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GLEN C. SANDERSON

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

FY87 ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORTS

10 September 1987

Illinois Department of Conservation

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FY87 DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES OVERVIEW

Approximately 400,000 residents hunted in Illinois last year and spent more than 7.5 million recreational days afield in pursuit of the various species of game. Hunting not only satisfied a recreational need, but also contributed an estimated \$225,000,000 in expenditures to the economic welfare of the state.

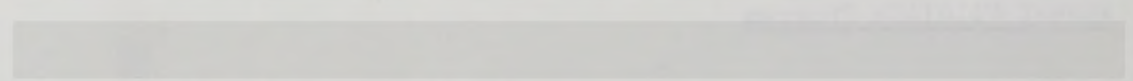
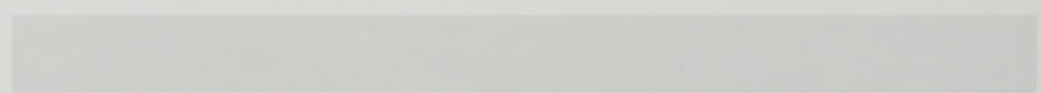
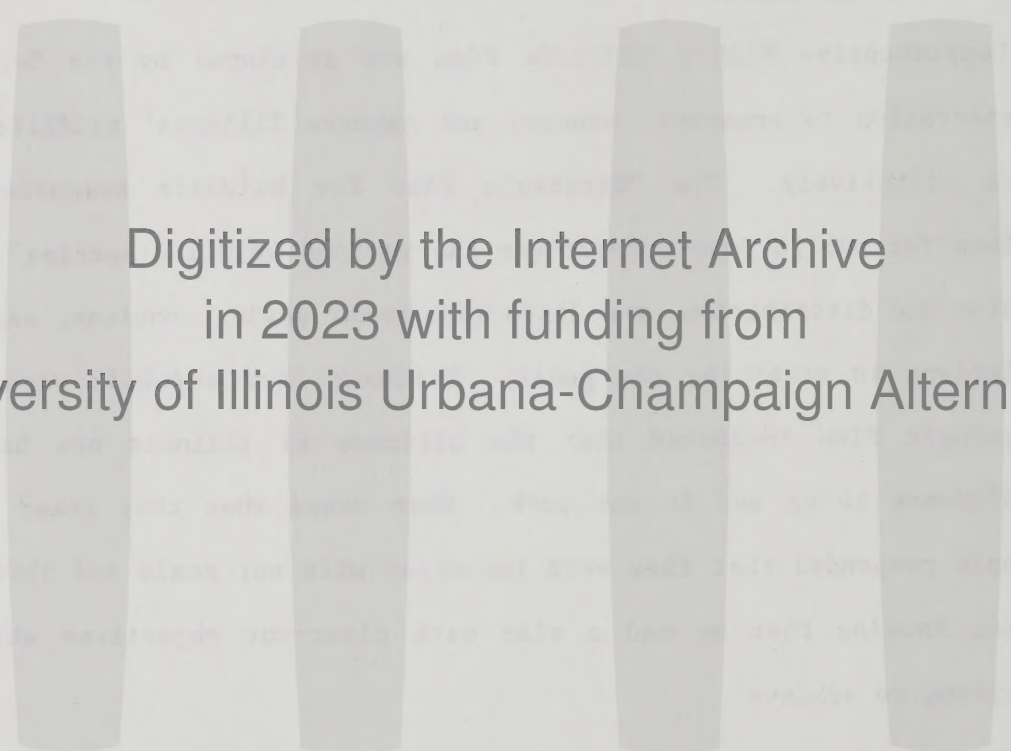
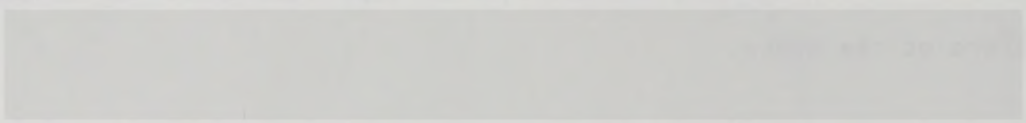
A Comprehensive Fish & Wildlife Plan was initiated by the Department of Conservation to preserve, manage, and enhance Illinois' wildlife resources more effectively. The "Strategic Plan for Wildlife Resources" portion allows for public input, describes the various wildlife species' population status and distribution, and lists management goals, problems, and possible solutions in attaining the goals. Feedback from a public version of the Strategic Plan indicated that the citizens of Illinois now have greater confidence in us and in our work. When asked what they liked most, many people responded that they were impressed with our goals and objectives and liked knowing that we had a plan with clear-cut objectives which we are striving to achieve.

Forest Wildlife Program

Personnel in this program manage and conduct investigations on deer, turkey, ruffed grouse, gray squirrels, and fox squirrels. Various studies were conducted during FY87 in cooperation with the Illinois Natural History Survey and both Western and Southern Illinois Universities.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1987



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A total of 22 wild turkey gobblers and 41 hens were trapped in Illinois or received in trade from other states and released at four preselected sites. In addition, the Indiana DNR released 30 birds at two sites on the Illinois-Indiana state line in Vermilion County. An additional 15 forested areas were identified and prioritized as potential release sites.

During the spring firearm turkey season, over 6,685 permits were issued and 1,410 birds were harvested. In 1986, Illinois enjoyed its third fall archery turkey season during which 28 turkeys taken.

In 1986, 93,196 firearm deer hunters harvested 36,060 deer, almost 4,600 more than 1985 for a success rate of 39 percent. Archery deer hunters reported taking 4,613 deer. In addition, Illinois hunters harvested nearly 1.8 million fox and gray squirrels in 1986.

Furbearer Program

This program is responsible for all activities related to the development, supervision, and participation in surveys and investigations concerning hunted or trapped furbearing mammals in Illinois. The statewide trapper education program and the animal rehabilitation permits are also included. Several special studies including furbearer population trends, trace metals and pesticides levels and Giardia infection rates were conducted. The trapper education efforts were greatly intensified during FY87. With the volunteer help of certified instructors, a total of 421 students completed trapper education courses. Since its inception, this program has certified over 1,700 student trappers.

Illinois furtakers harvested nearly 742,000 pelts during the 1986-87 fur season valued at \$7.9 million. Muskrats and raccoons accounted for 88% of the catch and its value.

The seventh statewide spring spotlight census was conducted to collect population trend data on raccoon, cottontail rabbit, and white-tailed deer. Forty-six routes covering over 1,100 miles were driven and several hundred of each species were observed.

Waterfowl Program

Managing the state's migratory waterfowl resource is the prime responsibility of this program. In 1986, over 60,000 waterfowl hunters expended nearly 862,000 days afield and harvested approximately 370,000 ducks, 29,500 teal, 49,900 geese, and 7,200 coots. Both the duck and goose harvests were higher than last year.

In the Southern Illinois Quota Zone, 25,858 Canada geese were harvested, almost 1,900 over the quota. At Horseshoe Lake and Union County Refuge public goose hunting areas, 1,419 geese were harvested at a hunter success rate of 35%. The age ratio among harvested geese was 1.3 immatures per adult indicating average production during the 1986 breeding season. Hunters at Rend Lake harvested over 4,800 ducks and 2,000 geese.

Waterfowl hunting effort and success were monitored on 30 state-managed areas in 1986. Hunter success declined on 14 of these areas, but statewide, the harvest was 16% higher.

Weekly aerial counts of geese were made on five wintering areas in southern Illinois and Ballard County, Kentucky from mid-October 1986 through January 1987. The highest total number of Canada geese occurred in late December with 321,000 birds observed. Aerial counts of waterfowl along the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers indicated that the peak number, 1,066,515 birds, occurred in early November. This was a decline from last year and below the five-year mean.

Nearly 14,000 waterfowl were banded in Illinois during FY87 including 2,000 mallards, 500 black ducks, 500 wood ducks, 550 canvasbacks, 1,700 lesser scaup and 3,000 Canada geese.

Upland Wildlife Program

This program provides for the protection, enhancement, and wise use of cottontail rabbits, bobwhite quail, ring-necked pheasants, and other upland wildlife species. Many species of birds and mammals associated with upland habitats benefit also from this program.

A new project leader position was established to provide for direct upland wildlife management objectives within the Shawnee National Forest in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service. In addition, another new project leader position, this one to manage pheasants statewide, was established to allow for special attention being paid to this important game species. The overall goal is coordinated management for better pheasant habitat on state lands. This will be done in cooperation with the various universities and the Soil Conservation Service.

The Private Land Wildlife Habitat Management Program (PLP) was initiated during late FY86. The objectives of this new program are to increase the amount of permanent wildlife habitat on private land, promote increases in wildlife numbers, and increase public awareness of wildlife requirements for survival and population growth. FY87 marks the first full year of PLP operations.

PLP management efforts include encouraging landowners to provide and protect suitable habitat via the "Acres for Wildlife" program. During FY87, almost 1,400 landowners were contacted and over 37,700 acres were enrolled. Since 1975, over 175,000 acres have been designated as "Acres for Wildlife". A similar program for urban areas received and approved 26 applications.

In FY87, 480 wildlife habitat plans were prepared by the PLP biologists for cooperating landowners. An additional 700 landowners have requested assistance from the program next year. A total of 963 landowners received free wildlife food and cover seed in cooperation with several governmental agencies (SCS, ASCS, and SWCD) and organizations (Quail Unlimited and Pheasants Forever) resulting in an additional 6,200 acres of wildlife habitat on private land. Further, 350,000 trees and shrubs and 1,900 pounds of native warm season grass were provided to private landowners.

Management efforts for upland game via the large Federal Aid, Pittman-Robertson (P-R) project, W-76-D occurred on 51 public land sites in FY87. Included were the planting of trees and shrubs (14 acres), herbaceous seedings (2,450 acres), and controlling vegetation (5,100 acres) was accomplished. Six parking lots were established, three access culverts

were lain, over 2200 signs were posted, and 14 hunter check-in/out boxes were erected to facilitate hunter/public access and use. Other wildlife habitat improvement measures included the construction of five ponds, rehabilitation of one wetland, erection of 55 bird feeders and 334 wood duck/squirrel nest boxes, and "TSI" (Timber Stand Improvement) on 11 acres. On these 51 sites, nearly 84,000 hunter-days were provided with a harvest of over 102,500 units of game.

During FY87, the Roadside and Farmland for Wildlife project planted 686 acres of rural roadsides with nest cover of smooth brome and alfalfa. Over 6,100 acres of rural roadsides have been seeded with nesting cover since 1974. This project also seeded an additional 352 acres of nest cover along ditch banks, field borders, and terraces.

On eight controlled hunting areas in 1986, 34,245 hunters harvested 52,240 pheasants (65% of the released pheasants) and enjoyed a success rate of 1.5 birds per hunter. Of special interest on these eight areas was the 1986 Illinois Youth Hunt in which over 500 young hunters participated. Additional hunting opportunity was provided on seven state areas with the release of game farm pheasants and quail during the hunting season. Hunters harvested 9,096, or 64% of the quail and 12,072, 57% of the released pheasants.

Enrollment in the FY87 Cooperative Quail and Pheasant Program included 83 cooperating sportsmen's organizations in 50 counties. The cooperating groups received approximately 70,500 day-old quail chicks and nearly 24,000 day-old pheasant chicks for later release as adults during the hunting season.

