

Les Dams' Report
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION MEETING

COMMITTEE REPORTS

and

SPECIAL REPORTS

WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL

1017 East Pike St., Seattle 22, Wash.

Year Ending June 13, 1953

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Secretary's Note: The following committee reports do not necessarily represent the views of the Council, as all matters relating to policies or recommendations of the Council are expressed or transacted in the form of Resolutions duly submitted and adopted.

Les Dams' Report
on
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION MEETING

First let me thank you for giving me the opportunity of attending the meeting of the National Wildlife Federation, as your delegate, Representing the State of Washington.

I would like to tell you a little about how the Federation is financed, and some of the work that the Federation is undertaking.

It is primarily thru the sale of Wildlife stamps and albums that a great amount of the money is received, also thru the rentals of special mailing lists to specified users, then the sale of appealing wildlife packets. These are sold direct from the main office, with help from State Chairman over the United States.

Thru these funds the Federation was able to set up the Grant in Aid program which has become a great help to so many State organizations such as ours, in the setting up of Boys Camps and other recreational programs. Also they are able to give the States and opportunity to send a delegate to the Federation meetings, all this out of the funds that collected thru these various projects.

I believe that thru this program the Federation had one of the best attended meetings in its history with a total of 44 States represented at the meeting in Washington, D. C.

The work of the Federation as I see it has resolved itself to promoting Legislation on a National scale and to keep the various states informed on the bills that are presented to Congress. These may be either in favor or against the Natural Resources of our country. This is a great service and should be used by every state organization for the protection that our Natural Resources surely need, when you see the amount of Legislation that in our eyes is detrimental, to the proper use and perpetuation of the things we hold dear to our hearts.

I think that the State of Washington should continue to send a delegate to future meetings of the Federation, but I like many other delegates attending the meetings for the first time, were a little bewildered at the scope of the activity that is carried out at one of these meetings. Some of the things I heartily concur with, but others I do disagree with.

If I am to criticize any of the proceedings at these meetings I do so only with the thought in mind to help make the Federation and our participation in the meetings, more beneficial to all concerned.

First let me say that the opening of any meeting dealing with conservation would do well to start with the recitation of the Conservation Pledge.

I think that the report of the States should be strictly limited to the length of time except by special permission of the chair. These reports to be granted a certain time in each days procedure, throughout the three days of the meetings, this would help to eliminate the delegate who has given his report from wandering away from the meetings as he feels his work is over.

The matter of resolutions acted upon by the delegates, was nothing more than a blind vote given to the Resolution Committee as I or no other delegate there could comprehend the matter contained in 16 resolutions by hearing them read once, without having a copy before him to study. These in my estimation should be in

the hands of the delegate upon registration, with possible action taken on the resolutions not earlier than the second day of the conference, so the delegate then would only have himself to blame if he did not know what any or all the resolutions contained, and how they would react in his particular state or area.

I did not hear of any provisions for emergency resolutions. How they are judged as an emergency, or any action after they are declared so. I do not have a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws if this matter is not contained therein provision should be made for this.

I think for the best interest of the Federation that the Nominating Committee should declare its candidates for office on the second day of the annual meeting. So the delegates in attendance might be better acquainted with those who are nominated, to properly judge the qualifications of each. If any further nominations are in order they should be made then on the first order of business on the third day of the conference. Vote then to be the last order of business on the third day. I think this would eliminate the utter confusion that existed at our last meeting.

By all means when a secret ballot is taken those who are collecting and counting the ballots, when counting the ballots the names should be read out loud so those interested could also tally on the floor. To better follow the progress of their candidate.

This last suggestion should not be construed to be a reflection on the character of those in charge of the last election. But of those in all other places this is the normal procedure and should be followed here.

If by chance any of these suggestions are incorporated in the procedure of the future meetings to be held by the Federation, I shall be proud to think that possibly I and the Washington State Sports Council had something to do with making the Federation a better working organization. Stronger in its national scope and closer to each affiliated group.

I have listed these suggestions and criticisms not with malice, but with the thought that soon your directors and officers shall be sending another delegate to these meetings and if this will serve as a meager guide, so he will know better the things that confront him he will, I am sure, be a far better delegate in helping to further the great problem of conserving and protecting the natural resources of this great land of ours.

I would not do justice if in this report I did not mention the men who are working full time for the Federation, and for our interests on a national scale. Charlie Collison as the Conservation Director; Lloyd Wood, Secretary; Bud Jackson, Field Director; J.A. Brownridge, Assistant Business Manager; and Claude Kelley, President of the Federation, and others.

