

ROUTING SLIP

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

DATE: 1-29 1943☒ MR. SALYER☐ MRS. WOODIN☒ ~~MR. ELMER~~☐ MRS. GARVIN☒ MR. DUMONT

SECTION OF HABITAT IMPROVEMENT:

Mr. Kubichek

Mr. Smith

~~Mr. Griffith~~

Miss Cook

SECTION OF OPERATIONS:

~~Mr. Krummes~~

Mr. Gustafson

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Mrs. Kricun

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Mr. Regan

~~Dr. Bourn~~

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SECTION OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

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REMARKS:

NINEPIPE-PABLO NARRATIVE REPORT

SEPTEMBER - DECEMBER 1942

Return to: Miss Cook

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NINEPIPE-PABLO NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGES
REPORT FOR
SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1942.

1. GENERAL.

A. Weather Conditions

Ninepipe

Precipitation and Temperature Charts;

	Precipitation			Max. Temp.		Min. Temp.	
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1942	1941
Sept.	1.16	1.87	1.31	84°	70°	36°	30°
Oct.	.86	1.09	.86	85°	71°	23°	17°
Nov.	1.70	1.72	1.37	58°	60°	16°	-1°
Dec.	.72	.93	.41	57°	59°	9°	-2°
Total	4.44	5.61	3.95	Extremes 85°	71°	9°	-2°

Though the precipitation for this four months period was considerably lower than for the same period last year, it was still about average, and due mostly to the excessively wet snow which fell during November and December.

Even though we have had considerable snow during the last two months, no really cold weather has been experienced.

Fall came late, our first frosts coming in Mid-October while in 1941 the first frost was the twenty-seventh of September and in 1940 on October.sixth.

Pablo

Precipitation and Temperature Charts;

	Precipitation			Max. Temp.		Min. Temp.	
	1942	1941	1940	1942	1941	1942	1941
Sept.	.49	2.12	1.31	84°	70°	36°	30°
Oct.	.87	1.09	.86	85°	71°	23°	17°
Nov.	2.06	.62	1.37	58°	60°	16°	-1°
Dec.	.91		.41	57°	59°	9°	-2°
Total	4.33		3.95	Extremes 85°	71°	9°	-2°

B. Water Conditions

Ninepipe

This reservoir reached its seasonal low point on September 29, the guage reading 2999.9 on that date as compared with 2996.4 on September 16, 1941, the low point for last year.

The Crow Creek pump has been working steadily since November 16 and with run-off from fall rains and melting snow has gradually brought the reservoir to its present level of 3004.0 .

Ice covered most of this area by early December, but the incoming water kept many places around the edge open until nearly Christmas. At the end of the period the only open water is the pump ditch pool.

A chart showing comparisons with the past two years follows:

End of:	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
Sept.	2999.9	2997.6	2999.7
Oct.	3001.3	3000.1	3001.1
Nov.	3002.3	3001.2	3002.3
DecDec.	3004.0	3003.2	3003.2

Pablo

This reservoir reached its low point of 3192.6 on September 20, which was a very little higher than the low point of 3192.3 on September 19, 1941, while on September 15, 1940, the low point was 3190.0.

Ice covered this entire area in early December. The only open water at the end of the period being a seepage pool below the dyke.

A chart showing comparisons with the past two years follows:

End of:	<u>1942</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1940</u>
Sept.	3193.0	3194.6	3191.8
Oct.	3195.7	3197.0	3196.3
Nov.	3195.4	3196.7	3196.2
Dec.	3195.2	3198.5	3196.2

C. Fires

There were no fires on either area during this period.

II. WILDLIFE

A. Migratory Birds

1. Population and Behavior

Ninepipe

An estimated 50,000 ducks flew northerly from this reservoir to their feeding grounds many evenings during the last half of October and early November.

The evening of October 31, Les Colby, President, Western Montana Fish and Game Association, and Dr. J. W. Severy, Chairman, Montana State Fish and Game Commission, watched this flight from the Refuge Headquarters and stated that they had never seen anything like it, during many years of hunting in this valley.