The number of licensed hunting preserves increased to 142 from FY86, as did the number of hunter trips (up almost 3%) and percent of gamebirds and mallards released/harvested (13%).

Over 850 field trials were licensed and conducted in Illinois during FY87 with the Department-managed sites hosting 111 events, including five national championships.

Game Farms

In FY87, the three state game farms, Mt. Vernon, Glen Palmer, and Des Plaines produced all of the pheasants for the state hunting areas and the cooperative pheasant chick program, and supplied quail to the cooperative quail chick program. In addition, over 35,000 surplus pheasant eggs were distributed to licensed game breeders, and over 25,000 female pheasant chicks were sold by competitive bids.



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

memorandum

to: Jack Ellis

from: Brian R. Mahan *BRM*

date: 25 August 1987

reference:

subject: Operations & Planning Section - FY87 Annual Report

The "public version" of the Strategic Plan was published in Outdoor Highlights (4 August 1986). Comments received from the public were compiled and summary report distributed. Response to our Strategic Plan was overwhelmingly supportive with 90 percent in agreement with our goals and objectives. Many people indicated that since we had developed overall goals and clear objectives, they were very impressed and had greater confidence in what we were trying to do.

The first drafts of "Project Definitions", brief descriptions of project activities to assist in coding time were compiled.

The 1986 nontoxic shot zones' descriptions were reviewed and submitted to I&E, and the 1986 Waterfowl Hunting Information poster and brochure were reviewed, printed and distributed to the public.

An NCR PC-8 personal computer, Cordata laser printer, and several computer software packages were received. The computer has been programmed to handle the Comprehensive Planning information, Hunter Harvest and Trapper Surveys, Controlled Hunting Surveys, and several other applications.

A guide to public hunting areas in Illinois was compiled for publication and distributed to the public.

The 1986 Hunter Harvest Survey (HHS) questionnaires were distributed to approximately 7,000 resident hunting license buyers. Information from the questionnaires returned (approx. 5,000) is being entered into the HHS computer program. The following statewide harvest estimates were based on the sale of 310,614 resident hunting and combination hunting/fishing licenses and preliminary analysis of HHS and other surveys' data.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Change</u>
Rabbits	1,325,408	+ .7%
Quail	899,961	+ 13.5%
Pheasants	303,552	+ 23.6%
Doves	1,477,693	+ 27.1%
G. Partridges	8,115	+ 17.4%
Woodcocks	15,890	+ 51.5%
Snipes	7,466	+184.4%

Crows	60,293	- 15.5%
Woodchucks/Groundhogs	62,425	- 10.9%
Fox Squirrels	1,176,858	+ 4.4%
Gray Squirrels	663,751	+ 21.0%
Deer (Firearm)	36,060	+ 13.8%*
Deer (Archery)	6,890	+ 21.7%*
Turkey (Firearm)	1,410	+ 26.8%*
Turkey (Archery)	28	+ 27.3%*
Ducks	398,000	+ 15.0%**
Geese	49,837	+ 23.7%**
Coots	7,200	+ 24.7%**
Rails	---	---
Raccoons	301,449	+ 46.1%***
Red Foxes	8,397	+ 34.6%***
Gray Foxes	2,869	+ 4.1%***
Coyotes	9,023	+ 42.2%***
Opossums	37,897	+114.9%***

* Harvest figures from Forest Wildlife Program Annual Summary Report.

** Harvest figures from Waterfowl Program Annual Summary Report.

*** Harvest figures from Furbearer Program Annual Summary Report.

FY'87 ANNUAL SUMMARY
FOREST WILDLIFE PROGRAM
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Illinois held its 18th annual spring turkey season from April 22nd through May 3rd. A total of 6,685 permits were issued for the 22 counties that were open to hunting. A new record harvest of 1,410 birds was taken for a hunter success rate of 21.1%. Pike County hunters led the way with a kill of 145 turkeys.

The 3rd annual fall archery turkey season was held from October 1 through December 31, 1986. A total of 28 turkeys were harvested in the 17 open counties for a hunter success rate of 1.8%.

Through the use of satellite photos, aerial photos, maps of Illinois' forests, aerial reconnaissance and ground surveys, 15 forested areas were identified on a priority basis as future release sites for wild turkeys. Stockings were made at 4 of these sites during the year.

Our in-state turkey trapping project resulted in the capture of 19 gobblers and 41 hens. An additional 3 gobblers were received from Missouri for a previous trade agreement. The Indiana DNR released a total of 30 birds at 2 sites on the Illinois-Indiana State Line in Vermilion County. In return, we owe them 15 birds in FY'88.

For our annual wild turkey brood survey, cooperating landowners reported sighting 241 broods during the summer of 1986. A total of 441 hens and 1,469 poults were reported during the survey for a poults/hen index of 3.33 in 1986 as compared to an index of 5.44 in 1985.

Successful firearm deer hunters were surveyed about sightings of wild turkeys during the deer season in 1986. A total of 1,163 hunters reported seeing 11,557 turkeys in 60 counties of the state. This represents an increase of 54% in numbers of hunters and 63% in numbers of turkeys seen over 1985. All of these sightings are plotted on county highway maps to monitor wild turkey population levels and range expansion within the state.

Work on a booklet, "The Wild Turkey in Illinois", was completed during the year. Printing will be completed and they will be available for distribution in the very near future.

The annual deer harvest for 1986 resulted in 93,196 firearm deer hunters harvesting 36,060 whitetails, which is 4,582 more than the previous year. Hunter success was approximately 39 percent.

Muzzle-loading rifles were used by 3,991 hunters; this was a decrease of approximately 2 percent from the previous year. Muzzle-loading hunting was responsible for harvesting 555 deer. Indoctrination and instructional talks were given to approximately 150 university students at seven Illinois universities who manned 98 deer check stations. Data on age, sex, and county of kill is recorded on all deer taken by gun, along with information on wild turkey sightings and other pertinent data. Data is then taken from kill sheets with results tabulated on state computers. Bow kill for the 1986 archery season was estimated by taking a 10 percent random sample of the total archery permits sold and requiring mandatory reporting of archery kills. The total number of archery permits sold during 1986 was 47,596 which represents an 8 percent increase over 1985. A total of 2,383 questionnaires were returned with usable information which represents a 50 percent response rate, a decrease of 7 percent from 1985. This postcard survey tabulation estimated the harvest at 6,890 which compares to 4,613 recorded through the mandatory archery reporting system.

The Forest Wildlife Program implemented a provision whereby interested archery hunters could elect to purchase two either-sex deer permits. Hunters opting for two archery deer permits were required

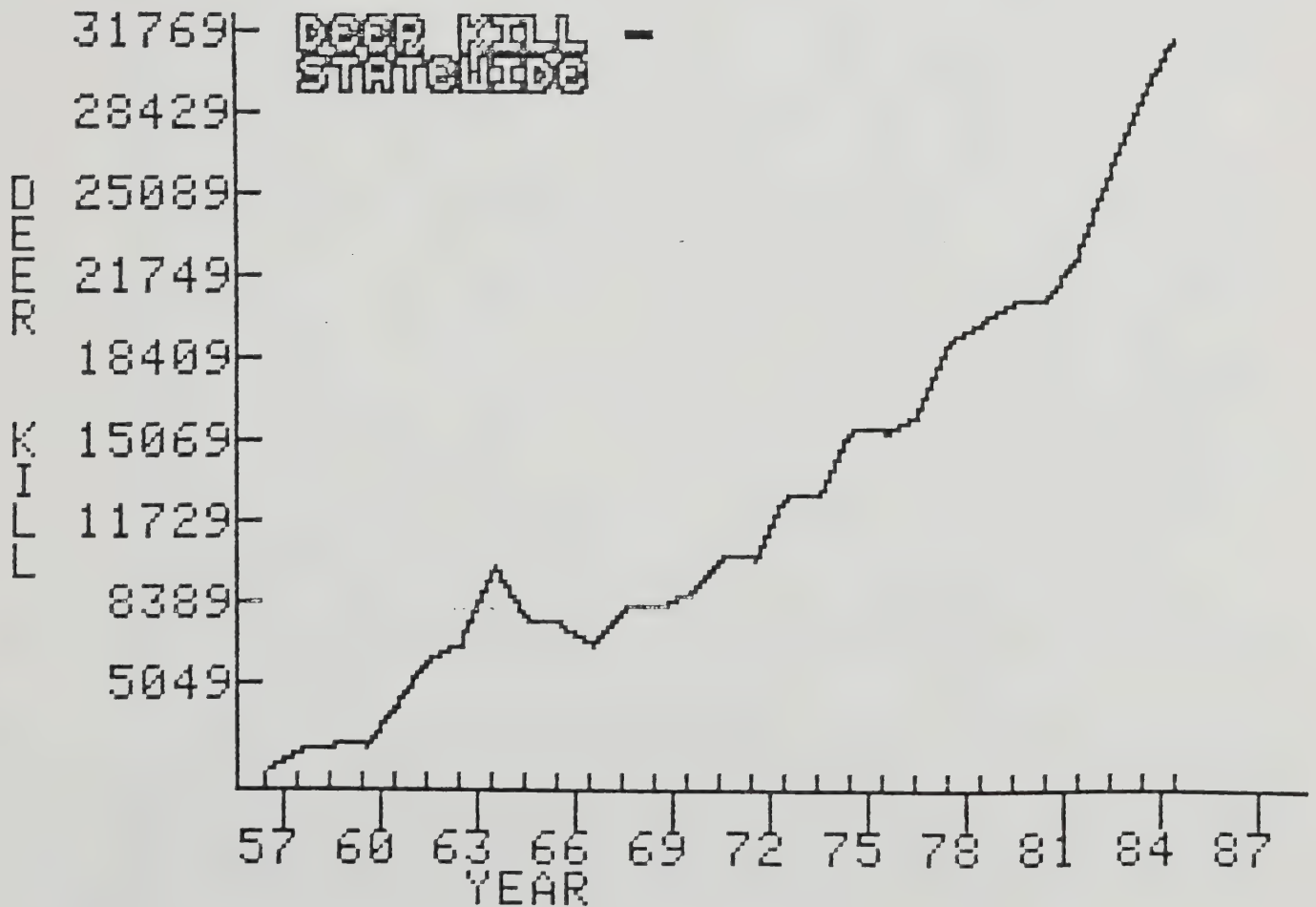
to do so by April and were precluded from obtaining a firearm deer permit. The intended purpose of this change is to provide additional firearm permits for issuance through the random computerized permit process. Paid landowner permit applications were required to be submitted by 28 February with expected results to provide those permits that previously had gone to landowners to be available to non-landowner applicants through the computerized random permit allocation process.

Personnel of the Forest Wildlife Program and the Management Division Section monitored the ruffed grouse re-establishment project. A total of 10 standardized ruffed grouse routes were censused between 1 and 3 times for a total of 20 census routes run. A total of 11 individual male ruffed grouse were heard with an additional 2 grouse flushed.

The Illinois Big Buck Recognition Program continues to recognize the hunters who take trophy whitetail deer within the state. Within the last year there were antler measurement clinics held at various locations throughout the state, bringing the total number of entrants to approximately 400. However, recognition of trophy deer is but a small part of what this program will accomplish. The Big Buck Program also will promote an interest and appreciation of the sport of deer hunting, create a stronger hunting ethic, and make the public more aware of the wise use of this renewable resource. The program also can help develop stronger hunting/landowner relationships, make hunters aware of good management practices, and give wildlife

biologists a greater understanding of the health, size, and distribution of the Illinois deer herd.