These men are doing a very good job in carrying the message of conservation over these United States. Their interest is your interest and if in the future you are confronted with nearly any problem in regards to Wildlife or Conservation a line to the Federation will I am sure bring you an answer that will help you in solving the problem.

These men deserve your support, because it is only thru support that the Federation can gain in strength, and in this strength they are better able to carry out the desires of the individual states and the problems that we must face now and in the future.

BIG GAME COMMITTEE
By Jim Arrasmith, Chairman

This year's committee was composed of a chairman and a member from each club in attendance at the four regular quarterly meetings of the Council.

It was felt this method created more interest and gave a greater opportunity for representation by all member clubs.

Committee meetings opened with the reading of minutes of previous meeting, approval or correction of minutes followed by Chairman's report of business transacted between meetings.

Next in order was reports from all clubs having delegates in attendance and action on reports if deemed necessary.

As a final order of business all resolutions relating to Big Game, Big Game Hunting or the welfare of either Big Game or Big Game Hunters were considered and recommendations made to the Washington State Sportsmen's Council.

Special committee appointments and a general round table discussion if time permitted closed the meeting.

Our committee meetings were well attended with about fifty delegates in attendance and the always welcome members of the Department of Game.

One of the chief activities this past year was the planting of bitter brush seed in deer wintering ranges, about 10,000 packages were distributed and a high percentage was believed planted. Results will be watched with interest.

The September meeting at Alderbrook Inn was conducted by Emmett Arganbright and the December meeting by Pete Yarwood, both of Spokane, in the absence of Chairman Jim Arrasmith. They reported a very cooperative spirit prevailed at both of these meetings.

Chairman Arrasmith attended the December meeting of the Game Commission in Seattle and was requested to attend the May 11th and 12th meeting of the Game Commission to present recommendations for the coming season. On April 14th Ken McLeod sent at Chairman Arrasmith's request a form letter to all member clubs, asking that they send to Big Game Committee Chairman a copy of all recommendations they wished presented to the Game Commission in regard to seasons and hunting regulations.

The response to this request was somewhat less than terrific, a total of eleven replies were received, three of them after the meeting was over. The shortness of time between April 14th and May 11th undoubtedly had some bearing on the poor response to this request.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE
By Lee Hughes, Chairman

The Education Committee of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council has concerned itself primarily with two major projects:

1. The Junior Sportsmen's Conservation Camp
2. The Outdoor Conservation Workshop for Teachers

JUNIOR SPORTSMEN'S CONSERVATION CAMP

The Junior Sportsmen's camp was held at Moran State Park on Orcas Island August 17 through Aug. 23, 1952. Attending the camp were 110 boys from Junior and Senior high schools, representing 80 sportsmen's clubs throughout the state. Participating in the instructional program were members of affiliated clubs of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council and representatives of the following state agencies: The Parks Department, the Fisheries Department and the Department of Game.

The program was financed by member clubs of the State Sportsmen's Council, the National Wildlife Federation, Sears Roebuck Foundation and by contributions of money, supplies and equipment by many interested sportsmen.

The highlight of the camp was the production of a film on camp activities entitled "Your Boy and Mine". The film may be obtained for showing at your club and other interested civic groups by contacting Howard Gray, 10756 1st N. W., Seattle, Phone Emerson 1206, or the Parks or Fisheries Department in Seattle.

The 1953 Junior Sportsmen's Conservation Camp will be held at Moran State Park on Orcas Island August 2 through August 8.

The camp will be financed in the same manner as last year, except that the grant from the National Wildlife Federation has been increased to \$900. Also, this year Frederick and Nelson, Seattle, is a major contributor of supplies.

The director of this year's camp is Bill McCrea, Supervisor of Physical Education, Seattle Public Schools. All inquiries should be directed to him at 815 4th Ave. N., phone Alder 0900.

The camp program is almost complete but names of boys and their alternates are now due. Delay in sending in names will be quite a handicap to our program.

WASHINGTON STATE TEACHER'S CONSERVATION WORKSHOP

The outdoor workshop for teachers will be held at Rustic Inn on the Snoqualmie Pass Highway near Easton, Aug. 10 through Aug. 19, 1953.

The Washington State Sportsmen's Council is listed as one of the co-sponsors of this camp, and your Education Committee has been active in it's planning.

The directors of the camp are Milton Gold and Harley Robertson, of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Definite plans for community and school conservation programs during the coming year will be formulated here. The latest developments on how to better teach conservation in the public schools will be demonstrated by both qualified people from education and from state and national conservation agencies.

