



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Twenty-eighth biennial report of the Wisconsin Conservation Department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1961 and June 30, 1962. 1963

Wisconsin. Conservation Dept.
Madison, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1963

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/2VUH3BCIOMR3B9D>

This material may be protected by copyright law (e.g., Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use, see
<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

3w
c 76
28 c.2

CIRCULATING
COPY

Twenty-Eighth

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

STEENBOCK MEMORIAL LIBRARY



Publication 612-63

TWENTY-EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

**WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT**

For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1961
and June 30, 1962



MADISON, WISCONSIN

1963

2500-135

WHAT'S IN THE BIENNIAL REPORT?

"Our aim should be to make the Biennial Report a convenient source of meaty and significant information concerning the work of the Conservation Commission and Conservation Department, with emphasis on new developments. Opinion should be included sparingly if at all, for in general, revealing facts are more useful and impressive. Statistical data, which find little favor in other media, can be used to advantage in the Biennial Report if they are meaningful to an interested public."

(From memorandum to division chiefs by Director L. P. Voigt)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Honorable John W. Reynolds
Governor of Wisconsin
Capitol

Dear Governor Reynolds:

As required by Section 14.61 of the statutes, I am transmitting the twenty-eighth biennial report of the Wisconsin Conservation Department. This covers the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1962, and includes work accomplished by the Wisconsin Conservation Commission.

It is significant that these two years should be both the most fruitful and most hopeful for the state's progressive conservation movement. This is a reflection of the new Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) which began ten months prior to the close of the biennium. The Department's total budget for this final year therefore was the largest in its history. An accelerated program of land acquisition and easement control was the primary goal.

With the end of this biennium, the Conservation Commission completed 35 years under its original structure created by the Conservation Act of 1927. At no time during these three and one-half decades were their original duties or responsibilities rescinded or reduced. Rather, they have grown continually in quantity and scope. Such changes have been necessary to meet the rapidly expanding demands on Wisconsin's natural resources due to population growth and related developments. We shall continue to put forth our best possible efforts for the preservation, restoration and wise management of these invaluable resources for both present and future generations.

Help we have received from the Executive Office in this endeavor is gratefully acknowledged.

Respectfully,
L. P. Voigt
Conservation Director

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

GUIDO RAHR, Manitowoc
Chairman

JOHN LYNCH, Gordon
Secretary

PAUL J. OLSON, Madison

JACK J. SCHUMACHER, Shawano

JAMES R. SMABY, La Crosse

CHARLES F. SMITH, Wausau

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

L. P. VOIGT
Director

JOHN A. BEALE
Chief State Forester
Research and Planning (acting)

ELOY T. BAXTER
Finance

A. W. JORGENSEN
Information and Education

ROMAN H. KOENINGS
Forests and Parks

LULU M. KORN
Clerical

NEIL LEMAY
Forest Protection

GEORGE SPRECHER
Assistant Director

LAURENCE F. MOTL
Engineering

EDWARD SCHNEBERGER
Fish Management

J. R. SMITH
Game Management

S. W. WELSH
Forest Management

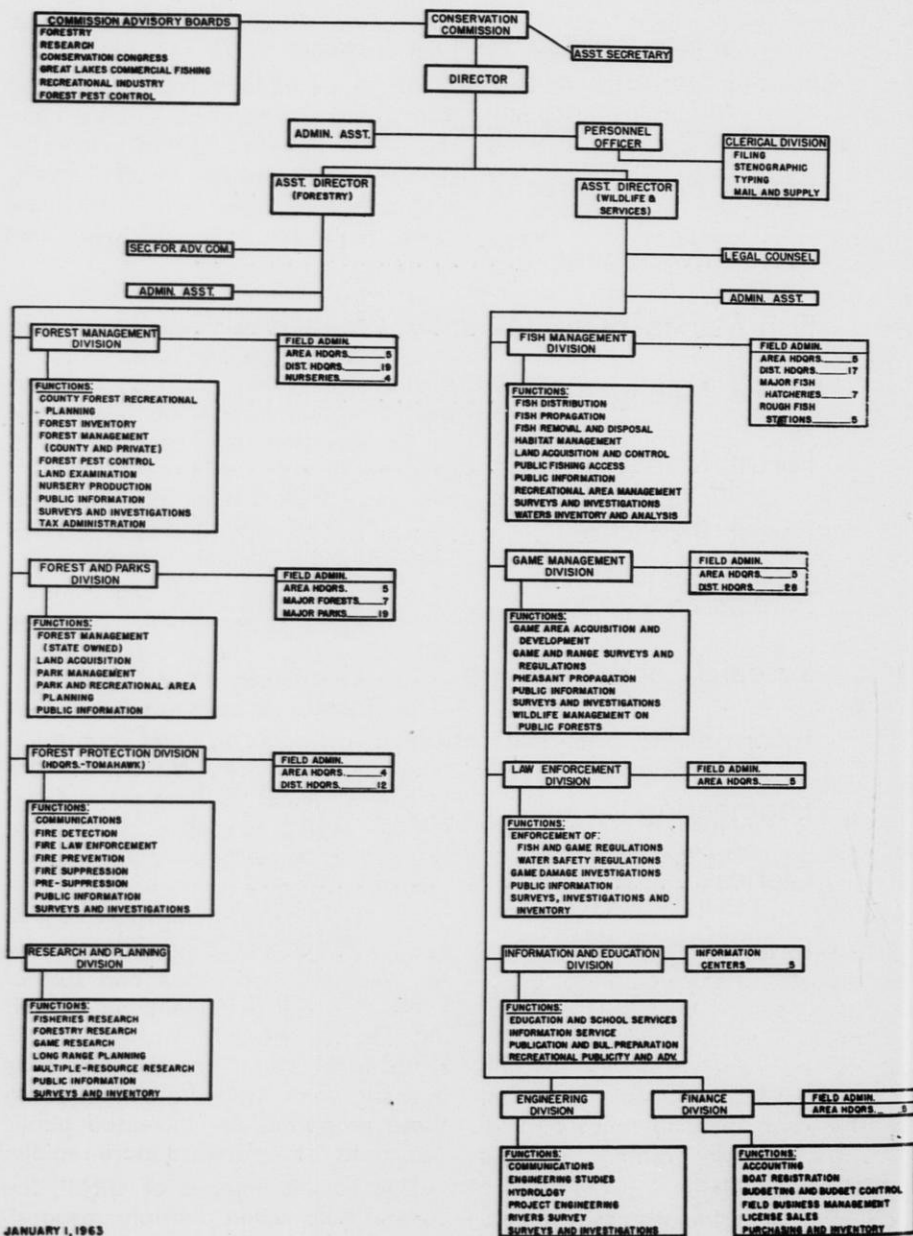
WALTER J. ZELINSKE
Law Enforcement (acting)

WILLIAM A. MATSON
Personnel and
Administrative Officer

CONTENTS

Report of the Director.....	7
Law Enforcement	13
Fish Management	25
Game Management	37
Forest Management	45
Forest Protection	59
Forests and Parks.....	73
Research and Planning.....	90
Information and Education.....	103
Engineering	113
Clerical	119
Finance	121

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT BASIC ORGANIZATION CHART



JANUARY 1, 1963

Report of the Director

Even as wild animals and birds seem to have a cyclic rise and fall in populations, so also there are periods when the public's interest and support for conservation programs increases to new heights. This phenomenon happened again in Wisconsin during the biennium discussed in the following report.