Approximately 1.2 million fox squirrels and 665,000 gray squirrels were harvested by 175,000 hunters during the fall of 1986. About 45 percent of all resident hunting license buyers expended 1.2 million days afield hunting squirrels in Illinois. Changes in the Game Code has allowed for extending the squirrel season to 6 December 1987.



FY1987 ANNUAL REPORT

FURBEARER PROGRAM

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The Furbearer Program is administered through the Special Programs Section of the Division of Wildlife Resources. The two personnel assigned to the program are: the furbearer program manager, and 2) the trapper education coordinator. The program manager is responsible for the development, supervision, and conduct of all statewide surveys, investigations, and management activities associated with the furbearing mammals of Illinois. In addition, the program manager acts as co-leader of Federal Aid Project W-49-R (Statewide Wildlife Surveys and Investigations). The trapper education coordinator's duties emphasize the development, implementation, and continued supervision of the statewide trapper education effort. The coordinator also handles the administration of the falconry permittees and their activities and assists the furbearer program manager on selected projects. In FY1987 he was also responsible for the administration of the nuisance wildlife field agreement contracts issued in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

The program manager conducted and reported on 10 special studies carried out as part of Federal Aid Project W-49-R in FY1987. These included investigations of cottontail rabbits, opossums, striped skunks, and raccoons. A fur buyer survey was completed along with a mail survey of resident trappers to determine the magnitude and value of the annual fur harvest. During the 1986-87 season there were an estimated 11,287 trappers and 62,101 fur hunters in Illinois. These fur-takers harvested and sold an estimated 741,547 pelts valued at \$7.9 million (Table 1). Muskrats and raccoons accounted for 88% of the catch and 88% of its value. In addition, a study of raccoon population dynamics in west-central Illinois was coordinated with personnel from the Illinois Natural History Survey in Champaign. One district wildlife manager assisted the program manager with the fourth year of a muskrat sex/age investigation by examining pelts obtained from trappers and fur buyers. Sex/age ratios of the 1,234 pelts checked indicated that the 1986 muskrat population (at least in northern Illinois) was higher than the previous year due to light trapping in 1985-86 resulting in a greater carryover of breeding stock. Overall it appeared that there was a high density muskrat population in relation to habitat conditions. Coyote observation data obtained from firearms deer hunters at check stations were compiled to provide coyote population trend information. Although the annual statewide and zone indexes have fluctuated between years, none of the changes has been significant. This reflects stability in coyote numbers since 1980. Finally, the trapper education coordinator collected and analyzed over 60 fecal samples from beaver to determine the prevalence rate for Giardia. Data from this investigation are presently being compiled.

The seventh statewide spring spotlight census designed to collect population trend data for the raccoon, white-tailed deer, and cottontail rabbit was coordinated by the furbearer program manager. A total of 46 routes was sampled during late March and early April 1987. District wildlife managers and selected Division personnel acted as team leaders and were assisted by Conservation Police Officers during the actual census operations. Census

routes covered 1,145 miles and 647 raccoons, 837 cottontails, and 1,017 white-tailed deer were observed. Raccoon sightings decreased 19.8% compared with the previous year (Table 2).

A study designed to evaluate the levels of trace metals and pesticides in selected furbearers was initiated in 1983-84. The species chosen were the raccoon and the mink because of their feeding habits and widespread distribution which qualify them as useful indicators of environmental pollution. Several researchers have determined trace metal levels in raccoons and minks during the past 10 years to establish baseline values for comparison. However, only one study has been conducted in Illinois. In FY1987 the analysis of the mink tissue samples obtained in 1984-85 was almost completed and many of the data compiled (Table 3). The 1984 data reflect low, expected concentration levels for the elements measured. The remaining samples from raccoons and minks will be analyzed in FY1988.

Assistance was provided to various university and government agency staff working on three special furbearer projects. Field assistance was provided to an Illinois Natural History Survey employee involved in a coyote food habits study. He was placed in contact with potential cooperators and assisted for one day with scat collections. Technical advice was given to USDA-APHIS employees regarding potential nuisance furbearer research projects for Illinois during a one day meeting held in Champaign. Emphasis was placed on problems associated with beavers and coyotes. Finally, a graduate student from Southern Illinois University requested and was given help in setting up field cooperators and exploring possible funding sources for his work.

Additional furbearer studies included one in-house effort. Termed the summer wildlife inquiry, it involved a mail survey of over 1,600 farm operators. In August 1986, questionnaires were sent to 1,667 individuals. Of these, 1,178 (70.7%) responded. The data obtained from the second year of this three year evaluation will be used to develop population trend indexes for foxes, coyotes, skunks, and beavers as well as certain upland wildlife species.

Educational activities were extensive in FY1987. The trapper education coordinator held 11 instructor certification classes during the year. As a result, 40 new volunteer instructors were certified. The coordinator also provided support materials for 38 student classes held throughout the state; students who successfully completed these courses numbered 421. Two Trapper Education Instructor Newsletters were prepared and distributed to provide all volunteers with up-to-date information about the educational program in general and recognize active instructors for their achievements. In addition, two 30-minute video tapes detailing the techniques for pelting raccoons and beavers were produced in cooperation with the Department's I&E staff. These tapes are now available for instructor use without charge. Other informational materials such as class announcement posters, regulations posters, and a list of public trapping areas were updated and distributed. Program staff prepared articles on the raccoon roundworm and trapping as a useful wildlife management tool. The latter appeared in Outdoor Highlights. The permanent furbearer informational display was shown at the 1986 State Fair where the trapper education coordinator was on duty for three days. Finally, the Furbearer-For-Instruction tag file for CY1986 was closed out and the CY1987 file established.

Falconry permit renewals were processed by the trapper education coordinator throughout the year. Currently, 84 falconers are licensed in Illinois. Other falconry-related activities included the conduct of 3 falconry facility inspections and 4 upgrade inspections. The latter were related to changes in classification from apprentice to general. Also, 30 capture permit requests were processed, and the coordinator completed an update of the administrative rule regulating falconry activities in Illinois.

Continuing education activities for furbearer program staff were varied in FY1987. The program manager attended a week-long administrator's training program in Chicago taught by Organizational Dynamics, Inc. staff. Both the program manager and trapper education coordinator participated in a three-day workshop held in southeastern Minnesota that dealt with Mid-western furbearer management and research. The coordinator also attended a one-day seminar about animal rights' organizations sponsored by the Fur Institute of Canada.

Furbearer program staff assumed the administration of all cooperative nuisance wildlife field agreement contracts during FY1987. These contracts are designed to facilitate the resolution of nuisance wildlife problems in urban areas. Approximately 100 individuals/businesses/local governmental organizations are presently operating under such agreements.

In FY1987 program staff continued to be active in Fur Institute of Canada activities by attending the general meeting held in Toronto, Ontario. Of special interest was the presentation dealing with the University of Minnesota padded-jaw foothold trap evaluation study. The program manager also set up and attended a joint meeting among Fur Institute, Illinois Mink Breeder's Association, and Associated Fur Industries of Chicagoland officers. This gathering was designed to establish a communication network to address mutual concerns related to the activities of the animal rights' industry.

Two bills were introduced by Illinois legislators during the spring of 1987 which could have had a major impact on furbearer management in the state. Both were designed to prohibit the use of the standard foothold trap and mandate the use of leg snares for trapping furbearers. Program staff attended three legislative committee meetings and presented testimony in opposition to these bills. Neither piece of legislation passed committee in spite of an extensive letter writing campaign to the Governor's office organized by proponents of the bills.

Furbearer program staff were involved in professional organization activities throughout the year. The program manager served as secretary of the North Central Section of the Wildlife Society and reviewed one manuscript for the editor of the Wildlife Society Bulletin. He also attended both the Midwest Fish & Wildlife Conference in Omaha, Nebraska and the Illinois Chapter of the Wildlife Society meeting in Peoria as did the trapper education coordinator.

Additional activities included participation in four meetings of fur-taker or fur industry-related organizations. Program staff participated in a workshop held for Private Lands Biologists held at Allerton Park and a public lands management workshop held in Carbondale as well as the annual

division meeting in Carlinville. The program manager attended a public hearing about trapping on the Calhoun Division of the Mark Twain NWR in Brussels, appeared on a radio talk show on WMBD in Peoria to discuss trapping and wildlife management, and participated in one meeting of the Endangered Species Technical Advisory Committee for mammals. Also, three man-days were spent assisting waterfowl staff with Canada goose banding work, three man-days were devoted to pheasant control activities at the prairie chicken sanctuary near Bogota, and three upland wildlife census routes in DeKalb County were sampled. The trapper education coordinator attended a field day at Dixon Springs Agricultural Center to discuss nuisance wildlife control with the participants. Finally, the program manager updated the public lands trapping program policies and procedures and met with Region I field personnel to discuss the furbearer program.

PREPARED BY: G. F. Hubert, Jr.

DATE: 28 July 1987

GH:gh

Table 1. Composition and value of the 1986-87 fur harvest in Illinois.

Species	Estimated ^a harvest	Average pelt price per pelt	Estimated total value to fur-takers
Muskrat	354,835	\$3.70	\$1,312,889.50
Mink	18,102	\$21.50	\$389,193.00
Raccoon	301,449	\$18.95	\$5,712,458.55
Opossum	37,897	\$1.15	\$43,581.55
Red fox	8,397	\$22.15	\$185,993.55
Gray fox	2,869	\$23.40	\$67,134.60
Beaver	8,819	\$12.40	\$109,355.60
Striped skunk	117	\$1.85	\$216.45
Weasel	39	\$0.55	\$21.45
Coyote	<u>9,023</u>	\$13.70	<u>\$123,615.10</u>
	741,547	$\bar{x} = \$10.71$	\$7,944,459.35

^a Estimates include only those animals pelted and sold to licensed fur buyers (4.6% allowance for out-of-state sales).

Table 2. Annual trends in spring spotlight survey observations for raccoons in Illinois, 1981 through 1987.

Year	Number of routes	Total miles sampled	Total raccoons observed	Raccoons observed per mile	Number of comparable routes	Percent change from previous year
1981	34	834	454	0.54	--	--
1982	41	1,007	600	0.60	34	+18.4
1983	41	1,002	670	0.67	39	+10.1
1984	43	1,066	666	0.62	40	-3.4
1985	45	1,114	653	0.59	43	-3.7
1986	45	1,119	797	0.71	42	+13.6
1987	46	1,145	647	0.56	45	-19.8

Table 3. Trace metal concentrations (ppm, fresh weight) in 3 tissues of 14 minks from Illinois, 1984.

Element	D.L. ^a	Skeletal muscle			Liver			Kidney		
		No. samples above D.L.	Mean	SD	No. samples above D.L.	Mean	SD	No. samples above D.L.	Mean	SD
Cd	0.040	7	0.083	0.036	14	0.176	0.057	13	0.351	0.261
Cr	0.590	6	0.978	0.226	6	0.921	0.282	6	1.24	0.75
Cu	0.230	14	2.13	-	14	5.07	3.34	14	3.44	-
Fe	1.13	14	65.5	-	14	308.	60	14	150.	-
Mg	0.190	14	233.	-	14	154.	31	14	145.	-
Mn	0.350	14	1.49	-	14	7.01	1.24	14	3.14	-
Ni	0.330	8	0.577	0.246	11	0.834	0.509	11	0.851	-
Pb	0.680	2	0.734	-	2	0.852	0.115	0	-	-
Se	1.35	0	-	-	0	-	-	6	1.75	0.38
Zn	0.420	14	36.6	-	14	25.1	6.4	14	21.7	-

^a D.L. = Detection limit.