Enrollment may be by teams of 3 or 4 or by individual teachers. As of this date, about 60 are enrolled, representing 16 school districts. The workshop will accommodate 100.

FARMER-SPORTSMEN'S RELATIONS COMMITTEE
By Jack Chisholm, Chairman

This report covers the period from December 1952 to the June 1953 meeting in Chelan.

Immediately after appointment the chairman studied the proposed new trespass law. It was decided jointly by the chairman, officers of the Sports Council and Game Department that the proposed law would be very detrimental to the interests of Game management and sportsmen without aiding the landowner in combating violations and abuses of hunting privileges. Subsequently the legislation was opposed and defeated.

Later discussion with farm groups show there is still a desire and need for a new law or a change in conditions that will permit the present law to be more effectively enforced. The problems confronting a landowner in pressing a trespass case are so great that inconsiderate hunters have little fear of penalty. There is a lack of understanding of the rights involved and of the procedures required to enforce the trespass law.

The second job undertaken by the committee was to reorganize and stabilize the Farmer-Sportsmen's Relations Council. The whole of the Aberdeen meeting in March was spent on this with the result that the Relations Council, (with all five members represented) agreed that: the Relations Council can now be composed of one representative and alternates of each member designated by the president of the member organization; meetings are to be held when possible with State meetings of member organizations; policy of Council should be to act principally in advisory and investigative capacity and assist committees of Sportsmen and landowners in solving relations problems in their areas.

A controversy over the Game Departments policy of acquiring land in the Grays Harbor area was not given time at the Aberdeen meeting because the objectors failed or refused to give advance information on the problem to the committee as requested and because it was felt that stabilizing the Council and committee was of prime importance before it undertook problems and that took all of the time available.

The Relations Council met in Yakima, May 14, at the Cattlemen's Assoc. meeting with all members present except the Farm Bureau. The Game Dept's. program for this year was read which is briefly: (1) develop greater interest among the Sportsmen's groups, (2) strengthen controls over use of the various signs, (3) require that all Department personnel participate in farmer contact work rather than a limited number of employees (4) each District Supervisor develop a program for his area, (5) make greater use of green "Hunting Without Permission" signs and limit use of red sign to areas of absolute necessity, (6) the entire state will participate in the program.

The Council requested a sign limiting the use of vehicles beyond certain points to be used in conjunction with other Game Department signs.

The Council moved to request the Fish and Wildlife Service to set seasons or assist farmers in such a way as to control Goose damage in some areas.

The most significant work done by the Council in Yakima was to clarify for the landowners the Game Department's land program and by so doing removed many of the objections to the program. It is planned to disperse as widely as possible

information on the land program so that landowners generally may know that the Game Department does not acquire lands by condemnation but purchase outright; that government lands are made available only after private lands for the project are acquired and hearings have been held; that they now pay in lieu of taxes and desire legislation allowing them to pay taxes comparable to those paid on similar lands; that adjoining landowners are given neighborly consideration by making water available when desirable; that the department fences its own lands and notifies livestock owners of trespassing livestock so that they may be removed; that the Game Department acquires a minimum of land consistent with game management and research and the needs and demands of hunters and fishermen, and are limited in the funds available for more purchase by the expense of managing the lands now owned.

The Council met June 9th in Wenatchee at the State Grange Convention with all members present. A clarification of the system of appointing Game Commissioners was made. It was shown that in some areas Granges as well as sports clubs were consulted in the original nominations of men to be suggested to the Governor and that men directly responsible to the people most affected by the game program were selected without the expense and politics of a general election. This again points up the need for a better understanding of objectives and procedures of the game program. Sportsmen can do much over the state to promote better relations by relieving those misunderstandings. The Grange members as the Cattlemen also did, voted to do whatever was possible to assist and promote better Farmer-Sportsmen relations.

The relations committee at Chelan June 13, moved to request the board of directors to set up a fund and offer a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone killing livestock. It is believed that such a reward would promote better relations by showing our sincere effort to assist in convicting offenders and may also retard some would-be offenders and by getting convictions would prove whether or not the livestock was killed by hunters or others taking advantage of the hunting season to kill livestock and put the blame on the sportsmen.

The Chelan meeting was unsettled as formation of definite committees was waiting on decisions on the constitution and by-laws. After the meeting and selection of committees was left principally up to chairmen with assistance of directors most of those who have been attending relations committee meetings volunteered to continue to represent their districts. It is hoped that all directors who have not already done so will suggest men from their areas for the committee.