Many other hunters and long-time residents stated that there was an exceptional increase in the number of ducks in this valley this fall.

Many more Canada Geese used this area during the recent migratory season than had been noted during the two previous seasons by the present Refuge Manager. Perusal of the reports of the former Manager, Mr. Girard, fails to indicate any concentrations of flights to compare with that seen this fall.

On October 31, 2500 geese alighted on the reservoir within two hours in the late afternoon. On November 6, 2000 geese came in between 8:30 and 9:00 A.M. and many more flocks were noted flying over during the day that did not stop.

The fall flight over this valley was estimated at 80,000 birds though probably not over 30,000 stopped on this area, even for a short rest.

Very few Snow Geese were noted here this fall. The evening of October 29, several flocks were heard but too late to see them and consequently no count could be made. Small flocks were frequently noted on the area.

Pablo

The largest concentration of ducks noted on this area during this fall was an estimated 24,000 on October 31.

An estimated 5000[✓] geese were noted on Pablo on November 19, this being the largest number noted during the season.

2. Food and Cover.

Ninepipe

✓ The excessively high water until midsummer kept down weed growth on a large area giving the birds a wide strip of land, around that which was covered with water, at the end of the irrigation season, on which to feed and rest. An excellent growth of spike rush covered much of this area. However, the enormous number of birds which used the area during migration pastured this down very close before freezing weather.

The many grain fields nearby furnished many good meals and kept the birds in excellent condition all during the fall.

No supplementary feeding has been done during the period covered by this report.

Pablo

This reservoir, like Ninepipe, was held at a high level until midsummer, helping to keep the heavy weeds down on much of the area, making excellent fall goose pasture on that which was drained during the late summer.

The grain fields on this area, farmed by the Indians, were used much by the geese and ducks during the fall. It was interesting to listen to the comments of the hunters when a flock of geese would raise up and start toward the refuge boundary, then settle down in the wheat stubble just inside the refuge line.

B. Upland Game Birds

1. Population and Behavior. Ninepipe

The Pheasant population on this area was the heaviest of the year within a few days after the opening of the pheasant hunting season. The season opened on November 1, and on November 7, an estimate made while patrolling the Refuge on horseback indicated 6000 birds.

As soon as the hunting season was over, the birds began spreading out onto the surrounding farms. No estimate has been made since the close of the hunting season. The weather, to date, has not been too severe and the birds seem to be doing very well.

Very few Hungarian Partridge are seen on this area.

Predation is very light on this area, only an occasional bird being taken by coyote or eagle.

Pablo

Pheasants are very plentiful and seem to be doing very well on this area, though somewhat more predation is noted than at Ninepipe, due to the larger number of coyotes here as compared to the other area.

However, the coyotes are not making any serious inroads on the pheasant population.

No estimate of the birds on this area has been made.

A few Hungarian Partridge also use this area.

2. Food and Cover.

Ninepipe

Cover is adequate for the birds on the area and food seems to be, as they look fine, but one wonders where they get food on the

area after so many were here during the hunting season.

No food patches were planted this past season and no feeding has been done so far this winter.

Pablo

A. An exceptional growth of grass and weeds covers all of this area which was not covered with water during the past spring or on which wheat was not growing. These weed patches make good cover and much food while the stubble fields furnish food in plenty and some cover.

3. Disease

Ninepipe and Pablo

No disease has affected birds on either area this fall.

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

Ninepipe

Muskrats seemed to be fairly plentiful in a few of the pot-holes on this area this fall. An Indian trapper has removed 74 to date.

Coyotes are not so numerous on this area as last year, probably not more than 2 or 3 frequenting the area during the fall.

Pablo

Very few muskrats are seen on this area and no permit has been issued to an Indian trapper this fall.

Coyotes are frequently noted on this area. Two were reported shot near the refuge this fall, when they came close to the pits of goose hunters.

F. Fish

Ninepipe and Pablo

Very few fishermen utilized their privileges on either area during this period and no record was kept of them nor of the fish caught.

III. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT and MAINTENANCE

A. Physical Development

Ninepipe

No No important development work has been done during this quarter with the exception of the completion of the well house. Considerable work remains to be done to the filling and grading around the well house as the fills made last fall have settled and some topsoil will also have to be hauled to get grass started.

Two outside toilets were wrecked and the material along with some other salvaged material, used in an 8X10 chicken house, started on a couple of Saturday afternoons and nearly completed by my boys. No government time has been used for work on this project.

The service building has been oiled. The fences have been checked and repaired as needed.

Maintenance work, such as keeping the office, shop and garage in proper condition, has been done.

Fuel hauling, and equipment maintenance have been done as necessary.

Pablo

The Pablo cabin was cleaned and furnished so that it makes a fairly comfortable place to stop overnight and saves many miles for the pickup.

Service trails were mown and the fences checked, repairing and restapling being done where needed.

A few days more work were done on the service building in an effort to let it down, to allow for log shrinkage.

IV. ECONOMIC USE OF REFUGE

C. Fur Harvest

Ninepipe

A permit to trap Muskrats has been issued to Michel Smallsalmon, Indian trapper for use on Ninepipe. To date he has taken 74 rats and reports \$89⁰⁰ received for them but was unable to give the buyers names.

Pablo

No permit has been issued on this area.

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

A. Recreational Uses

Ninepipe

No use has been made of the picnic facilities on this area except by an occasional hunter.

B. Refuge Visitors.

Official

Mr. George E. Mushbach called at the office on September 2, and various matters pertaining to the refuge operations were discussed. Calls which he has made since that date have been short routine stops.

Robert Bruce, National Bison Range, has made several calls at Ninepipe Headquarters during this period.

Kenneth F. Roehen spent several days in this community in late November.

Lowell Adams, Fish and Wildlife Service Biologist, called at the office on November 21, and a tentative date for early December was made to work on his duck distribution charts. He returned on December 10, to do the work, assisted by the Refuge Manager.

Other Visitors

Mr. Harper, Indian Irrigation Service Engineer, called at the office on September 21, seeking information regarding fences, easements, etc.

Eldon Myrick, Regional Forester, Lolo National Forest, spent two hours at Refuge Headquarters on November 8.

C. R. Byers, Assistant Regional Forester, Lolo National Forest, and L. E. Noel, Purchasing Agent, Forest Service, both of Missoula, spent a short time at the office on October 13.

Dr. J. W. Severy, Chairman, State Game Commission and Les Colby, President, Western Montana Fish and Game Association, spent considerable time here during the hunting season.

Others who have visited here include:

Dick Morrison, Advertising Manager, The Missoulian, Missoula.
Professor Andrew Cogwell, University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
Clarence Muhllick, Forestry Experiment Station, State University, Missoula.

Ray Wise, Great Falls, Montana.

Paul Cannon, State Legislator, Butte, Mont.

Dr. Philip Wright, State University, Missoula.

Dr. R. W. Hiatt, State College, Bozeman, Montana.
Frank Starina, Deputy State Game Warden, Missoula, Montana.
Robert H. Lambeth, Deputy State Game Warden, Polson, Montana.
Raleigh Shields, Deputy State Game Warden, Polson, Montana.
"Mac" McGregor, Columbia Falls, Montana.
F. H. McNussen, Missoula, Montana.
Harry O. Bell, " "
Wm. Steinbrenner, " "
Art Hauf, Forest Service, Missoula, Montana.

Many other names could be added to this list, if all who stopped at the office to get information regarding local hunting were to be listed.

C. Refuge Participation.

The writer is a regular attendant at the Charlo Community Sunday School, of which he is superintendent, and also attends Church Services there.

The writer also regularly attends the meetings of the local Subordinate Grange, as Master, and of the Pomona or County Grange, as a member of the Executive Committee.

He is also a member of the Charlo Parent-Teachers Association, and was recently elected Vice-President of that organization.

D. Hunting.

Ninepipe

Much interest was shown and many questions asked, regarding the numerous small geese killed here this fall.