ORAP — Probably the most significant new development was passage with bipartisan support of the Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) which became effective September 1, 1961. Based on a state tax of 1¢ per pack of cigarettes sold, it was planned that in 10 years a total of \$50 million would be available for conservation purposes. A State Recreation Committee was created to administer this program with the Conservation Department represented as a member. The Department also cooperated closely with all other member agencies and it received over 85% of the first biennial appropriation. Primary emphasis was on land acquisition and over 200 priority projects were listed, but many other programs were started or augmented financially.

In the 10 months this new work progressed during the biennium, the following things were accomplished under ORAP:

(1) Land control in the form of fee simple purchase or conservation easement was secured on 333 parcels (of which only 37 were easements). These 333 totaled approximately 31,000 acres for \$2,476,000. Most important was the more than 83 miles of lake shore and stream frontage secured (both sides counted).

(2) The Department's new state aid

to county forest recreational development program began with planning efforts in several counties aimed at new camp sites, picnic grounds and boat landings.

(3) A permanent Tourist Information Center in Kenosha County near the Illinois line on I-94 was practically ready to open and two mobile centers were prepared to function on the Interstate highway near Baldwin and Janesville.

(4) Two Youth Conservation Camps operated by the Department of Public Welfare were functioning at Manitowish Waters and near Delta in Bayfield County. Both of these were on Conservation Department land and the Department was in charge of both the conservation work program and educational efforts for the 400 boys scheduled to participate.

(5) The Department was cooperating with other participating agencies in their major functions such as: securing scenic easements along State highways (Highway Commission); creating recreational pools on flood control impoundments in S.W. Wisconsin (State Soil and Water Conservation Committee); and preparing a comprehensive long-range state planning (Department of Resource Development).

(6) This Act also replaced license fees as one of the sources of revenue for state park operation and further augment funds for maintenance and development of state forest and park recreational areas. For the first time in many years the work of improving these properties for increased public use could move forward more rapidly.

Due to the impetus of ORAP, the several field action divisions responsi-

ble for land acquisition assigned more men to this work and even sent them to training schools to learn appraisal and acquisition methods. A larger portion of their regular budgets also was assigned to land acquisition and in the final year of this biennium a total (including ORAP) of about 52,000 acres costing \$3,081,000 was secured. The breakdown by divisions for this record year was approximately:

Game Management - 36,538 acres for \$1,658,000

Fish Management - 8,169 acres for \$549,000

Forest & Parks - 7,214 acres for \$865,000

Information & Education - 7 acres for \$8,400.00

FINANCES — It will be noted that at the close of the previous biennium the Conservation Department was in a period of budget cuts totaling millions of dollars and curtailed personnel and projects. Passage of the Outdoor Recreation Act and subsequent new funds from license fee increases fortunately reversed this trend. Fortunately too, passage of the new park sticker bill also promised additional revenue from a new source but the program hardly got started during this biennium. Also from a financial standpoint, new monies were forthcoming through the registration of about 225,000 boats, but all of this revenue was used either for administration of the Boating Act or for state aids to local communities for their boat safety patrols. A substantial increase in gifts totaling well over \$100,000 per year has been an encouraging development.

Two adverse factors on finances were the fact that all animal bounties were charged to the Conservation Fund contrary to previous practice and

substantial funds were withheld in the pending federal aid-to-wildlife (Pittman-Robertson) suit in federal courts. Also, about \$180,000 was spent in payments in lieu of land taxes to local communities.

ACTION HIGHLIGHTS — Other highlights of this biennium, which are documented further elsewhere in this report, included:

(1) Greater emphasis on water pollution and pesticide research and regulation for better control.

(2) Stepped-up long-range planning efforts with creation of a Division of Research and Planning in the Department and more cooperation with Regional Planning Commissions and other agencies on the "State Recreation Plan."

(3) Area Business Managers were installed to handle fiscal matters for all divisions at the Northwest and Northeast Area Headquarters.

(4) A new Forest Inventory project to up-date the previous aerial survey was started.

(5) State-aid to local Towns and Counties for creating new access roads and parking facilities to public waters was accelerated as also was the surface water classification project with reports on the first counties published.

(6) Special committees created by the Governor worked with the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies and the Legislative Council (and full Department cooperation) on such study projects as revision of the Forest Crop Law, state mapping and flood control problems, water resources coordination and research and taxation of state lands. Much of this work will be reflected in proposed 1963 legislation. One significant bill passed by the 1961 Legislature calls for a Department

long-range plan by September 1, 1963.

(7) Of the Department's many publications during the biennium, one on "Wildlife, People and the Land" won special acclaim.

(8) The first hope for success in the sea lamprey control work as well as restocking of lake trout in Lake Superior was evident. This was the result of years of effort in cooperation with the international Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

TRENDS AND PROBLEMS — Recent statistical estimates from the University of Wisconsin indicate that Wisconsin's population by 1980 may be over 5,000,000 as compared to the 1960 census figures of less than 4,000,000. This increase of approximately one million people, along with increased pressure from the nearby Chicago metropolitan area and the entire Midwest, continues to precipitate problems in the management of our natural resources and conflicts in their use for many desirable purposes which must be coordinated through fair and equitable regulations. Possibly this concern is most applicable to Wisconsin's thousands of lakes and streams which are used for many forms of outdoor recreation. An indication of these pressures is reflected in the following license sales statistics and other data for 1961:

322,000 non-resident fishermen
458,000 small game hunting licenses
436,000 deer hunting licenses
225,000 boats registered (31% non-resident)
6,600,000 visitors at state parks and forests and
820,000 camper-days.

A quick review of some present-

day problems which must be solved to assure future multiple use and wise management of our renewable natural resources are as follows:

(1) Pollution of lakes and streams including siltation and over-fertilization.

(2) Marsh and wetland filling and drainage where wildlife losses are certain.

(3) Overgrazing of woodlands — especially in hilly areas or places with unstable soils.

(4) Lagooning of lands adjacent to public waters — especially when dredged material is used to fill adjacent lowlands.

(5) Stream straightening to reduce public water area and all unauthorized filling and encroachment on such waters.

(6) Indiscriminate and improperly regulated insecticide spraying for any cause.

(7) Destruction of roadside cover of value to wildlife — especially on town and county roads.

(8) Uncontrolled boating activity which destroys public water use for all other forms of recreation.