Many causes of dissatisfaction with the game program by landowners have been seen so far; many more will show up. They appear to be of three main kinds. First is the abuse of hunting and fishing privileges by inconsiderate or uninformed hunters and fishermen. Second is misunderstandings from lack of information by both hunters and landowners of the desires and objectives of the other party, and third maladjustments in the game program which can and are continually being improved by arbitration and better management wherever the need is apparent.

Promoting better understanding is the major job of promoting better relations.

I believe our committee can best assist by stimulating action groups or relations committees in the local areas, letting them know what is expected of them in cooperation with the Game Department in its program, being agreed on the general game program and informing those who misunderstand our objectives and in assisting landowners with their individual problems arising from hunting.

The Steelhead Trout Club has already undertaken a project of contacting landowners, constructing gates, stiles or other means of access for fishermen with owners consent under auspices of the Game Department, posting signs and reminding club members and fishermen to avoid inconveniencing or disturbing landowners.

Such projects will go a long ways toward solving our relations problem.

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LANDS COMMITTEE

By A. H. Goracke, Chairman

The Lands Program as carried on by the Department of Game is really in high gear especially in the management and development phases. Actual acquiring of lands by purchase has diminished chiefly because the Department is running out of fund available for purchase. Small holdings are still being purchased mainly to round out various holdings already in hand. The Game Department now controls enough land which will take from ten to twenty years to properly develop. Since available money cannot be spent in one area, the overall development must be programmed over the years.

The success of the Game Department Land Program is best measured by a sudden development of opposition to certain phases of land procurement by the Department, the charge being that the Game Department is grabbing off all available state and federal land it can get near. During the last session of the State Legislature several bills were introduced which would have a tendency to hamper the Game Department Land Program. However, with the exception of a few minor set-backs the Department came out quite well.

Most noteworthy legislation introduced was a Game Department sponsored measure which would have made the Department a taxpayer on land held by it on the same basis as John Q. Public. (Buildings, game farms, hatcheries, etc. to be exempt). This was the Game Department's and the sportsmen's show of cooperation with the Association of County Commissioners who complained that the counties were losing taxation revenue. However, the measure died in the committee because the County Commissioners insisted on attaching a rider to it, which had no business being there. Let us keep reminding the County Commissioners that we tried to help.

As to the vast holding of land which the Game Department is supposed to own, the committee feels the year end report by Mr. Norman Knott, Chief Land Management Division, should be included in this report. A copy is submitted with the hope it will be mimeographed and included as a part of this report. From it you can get a clear picture of the Department's Land program to December 31, 1952.
DO NOT FAIL TO READ IT.

Another progress report which should be mimeographed and included as a part of this report is the Farmer Cooperative Upland Game Bird Habitat Development Program. Full credit is due to Mr. Chester C. Ball, Supervisor Pheasant Habitat Management, Department of Game.

Because the report is twenty-one pages long, with an additional six pages of photographs, the committee regretfully has eliminated some of the pages. However, Mr. Ball is to be commended for a job well done. From the completeness of the report, we sportsmen can be sure that our Game Bird problems are in good hands.

Big Game habitat development is the number one problem. The favorite areas are badly overgrazed and it is hard to establish new growth. Various types of vegetation are constantly tried out by Big Game biologists. Those of proven value are quickly included in the Rehabilitation program. However, research of necessity is slow. Actual growth on ranges is also a mighty slow process, while animal appetites are never ending.

The Olympic Peninsula and portions of Grays Harbor area continue to be trouble spots where various individuals for reasons only known to themselves keep sniping at the Game Department. Ex-President Truman, while still in office, added much to the bitter feeling when by presidential decree he added around 47,000 acres to the Olympic National Park. These acres for the time being are lost as hunting areas, however, hunting access, through existing roads and trails in the new areas, is being worked out mutually by representatives of the National Park Service and the Game Department to allow hunters to reach hunting areas behind the coastal strip and Queets corridor. These access routes will be posted before the next hunting season.

The Upland Bird program as a whole is moving along at a rapid pace. The attached report bears this out. The Columbia Basin program is on schedule but much work is ahead. Multiflora Rose plantings increased tremendously.

Waterfowl areas are getting their full share of attention. Again the Columbia Basin is beginning to develop and will become a prime Waterfowl section of the state. The Equalizing Reservoir is definitely to be under management of the Game Department and the State Park Service. It is a wonderful resting place for Waterfowl in the fall and winter, and in summer affords nesting spots for Waterfowl.