FY'87 ANNUAL REPORT
WATERFOWL PROGRAM
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The Waterfowl Program staff within the Special Projects Section of the Division of Wildlife Resources is responsible for coordinating the management of the waterfowl and wetland resources of Illinois. Preliminary results of the statewide waterfowl hunter survey, conducted by program staff after the 1986 hunting season, revealed that 60,100 hunters expended 861,900 days afield and harvested an estimated 455,000 waterfowl. This included 368,500 ducks, 7,200 coots and 49,837 geese during the regular season and 29,500 teal during the September teal season.

Although migratory waterfowl is primarily a responsibility of the Federal Government, the Illinois Department of Conservation assumes a share of that responsibility through habitat management, biological investigation and administration. A management program and participation in regulations deliberations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and with the Mississippi Flyway Council necessitate a program of surveys and investigations to document the population characteristics and status of waterfowl breeding in, passing through, and/or wintering in Illinois.

Major objectives of the waterfowl program for FY'87 were to: (1) measure fall and winter population status of mallards, other surface feeding ducks, diving ducks, and Canada geese; (2) determine the statewide harvest of all species of waterfowl and the harvest on individual public areas, Canada goose harvest in the quota zones and statewide; (3) assess population parameters through banding of wood ducks, mallards, black ducks, canvasbacks, and Canada geese; (4) monitor the status of the giant Canada goose flock through banding and surveys; (5) expand the range of the giant Canada goose flock in Illinois by transplanting live-trapped geese; (6) monitor the incidence of lead poisoning in Illinois waterfowl; (7) determine productivity, survival, and migratory habits of MVP geese nesting in the Hudson Bay Lowlands; (8) cooperate in various Federal and flyway sanctioned waterfowl projects; (9) cooperate with eight major private waterfowl organizations throughout the state; (10) provide waterfowl and wetland habitat management recommendations for private and public lands throughout the state; (11) administer the state duck stamp program; (12) participate in the Mississippi Flyway Council and Technical Section and recommend waterfowl harvest regulations for Illinois for the 1987 season; (13) conduct a statewide waterfowl hunter survey to monitor harvest and gain a better understanding of hunter opinions on

various waterfowl issues; (14) coordinate the sorting, ageing, and sexing of waterfowl wings at the Mississippi Flyway Wingbee; (15) analyze band recoveries of Canada geese, mallards and other waterfowl species; (16) determine the racial composition of the Canada goose harvest in Illinois and (17) test the effectiveness of new steel shot loads for taking Canada geese.

Status of the wintering Canada goose population in southern Illinois was monitored by conducting 12 weekly aerial inventories between 15 October 1986 and 31 January 1987. Peak numbers of Canada geese on the five wintering areas in southern Illinois and Ballard County, Kentucky occurred on 22 December when 321,000 geese were observed.

Canada goose harvest in the Southern Illinois Quota Zone was tabulated throughout the season from harvest registers submitted by 89 licensed commercial clubs throughout the 4-county area. The Quota Zone season opened on 17 November and closed after 41 days of hunting with a harvest of 25,858 geese, which was 1,858 birds more than the 24,000 quota. Good hunting weather and a normal migration of geese into southern Illinois contributed to a successful hunting season in 1986.

Hunters on the public goose hunting areas at Union County and Horseshoe Lake experienced only a fair season. A total of 1,419 geese were harvested by 4,010 hunters on the two areas during the 1986 goose season. In an effort to determine the age structure and status of the Canada goose flock, 2,842 geese were analyzed throughout the 1986 season. The overall age ratio of 1.3 immatures per adult indicated that production may have been lower than expected in the spring of 1986.

Waterfowl harvest in the newly established Rend Lake Quota Zone (Franklin and Jefferson Counties) was monitored by hunter registration at all public access areas and at all private goose hunting clubs in the Rend Lake area. Hunters reported a harvest of 4,859 ducks and 2,042 geese on the public hunting areas at Rend Lake. On private clubs around the lake, goose hunters reported an additional harvest of 364 geese. Total goose harvest in the Rend Lake zone, as determined by the statewide hunter survey, was 5,657 geese.

Waterfowl harvest and hunter activity was monitored on 30 state managed waterfowl areas throughout Illinois. Many of these areas have mandatory check stations in operation throughout the season. Hunter success and harvest varied greatly throughout Illinois in 1986. Although harvest declined on 14 state areas, statewide harvest, according to the hunter survey, increased 16% over last year.

Annually, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issues waterfowl banding quotas to each state in the flyway. Banding and the analysis of band recovery data plays an important role in the Illinois

waterfowl management program. Waterfowl banding accomplished during FY'87 included 2,000 mallards, 500 black ducks, 3,000 Canada geese, 500 wood ducks, 550 canvasbacks, 1,700 lesser scaup, 50 ringnecked ducks, and 3,000 giant Canada geese for a total of nearly 11,500 waterfowl bandings.

Aerial waterfowl inventories were conducted at semi-monthly intervals on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers from early September through mid-December, 1986. Peak number of ducks (1,066,515) occurred in early November. This was a decline from the 1985 peak of 1,610,000 and was below the 5-year mean. Other areas surveyed in the fall and winter included selected cooling lakes and reservoirs in central and southern Illinois. In general, waterfowl numbers in Illinois in 1986 did not reflect predictions for an improved fall flight.

Waterfowl program staff conducted the statewide hunter questionnaire survey and reported on harvest, hunter/days and hunter opinions on various waterfowl issues during the 1986 season. Questionnaires were sent to 3,661 randomly selected purchasers of the 1986 Illinois Migratory Waterfowl Stamp. Waterfowl Periodic Reports detailing the results of the 1986 waterfowl season, lead poisoning investigations and hunter opinion surveys were printed and are available for distribution.

Canada goose production in the Hudson Bay Lowlands of northern Ontario was assessed by Illinois waterfowl staff in July, 1986. Aerial photos of Canada goose family groups along the coast resulted in an estimate of slightly below average production with an age ratio of 1.3 goslings/adult. This production forecast was confirmed later by similar low age ratios in the harvest. The mid-winter MVP Canada goose inventory was 519,000 in 1986.

The tri-county giant Canada goose roundup in west-central Illinois in July, 1986, resulted in capture of 1,341 birds; 237 were recaptures and 1,104 were banded. Giant goose roundups in Winnebago, Edgar, and Mason counties resulted in capture of another 337 birds (62 recaptures). The 1986 urban goose roundup resulted in capture of 1,080 nuisance geese (35 recaptures) from 21 complaint areas. Geese were relocated to 39 locations in downstate Illinois. The total number of giant geese captured in 1986 was 2,758.

The 1987 urban goose roundup was completed in June. 1,544 geese were captured at 22 locations in the Chicago metro area. Geese were relocated to 30 downstate locations and were traded to the states of Kentucky and Mississippi for Muskalunge and Bass. In addition to the capture of nuisance geese in Region II, 625 geese (33 recaptures) were captured, banded, and released on areas where no complaints were received. Neck collars were also placed on 489 of the captured geese. 1987 mid-summer roundups in the tri-county goose zone resulted in the capture of 1,889 birds(299 recaptures). Total giant

Canada geese captured in Illinois in 1987 was 4,326 with 3,106 banded and released in Illinois.

A special 6-day September giant Canada goose season was held in the 9 northeastern counties of Illinois comprising Region II. An estimated 3,017 hunters hunted 8,571 days and harvested an estimated 1,677 geese. The tri-county Canada goose zone season was expanded from 20 to 25 days. An estimated 4,300 hunters hunted 24,100 days and harvested an estimated 4,647 geese.

During the 1986 hunting season, 386 goose parts were collected and analyzed to determine the species composition of the upstate Illinois goose harvest. This survey revealed that the upstate harvest was composed of 53% Giants, 42% Interior, and 5% Hutchinson. Morphological measurements were also taken on 125 adult giant Canada geese in cooperation with a Mississippi Flyway Technical Section study to determine better methods of separating migrants from local geese in the harvest.

Fall and winter Canada goose aerial surveys were conducted eight times in Region I and eight times in Region II. Peak populations of Canada geese were 40,488 in Region I on 19 December and 18,890 in Region II on 5 January.

Spring banding of diving ducks on Mississippi River, Pool 19, was conducted as part of a cooperative effort to increase knowledge of diving ducks in the flyway. A total of 1,991 ducks was captured including 1,386 scaup, 51 ringnecked ducks, and 554 canvasbacks.

Proposed state duck stamp projects were evaluated and presented to the State Duck Stamp Committee. Two of the five projects evaluated were given tentative approval and are currently in the planning stage.

Illinois waterfowl program staff again coordinated and participated in the annual Mississippi Flyway "Wing Bee" held in February in Carbondale, Illinois. Over 25,000 waterfowl wings were analyzed by biologists to determine the species, age and sex composition of the Mississippi Flyway waterfowl harvest.

Program staff in charge of research and investigations published a manuscript, "Incidence of Ingested Shot in Waterfowl in the Mississippi Flyway, 1977-1979" in the Wildlife Society Bulletin; prepared a manuscript reporting the results of a study to determine the effectiveness of new heavy steel loads for taking Canada geese, and refereed 6 other manuscripts for the Wildlife Society Bulletin, Journal of Wildlife Management and the Journal of Field Ornithology.

Ongoing waterfowl investigations in cooperation with state universities and the Illinois Natural History Survey included: 1) incidence of contaminants in resident urban Canada geese; 2) incidence of lead poisoning in Illinois waterfowl; 3) distribution, reproduction and survival of MVP Canada geese; 4) impacts of disturbance on the diving duck population on Pool 19, Mississippi River; 5) age related recruitment in MVP Canada geese, and, 6) relationships of physiological condition with management practices and food availability for MVP Canada geese.

Throughout the year, program staff gave presentations at four public meetings and seven professional meetings and conducted a two-day waterfowl workshop for management personnel. Other public relation work included six radio interviews, fifteen newspaper interviews, four television interviews and three television, 30-minute video productions.

Submitted by Waterfowl
Program Staff:

Bob Williamson

William Anderson

Richard Whitton

Dennis Thornburg - Program Manager

FY87 ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT

Upland Wildlife Program

This program's efforts are directed at management for upland wildlife species of the state. To accomplish this program, personnel are involved in wildlife surveys, research projects, development of programs on public and private lands, cooperation with peer personnel in other agencies such as U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Corp of Engineers, national organizations and their state chapters, such as Quail Unlimited and Pheasants Forever, and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Management direction on public lands by the program, was carried out in the Shawnee National Forest and on selected secondary roads in east central as projects developed and supervised by the upland program.

Shawnee Forest Project

After a two year moratorium that provided for an indepth review of the new forest service plan for the Shawnee an agreement between I.D.O.C. and the forest service was consummated that provided for direct wildlife management objectives to be carried out by I.D.O.C. A new project leader position to do the job was established. This new initiative is designed to bind the I.D.O.C. with the forest service to manage for the wildlife resources of the Shawnee National Forest. As this is a new project, just reactivated this spring, actual field work will not begin until this fall. Work mainly has been directed toward developing an agreed upon management plan with forest service to provide for a work start this fall, and assembling and readying equipment.