(9) Improper wildlife and timber harvests which do not follow the best scientific knowledge available.

(10) Inadequate public access to either public lands or waters wherever such access is desirable.

(11) Overuse of public parks and their picnic and camping sites until the natural heritage is destroyed.

(12) Destruction of scenic beauty and unspoiled natural areas wherever such values can possibly be preserved and generally a lack of proper zoning.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION ACTIONS AND POLICIES

The Wisconsin Conservation Commission is a six-man non-paid policy-forming body, with members appointed by the Governor for staggered six-year terms. During the biennium, Governor Gaylord A. Nelson appointed two new Commissioners: Jack Schumacher of Shawano and James Smaby of La Crosse replacing Arthur R. MacArthur and Russell D. Stouffer, whose terms had expired.

During the past two years, the Conservation Commission adopted written policy statements on the following subjects:

- (1) Deer Management
- (2) Beaver - Trout - Forest Relationships
- (3) State Park System

The Commission also streamlined its procedures for handling review of land acquisition and other action programs of the Department through the use of committees and facilitated the extensive land acquisition program so there was a minimum of delay in

processing purchases. One important project undertaken by them was the study of savings which would result through use of state-owned cars instead of private automobiles by employees traveling extensively each year. It is expected that the decision to operate such a fleet in the future will result in savings of approximately \$200,000 each future biennium.

In 1962, within a few days of the end of this biennium here reported, the Conservation Commission completed 35 years of operation under the Conservation Act created by the 1927 Legislature. During all of this time there never was any important limitation in their work assignments, but there were at least seven significant additions in their responsibilities as follows:

- . . . to assist the Legislature by setting all hunting, fishing and trapping seasons
- . . . to carry on recreational advertising and publicize the state's natural outdoor resources



The Wisconsin Conservation Commission in session. The Commission meets about once a month to hear recommendations of the Conservation Department, advisory committees, and interested citizens, and to reach decisions on conservation issues.

- ... to establish long-range plans, projects, and priorities for conservation and carry them out
- ... to develop a program of classifying lakes and streams by use
- ... to accept donations of buildings, facilities and structures on state lands under jurisdiction of the commission
- ... to take conservation easements of all kinds as deemed necessary anywhere in the state
- ... to conduct a state-aid program with towns and counties promoting public access to navigable waters
- ... to conduct a state-aid program for counties promoting outdoor recreational facilities on forest crop lands

Six advisory committees on research, forestry, forest pest control, recreational advertising, commercial fishing and wildlife conservation (Conservation Congress) continued to aid the Conservation Commission in its effort to establish wise policies and intelligent rules. The members of these committees, including only the Executive Council of the Conservation Congress, were as follows at the end of the biennium:

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- * Lyle Christenson John W. Macon
- * James B. Hale Robert A. McCabe
- Arthur D. Hasler Herman Olson
- * Cyril Kabat, Fred B. Trenk
- Exec. Sec. Fred G. Wilson
- * Donald J. Mackie R. E. Lennon

FORESTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Ivan Branham Willard J. Fahrenkrug
- William Yost Foster Patch

- A. E. Swanke * Donald J. Mackie
- Frank Fixmer Exec. Sec.
- Allan Haukom George Corrigan
- F. G. Kilp

FOREST PEST CONTROL STEERING COMMITTEE

- Philip W. Smith * Donald W. Renlund
- Frank Fixmer Dr. Roy Shenefelt
- James Kuntz * S. W. Welsh
- Bruce Buell

RECREATIONAL INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Lawrence Monthey Ervin Schmidt
- * Harry Thoma Harry Mueller
- E. A. Conforti A. G. Hundt
- Ralph M. Cooper Jack B. Olson
- John Gerlach Pat Wilsie

GREAT LAKES COMMERCIAL FISHERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Everett Johnson * Edward Schneberger
- Ever W. Bodin Cliff Wenniger
- Melvin Erickson Russell Valentine
- Lelond LaFond Cornelius Claflin
- Joseph Cayner Edward E. Schmidt
- Frank Korchak Ervin G. Withbroe

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CONGRESS

- Ernest Bauer Donald H. Braatz
- L. C. Sykes Daniel O. Trainer
- Edward Young Carl Krueger
- Theodore Jaeger Edward F. Keip
- Glen L. Garlock Ervin J. Withbroe
- Ray W. Mueller Robert McCutchin
- Irvin Lange Walter E. Gould
- Herbert W. Holte Robert Thompson
- John Cross Harry Bumgarner
- Earl C. Bruhn Marvin Lederer
- Charles Brees Roland C. Zuelsdorf

The asterisk (*) indicates members of the Conservation Department who served as liaison representatives in

cooperation with these advisory bodies at this time.

The Congress consists of three regular delegates and two alternates who are elected at public hearings held in each of the 71 counties of the state in May of each year. The Executive Council, implementing its activities, recommended continuation of the

several study committees for the purpose of advising the Council on recommendations to the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. The following study groups were active: Executive, Legislative, Water Resources, Public Relations, Lake and Stream Improvement, Wildlife Habitat, Fishing Regulations, Hunting Regulations and Rules and Resolutions.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Each year the Conservation Department handles about 400,000 pieces of mail and approximately 75,000 letters are prepared and sent out. Also, in the 1961-62 fiscal period, 150,000 requests were received for shipments of literature about Wisconsin's recreational opportunities. The Department's administrative section consists of staff members who have assignments to assist the Director and Assistant Directors in their work. At the close of this biennium, these included the personnel officer and his staff, administrative assistants to the director and assistant directors, forest research coordinator, legal counsel and his staff, assistant secretary to the Conservation Commission, a conservation pilot and account-

ant with staff of account examiners.

Organization changes during this biennium besides business managers for the two northern areas included creation of the Research and Planning Division and augmentation of the Information and Education Division through transfer of facilities at the Milwaukee Office and Conservation Center at Poynette.

In carrying out Commission policies and managing the Department's increasing work load, a total of 158 directives was issued. Director's orders and memoranda totaled 60, general letters by division chiefs and administrative staff 79, and technical specifications by individuals responsible for special functions, 19.

Law Enforcement

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the enforcement of all laws pertaining to fish, game, boat safety and registration, forestry, criminal code violations on Commission owned land, state park code rules, as well as various sections of the statutes pertaining to water pollution, illegal water diversion, insecticide, and herbicide application.

This division is composed of 105 field wardens, five area supervisors and their assistants, the chief warden and his assistant, and an administrative assistant-training officer. Two patrol boats are operated on the Great Lakes

for the enforcement of commercial fishing regulations. Four aircraft have been acquired and are operated by warden pilots for state-wide enforcement. A Special Investigation Section composed of a supervisor and three men work on curtailing commercial type violators and also handle special investigative assignments pertaining to conservation law. Seasonal and part time men are employed during heavy work load periods to assist the regular field enforcement staff.