Public Fishing access still being developed. See the attached report by Norman Knott as it covers the subject completely.

Access to streams being intensified.

Items of Interest: In a special bulletin, dated May 26, 1953, the National Wildlife Federation reported that the Stockmen's Grazing Bill (H.R. 4023) as a result of hearings and with congressional mail being 5 to 1 in opposition seems headed for a quiet death in committee pigeon-holes.

Pats on Back from the Lands Committee To:

George Zahn, and members of the Columbia Basin Commission for their successful fight in securing the management of the Equalizing Reservoir which will be in the capable hands of the State Game Department and the State Park Service.

Governor Arthur B. Langlie, who pitched in and helped in the Equalizing Reservoir fight. His friendship with Secretary of Interior, Douglas McKay, was of immeasurable assistance.

Grand Coulee Dam Sportsmen's Association and all other Columbia Basin Sportsmen's groups and the various Chambers of Commerce from Spokane to Pasco, who also swung potent fists in the above mentioned battle.

Bureau of Reclamation, very interested in the Columbia Basin Wildlife program, who lavishly supports and helps the Game Department.

The Spokane Sportsmen's Club and the Richland Rod & Gun Club and other

sportsmen's groups in both Columbia, Walla Walla - and Spokane, Adams, Lincoln projects who are working hard in the Farmer Cooperative Program.

Norman Knott, Gene Maxwell, Chet Ball, Bob Braunwart, Wes Hunter and many other members of the Game Department personnel who were ever helpful when the committee called for help. The entire department works hard for us and deserves our full support.

Ken McLeod, Secretary of the Sportsmen's Council, who gave out with sage advice when most needed and who doesn't stint on mimeograph paper when this committee submits a written report.

A. R. Bohosky, a sheepman from Yakima, Washington, always cooperative with the Game Department, who attended the hearing on the Stockman's Grazing Bill and spoke in opposition.

Lee Olwell who when president of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council assigned the writer as Chairman of this committee and thus opened a new field of interest.

The Soil Conservation Service and Production Marketing Administration for getting together with the Game Department in improving habitat in Eastern Washington.

Suggestions: The committee knows that all of you are interested in the Lands Program, although from the lack of attendance by delegates at some quarterly meetings, it doesn't seem so. However, the Chairman feels you are interested but have other more desirable "loves", with the result that some of the other committees are top heavy in attendance. Stop and think! Where will you put all the birds, game and waterfowl if you don't have a place for them to live and grow on, and more important, how will you harvest them if you let them grow on the other fellows place and he will not let you hunt there. The Lands Program needs your active support.

This being the ending report for the year, the Chairman wishes to thank the Sportsmen's Council for its support. Thanks also to the various groups, agencies and individuals who made the Chairman's assignment easier to handle.

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GAME COMMISSIONERS
 Virgil B. Bennington
 Walla Walla
 Walt Failor
 Aberdeen
 Claude C. Snider
 Vancouver

STATE OF WASHINGTON

(Seal)

THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME
 John A. Biggs, Director
 509 Fairview Avenue North
 Seattle 9

GAME COMMISSIONERS
 Stephen J. Morrissey
 Seattle
 Jas. A. Loudon
 Yakima
 Dr. W. R. Bernard
 Cheney

December 31, 1952

Lands - General

TO: ALL GAME DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL:

Gentlemen:

From time to time we all hear statements from certain groups that the Department of Game has acquired vast holdings of land and is depriving the counties of the state of a source of tax revenue and that the land acquisition program should be curtailed.

From other groups we hear statements to the effect that the Game Department has acquired insufficient land and that very little has been accomplished since 1947 when the license increase was made to provide additional moneys for the acquisition of land.

The Department of Game, as of December 1, 1952, controls a total of 158,455.10 acres for game management purposes in addition to the land owned in connection with game farms and fish hatcheries. It is true that this, if it were in one block, would constitute a vast holding of lands. Consider, however, that the land area of the entire state totals approximately 42,766,040.00 acres and that this 158,307.10 acres of land is scattered over the entire state to serve the needs of the sportsmen. It then becomes somewhat small in size in relation to the over all area of the state.

Although small in comparison to the total acreage of the state, it must be remembered that each project and each parcel of land has been carefully selected as to location and constitutes a key area, or a hub, to serve a comparatively large population or make available to the hunters and fishermen of the state a comparatively large population of game or fish for harvest.