1. A site building was secured from Division of Lands at Dixon Springs. The building required fencing, painting, electrical and plumbing work to make it functional as a two bay maintenance shop and office facility. A project office and a private lands biologist office will be occupied by October 1, or as soon as office equipment and finish weatherproofing is completed.
2. A state fair display identifying the Shawnee Forest and the Illinois Department of Conservations' cooperative effort was completed. The display will be set up for the state fair, DuQuoin and 2 fall field days. Additionally, 1000 handout brochures were xeroxed for distribution state-wide. This effort will advertise the Shawnee Forest wildlife management effort.
3. Twenty meetings were completed with the U.S.F.S. District, and supervisory personnel. Results of these contacts include review of two opportunity areas, obligation of project equipment; authorization of trail use, equipment use, and the fall seeding commitment for 42 wildlife openings, 25 acres wheat, 40 acres mowing, 25 acres fall plowing site preparation.
4. Miscellaneous accomplishments include: coordination of new applicants for employment, the establishment of files, records, budgets, shop equipment, seed and fuel.
5. At present the project staff are developing a fall work schedule for seeding, turkey trapping, and a 1988 annual work plan with the U.S.F.S.

Roadside and Farmland Wildlife Habitat Project

During FY 1987 the Roadside and Farmland Wildlife Habitat Project seeded 686 acres of rural roadsides with nesting cover comprised of smooth brome-grass and alfalfa. The acreage of roadsides seeded in FY 1987 exceeded that seeded in any year except FY 1981 and brought the total acreage of roadsides seeded for nesting pheasants and other grassland birds to slightly over 6,100 acres since 1974. Project personnel also seeded 141 acres of terraces and 133 acres of idle areas such as field borders, pond banks and stream banks during the year. The total acreage of brome-alfalfa nesting cover seeded in FY 1987 was 1,039 acres compared with 925 acres in FY 1986.

Because of the high cost of native grass seed during the year, project personnel seeded only 78 acres of native warm season grasses for winter wildlife cover in FY 1987 compared with 109 acres in FY 1986. Of the prairie grass seed used on the 26 sites seeded by project personnel in FY 1987, nearly 25 percent was provided by Pheasants Forever chapters.

The McLean County Chapter provided seed for approximately 16 acres in that county. The Livingston County Chapter provided seed for one site seeded by project personnel in that county. These cooperative efforts provided wildlife habitat which otherwise could not have been seeded in FY 1987.

Pheasant Management

A statewide pheasant biologist project leader position was established in the program this year. Larry David, 13 year project leader of the Roadsides and Farmland Wildlife Habitat Project, accepted this position. Stan Etter,

district biologist with the Private Lands Habitat Project, transferred to fill Larry's job as Roadsides for Wildlife Habitat Project Leader.

The growing need to manage for this important game species, to work with the private sector on this endeavor demanded special attention. The challenge to find and plan for improving pheasant habitat and to cooperate with research agencies such as the University of Illinois in this effort of major importance. Assistance and technical help will be available through this project to provide guidance and training to state chapter members of Pheasants Forever, a newly formed national organization, created to provide for better pheasant habitat. Duties of new project also are directed toward cooperation with universities, soil conservation service and to provide for management on state lands for better pheasant habitat.

Program personnel worked with the state committee and chapter members of Quail Unlimited, a newly formed national organization, with 15 state chapters. Technical assistance and guidance was provided to assist this organization with its stated objectives, to improve habitat for quail throughout their range in North America.

Program personnel, on an intra-division basis, assisted the newly initiated Private Lands Management Project. Participated in training sessions with the private land biologists. Provided information and loan of equipment from Roadsides project.

A youth dove hunt on 9 state managed areas was planned and coordinated with the Public Lands Division for implementation this September.

Program personnel assisted in cooperative research projects with Southern

Illinois University Cooperative Wildlife Research Lab, Carbondale, and the
Illinois Natural History Survey, Champaign.

Controlled Hunting Program
FY-87

A total of 104,255 pheasants and 14,266 quail were released on 16 sites participating in the controlled hunting program. Hunter use amounted to 47,481 hunter trips.

Controlled pheasant hunting was available at 8 sites, Eldon Hazlet State Recreation Area (Carlyle Lake), Chain O'Lakes State Park, the Des Plaines State Fish & Wildlife Area, the Green River State Wildlife Area, the Iroquois County State Wildlife Area, Moraine View State Recreation Area, Wayne Fitzgerald State Recreation Area and the Richland County Controlled Pheasant Hunting Area. These sites accommodated 34,245 hunter trips. Reserved permit hunter trips accounted for 23,440 of the total while 10,805 standby hunter trips comprised the remainder. For the 1986 controlled hunting season these sites filled 97 percent of the available hunter quota with a range of 100 percent at Des Plaines and Chain O'Lakes to 91 per cent at Green River. Sixty-five per cent (52,240) of the 80,653 pheasants released during the controlled pheasant hunting season were harvested. Hunter success was 1.5 with a range of 1.3 at Chain O'Lakes to 1.7 at Wayne Fitzgerald.

Five hundred twenty-nine young hunters participated in the 1986 Illinois Youth Pheasant Hunt. The youth pheasant hunt was conducted at the 8 controlled pheasant hunting sites and at the Horseshoe Lake State Recreation Area which was added for the 1986 season. Young hunters harvested 689 of the 2460 pheasants released for the hunt resulting in a 28 per cent harvest. Hunter success averaged 1.3 with a range of .8 at Moraine View to 1.9 at Wayne Fitzgerald. The youth pheasant hunt was preceded by a discussion of hunter safety and hunter ethics presented by members of the hunter education instructor corps of the Division of Law Enforcement. This aspect of the youth hunt was coordinated by the Hunter Education Unit. Also preceding the hunt was a field dog demonstration presented by volunteer members of the Field Trial Clubs of Illinois, National Bird Hunters Association and the North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association.

Controlled quail and pheasant hunting was available at Johnson-Sauk Trail State Park, Kankakee River State Park, Silver Springs State Park, Sand Ridge State Forest, Ramsey Lake State Park, the Washington County Conservation Area and new for the 1986-87 season Site M in Cass County. Game Birds released included 21,162 pheasants and 14,266 quail. Fifty-seven percent (12,072) of the pheasants released were harvested and 64 per cent (9,096) of the released quail were harvested. Since controlled hunting occurs throughout the upland game season, 747 rabbits, 15 woodcock and one Hungarian partridge were harvested concurrently. Hunter success for pheasants averaged .95 and ranged from .8 at Kankakee River and Site M to 1.1 at Ramsey Lake and Johnson-Sauk Trail. Hunter success for quail averaged 1.1 and ranged from .8 at Kankakee River to 1.3 at Sand Ridge.

COOPERATIVE QUAIL AND PHEASANT PROGRAM
FY '87

During the 1986-87 contract year, 83 cooperating organizations, an increase of ten over the previous year, in 50 counties were enrolled in the Cooperative Quail and Pheasant Program. Seventy-four cooperators received 70,546 day old quail and released approximately 51,265 (72%) adult quail during the 1986 upland game season. Day old pheasants (23,644) were received by 45 cooperators. These cooperators released 18,864 or 80% of the pheasants received as adults during the 1986 hunting season.

Of the total cooperators, 10 were 4-H chapters and 3 were F.F.A. chapters. The 4-H chapters received 3,898 day old quail and 4,077 day old pheasants amounting to 5.5% and 17.2% respectively, of the game birds provided to all cooperators. F.F.A. chapters received 240 day old quail or .3% of the total quail provided and 550 day old pheasants or 2.3% of the total of this species provided to all cooperators.

Twenty-two tons of quail starter feed and 17 tons of pheasant starter feed was provided to cooperators.

Slightly fewer adult quail were released in FY 87 than in FY 86. Increases in adult pheasants released has been encouraging with 70% in FY 84; 72% in FY 85; 75% in FY 86; and 80% in FY 87.

Licensed Hunting Preserve Program
FY-87

The number of licensed hunting preserves increased by 8 to 142 from the previous year. With relatively mild weather during the winter of 1986-87, most hunting preserves experienced an increase in usage. Hunter trips increased 2.7 percent from 41,081 during the 1985-86 hunting season to 42,217 during the 1986-87 season. A total of 227,591 game birds and mallards were released on licensed hunting preserves and 152,238 were harvested for a 67 per cent harvest. These figures represent a 13 per cent increase in the number of game birds and mallards released and harvested over the previous season.

The ring-necked pheasant continues to be the most popular species on Illinois hunting preserves. Sixty-three per cent (145,287) of the game birds and mallards released were pheasants. Significant increases in the number of bobwhite quail, chuckar partridge and Hungarian partridge released were observed. Releases of these species increased 24 percent, 38 percent and 51 per cent respectively. The increase in the use of the Hungarian partridge is likely attributable to improved availability from game breeders. Interest in this sporty game bird has perennially been much greater than availability.

Summary of gamebirds released and harvested on Illinois Licensed game breeding and hunting preserves.

Species	No. Released	No. Harvested	% Harvested
Ringneck Pheasants	145,287	97,813	67.3
Quail	45,821	26,127	57.0
Chukar Partridge	21,122	15,995	75.7
Hungarian Partridge	1,447	593	40.9
Wild Turkey	1,301	940	72.2
Mallard Duck	12,613	10,770	85.3

FIELD TRIAL PROGRAM

FY'87

The total number of field trials conducted in Illinois was 851 during 1986-87 an increase of 87 over the previous reporting period. The number of field trials for the pointing breeds, retrievers, fox hounds and coon hounds increased. Beagle hound field trials remained constant while field trials for springer spaniels decreased slightly.

Field trials were conducted at nine Department-managed sites. 107 field trials were conducted on the five major Department field trial sites and four field trials were held on four minor areas. On Department-managed sites field trials for the pointing breeds represents 72% of the total with field trials for Beagle hounds next at 16%.

Of field trials conducted on land in private ownership, the events for coon hounds represents the largest category. Seventy-five percent of the sporting dog field events held on private land involve the coon hound breeds. Field trials for the pointing breeds is the next largest category with the number amounting to 14% of the total private land field trials.

Department-managed field trial sites were the location for a substantial number of nationally and regionally significant field trials. Five national championships were held on Department-managed sites. In addition four championships, four classics, an invitational derby and a futurity which are significant nationally were conducted on Department-managed areas. Regionally important field trials which were held on Department sites totalled five championships and four classics.

On non-department areas field trials for the coon hound breeds of national significance included the Little World Coon Hunt sponsored by the American Coon Hunters Association. Important regional coon hound field trials included the Illinois State Coon Hunters Association's, Governors Cup Finals, the Mid-America Coon Hunters Association's State Championship and the National Kennel Club's, Illinois State Championship. For the pointing breeds the National Shoot-To-Retrieve Association sponsored an Illinois Region Run-Off.