Dr. Philip Wright, State University, Missoula, shot a goose just north of Ninepipe Headquarters, on November 14, which weighed 4 lbs. 4 oz., and one which the Refuge Manager found dead on Ninepipe on November 21, a juvenile bird, not yet in full plumage, weighed 5 lbs. 2 oz. This bird was in good condition when found, and when properly roasted, made excellent eating.

Several other birds of this approximate size were weighed by the Refuge Manager this fall, all of them weighing under 6 lbs.

The black throat, dividing the white cheek patches, and the dark underparts, would indicate that this bird was probably the Cackling Goose, *Branta canadensis minima*. ✓

Many of the geese shot in this valley during the past season, were identified as the White-Cheeked Goose, *Branta Canadensis occidentalis*. ✓ These birds seemed to be just a size larger than the Cackling, ranging in weight from $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 9 lbs., and all having a more or less

distinct black throat patch and dark underparts.

Approximately two-fifths of the geese killed in the valley this fall, that were seen by the Refuge Manager, were of the two smaller varieties of Canada Goose noted above.

The Common Canada Geese, *Branta canadensis canadensis*, which were weighed this fall by the Refuge Manager, ranged in weight from 8 to 12½ lbs. Several heavier birds were reported by hunters, however.

Though most of the geese noted this fall could be definitely placed in one of these three groups, an occasional bird was noted which was hard to place, having characteristics of two of the groups.

If time could be taken, and permission granted, the writer would like to make a study of these types of geese next hunting season, taking weights, measurements, and any other pertinent data, of the birds killed in this area.

*Advised by the
J. H. W.
ok
RSG*

The number of Geese taken by hunters in the immediate vicinity of Ninepipe Refuge, during the past season, was estimated at 350 birds.

The unusually large number of ducks in the vicinity made exceptionally good shooting during the entire season. The average hunter's bag of ducks was much larger than last year, the limit being noted much more often than it was a year ago.

Pablo

If dead birds, lying around this reservoir during the hunting season, can be used as a criterion, there were two or three times as many geese shot in this vicinity as last year.

Howard Light, a farmer living on the south side of the reservoir, and who controls one and one-fourth miles of land along the refuge line, states that a morning kill of six to ten birds was not unusual on that area.

It is estimated that approximately 800 geese were killed in the vicinity of this refuge during the past season.

Mr. George A. Drowatzky, of Roman, states that he killed a goose near this refuge during the past season that weighed 11 lbs., minus feathers, head, feet and entrails. In fact, when dressed all ready for stuffing.

Some excellent duck shooting was had near this area, by those who did not care to wait for a goose, but the duck hunters were very unpopular with the fellow who would wait all day for one shot at a goose.

E. Fishing

Ninepipe and Pablo

Very little fishing was done on either area during this period. No record of number of fishermen or number of fish taken has been kept.

F. Violations

Four men were apprehended during the past season, while hunting on Ninepipe. The list of names follows, as referred to Kenneth Roahen, Game Management Agent.

<u>Name of Violator</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Apprehended by;</u>
S. J. Richards	Hunting on refuge	Ancil O. Talmage
Robert L. Mullen	" " "	" " "
Earl Van Campen	" " "	" " "
F. A. Urion	" " "	" " "

Cases disposed of through State Court will be found on the next page.

VII. OTHER ITEMS.

A. Items of Interest.

A redhead duckling, still covered with down, was seen on a small pothole on the southwest side of Ninepipe, several times during September.

On Nov. 19, the largest number of Shovellers noted this fall, and estimated at 500, were seen feeding in groups, as only Shovellers do, just south of the Ninepipe dyke. They were noticed by several people who were crossing the dyke, and who later stopped in to ask what kind of ducks fed that way.

B. Photographs.

The only photographs taken during this period, were some taken when Mrs. Talmage, the Refuge Manager's wife, was getting flowers ready for the Flower Show at Charlo on September 12. These pictures are of flowers grown around the Ninepipe Headquarters residence.

Five first prizes and seven second prizes were taken by Mrs. Talmage on thirteen bouquets entered in the show.

These cases were disposed of through State Court.