It should be pointed out that the 158,455.10 acres that we now control only 53,000 plus acres were under our control prior to 1947, so the program definitely has been accelerated over the last few years. It might also be well to point out that of our total lands 103,000 plus acres are big game ranges. A survey of other western states indicates that Oregon controls no big game ranges; Idaho controls approximately 32,000 acres of big game ranges; California controls approximately 66,000 acres of big game ranges; Colorado controls 48,000 acres plus; Wyoming uses approximately 37,000 acres for big game ranges; Montana has approximately 200,000 acres of big game ranges under its control.

The purchase of the lands now under option in the Colockum Game Range in Kittitas County are not included in any of the totals in this report, but will increase our holdings for big game ranges by approximately 50,000 acres.

All Game Department Personnel
December 31, 1952
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This department does pay an amount in lieu of taxes to the counties to compensate for the removal of private lands from the tax rolls. Currently this sum, as established by law, is five cents (\$.05) per acre. It is felt that this is too low in relation to taxes being paid by private owners. It is anticipated that legislation will be enacted placing the in lieu of tax payments at such a level that Department of Game lands, except tidelands, fish hatcheries, and game farms, will pay an amount in lieu of taxes equal to that being paid on private property in the area..

It is not the intent of this department to own or control all of the game range and hunting and fishing areas in the State of Washington. Rather it is the sincere purpose and intent of the department to secure control, develop, and manage a sufficient acreage of lands for game management purposes to assure continuance of the supply of game in this state even in the face of rapidly increasing human populations and the resulting demands for lands for other than game uses. It is further our purpose to insure that the public will have the right to harvest the game and game fish that will be produced in this state.

Very truly yours,

Norman P. Knott, Chief
Land Management Division

NPK/aa
12-31-52

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WATERFOWL PROJECT - Lands controlled as of December 1, 1952:

Range	Proposed Acreage	Federal Lands Withdrawn	State Lands Withdrawn or Leased	County Lands Purch.	Private Lands Purchased		Private Lands Leased
					(Fed. Aid)	(State)	
Tjossem	30.10				30.10		
Sunnyside	2,484.63				87.70	1,276.50	35.33
Lake Terrell	1,377.56		40.00	360.25	273.10	355.20	
Skagit	18,335.76	125.46			1,882.57	319.02	
Shillapoo	9,572.00				277.00		
West Potholes	80.00					80.00	
Tidelands (Mason Co.)	104.68		104.68				
Potholes Res.	38,880.00	38,880.00					
Winchester	1,905.00	1,905.00					
Long Lake	2,950.00	2,950.00					
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	75,719.73	43,860.46	144.68	360.25	2,490.47	2,030.72	35.33

Range	Proposed Acreage	Federal Lands	Summary of Lands Controlled:			Private Lands Purchased	Private Lands Leased
			Lands	Lands	Lands		
			Federal Lands Withdrawn.....			43,860.46	
			State Lands Withdrawn or Leased.....			144.68	
			County Lands Purchased.....			360.25	
Tjossem			Private Lands Purchased (Federal Aid funds).....			2,490.47	
			(State Funds).....			2,030.72	
Sunnyside			Private Lands Leased.....			35.33	35.33
			Total Lands controlled			48,921.91	
Lake Terrell	1,377.56						
Skagit	18,335.76	125.46					
			Total Lands Controlled:				
			(by project)				

Shillapoo	Tjossem	30.10	West Potholes	80.00
	Sunnyside	1,399.53	Tidelands (Mason)	104.68
West Potholes	Lake Terrell	1,028.55	Potholes Res.	38,880.00
	Skagit	2,267.05	Winchester	1,905.00
Tidelands (Mason Co.)	Shillapoo	277.00	Long Lake	2,950.00

Note: There are 28.75 frontage miles of tidelands in Skagit and Snohomish Counties that are controlled by the department.

Winchester	1,905.00	1,905.00					
Long Lake	2,950.00	2,950.00					
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	75,719.73	43,860.46	144.68	360.25	2,490.47	2,030.72	35.33