In 1961 the number of arrests processed was 5,959. In 1962 it was 5,327.

COMPLIANCE

The goal of the Law Enforcement Division is to obtain the public's compliance with existing laws. This can best be attained by supplementing

direct enforcement with other measures.

A youth educational program has operated effectively for over 14 years



Wardens go into schools and contact various youth groups with much-needed instruction on hunting and boating safety.

with the concurrence of the Juvenile Judges' Association of Wisconsin. This program is conducted largely through field contacts with the youth. The Division has also worked through the schools in hunting safety and boating safety education, and with such organizations as the 4-H Clubs, F.F.A. chapters, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America, YMCA's, etc.

The division recognizes that "an informed public is a complying public."

Therefore, a considerable effort was directed in recent years to better inform the public of Wisconsin's law. Many wardens wrote columns for the newspapers of their districts, written in a manner so as to answer the questions in the minds of the outdoor public, and highlighting the recent changes in the law. Newspaper reader interest was so great that many newspapers established a regular column for the wardens' messages. News releases



Perhaps it is not as newsworthy as violations—but surveys have shown the public is compiling a record of more than 98 per cent compliance with conservation laws.

were directed from the chief warden's office to out-of-state newspapers advising potential visitors of Wisconsin's regulations and programs, especially reminding our guests of our license requirements and our anti-litter and boat safety laws, which are the most often offended by the nonresident.

One of the patrol aircraft dispensed

via the public address system information to approximately 200,000 fishermen and boaters and to a countless number of persons on the shores of the various lakes patrolled.

Wardens appeared before more than 2,155 civic groups and organizations to give talks explaining their work and asking for the public's co-

operation. One hundred and sixty-two appearances on radio and TV and 23 articles were published in the Wisconsin Conservation Department Bulletin written by conservation wardens.

Wardens were contacted an indeterminable number of times at their homes by the public, either by telephone or by personal contact, requesting information regarding fishing,

hunting, and conservation information.

During the summers of 1961 and 1962, three nine-day duration surveys were conducted by the Division. The results of the tabulations show that the program of the Division is effective and has obtained 98.1% compliance from the outdoor public.

EQUIPMENT

The Law Enforcement Division attempts to utilize technological advances to its advantage and strives to keep abreast of changes in conditions and needs by acquiring and utilizing equipment in the amount and type that will do the most efficient job.

The Division is well equipped to meet its established responsibilities and now has four light aircraft, 275 boats, 217 motors, five airboats, three arctic sleds and two large patrol boats for the Great Lakes. It is becoming equipped with highly efficient investigative equipment, the most recent being metal detectors to locate evi-

dence. It has purchased reloading equipment which allows for a fire-arms training program to develop proficiency with weapons at a fraction of normal cost.

Radio communications were vastly improved during the biennium with the addition of new base tower structures, purchase of new mobile radio and portable pack sets, as well as maintenance service facilities and personnel established at field bases and developed in conjunction with the Motor Vehicle Department, all of which has provided for better service to the state.

TRAINING

The in-service training program for the biennium conducted sessions in the five conservation areas of the state on the following subjects:

Investigative Procedures

Firearms

Self-defense

Violator Interview

Interview Techniques

Due Process

Preparation of Cases for Trial

Confessions

Field Note Taking and Development of Field Notebook

Commission Policy and Administrative Directives

Safety

Pursuit Driving

Aquatic Nuisance Control

Mouth-to-Mouth Breathing and Cardiac Resuscitation

Two three-day state-wide schools were held during the biennium. Approximately 50 hours of in-service training was provided each warden each year of the biennium.

Forty-eight wardens participated in Federal Bureau of Investigation coordi-

nated training programs in firearms instruction and roadblocks. Twelve wardens attended boarding officers school conducted by the United States Coast Guard.

Law enforcement training was provided by the Division to the Forest and

Parks property managers and four two-day training sessions were held for Forest and Parks seasonal employees engaged in enforcement within the state forests and parks of Wisconsin. Selected Division personnel assisted in Department in-service training sessions initiated during the biennium.

CRIME LABORATORY LIAISON

The administrative assistant is the liaison officer to the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory and assists in processing evidence to the lab for analysis. He also directs research work conducted by the laboratory based on areas of greatest need to the Division's enforcement program techniques. During the biennium, investigations were conducted through the laboratory involving approximately 120 individuals who were involved in habitual, commercial or the more serious violations.

The laboratory has provided the courts of Wisconsin with the factual evidence analysis needed to render their decisions. Investigations which were routinely handled involve firearms identification (recovered bullets and shell cases were compared against suspect guns); blood, tissue, and hair identification (determination of species of animal) and the type and nature of

the hair (summer or winter); sex determinations; document examination investigations or comparisons which were used to establish forgery cases, license fraud, and goose hunting application frauds; tool mark identification needed in the investigation of destruction of state property footprint and tireprint identifications made from casts of footprints and tireprints recovered at the scene of a violation against suspect shoes and tires, and fingerprint identifications made on fingerprints recovered from illegally used equipment against a suspect's fingerprints; toxicology examinations made on baits suspected of having been treated with poisons.

The laboratory disseminates training aids to all law enforcement officers in the state and engages in research on law enforcement techniques and investigative equipment needed by the Law Enforcement Division.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION SECTION

The Special Investigation Section during the biennium has carried forward its operations in the field of commercial violations. The actual number of cases processed through court has diminished, and this is in keeping with the deterrent factor created by the arrest and subsequent exposure of each commercial operation. It is

impossible to state with any degree of accuracy how many people were affected by each commercial-type arrest. However, it is sufficient to say that the effect is far reaching; this has been noticed, wherein cases were completed by Special Investigation on deer commercialization, where sale rings were apprehended with subsequent de-



Commercial violators—meaning those who sell illegal fish or game for profit—are with us yet. Here is evidence of their activities, brought to light by special investigators.

crease in commercial activities in the surrounding areas. One interstate commercial operation was apprehended, bringing to light the illegal transportation of game from Minnesota to Wisconsin for resale purposes. This particular case involved illegal moose and deer, and also showed other illegal operations committed by the individuals apprehended.

Effort has been directed toward the control of the illegal harvesting of fur by curtailing the illegal operations of fur buyers, showing evidence that the fur has been illegally taken. Work during the biennium was directed toward maintaining control of the Wisconsin bounty law, particularly the attempts at rebounding animals and the importation of animals from neighboring states into this state for bounty purposes.

One of the greatest values of the Special Investigation Section lies in the intelligence information it sup-

plies. The Section continues to be the eyes and ears of the Enforcement Division, providing information on current violations and methods of operation of violators. This information is presented to the area supervisors and field staff for follow through.