Summary of field trials held in Illinois during 1986-87

	TYPE OF FIELD TRIAL					
	Pointing Dog	Retriever	Springer Spaniel	Beagle Hound	Fox Hound	Coon Hound
<u>MAJOR DEPARTMENT</u>						
<u>FIELD TRIAL AREAS</u>						
Des Plaines State Fish and Wildlife Area	19	8	2	5		
Wayne Fitzgerald, State Recreation Area	20	2		7		
Green River State Wildlife Area	19					
Hamilton County State Fish and Wildlife Area	10			5		
Moraine View State Recreation Area	10					
SUBTOTALS	78	10	2	17	--	--
<u>MINOR DEPARTMENT</u>						
<u>FIELD TRIAL AREAS</u>						
Panther Creek State Wildlife Area						1d.
Sam Parr State park	1					
Sangchris Lake State Park				1		
Weinburg-King State Park	1					
SUBTOTALS	2			1		

Summary of field trials held in Illinois during 1986-87

	TYPE OF FIELD TRIAL					
	Pointing Dog	Retriever	Springer Spaniel	Beagle Hound	Fox Hound	Coon Hound
DEPARTMENT FIELD TRIAL AREAS - TOTALS	80	10	2	18	--	1d.
PRIVATE LAND FIELD TRIALS	104	18	1	39	25	435 a. 10 b. 69 c. 39 d.
SUBTOTALS	104	18	1	39	25	553
FIELD TRIALS TOTALS	184	28	3	57	25	554

- a. Competitive Wild Coon Hunts
- b. Water Race
- c. Treeing Contests
- d. Field Trials



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

memorandum

to: David Klinedinst
from: Herman Hier
date: August 14, 1987
subject: FY87 Annual Summary Report

reference:

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
AUG 15 1987
Div. of Wildlife Resources

Waterfowl blind site drawings were held at 10 Region I sites to allocate hunting rights for a one year period. Attendance at these drawings totaled 2,224.

A giant Canada goose flock was started within the Old Tom Creek Watershed in Warren and Henderson counties, by giving an adult pair of nuisance geese to pond owners willing to build nesting structures and put up a wood duck box. A total of 27 pairs were given to 14 pond owners. Western Illinois Sportsman for Ducks (a local club) are furnishing the wood duck houses.

Public hunting was provided for on 31 sites in Region I. Site work plan meeting, regional meetings, Administrative Rule revision meeting, and on site meetings with Lands personnel and tenant farmers were held to manage these sites for hunting. A plan was completed and arrangements agreed upon to open one new site, Mississippi Palisades State Park, to firearms deer hunting in 1987 and one site, La Salle Lake, was opened to waterfowl hunting in 1986.

Districts 1 and 3 have Mississippi River Pool 16, 17, and 18 which are managed for wildlife and hunting by IDOC and the US Army Corps of Engineers. These 3 river pools total 13,316 acres of public hunting lands and waters and both District Wildlife Managers meet with C.O.E. to update annually the Forestry, Fish and Wildlife Management Plan for those pools. Approximately 70% of the public waterfowl hunting provided by IDOC in Region I takes place on these 3 pools.

Regional representatives attended the Spring and Fall Wildlife Technical Section meetings of the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee and the annual meeting. The District 3 DWM was named chairman of the Wildlife Technical Section and the R.W.M. is the Department Wildlife representative.

The Upper Mississippi River Environmental Management Program became very active in FY87. Personnel attended briefing meetings, submitted potential projects, participated in prioritization meetings, and attended field review meetings concerning EMP. One project, the Andalusia Refuge project in Pool 16, is in the general design phase. This federally funded program would improve fish and wildlife habitat and benefit waterfowl hunters in the Pool 16 vicinity when the project is completed. The Pool 16 area currently has no active, viable refuge and this 2 million dollar project would remedy the situation by producing food for migrant waterfowl as well as improved nesting habitat for resident waterfowl.

FY87 Annual Summary Report

August 14, 1987

Page 2

Regional personnel assisted the Forest Game Section in trapping 31 wild turkeys from Jo Daviess county for releases in Indiana and Rock Island and Henderson counties in Illinois.

The District 1 DWM worked with the Property Owners Association of Lake Carroll, a 3000+ acre subdivision, for controlling white-tail deer populations and associated problems by recommending and establishing guidelines for controlled hunts by both archery and firearms. He also worked with the Board of Directors of the Galena Territories, a 6500+ acre subdivision, on solutions to control deer depredations on their properties.

Recurring and routine activities included nuisance animal complaint responses (300+), waterfowl die-off investigations (4), census routes for upland and furbearers and forest game, the Tri-county and urban area Canada goose roundups, radio and TV and newspaper appearances and articles, speeches to organizations (18), wood nest box projects, heron and egret rookery monitoring, working the state fair and Quad City and Chicago Sports Shows, prairie grass harvest at Green River C.A., land acquisition investigations, W-76-D inspections, and assisting with check station operations at state sites.

HH/rs

cc: DWMs

File

ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT
REGION II-III
FY 1987

Wildlife Resources personnel in Regions II and III are responsible for implementing Management Section programs in 25 counties in east-central and northeast Illinois. The work area includes both the densely populated, urban counties surrounding Chicago as well as the sparsely populated, intensely farmed parts of the Corn Belt counties. All major divisional programs are serviced, including: Forest Wildlife, Furbearers, Controlled Shooting Areas/Field Trials, Waterfowl, and Upland Wildlife.

District Wildlife Managers provide Plans of Work and technical assistance on 19 Public Lands areas not included in the W-76-D Project. These sites total approximately 21,300 acres. Fact Sheets and Administrative Rules are written for the five sites where hunting is permitted and farm leases are developed and coordinated for six properties. As a result of DWM management efforts, 90 acres of warm-season grasses were sown, 19 food patches were planted, 9 acres of brush were cleared, and 55 acres were strip mowed.

DWMs coordinated and monitored farm leases on 15 sites where about 5,200 acres are under tenant programs. These leases provided wildlife habitat both in terms of crops produced for food and cover as well as habitat improvement practices performed by or through tenants as conditions of the lease.

Federal Aid Project FW-14-D, the Shelbyville Fish and Wildlife Management Area, is co-administered by a Region III DWM. Quarterly Reports, an Annual Report and a Project Agreement (PA) were submitted and approved. A concise report form was developed for this project which has since been recommended for statewide use by our Federal Aid Coordinator. Habitat management practices accomplished at this site included 265 acres of herbaceous seedings (38 acres prairie; 93 acres food materials; 128 acres of waterfowl food materials), 5 acres of clearing, 145 acres of vegetation control, 70 acres of prescribed burns, 123 nest boxes maintained, 500 acres of water level manipulation and 1 boat ramp constructed.

Dwms continue to provide technical assistance and planning support to non-state, public areas to benefit game species. Sites or areas where these services were provided include: Joliet Arsenal, Fifth Army Training Grounds, McHenry County Conservation District, Clark County Park District, Macon County Conservation District, Vermilion County Conservation District, Chanute Air Force Base, Champaign County Forest Preserve District, Cook County Forest Preserve District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Lake Shelbyville), Pontiac Correctional Facility and numerous smaller park districts and forest preserves. In all, over 66,000 acres of land are controlled by the agencies served.

Waterfowl habitat management programs were carried out on three sites where about 800 acres are under management. In addition, 370 acres of nesting/loafing areas are managed and over 600 acres of food materials produced. Blind allocation programs are coordinated on five sites in Region II involving 114 individual blind sites. Assistance was also provided to Region I in their blind allocation efforts on four areas.

Two major waterfowl development projects were developed and submitted during the past year. Budget limitations prevented on from being initiated, but the other should become a reality--at least in part--this next year.

The Urban Goose Round Up was again successfully completed in northeast Illinois. Over 1,500 'giant' geese were trapped and re-located to other sites in downstate Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Indiana. A banding/neck collaring effort resulted in over 600 geese being banded or collared and released. This will facilitate efforts to document movement patterns of the 'giant' geese and hopefully lead to increased hunting opportunities for this bird.

Almost 500 nuisance animal complaints were handled by regional personnel. As part of this program, 42 traps were loaned; 73 permits were issued; exploders were provided to 3 individuals; 303 people were sent literature; and 9 Field Agreements were reviewed. Nuisance complaints were received for skunk, beaver, bats, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, geese, blackbirds, woodpeckers, deer, rabbits, weasels, foxes, coyotes, owls, hawks, snakes, nighthawks, pigeons, groundhogs, black panther and black bear.

DWMs assisted new Private Lands Biologists in initiating their new program. In addition to training and orientation, DWMs attended 27 agency meetings, provided seed for 400 acres, gave 18 talks/presentations, inspected 17 farms, completed 6 plans, and provided technical assistance to 38 landowners.

A total of 32 censuses were conducted by regional personnel including 14 upland routes, 5 Public Lands routes, 8 furbearer surveys, 2 woodcock routes, and 3 May Bird Counts.

DWMs provided talks/demonstrations/presentations to 24 groups involving approximately 3,100 people. In addition, assistance was provided at the State Fair, DuQuoin Fair, O'Hare Sportshow, Lake County Outdoor Show, Illinois Duck and Goose Hunters Conference, Decatur Hunting and Fishing Exposition, and the Illinois State Duck Stamp Contest. Also, 16 new articles were prepared, 5 radio talks were given, 1 TV appearance made and 1 Conservation Field Day was attended. Further, the Urban Goose Round Up received national exposure as a result of an NBC news short feature on their program, Nightly News.

Submitted By: Robert M. Cottingham
Regional Wildlife Manager
5 August 1987



to: David Klinedinst
from: Jack Golden
date: 15 August 1987
subject: Annual Work Summary - Region #4 -

Census:

Small game routes

Pheasant	-	6
Rabbit	-	11
Quail	-	13
Dove	-	1
Furbearer	-	6
Mast Surveys	-	3
		<hr/>
		40

Road Kill - 12 months

Federal Dove route (Zebrun) - Conducted with Ross Adams, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Pike County.

Deer Check Station visits - 10

Turkey Check Stations - 8 (made arrangements to have someone run them.)

Spring Turkey Census at Pere Marquette prior to season, conducted drawing for hunting the Park.

I & E -

1. Classroom presentations - 13
2. Harper gave a talk on job duties of a Wildlife Biologist to Dr. H. Kircher's Ecology Class.
3. Sportsmen's Club meetings - 12
4. Ducks For the Future - 4

David Klinedinst
 Jack Golden
 15 August 1987
 Page 2

5. Ducks Unlimited - 4
6. Quail Unlimited - 6
7. Mississippi River Hunters & Fishermans Association - 3
8. Boy Scouts - 2
9. John Woods College (Wildlife Workshops) - 2
10. Hunters Safety (Zebrun) - 1
11. Harper participated in Gun Safety School at Westerner Club -
 144 Boys & Girls.
12. Furbearer Trapping Clinic - 1
13. News Articles (Cunningham) - 2
14. Radio program (Cunningham) - 1
15. Harper made radio tapes on various hunting seasons for radio
 WSMI - Litchfield, and WBGZ - Godfrey.
16. Harper attended Wildlife Society Meeting.
17. Harper assisted in Conservation Field Days in Jersey & Macoupin
 Counties.

Special Events -

1. Springfield State Fair - 6 man/days
2. DuQuoin Fair - 4 man/days
 (as well, Hager Co-ordinated both of these events).
3. St. Louis Sports Show (Harper & Zebrun) - 6 man/days
4. Alton-Wood River Sportsfest - 3 man/days
5. Harper assisted in the operation of the information booth at
 Nilo Farms on National Hunting & Fishing Day.

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Meetings -

1. Division Meeting/Waterfowl Workshop - Carlinville - 3 days
2. Cold Water Survival Workshop
3. Joint Regions 4 & 5 Meeting at Elkorn Sportsmens Club in Washington County.
4. Upland Wildlife Staff Meeting.
5. Waterfowl Staff Meeting.