PUBLIC FISHING AREAS - Lands controlled as of December 1, 1952

<u>AREA</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>TAXABLE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS OWNER*</u>
Abernathy (deed)	Cowlitz	138.00 m/1	x	c
Alice (2)	King	0.50	x	p
Alt (agreement)	Okanogan			m
Ames	King	1.50	x	p
Badger	Spokane	3.68	x	p
Bass	Skamania	0.85	x	p
Bay (2 deeds)	Pierce	3.61	x	p
Battleground (agreement)	Clark			p
Beaver	King	0.76	x	p
Big	Skagit	1.00	x	p
Black (withdrawal)	Chelan	20.00		s
Black (agreement)	Stevens			p
Bonney	Pierce	0.303	x	p
Boren	King	0.14	x	p
Bosworth (2 deeds)	Snohomish	1.00	x	p
Buck (2 deeds)	Kitsap	0.80	x	p
Bumping	Yakima	2.29	x	c
Cady	Mason	1.57	x	p
Cain	Whatcom	0.34	x	p
Cedar	Stevens	0.50	x	p
Chain (3 deeds)	Snohomish	3.50	x	p & c
Clear (agreement)	Chelan			s
Clear	Pierce	2.85	x	p
Clear	Skagit	1.66	x	p
Conner	Snohomish	0.50	x	c
Cow (r/w agreement)	Adams			c
Crabapple (2 deeds)	Snohomish	0.50	x	p
Crescent (2 deeds)	Pierce	1.90	x	p
Curlew (5 deeds)	Ferry	42.10	x	p & c
Davis	Okanogan	0.25	x	p
Davis	Pend Oreille	1.00	x	p
Deadman's Cr. (easement deed)	Spokane	12.07	x	s
Deep (withdrawal)	King	Lake bed	x	s
Deep	Stevens	1.42	x	p
Deer	Island	0.35	x	c
Devereaux	Mason	1.00	x	p
Dibble (agreement)	Okanogan			p
Doloff	King	0.50	x	p
Douglas Creek	Douglas	280.00	x	c
Echo	Snohomish	9.292	.844 x	p
Fish (withdrawal)	Okanogan	10.00**		s
Flowing (2 deeds)	Snohomish	1.40	x	p
Geneva (dedication)	King	0.14	x	p
Goss	Island	0.91	x	p
Greenleaf Slough (agreement)	Skamania			p
Green River (Easement)	King			p
Hart (withdrawal lease)	Skagit	16.00		s
Haven	Mason	1.70	x	p
Hicks (2 deeds)	Thurston	1.45	x	p
Holm	King	0.25	x	p
Horseshoe (permit)	Clark			s
Horseshoe	Kitsap	1.80	x	p
Isabella (agreement)	Mason			p

<u>AREA</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>TAXABLE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS OWNER*</u>
Island	Mason	1.00	x	p
Island	Pacific	0.93	x	p
Jackson	Pierce	1.50	x	p
Jamison	Douglas	159.00	x	c
Kahlotus	Franklin	1.25	x	p
Kalama R. (easement)	Cowlitz			c
King	Pend Oreille	40.17	x	c
Kitsap	Kitsap	5.20	x	p
Killarney (dedication)	King	0.59	x	p
Klickitat River	Klickitat	283.36	x	p
Lackamas (agreement)	Clark			p
Lawrence (agreement)	King			s
Liberty	Spokane	0.90	x	p
Lilly (agreement)	Chelan			s
Loma (agreement)	Snohomish			c
Lone	Island	1.00	x	c
Loomis (3 deeds)	Pacific	3.15	x	p
Lost	Mason	1.00	x	p
Lake 12	King	0.93	x	p
Lake 16 (5 deeds)	Skagit	6.77	x	p
Little Washougal (permit)	Skamania			s
Martha (Warm Beach)	Snohomish	0.60	x	p
Martha (dedication)	Snohomish	0.30	x	p
Mason (agreement)	Mason			c
Meridian (dedication)	King	0.30	x	p
Mission	Kitsap	1.10	x	p
Morton (dedication)	King	1.25	x	p
Nahwatzel (2 deeds)	Mason	0.56	x	p
North (agreement)	King			s
Offut	Thurston	1.00	x	p
Onalaska (Carlisle)	Lewis	71.30	x	p
Panhandle (withdrawal lease)	Mason	20.00		s
Panther	Kitsap	.60	x	p
Panther	Mason	3.00	x	p
Pearrygin (2 deeds)	Okanogan	5.00	x	p
Pend Oreille River	Pend Oreille	1.00	x	p
Phillips	Mason	1.00	x	p
Pondilla	Island	0.10	x	c
Riley	Snohomish	1.08	x	p
Sawyer (agreement)	King			c
Serene	Snohomish	0.74	x	p
Shadow	King	1.84	x	p
Shady (dedication)	King	1.00	x	p
Shoecraft (agreement)	Snohomish			c
Silver (4 deeds)	Whatcom	4.00	x	p
Skookum (withdrawal lease)	Pend Oreille	240.00		s
Skookumchuck River	Thurston	7.74	x	c
Spectacle	Okanogan	6.04	x	p
Spencer	Mason	1.90	x	p
Sprague (agreement)	Adams			c
Spring (dedication)	King	1.11	x	p
St. Clair	Thurston	0.20	x	p
Stillaguamish River (5 easements & Pence Park deed)	Snohomish	27.10	x	p

