewell, Va., regarding employment.
- 5/27/53 Mr. Edward Gorman, State Game Warden, Richmond, Va., informal visit.
- 6/4/53 Mr. John Dente, Petersburg, Va., regarding employment.
- 6/13/53 Mr. John Cannon, Ashville, N. C., ornithologist, bird study.
- 6/24/53 Mr. John Ball, FWS, Washington, D. C., inspection.
- 7/1/53 Mr. Earl Cruze, Williamsburg, Va., regarding employment.
- 7/3/53 Mr. Frederic Scott, Richmond, Va., ornithologist, bird study.
- 7/14/53 Mrs. Apperson, Petersburg, Va., former tenant removing last of personal property.
- 7/19/53 Messrs. Howard Miller and Carl Fermanich, FWS, Atlanta, Ga, inspection.
- 7/20/53 Mr. Gilbert Piercy, Va. Electric and Power Co, Richmond, Va., electrical service.

- 7/28/53 Mr. John Bryant, Assistant Waterfowl Project Leader,
Va. Game Commission, Bacon's Castle, Va., cooperation.
- 8/29/53 Mr. G. Dallas Coons, Chester, Va., discussing moving of
Charles and Vinnie Major.
- 8/31/53 Mr. John Bryant, Assistant Waterfowl Project Leader, Va.
Game Commission, Bacon's Castle, Va., cooperation.

C. Refuge Participation

The Refuge played host to a troop of Chesterfield County scouts and their leaders during June.

The Refuge Manager was invited to become a member of the Chesterfield County Ruritan Club at the May dinner meeting.

The Refuge Manager was guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the Chesterfield County Kiwanis Club on July 28.

D. Hunting

Nothing to report under this heading.

E. Fishing

Reported under Fish.

F. Violations

Nothing to report.

VII. OTHER ITEMS

A. Items of Interest

We have always thought the odiferous skunk to be a rather mild natured but stupid character. Surely he has never been credited with showing much initiative or thinking power. Two episodes during

the period have forced us to change our original thinking on the matter.

Item 1. Time -late afternoon. A pair of skunk were observed molesting a nesting goose. Apparently they were old hands at the business and had in some way devised a method of operation. While one skunk approached the setting bird, with a feinting motion attempting to draw attack, the second animal stood quietly to one side patiently waiting for the bird to move. When this move occurred skunk no. 2 went after an egg. The argument was finally settled byn the Refuge Manager.

Item 2. Time -again late afternoon. Mr. Parlow, shortly after reporting for duty, encountered one of the striped "Kittys" while enroute to his home. The animal promptly "fired" both barrels, from a distance of about ten feet. It is reported that a rather cool reception committee met Mr. Parlow at the front door of his home. Mr. Parlow reluctantly admits to sleeping on the front porch on this night.

B. Photographs

Several representative photographs are submitted.

Submitted by:

John L. DeLime
John L. DeLime

Date: September 9, 1953

Title Refuge Manager

Approved by:

CV Hermanich
Acting Regional Refuge Supervisor

3-1750
Form NR-1
(Rev. March 1953)

W A T E R F O W L

REFUGE Presquille National Wildlife Refuge

MONTHS OF May 1 TO August 31, 1953

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Swans:										
Whistling										
Trumpeter										
Geese:										
Canada										
Cackling										
Brant										
White-fronted										
Snow										
Blue										
Other										
Ducks:										
Mallard										
Black	3									
Gadwall										
Baldpate										
Pintail										
Green-winged teal										
Blue-winged teal										
Cinnamon teal										
Shoveler										
Wood	15									
Redhead										
Ring-necked										
Canvasback										
Scaup										
Goldeneye										
Bufflehead										
Ruddy										
Other										
Coots:										

Int. Dup. Sec.,
Wash. D. C. 20560

3-7150a- 3-1750a

Cont. NR-1

(Rev. March 1953)

WATERFOWL
(Continuation Sheet)REFUGE Pesquillo National Wildlife RefugeMONTHS OF May 1 TO August 31, 1953