The Special Investigation Section is equipped and authorized to do skin diving and has recovered evidence from lake bottoms and has also assisted in the recovery of drowned persons. The Section's personnel were given additional training in self-defense and firearms and were used in the training of the Division's personnel in the inservice training program. The Section, by being in contact with the violating element throughout the state, has been able to learn of loop-holes in present procedures and regulations, the effects of which were forwarded to the Division's administration for remedy, all of which has assisted to improve the efficiency of the Law Enforcement Division.

DEER AND BEAR DAMAGE

Section 29.595 of the Wisconsin Statutes provides that damages may be paid upon complaint in writing by an owner or leasee of land that deer or bear are causing damage thereon. This section also provides for the investigation of complaints or claims for damages and this law is administered in its entirety by the Law Enforcement Division.

For the past several years the Wisconsin Legislature has determined that an amount of \$40,000 should be set aside annually for the paying of deer and bear damage claims. Should the total amount of approved claims ex-

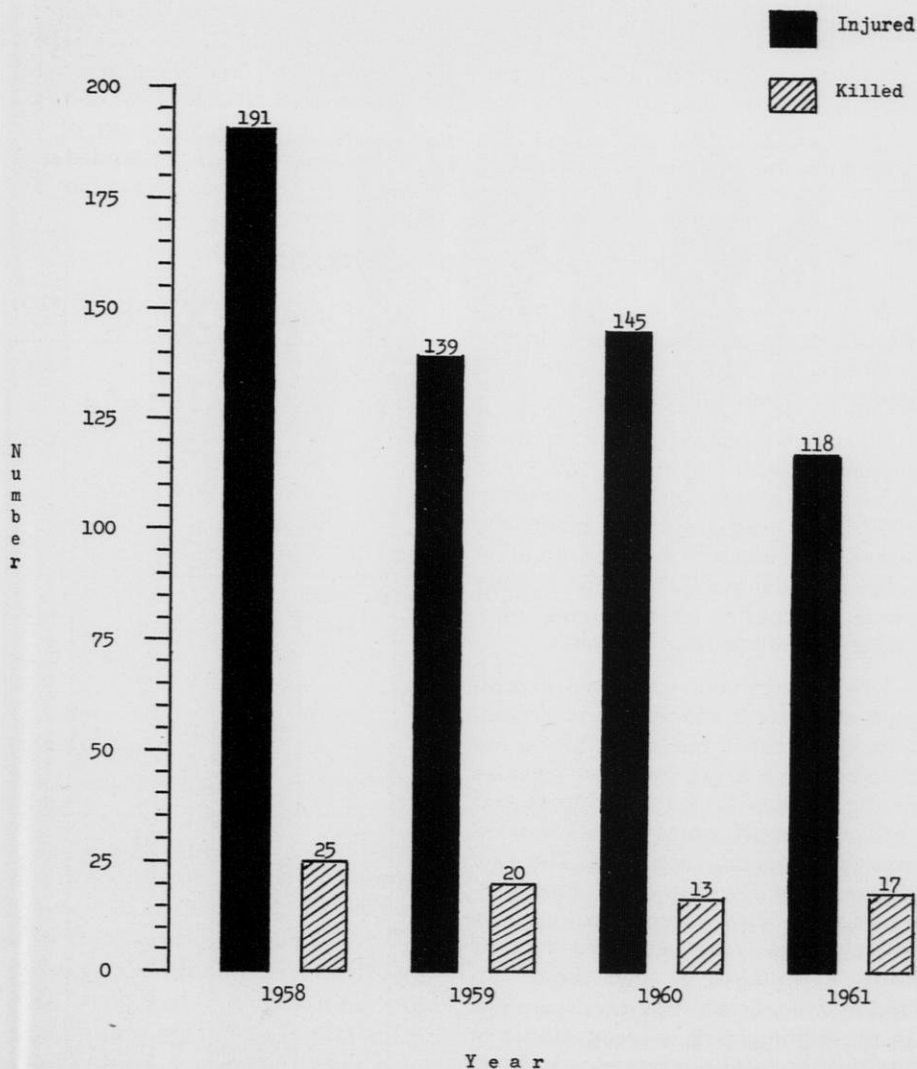
ceed this figure, all claims are paid on a pro rata basis.

It is necessary that each one of these claims be carefully inspected by a conservation warden to determine that all requirements of the statute are fulfilled. After it has been established that the claimant is entitled to damages, the amount of the actual damage must be determined. In cases where the claimant and the Department cannot agree upon the amount of damage, the judge of the circuit court of the county where the claimant resides shall try the matter and determine the issues.

HUNTING ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

Conservation wardens investigate all hunting accidents and initiate prosecutions for violations of criminal code, violations pertaining to careless, reckless or negligent handling of firearms, failure to render aid, and for not reporting as required by the law.

HUNTING ACCIDENTS





In recent years wardens have devoted much effort to enforcement of the boat safety and registration law. On a bathing area such as shown here, tragedy can result if boats intrude.

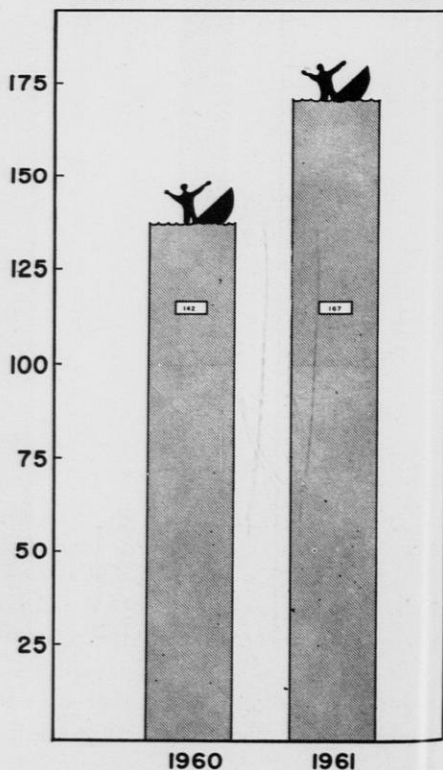
BOAT SAFETY AND REGISTRATION

Wisconsin wardens are directed by the Wisconsin Statutes to assist in the enforcement of the Wisconsin Boat Safety and Registration Law.

Wisconsin's boat registrations have increased approximately 15% per annum to a total of approximately 225,000 at the close of the biennium. Surveys conducted by conservation wardens show that 31% of the boaters using Wisconsin waters were non-residents coming from 35 states.