<u>AREA</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>TAXABLE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS OWNER*</u>
Storm	Snohomish	1.00	x	p
Summit	Thurston	1.98	x	p
Tahuyeh	Kitsap	0.50	x	p
Tanwax (2 deeds)	Pierce	3.94	x	p
Tee	Mason	3.60	x	p
Tiger	Kitsap	1.10	x	p
Tilton River	Lewis	0.64	x	p
Toad	Whatcom	10.12	x	c
Toutle River (2 deeds)	Cowlitz	7.80	x	p
Twin	Mason	0.53	x	p
Twin (Big) (withdrawal lease)	Okanogan	17.25		s
Twin (Little) (3 deeds)	Okanogan	4.19	x	p
Twin (agreement)	Snohomish			F (Navy)
Vogler	Skagit	0.23	x	p
Walker	King	0.90	x	p
Wall (agreement)	Adams			p
Ward (2 deeds)	Thurston	1.92	x	p
Wenas Res. (agreement)	Yakima			p
Whatcom (Shorelands)	Whatcom	3.30		c
Wildcat Cr.	Yakima	7.92	x	c
Wildcat	Kitsap	0.60	x	p
Wilderness (agreement)	King			p
Williams (2 deeds)	Spokane	1.64	x	p
Wind (withdrawal lease)	Skamania	120.00		s
Wooten	Mason	1.00	x	p

- * P - Private ownership
 M - Municipal ownership
 C - County ownership
 S - State ownership

** This 10 acres is included in the total acreage for public fishing, however, for taxation purposes it is included under the Sinlahekin Game Range.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT - 1952

FARMER COOPERATIVE UPLAND GAME BIRD HABITAT

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

BY

CHESTER C. BALL

SUPR. PHEASANT HABITAT MGMT.

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Spokane, Lincoln, Adams Co. Project	- -	J. C. Adkins, Habitat Biologist
Douglas County Project	- - - - -	J. C. Stout, Habitat Biologist
Walla Walla, Columbia Co. Project	- - -	E. S. Dziedzic, Habitat Biologist
Columbia Basin	- - - - -	M. E. Tilton, Habitat Biologist
		Construction Superintendent - L. A. Wadkins

I. INTRODUCTION

By way of brief review of the Pheasant Habitat Development Program in Washington State; the program was initiated in 1948 on a statewide basis consisting of shrub planting, grass and sweet clover planting, fencing, water development and natural cover conservation in eastern Washington; restricted primarily to private farm land. The program started out on a small scale; for example only 30,000 shrubs planted in 1948 in two counties, while in 1952 a total of 506,000 in six counties plus the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project. Other types of development have expanded proportionately.

Originally farms were mapped and complete farm plans for a well rounded habitat improvement program drawn up by Game Department Biologists, signing the farmer on a 10-year Agreement involving use of land for development by the Game Department. No payment for land was or is made. Formerly the Game Department established all habitat improvement, maintaining them also. At present the Agreement is essentially the same except it calls for assistance in maintenance work by the farm operator and no time limit is envolved.

Working in conjunction with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the Production Marketing Administration, more and more emphasis has been placed on the conservation of natural shrub and grass areas. A farmers bulletin entitled "Wheatland Wildlife", Game Department Biological Bulletin No. 10 was completed and distributed to farmers through Extension agencies. This bulletin encourages and explains methods of habitat improvement that can be practiced by the farm owner on his land.

Habitat improvement projects are set up by counties or groups of counties and coverage is made by individual contact and working through Soil Conservation District offices. During the year Memo of Agreements were drawn up with the majority of the S. C. S. Districts in the project areas in eastern Washington, outlining the aims and plans of the two agencies concerning wildlife, particularly upland game.

During 1952 more stress was placed in all habitat development projects on obtaining utilization data, information on shrub survival, population movements and the like.

With the coming of irrigation water to a number of irrigation blocks in the Columbia Basin, approximately 24 miles of multiflora rose field borders were planted during the year, the Basin area set up as a Farmer Cooperative project and some 45 Agreements signed up for the 1953 planting season constituting approximately 43 miles of multiflora rose field borders plus a number of other shrub plantings.

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