(1) Species	(2) Weeks of reporting period								(3) Estimated waterfowl days use	(4) Production Broods: Estimated seen : total
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Swans:										
Whistling										
Trumpeter										
Geese:										
Canada										
Cackling										
Brant										
White-fronted										
Snow										
Blue										
Other										
Ducks:										
Mallard										
Black	4								500	1 4
Gadwall										
Baldpate										
Pintail										
Green-winged teal										
Blue-winged teal										
Cinnamon teal										
Shoveler										
Wood	21								3490	3 25
Redhead										
Ring-necked										
Canvasback										
Scaup										
Goldeneye										
Bufflehead										
Ruddy										
Other										
Coot:										

(over)

	(5) Total Days Use	(6) Peak Number	(7) Total Production
Swans			
Geese			
Ducks	3990	50	30
Coots			

SUMMARY

Principal feeding areas Swamp, marsh and river edges

Principal nesting areas Swamp

Reported by

John L. DeLime, Refuge Manager

INSTRUCTIONS (See Secs. 7531 through 7534, Wildlife Refuges Field Manual)

- (1) Species: In addition to the birds listed on form, other species occurring on refuge during the reporting period should be added in appropriate spaces. Special attention should be given to those species of local and national significance.
- (2) Weeks of Reporting Period: Estimated average refuge populations.
- (3) Estimated Waterfowl Days Use: Average weekly populations x number of days present for each species.
- (4) Production: 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.
- (5) Total Days Use: A summary of data recorded under (3).
- (6) Peak Number: Maximum number of waterfowl present on refuge during any census of reporting period.
- (7) Total Production: A summary of data recorded under (4).

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

MIGRATORY BIRDS
(other than waterfowl)

Refuge Presquille Month of May 1 to August 31 19 53

(1) Species	(2) First Seen		(3) Peak Numbers		(4) Last Seen		(5) Production			(6) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	Number Colonies	Total # Nests	Total Young	Estimated Number
<u>I. Water and Marsh Birds:</u>										
Double Crested Cormorant			4	5/1/53	1	5/11/53				4
Great Blue Heron			5	Resident						5
American Egret	1	5/21/53	44	7/23/53	Still Here					50
Little Blue Heron	1	8/27/53	4	8/31/53	Still Here					5
Black-Crowned Night Heron	1	7/22/53	1		1	8/11/53				2
<u>II. Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns:</u>										
Ring-billed Gulls			Goodly numbers of these species of gull apparently are resident to the James River. Daily flights occur back and forth across the refuge. Since waters entirely within the refuge are very small they could not be counted as refuge populations. The same statement will hold true for terns.							
Laughing Gull										
Herring Gull										
Common Tern										
Royal Tern										
Lesser Yellow-legs	5	8/27/53	10	5/1/53	2	6/21/53				10
Spotted Sandpiper			5	Summer Resident						5
Least Sandpiper			7	5/1/53	1	6/27/53				10
Sora "ail	1	8/27/53								25

(over)

(OAGL)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
III. <u>Doves and Pigeons:</u>					
Mourning dove		25	Resident	15	25
White-winged dove					
IV. <u>Predaceous Birds:</u>					
Golden eagle					
Duck hawk					
Horned owl		4	Resident		4
Magpie					
Raven					
Crow		25	Resident		25
			Reported by _____		

INSTRUCTIONS

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

Refuge PresquileMonths of May 1 to August 31, 1953

(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 obs'd.	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Bob-white Quail	250 acres, fields, field and swamp edges.	31							8	
Wild Turkey	Swamp, marsh and field edges	78	1	8					14	

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.*

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.
- (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.
- (4) SEX RATIO: This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.
- (5) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.
- (6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.
- (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

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

3-1570
NR-8a

REFUGE GRAIN REPORT

Refuge Presquile

Months of May 1 thru August 31 19453

(1) VARIETY	(2) ON HAND BEGINNING OF PERIOD	(3) RECEIVED DURING PERIOD	(4) TOTAL	(5) GRAIN DISPOSED OF				(6) ON HAND END OF PERIOD	(7) PROPOSED USE		
				TRANS- FERRED	SEEDED	FED	TOTAL		SEED	FEED	SURP.
Soybeans	0	16 bu.	16	0	16	0	16	0			
Buckwheat	0	22 bu.	22	0	22	0	22	0			
Wheat	0	100 bu.	100	0	0	0	0	100	100		
I. Rye Grass	0	200 lb.	200	0	0	0	0	200	200		

(8) Indicate shipping or collection points. Soybeans and buckwheat purchased locally. Wheat transferred from Reelfoot Refuge. Wheat from Ky. Woodlands Refuge.