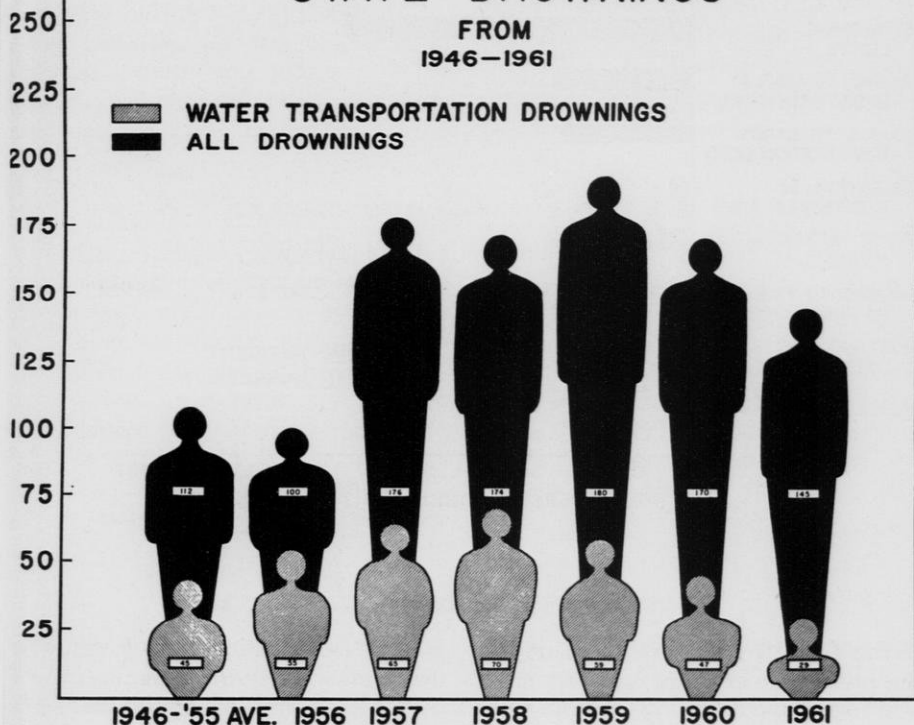
Law Enforcement personnel investigate all boating accidents and drownings that occur in the state. During the biennium there has been an increase in the number of boat accidents and the number of personal injuries involved in boating accidents. The Law Enforcement Division has been investigating drownings for approximately five years and the records show a decrease in total drownings and in water transportation drownings in the biennium. It is recognized that the water safety education and enforcement regulations are responsible

BOAT ACCIDENTS



STATE DROWNINGS

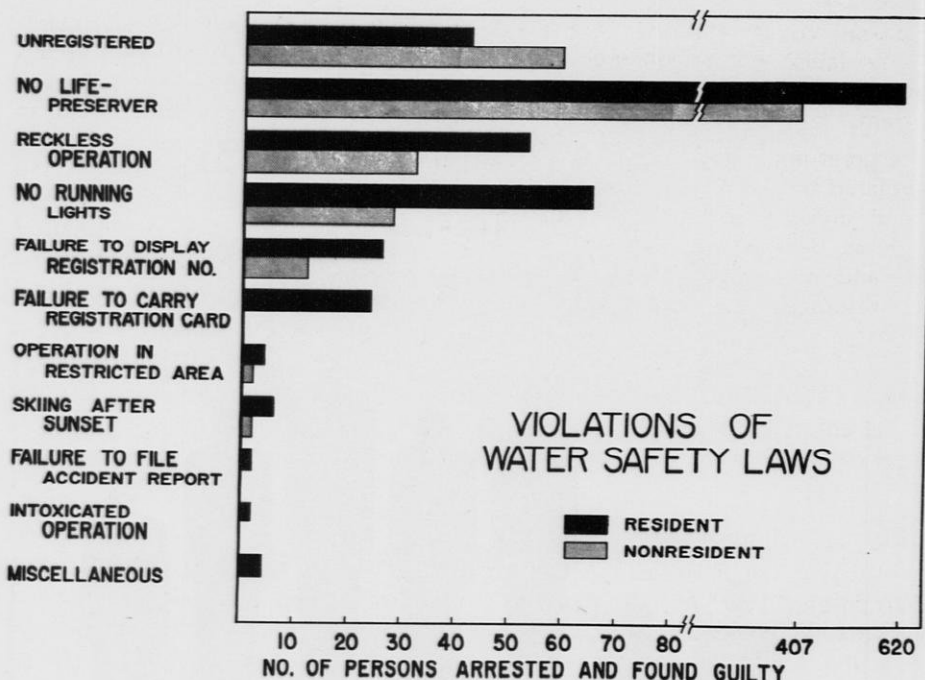
FROM
1946-1961



for reducing water transportation drownings during the biennium.

Seventy-nine percent of the persons who drowned in Wisconsin were residents and 21% were nonresidents. Field surveys show that 98.1% of the persons contacted using boats complied with the law. The most often committed violation was that of not providing the necessary safety equipment.

Local governmental bodies established water safety patrols to patrol waters in their jurisdiction and to enforce the boat safety and registration law. Upon meeting statutory requirements they were eligible to receive a share of their actual expenses from the state. Twenty-seven local patrols received \$43,697 for the 1960-1961 fiscal year and 40 local patrols received \$62,446 for the 1961-1962 fiscal year.



AIR PATROL

The Aircraft Patrol, initiated during the previous biennium, was expanded and developed during the present biennium and presently is comprised of four light aircraft fully equipped with law enforcement equipment, radios, and aerial cameras, and manned by warden pilots who flew 3,955 hours on patrol and on other specific assignments. The aircraft have increased the efficiency of the Division and Department in their operations, directly assisting in the locating of violations and acquainting Department employees with their respective areas of responsibility.

The aircraft are used at night as moving observation platforms to locate individuals hunting deer with the aid of an artificial light. Well over 200

arrests were initiated as a result of the violation having been observed by the Air Patrol during the biennium.

The aircraft have assisted in looking for lost persons and drowning victims, and have been used to direct rescue operations to downed Air Force aircraft.

Being equipped and trained in photography has enabled warden pilots to photograph violations as they occurred which were used as evidence in court cases, as well as cooperatively taking aerial photos for the land purchasing programs of the Department. The aerial patrols have assisted local authorities in looking for and locating fugitives from the law, and have assisted greatly in dispensing informa-

tion on conservation and boating safety laws to the general public through the use of the loud speaker system.

A great amount of information was tabulated by the Air Patrol for use by other divisions of the Department, such as determining the amount of use and number of people utilizing the resources and taking part in a

particular activity, and for game population surveys. It is definitely recognized that through the use of the Air Patrol, wardens have been able to contact a greater number of people while they were engaged in utilizing the resources, and it is also established that the Air Patrol is an important means of obtaining conformity to the Department's regulations.

LICENSED WILD ANIMAL ENTERPRISES

The enforcement responsibilities for supervising all the Department's special permits and licenses authorizing possession of wild animals and fish fall within the realm of the conservation warden. It is necessary that the Law Enforcement Division determine that the individual's license complies with the statutes for issuance and annual renewal of such license or

permit.

During the biennium the number of such licensed areas increased to a total of 113 shooting preserves, 871 game farms, 869 private fish hatcheries, 49 wildlife exhibits, 141 deer farms, and 29 zoo permits. Each of these requires the attention of the conservation warden throughout the year.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DIVISIONS

Direct Law Enforcement aid was extended by wardens in policing state forests and parks and law enforcement training was presented to Forest and Parks field personnel.