<u>Name of Violator</u>	<u>Charged with;</u>	<u>Plea</u>	<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Apprehended by;</u>
C. L. Kaudy	Shooting from highway	Guilty	\$25.00 fine	Talmage
Edward Harrison alias Harry Hooper	Shooting from highway	Guilty	\$25.00 fine	Talmage
M. A. Larson	Shooting from highway	Guilty	\$25.00 fine	Talmage
Robert Brazill	Unplugged gun	Guilty	Under 18 yrs. Not fined	Talmage & Shields
Bob Clucas	Unplugged gun	Guilty	\$25.00 fine	Talmage & Shields
Dave E. Larson	Shooting late	Guilty	\$2.50-fine Student	Talmage & Bruce

The picture showing the group of bouquets was taken at the east entrance to the house . The other picture is of the bed of Pinks and Petunias at the south-west corner of the house.

Respectfully submitted;

Ancil O. Talmage
Ancil O. Talmage,

Under Refuge Manager.

Report completed;

January 18, 1943.

Approved;

Jan 25 / 1943
[Signature]



Bouquets, ready for the Flower Show, Charlo, Montana.
Taken 9/12/42. Personal film.



Flower bed, Ninepipe Hdqtrs, Taken 9/12/42. Personal film.

Form NR-1

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge NINEPIPE Months of Sept. 1. to Dec. 31, 1942

1612

(1) Species	(2) First Observed		(3) Became Common	(4) Peak Concentration Noted		(5) Last Observed		(6) Young Produced			(7) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	No. Broods Obsvd.	Avg. Size	Esti- mated Total	Number Using Refuge
Western Grebe				200	10/28/42	7	11/17/42				200
Mallard				35,000	10/31/42	18,000	12/23/42				200,000
Gadwall				3,000	10/28/42	1,700	11/17/42				
Baldpate				7,000	11/17/42						
Green-Winged Teal				1,400	11/17/42						
Shoveller				500	11/19/42	500	11/21/42				
Pintail				3,500	11/17/42						
Redhead				1,000	11/17/42						
Lesser Scaup				300	11/17/42						
American Golden-eye				250	11/17/42						
Ruddy Duck				200	11/17/42						
Snow Goose				65	11/2/42						
Canada Goose				4,500	11/17/42	84	12/23/42				30,000
Whistling Swan				225	10/28/42	13	11/19/42				800
Great Blue Heron				60	10/2/42	2	12/23/42				
Coot				4,000	9/18/42	15	12/23/42				
Wilson's Phalarope						2	9/18/42				
Dowitcher				400	10/7/42						
Lesser Yellow Legs				80	10/2/42						
Black-bellied Plover				500	10/2/42						

REMARKS: (Pertinent information not specifically requested)

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-1 - MIGRATORY BIRDS (Include species in families Gaviidae through Strigidae; also doves and woodcocks)*

In case a resident form occurs, such as mottled duck on the Gulf Coast, use only the columns that apply.

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common names as found in the A.O.U. Check List, 1931 Edition, and list in A.O.U. order. General terms are to be avoided, such as "scaup", "teal", etc.; use "green-winged teal" or "lesser scaup".
- (2) FIRST OBSERVED: The first refuge record for the species during spring migration, fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the number observed. In the case of resident species this column may be disregarded.
- (3) BECAME COMMON: The date the species became common on the refuge.
- (4) PEAK CONCENTRATION: The greatest number of the species present on any one date or limited interval of time.
- (5) LAST OBSERVED: The last refuge record for the species during the spring or fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the numbers observed exclusive of obvious cripples or non-migrants.
- (6) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced based upon observations and actual counts on representative breeding areas. Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating 10% of the breeding habitat. Estimates having no basis in fact are to be omitted.
- (7) TOTAL: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period. This figure may or may not be more than that used for peak concentrations, depending upon the manner in which birds come through; i.e., in waves or all at once. On refuges representing the terminus of the flight lane, the figures would probably be the same in many cases.