(9) Grain is stored at Presquile Headquarters.

(10) Remarks

NR-8a

REFUGEE GRAIN REPORT

This report should cover all grain on hand, received, or disposed of, during the period covered by this narrative report.

Report all grain in bushels. For the purpose of this report the following approximate weights of grain shall be considered equivalent to a bushel: Corn (shelled)--55 lbs., Corn (ear)--70 lbs., Wheat--60 lbs., Barley--50 lbs., Rye--55 lbs., Oats--30 lbs., Soy Beans--60 lbs., Millet--50 lbs., Cowpeas--60 lbs., and Mixed--50 lbs. In computing volume of granaries, multiply the cubic contents (cu. ft.) by 0.8 bushels.

- (1) List each type of grain separately: Corn, wheat, proso millet, etc. Include only domestic grains; aquatic and other seeds will be listed on NR-9.
- (3) Report all grain received during period from all sources, such as transfer, share-cropping, or harvest from food patches.
- (4) A total of Columns 2 and 3.
- (6) Column 4 less Column 5.
- (7) This is a proposed breakdown by varieties of grain listed in Column 6.
- (8) Nearest railroad station for shipping and receiving.
- (9) Where stored on refuge: "Headquarters grainary", etc.
- (10) Indicate here the source of grain shipped in, destination of grain transferred, data on condition of grain, unusual uses proposed.

APPENDIX



Part of the flock of resident, free-flying Canada's. These birds were raised from pinioned parents,



They are quite tame. Picture taken from kitchen door of the Manager's house.

APPENDIX



Tah ferry, our new Dodge pick-up, and ditch-digger arriving to lay water pipe to Residence 1.



Digger in operation approaching Residence 1.

APPENDIX

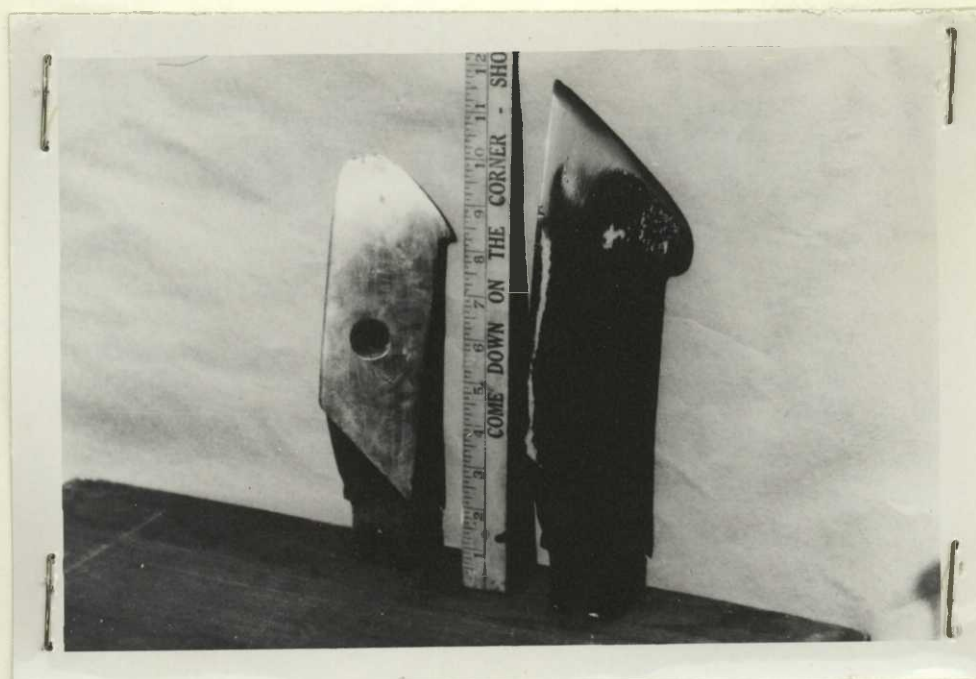


A tow of oil bagges passing through the "Cut".



Some big fellows also pass through. The "Markland" out of Liverpool, Nova Scotia. Draws 28 feet of waber when laden with sugar.

APPENDIX



The combination of coarse gravel and clay is hard on plow points. Illustration shows point used 10 hrs. as compared to new point. One and one-quarter inches worn away.



The first "Blue-Goose" erected on Presquile and James Parlow, Refuge Maintenance Man.