The Forest Protection Division was aided in its fire prevention, detection and suppression work and in its educational program.

The Information and Education Division received cooperation in its educational program at the grade school, high school, and college levels. A weekly report of state-wide fishing conditions, reports of winter sports conditions (skiing and ice fishing), reports of seasonal scenic beauties of the state were made by warden field personnel for incorporation into Department news releases for recrea-

tional publicity. A gun safety and outdoor safety (including boating) program was also included in the news releases.

Considerable assistance in the field of investigation was given the Engineering Division as it concerned habitat destruction involved in highway relocation and new construction, sand deposit (for swimming areas), dredging and drainage projects, and pollution complaints.

The sale and distribution of various Department-issued licenses and tags in cooperation with the Finance Division is part of the Law Enforcement daily routine.

In advising the public of forestry services available to them through the Forest Management Division and by

investigation of illegal timber trespass violations, the Forest Management Division is assisted.

The Game Division is aided in its game surveys, winter bird feeding, and damage claim investigations where permits are required for abatement. Assistance is also extended in land

acquisition (by lease and by purchase).

Fish stocking, lake and stream access acquisition, as well as cooperation in the form of assistance on surveys and collection of data and the supplying of such data on lake and stream use aids the Fishery Division in its programs.

COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION

The Law Enforcement Division cooperates with various agencies in making field investigations concerning the natural resources of the state.

In 1960, 61 applications for aquatic nuisance control were investigated and in 1961, 82 investigations were conducted where lakes were treated under the direct control of the Aquatic Nuisance Control Section of the State Board of Health. In 1960, 149 sand blanket applications were investigated, and in 1961, 187 sand blanket applications were investigated for the Public Service Commission. Also, 70 dredgings were investigated by conservation wardens for the Public Service Commission. The Division also cooperates with the Public Service Commission, to assist that agency in enforcing illegal water diversions, illegal constructions of dams, and the illegal removal of materials from the beds of our public waters.

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for direct enforcement of several sections and statutes dealing with water pollution. During the biennium there were 35 arrests for violations of the water pollution laws and numerous cooperative investigations were conducted with the State Committee on Water Pollution where the instances of water pollution were of a continuing nature which required the

attention of the Water Pollution Committee's action. The working cooperation between the conservation wardens and the basin engineers of the Committee on Water Pollution produced very desirable results.

Control of the use of toxic insecticides for the destruction of injurious insects on forest and noncrop areas is under the joint direction of the Conservation Department, the State Board of Health, and the State Department of Agriculture. Conservation wardens investigate the spraying or treatments with toxic insecticides to determine if the proper insecticide is being used in the designated amount authorized by the responsible committee. There were 125 toxic insecticide permits and investigations conducted by the Division in 1960, and in 1961 there were 101 such permits and investigations.

The Law Enforcement Division also cooperates actively with the various Sheriff's Departments, State Police Departments, State Traffic Patrol, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Treasury Department, and other aligned enforcement agencies, and has received excellent cooperation in return, which has resulted in greater economies for law enforcement in Wisconsin as well as increased efficiency.

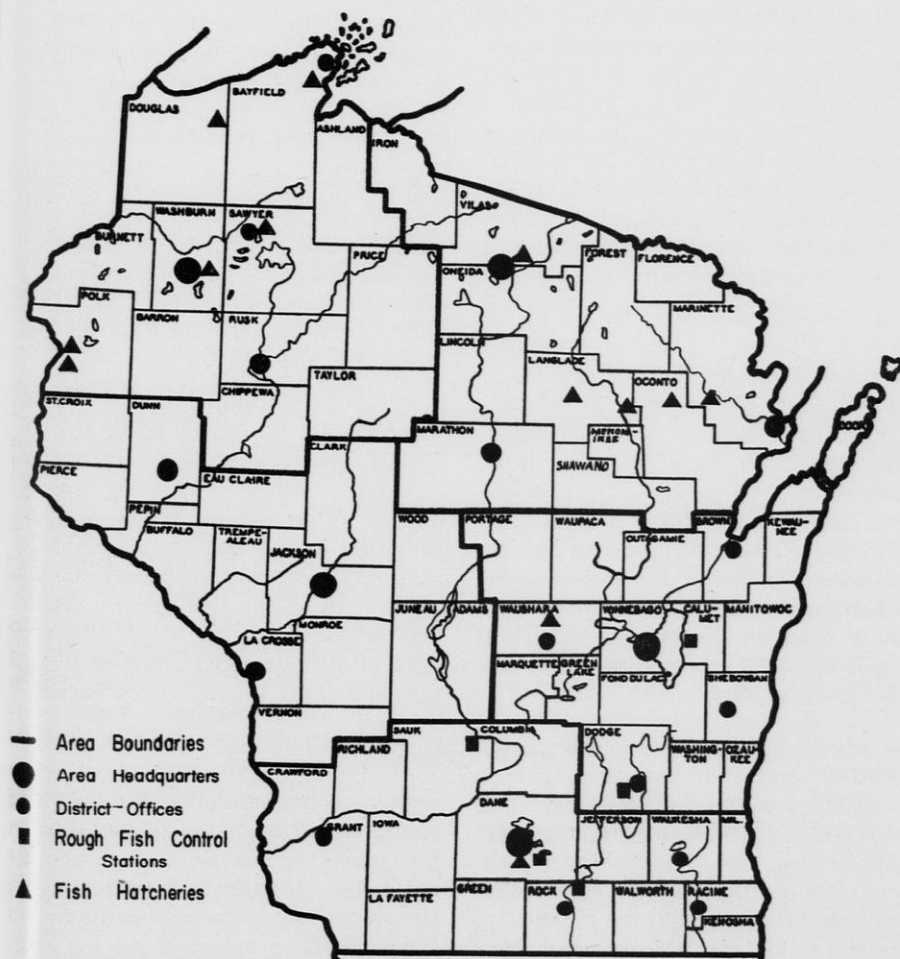
Fish Management

The basic law establishing the Conservation Commission (Wisconsin Statutes 23.09) states: "The purpose of the Commission is to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources." That portion of this mandate which

applies to waters and fish in effect establishes the basic function of the fish management division, that of managing water resources. The division's broad tasks then can be stated as follows:

1. Provide fishing opportunities for anglers.

FISH MANAGEMENT INSTALLATIONS



2. Maintain and improve the fish habitat.
3. Maintain balanced, productive fish populations.
4. Develop regulations for satisfactory harvest.
5. Protect public rights to waters and preserve water quality.

These tasks have multiple solutions. For example, fishing opportunities can be provided by building new lakes, acquiring public ownership of the stream side or lake shore for access, and building brush shelters to concentrate the small fish crops in clear, infertile lakes and in some few cases controlling excessively thick weed beds to create openings. Balancing a fish population may require intensive netting to control a rough fish population, partial poisoning to remove excessive undersized panfish, protection of predator fish by regulation or stocking of depleted species.