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

Form NR-1

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge Pablo Months of Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1942

1612

(1) Species	(2) First Observed		(3) Became Common	(4) Peak Concentration Noted		(5) Last Observed		(6) Young Produced			(7) Total
Common Name	Number	Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	No. Broods Obsvd.	Avg. Size	Esti- mated Total	Number Using Refuge
Common Loon						3	10/31/42				35,000
American Merganser				1,000	10/31/42						
Mallard				12,000	"	70	12/22/42				
Gadwall				1,800	"						
Baldpate				5,000	"						
Green-winged Teal				800	"						
Shoveller				70	"						
Pintail				3,000	"						
Redhead				200	"						
Lesser Scaup				20	"						
Bufflehead				50	"						
Ruddy Duck				60	"						
Canada Goose				5,000	"	6	12/22/42				

REMARKS: (Pertinent information not specifically requested)

No doubt, many of these birds stopped also at Ninepipe Refuge

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-1 - MIGRATORY BIRDS (Include species in families Gaviidae through Strigidae; also doves and woodcocks)*

In case a resident form occurs, such as mottled duck on the Gulf Coast, use only the columns that apply.

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common names as found in the A.O.U. Check List, 1931 Edition, and list in A.O.U. order. General terms are to be avoided, such as "scaup", "teal", etc.; use "green-winged teal" or "lesser scaup".
- (2) FIRST OBSERVED: The first refuge record for the species during spring migration, fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the number observed. In the case of resident species this column may be disregarded.
- (3) BECAME COMMON: The date the species became common on the refuge.
- (4) PEAK CONCENTRATION: The greatest number of the species present on any one date or limited interval of time.
- (5) LAST OBSERVED: The last refuge record for the species during the spring or fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the numbers observed exclusive of obvious cripples or non-migrants.
- (6) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced based upon observations and actual counts on representative breeding areas. Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating 10% of the breeding habitat. Estimates having no basis in fact are to be omitted.
- (7) TOTAL: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period. This figure may or may not be more than that used for peak concentrations, depending upon the manner in which birds come through; i.e., in waves or all at once. On refuges representing the terminus of the flight lane, the figures would probably be the same in many cases.

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

Months of Sept. 1 to Dec 31, inc., 1942

(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'v'd.	Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Pheasant					1M. to 3 F				6,000	During hunting season
Hungarian Partridge									30	

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.*

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

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

Refuge PabloMonths of Sept. 1. to Dec. 31, inc., 1942

(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'v'd. Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting For Re- stocking For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specificioally requested. List introductions here.
Pheasant				1 M to 2 F		No estimate made	
Hungarian Partridge						50	

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.*

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

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

Refuge Ninipipi-Pablo RefugesYear 1940Botulism NoneLead Poisoning or other Disease NonePeriod of outbreak None

Period of heaviest losses _____

Losses:

	Actual Count	Estimated
(a) Waterfowl	_____	_____
(b) Shorebirds	_____	_____
(c) Other	_____	_____

Number Hospitalized	No. Recovered	% Recovered
(a) Waterfowl	_____	_____
(b) Shorebirds	_____	_____
(c) Other	_____	_____

Areas affected (location and approximate acreage) _____

Water conditions (average depth of water in sickness areas, reflooding of exposed flats, etc.) _____

Condition of vegetation and invertebrate life _____

Remarks _____

Kind of disease None

Species affected _____

Number Affected Species	Actual Count	Estimated
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Number Recovered _____

Number lost _____

Source of infection _____

Water conditions _____

Food conditions Excellent

Remarks _____

Refuge Ninepipe-Pablo Refuges Year 194 2

Species	Relative Abundance	Sport Fishing		Commercial Fishing		Restocking		Number removed for Restocking
		Man days Fishing	Number Taken	No. of Permits	Pounds Taken	Number Stocked	Area Stocked	
<u>Ninepipe</u>								
Bass	Plentiful	No record						
Perch	"	" "						
Sunfish	"	" "						
Bullheads	"	" "						
<u>Pablo</u>								
Bass	Plentiful	No record						
Perch	"	" "						
Sunfish	"	" "						
Bullheads	"	" "						

REMARKS:

NINEPIPE: No record has been kept, nor does time allow a daily check of the fishermen using this area.

PABLO: Very little fishing is done on this area. In fact, not a single fisherman was seen here during this period.