Nuisance animal contact - 121

Other Agency Contact - 103

Public Lands -

Annual W-76-D Plans - 10/21,194 acres

Annual Public Land Plans - 8/44,100 acres

Leased and quasi - Public Lands -

1. A public hunting program was conducted on 12,000 acres of leased Commonwealth Edison Lands for 48 days.
2. A new controlled Quail and Pheasant hunting program was initiated on 4,000 acres of Comm. Ed. leased land.
3. A waterfowl refuge was posted and six blinds staked and drawn for in the management of D.O.T.'s Meredosia Bay.

Mississippi River Area -

761 blinds were staked and inspected. Drawings were held for blinds in Pools 21, 22, 24, 25 & 26.

Dave Harper assisted in moving of heavy equipment for Clearing Project at Batchtown Waterfowl Management Area.

Dave Harper assisted in the operation of Waterfowl check stations on the Mississippi River Fish & Waterfowl Management Area.

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Public Hunting Area Management (Horseshoe & Union Co.) - 14 man/days

Pere Marquette -

Dave Harper assisted in writing of new crop leases for recently purchased property.

Horseshoe Lake - Madison County

Dave Harper assisted in the conduct of the Youth Pheasant Hunt.

Region #4 Personnel -

1. Regional Wildlife Manager made field inspections of all Public Land Sites with District Wildlife Managers.
2. Attended Public Lands Workshop Meeting in Carbondale Area.
3. Attended Field Management meetings.
4. Attended Federal Aid information meeting in Springfield.
5. Attended U.S. Fish & Wildlife meeting on E.M.P. Projects on the Mark Twain National Refuge in Calhoun County.
6. Four Food Plots totalling 10 acres were planted on one non-federal Aid Site.
7. Updated hunting area brochure.

Waterfowl -

1. The Wing Bee & Speciation at Carbondale were attended by Region #4 Personnel.
2. Region #4 personnel spent 24 - 26 man/days assisting with the Pool 19 diving duck banding.
3. Golden, Hager, and Harper assisted with the Giant Goose Roundup in Fulton & Knox Counties.
4. Bob Hager assisted with the Nuisance goose roundup. Golden & Harper assisted with sexing and banding geese being released at various sites on the MRA.

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5. Dave Harper assisted Law Enforcement during opening weekend of Teal season.

Forest Game -

1. Dave Harper supervised the Clearing of 21 acres of brush from old pastureland at Pere Marquette for establishment of turkey habitat, cleared area was later seeded to wheat.
2. Dave Harper put out corn for possible turkey trapping at Pere Marquette.
3. District #10 (Zebrun) - turkey trapping - 10 man/days.

JG/jm



Illinois
Department of
Conservation
life and land together

office memorandum

to: Brian Mahan

from: Mike Carter *MC*

date: August 14, 1987

subject: Annual Summary for Region V DWM's for FY'87

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Five District Wildlife Managers monitored 16 annual wildlife management plans, 14 five-year management plans for Federally funded W-76-D areas, totalling 33,700 acres and proposed an additional 6,800 acres for management. These plans offered a methodical approach toward improving various habitat components necessary for sound wildlife management practices. Items which were of major concern were cropping plans, protective cover, vegetation control and hunter management and access.

Annual wildlife management plans were written for an additional 69,800 acres of public lands within Region V. Other activities on public lands include the management of upland and waterfowl public hunting areas. This resulted in 79 man-days effort and personal contact with approximately 15,000 hunters.

	Dist.#14 Moore	Dist.#15 Micetich	Dist.#16 Mestel	Dist.#17 Murphy	Dist.#18 Whitton	Total
Annual W-76-D Plans (#/AC)	2/3500	4/4000	3/3400	2/3500	5/19300	16/33,700
Annual Public Land Plans (#/AC)	4/5000	5/4600	2/17700	5/7500	7/35000	23/69,800
New Initiatives (#/AC)	0	1/800	1/6000	0	0	2/6,800
PHA Mgt. (da.)	10	23	11	5	20	*69

*An additional 10 days were provided by the regional supervisor.

<u>CENSUS ROUTES</u>	Dist.#14 Moore	Dist.#15 Micetich	Dist.#16 Mestel	Dist.#17 Murphy	Dist.#18 Whitton	Total
Small Game	8	14	11	9	10	52
Furbearer	2	2	2	2	2	10
Aerial Waterfowl	0	0	14	0	0	14
Dove	1	1	1	1	1	5
Deer Check Stations	4	6	2	6	1	19
Turkey	6	0	0	4	3	13
Ruffed Grouse	5	7	2	25	5	44
Road Kills	12	12	12	12	12	60
Mast Surveys	2	1	0	0	1	4

ANIMAL CONTROL

A total of 191 contacts were made with private landowners concerning nuisance animal complaints. Common complaints were made concerning deer, beaver, muskrat, skunk, and bat. Numerous complaints of rabid animals (i.e., bat, skunk) were common as well.

	Region WL Mgr.	Dist.#14 Moore	Dist.#15 Micetich	Dist.#16 Mestel	Dist.#17 Murphy	Dist.#18 Whitton	Total
Nuisance Reports	30	40	42	33	11	35	191
Disease/Lab. Cooperative	7	1	0	2	6	3	19

OTHER AGENCY CONTACTS

In Region V, there is occasion to come in contact with a variety of local, State, and Federal agencies. Among these are the USFS, Greater Egypt RPC, ASC/SCS, RC&D, USFWS, COE, U of I, SIU Coop. Res. Lab., Farm Bureau, IDA, and various districts.

	Region WL Mgr.	Dist.#14 Moore	Dist.#15 Micetich	Dist.#16 Mestel	Dist.#17 Murphy	Dist.#18 Whitton	Total
Agency Contacts (#)	90	60	10	55	290	20	525

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

A variety of I & E activities resulted in over 1,625 personal contacts. Numerous TV, radio, and newspaper programs produced widespread coverage on departmental policies and issues. Participation in classroom presentations yielded 45 presentations with 1,425 contacts. Additional contacts with Sportsmens Clubs and Sports Shows complemented the I & E effort.

	Region WL Mgr.	Dist.#14 Moore	Dist.#15 Micetich	Dist.#16 Mestel	Dist.#17 Murphy	Dist.#18 Whitton	Total
News Articles (#)	2	5	3	0	4	1	15
TV Programs (#)	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Radio Programs (#)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Classroom Presentations (#/Attendance)	0	15/650	14/275	0	0	16/500	45/1425
Conservation Field Days (#/Attendance)	0	0	0	0	1/200	0	1/200
Sp. Club Mtgs. (#)	8	10	10	14	1	0	43
Displays (#)	1	0	0	0	3	2	6
DuQuoin Fair (da.)	0	2	1	2	1	2	8

Region V DWM's assisted the Special Projects Section in a number of activities, including waterfowl banding, waterfowl speciation session, the Giant Canada Goose Roundup, numerous census routes, Big Buck Clinics, and Muskrat age/sex study, land acquisitions, and Comprehensive Planning revisions, Conservation Reserve Program and signup period, raccoon bacula collection, turkey brood surveys, 25 days of turkey trapping (netting 8 turkeys for transplant), wild quail trapping, participation in 4 hunter safety clinics, 25 days of continuing education and 5 days on the warm season grass initiative. Another significant district contributions included the presentation of 1 Trapper Education Clinic. Each of these activities were overwhelming successes.

pas

cc David Klinedinst, All Region V Wildlife Personnel
File

FY'87 Annual Report
PRIVATE LAND WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Illinois wildlife populations have been drastically reduced over the past 30 years. Agricultural, industrial, and urban development have eliminated food, cover and nesting areas necessary to sustain healthy populations of birds and mammals. Hunter harvest data collected since 1956 for example, shows a significant decline of upland wildlife numbers during this period. (See Fig. #1)

This decline is a reflection of wildlife populations in general. The situation has reached a point where, without a major effort to restore and protect wildlife habitat, the future of Illinois' wildlife is in jeopardy.

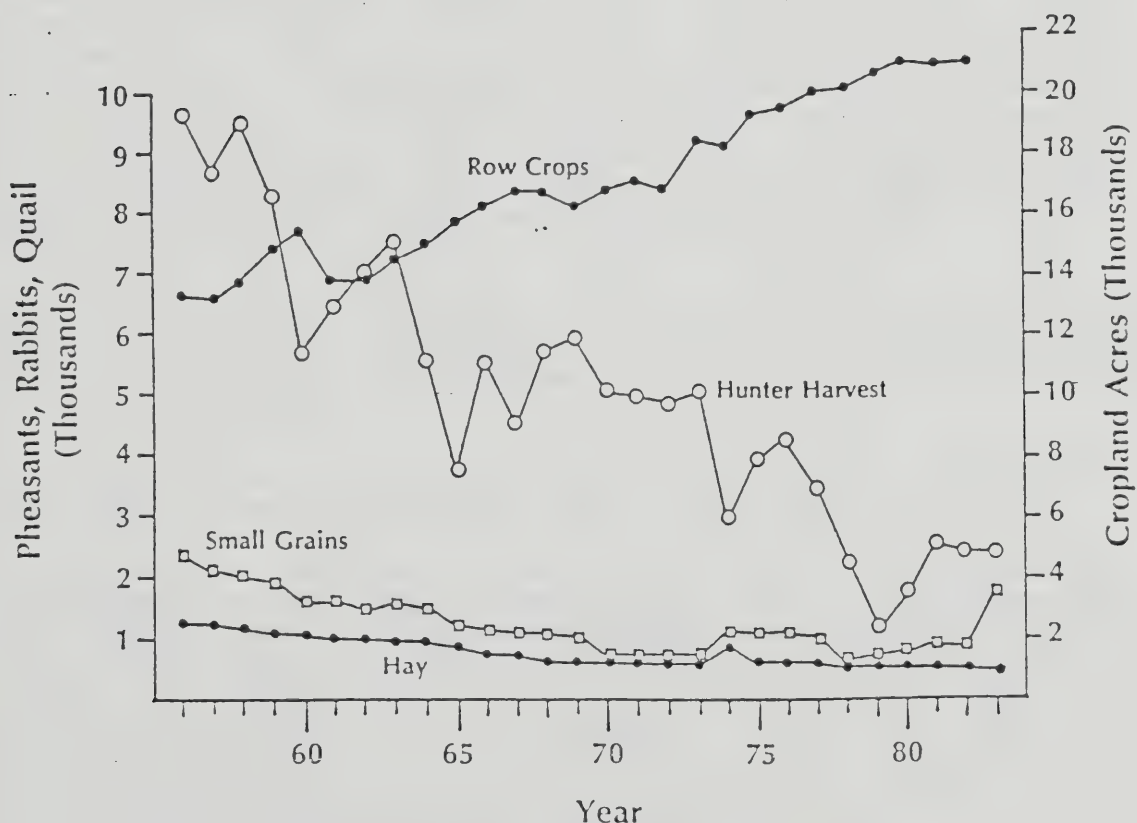


FIG 1

Illinois has taken this major effort to restore and protect wildlife habitat and as a result of the work done by the Governor's Wildlife Habitat Conference in 1979, the Wildlife Division's Private Land Habitat Committee in 1983 and the Illinois Wildlife Habitat Commission in 1985, a new "Private Land Wildlife Habitat Management Program" was approved and funded in the Division of Wildlife Resources in 1986. The objectives of this new program are to increase the amount of permanent wildlife habitat on private land, promote increases in wildlife numbers and increase public awareness of wildlife requirements for survival and population growth.

These objectives are accomplished through the work efforts of twelve Private Land Biologists (PLB's), two Conservation Technicians and twenty four part-time Conservation workers. Services provided to private landowners include: technical assistance; development of comprehensive wildlife habitat management plans; advice on state and federal cost sharing programs i.e. the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), Conservation Practices Program (CPP), Forest Incentive Program (FIP) and the Illinois Forestry Development Act; free planting materials, as provided in the wildlife habitat plans, including trees and shrubs and on a limited basis native warm season grass seed; assistance in the establishment of wildlife habitat plans including use of specialized equipment such as tree planters, billion seeders, Truax seed drills, tractors and tillage equipment; free seed for wildlife food and cover plots and conservation education consisting of demonstration projects, field days and presentations to private landowners and the general public. Cooperative working relationships are maintained with other state and federal agencies including Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA), Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) U of I Cooperative Extension Service (CES) and other private organizations such as Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, Quail Unlimited and Pheasants Forever.

Benefits of the Private Land Program are to protect, enhance and develop wildlife habitat on private land that will result in increased game and non-game wildlife populations, reduced soil erosion, improved water quality and improved quality of life for all Illinois residents.

This annual report reflects the activities and accomplishments of the first, full year of operation of the Private Land Wildlife Habitat Management Program.

Contact with potential private land cooperators are made through a variety of sources including the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), Cooperative Extension Service (CES) Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD), other agricultural service agencies, the media, conservation field days, state fairs, farm progress shows and from recommendations from satisfied, past cooperators. The program has been well received and presently there is a backlog of 700 potential cooperators resulting in some delay in providing service. Cooperators are voluntary in nature and service is provided on a first-come, first served basis.

Private Land Biologists normally meet with individual landowners to determine landowner needs and objectives. PLB's then evaluate the land and develop a wildlife habitat plan that maximizes the opportunity to protect, enhance and develop wildlife habitat that is mutually agreeable to the landowner. As a rule, cooperators in this first year are small landowners, have off-the-farm income and are interested in wildlife in the most general sense of the word.

In addition to the pick-up trucks that all PLB's have, several new items of equipment have been acquired. They include 2 John Deere 2550 tractors, 2 Gronkhite 5th wheel trailers, 4 Brillion 5' Seeders, 2 Brillion 10' Seeders, 4 Howard 5' Rotovators, 2 12' Truax, all purpose Drills, 4 Donahue implement trailers and several small items such as tree planting bars and back-pac sprayer etc.

Two full time Conservation Resource Technician II's were added to the staff this year. They are located at Sterling and Mt. Vernon and will assist PLB's in implementing wildlife practices on private land. One PLB vacancy exists in Ford County which is programmed to be filled January 1, 1988.

Specific program accomplishments are reported in the following four categories (1) Private Land Habitat Operations (2) Acres For Wildlife (3) Wildlife Food and Cover Seed Distribution and (4) Conservation Education.

Private Land Habitat Operations

Private Land Biologists provided technical assistance to 1729 landowners, contacted 971 farmers, drafted 480 habitat plans of which 131 were CRP, planned for 117 demonstration projects and conducted 56 demonstration programs. 350,000 trees and shrubs and 1900 lbs of native warm season grass seed was provided to private landowners free of charge according to approved wildlife habitat plans. Over 700 landowners have requested assistance from the program for next year.

Acres For Wildlife

PLB's generally utilize the "Acres For Wildlife" program to protect and enhance small (1 acre or more) parcels of wildlife habitat through a one year cooperative agreement, in which landowners agree to maintain the tracts in their present condition and not to burn, spray, mow or graze if it would be determined to existing cover. This year PLB's made 1393 contacts with private landowners, inspected 771 tracts and enrolled 745 rural and 26 urban areas in the program. This resulted in 37,706 acres enrolled and protected. This brings the total acreage protected in the Acres for Wildlife Program since 1975 to 175,628 acres. Program publicity and promotion was conducted through 41 public meetings, 12 radio programs, 67 group presentations and 1177 contact with conservation agencies.

Wildlife Food & Cover Seed Distribution

This program provides free seed to interested landowners to establish wildlife food and cover plots. Seed is distributed through cooperating agencies such as SCS, ASCS, SWCD, Q.U. and Pheasants Forever (PF). Available seed includes sunflowers, cowpeas, millet, corn, milo, wheat and buckwheat. This year 55,125 lbs of seed was distributed to 963 landowners impacting 6,216 acres of wildlife habitat. 100,000 lbs of free seed has been acquired from Northrup-King Seed Company for distribution next year.

Conservation Education

This program area includes all activity with agencies and the general public to increase public awareness of the relationship between wildlife habitat and healthy, viable and expanding wildlife populations. This year PLB's made 2500 contacts with agency persomel including SCS, ASCS, SWCD and Cooperative Extension Service. 265 presentations were made to youth and adult groups, schools and constituency organizations. 101 news articles, 12 TV programs and 14 radio programs were presented. 4 articles were written and published in Outdoor Highlights, 3 presentations were made on Channel 20 "Sunrise On The Farm" show.

A new private land slide program was developed and a new State Fair display was designed. "Share Your Land with Wildlife" and the "Acres For Wildlife" brochure were rewritten and a new attractive Wildlife Habitat Plan Folder was developed.

Cooperation - Coordination

An excellent cooperative relationship has been established with Pheasant Forever that allows PLB's to provide direction to over 300 Pheasant Forever habitat restoration projects involving \$50,000 and 20,000 acres. This is an excellent example of state-private cooperation that achieves mutually agreed upon habitat improvement objectives.

This year Quail Unlimited donated \$7,000 to the Private Land Program and these funds were used to purchase two cool season seed boxes for the Truax drills and to purchase native warm season grass seed. Another example of good cooperation. Q.U. has recently hired a new Regional Director and he has already been briefed on the private land program and the opportunities for further cooperation.

Summary

Public response to the Private Land Program has been tremendous. The outlook is for increased demand for services from this program. The program will continue to promote the idea that Agricultural productivity, Soil and Water Conservation and Wildlife Conservation are compatible. Economic incentives to landowners are important but often it is the small things that count i.e. conservation tillage, grass ridge terraces, roadside seeding, multiple year set-aside with perennial grass and legume plantings, food and cover plots on CRP and annual set-aside (ACR), native warm season grasses, delayed mowing, woodlot, fencerow and farm pond management. Future events, that are going to provide great opportunities for wildlife habitat improvement result from the '85 Farm Bill and include additional CRP sign ups over the next three years and conservation planning that is required in the conservation compliance provision.

LLA/gc

MONTH Annual Report

QUARTER

YEAR FY '87

PRIVATE LAND MANAGEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTALS	
SCHAEFFER	48																		1294	Office Contacts
DUFFORD	161	64																	116	Meetings Attended
CLAPP	12	13																	26	Demo's Planned
HOLEM	4	1																	47	Demo's Completed
ETER	72	117																	825	Office Contacts
BREWER	12	5																	97	Meetings Attended
POULTER	2	15	21																209	Contracts-Meetings Attended
SCOTT	2	1																	9	Demo's Planned
POULTER	1	1																	6	Demo's Completed
SCOTT	1	1																	104	Talks to classes
POULTER	1	1																	54	Demo's Planned
POULTER	3	1																	44	Demo's Completed
POULTER	1	1																	70	Talks to clubs
POULTER	2	1																	18	Demo's Planned
POULTER	5	1																	6	Demo's Completed
POULTER	1	1																	34	Talks to Groups
POULTER	1	1																	10	Demo's Planned
POULTER	2	1																	4	Demo's Completed
POULTER	2	1																	57	Talks to Groups
POULTER	9	1																	9	Demo's Planned
POULTER	2	1																	3	Demo's Completed
POULTER	2	1																	101	News Articles Prepared
POULTER	2	1																	12	T.V. Program
POULTER	2	1																	14	Radio Program
POULTER	225	138																	1729	Technical Assistance
POULTER	92	11																	971	Farms Inspected
POULTER	34	2																	236	Plantings Inspected/Improved
POULTER	31	40																	485	Plans Written
POULTER	36	3																	415	Plans Implemented
POULTER	7	6																	77	Demo's Planned
POULTER	170	14																	55	Demo's Completed
POULTER	16	2																	876	No. Food Pitch Bags Delivered/Landowners
POULTER																			230	WL Practices Serviced

55,105 # SEED

PRIVATE LANDOWN

MONTH _____ Annual Report
 QUARTER _____
 YEAR _____
 FY '87

ACRES FOR WILDLIFE REPORT

DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER	Dist. #	CONTACTS MADE	NO. AREAS INSPECTED (RURAL)	NO. AREAS E. N. R. O. L. L. E. D.		NO. ACRES SIGNED UP (RURAL)	MEETINGS HELD	NEWS ARTICLES	RADIO PROGRAMS	TALKS TO GROUPS	CONS. AGENCY CONTACTS
				RURAL	URBAN						
	1										
SCHAEFFER	2	7	80	66		1125.0		1			1
DUFFORD	3	108	78	56	6	1652.0			2	4	156
CLAPP	4	288	69	54	1	4432.6	11	4	1	2	188
	5										
HOLEM	6	101	60	53	6	1665.0	5			3	82
ETER	7	55	49	50		250.0				8	70
	8										
BREWER	9	193	160	92	3	5577.3	16		8	8	177
POULTER	10	108	73	75		3757.0	1				133
SCOTT	11	64	41	57	4	2044.0				9	98
	12										
KEMPER	13	104	47	58	3	2796.5	4				28
POTTS	14	90	75	70	1	7825.3	2		1	22	127
WOODS	15	142	44	55	2	3440.0					
ZELLER	16	126	75	59		3142.0	2			11	117
	17										
	18										
TOTALS		1386	851	745	26	37706.7	41	5	12	67	1177



memorandum

to: Brian Mahan
from: Robert Bauer *RB*
date: 10 July 1987
reference:
subject: FY87 Annual Summary

The figures below show the number of birds shipped from the Game Farms for the various programs. They do not reflect the purchase of quail chicks for the Cooperative Chick Program or the purchase of quail eggs for the Surplus Egg Program

Pheasants - Adults

Controlled Hunting includes Youth Hunt	83,198
Pheasant & Quail Hunting Areas	19,291
Field Trials	3,755
Miscellaneous for research	175
	<u>106,419</u>

Pheasants - Chicks/Eggs

Cooperative Chick Program	21,850
Sale of sexed hen chicks	25,211 (\$6,340)
Surplus eggs	37,486

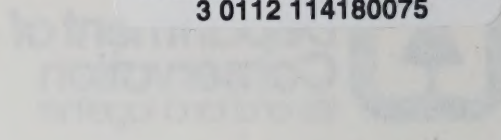
Quail

Pheasant/Quail hunting areas	16,363
Field Trials	2,182
Cooperative Chick	21,417
	<u>18,545</u>

RB:sb



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memorandum

Date: 10 July 1967
 To: [illegible]
 From: [illegible]

The figures below show the number of birds shipped from the three farms to the various programs. They do not reflect the number of birds which are the Cooperative Game Program or the purchase of adult eggs for the Cooper's Egg Program.

Programs - Retail

10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program

Programs - Wholesale

10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program

Other

10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program
10,000	Cooper's Game Program

Total