To meet these diverse needs on the 1,137,329 acres of inland lake and stream area and the 6,439,700 acres of Great Lakes under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin requires an organization possessed with technical know-how, experience, and geographic distribution. Increasing fishing pressure derived from 1,083,521 license holders and others results in a greater harvest of fish and necessitates an intensification of research and management, and a greater utilization of previously unproductive waters.

STAFF SERVICES

Activities of the division are guided by a staff organization. An important staff service is guiding fishing regulations from conception to administrative law, finalized with the Governor's signature. In brief this process starts

The division functions through a line organization in which the state is broken down into five areas with 12 to 17 counties in each area. Headquarters for the areas are Madison, Oshkosh, Black River Falls, Woodruff, and Spooner. Each area in turn is broken down into three to five districts comprised of two to five counties with a district fish manager in charge of each. At the time of this writing 18 districts were in operation. The district manager is responsible for all the waters within his district.

The 1960 cost report (calendar year) lists functions and the amount expended in each function. These are quoted in the following table.

FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES, 1960		
Fish Propagation	\$670,835.90	26.88%
Investigations	333,255.25	13.36
Land Acquisition	306,588.20	12.29
Fish Removal	280,720.38	11.25
Research ¹	243,171.46	9.75
Habitat Management	193,437.90	7.75
Capital Outlay (Depreciated) ..	168,813.39	6.77
Lake Classification	54,513.61	2.18
Other	243,896.81	9.77
TOTAL	2,495,233.90	100.

¹ The research function was assumed by a separate division in 1961.

Actual expenditures for the 1960-61 fiscal year were \$2,058,843 and \$1,901,824 for 1961-62. The decline in expenditures is largely represented by cuts in the amount of seasonal help provided in the budget. Functionally, most of it occurred in habitat management and rough fish control. Activities which have assumed a greater portion of the budget are land acquisition and state aid for public access.

with a recommendation by field personnel or the public, generalization for state-wide use by the fish management staff, adaptation for effective enforcement by the law enforcement staff, tentative approval by the Com-

mission, public hearings, review by advisory committees and the Conservation Congress, modification to conform to management needs and public acceptance, Commission approval and Governor's signature.

Staff services provide technical control and coordination for such functions as rough fish control, fish propagation, lake classification, surveys and investigations, habitat development, land acquisition and a public aid program.

The division has technical responsibility for operation of the private fish hatchery licensing law (Wisconsin Stat-

utes 29.52). Applications are processed and investigations and hearings conducted as required by law. There is also a continuing responsibility for reinspection of the 861 licensed hatcheries. Other administrative duties are issuance of permits for private stocking (Wisconsin Statutes 29.535).

All personnel have contributed to a public education program in the form of lectures, demonstrations, articles and bulletins. During the biennium, fish management personnel contributed 46 bulletin articles. Life history bulletins were written on lake trout and largemouth bass.

LAND ACQUISITION AND HABITAT DEVELOPMENT

Land acquisition received a big boost this biennium with passage of the Outdoor Recreation Act (Wisconsin Statutes 20.703). The division had \$500,000 additional money appropriated in 1961-62 derived from a tax on cigarettes to purchase land for habitat protection and fishing access. The division purchased 7,849.14 acres of land under the Outdoor Recreation Act Program and an additional 2,019.13 acres under conservation funds in fiscal 1961-62. In the previous fiscal year 3,544.32 acres were purchased and 3,097 acres were held under lease. These lands consist largely of frontage lands on streams, spawning habitat on lakes and, in some cases, access sites. In fiscal 1961-62, 100 miles of frontage came under fish management division control.

The Conservation Commission has to date given approval to acquisition of land on 532 purchase units. As sale arrangements can be worked out with landowners, parcels are purchased

within project boundaries. During the last year of the biennium, greater flexibility in accomplishing land control was achieved by making use of easements whereby the division purchased the right to trespass along stream banks and at the same time was permitted to provide habitat improvements. By this means 28.5 miles of frontage on lakes and streams have certain public uses assured regardless of land ownership.

Habitat development work was re-trenched during the second year of the biennium in favor of land acquisition, but considerable work was accomplished. The Department provided 500 brush shelters in 40 lakes located mostly in northern Wisconsin. These devices help to concentrate fish in clear lakes and contribute to better fishing. Prison labor was utilized in construction of many of these devices.

Stream improvement work consisting of bank stabilization, construction of deflectors and bank cover, and stream bank fencing took place on

areas under Department control. Streams on which new development work took place were Dell Creek, Mt. Vernon Creek, Elk Creek, Big Roche-a-Cri, Bohemian Valley Creek, South Branch Wedde, Plum Creek, Little Scarboro, Nameakagon River and McKenzie.

An increasing amount of yearly maintenance work is required on streams where habitat development work has been completed in past years. These include Black Earth Creek, Kinnickinnic River, Prairie River, South Branch of the Oconto, Willow, Sand Creek and some others.

LAKE MANAGEMENT

Maintaining production of desirable fish in lakes can become a difficult problem in many waters. The best solution may be control of undesirable fish or the heavy stocking of desirable species, usually predators. In some cases it is most expedient to remove the entire population and start over again.

In 1961-62 period 28 lakes and two streams were rehabilitated by chemical control and the lakes restocked. This approach permits replenishment and build-up of fish food resources, permits high survival and rapid growth of young fish of preferred varieties. Some very spectacular fishing can be cited on some waters where



Freshwater drum—better known as sheephead—is unloaded at Calumet Harbor. Improved conditions for game fish have resulted since state crews and commercial fishermen began taking large harvests of drum in Lake Winnebago.

this management has been practiced. The technique was extended to two streams also when a barrier permitted blockage of undesired species. Trout stocked in these rehabilitated streams grew more rapidly than those found in other streams where competition exists. There are now 223 lakes managed for trout.

Rough fish control and panfish control programs also contribute to lake management. An accompanying table summarizes the results of rough fish control for 1961. It is necessary to keep carp, freshwater drum and buffalo numbers down where they become excessive. Major waters with this problem were Delavan, Koshkonong, Waubesa, Kegonsa, Mendota, Beaver Dam, Horicon Marsh, Puckaway, Buffalo, Poygan and Winnebago Lakes. On Lake Winnebago further perfection of the trawl has taken place and it has been adopted by contract fishermen fishing on the lake. Increased rate of harvest on the drum (sheepshead) in Lake Winnebago is cited as a major factor contributing to a greater perch population and better recreational fishing.

A more liberal attitude has been taken toward harvest of species of panfish which become excessive to the detriment of game fish populations. Under the state law, the Commission may declare certain species of fish detrimental and permit fishing for them on a commercial basis. Bullheads have been declared detrimental in 24 lakes in northern Wisconsin and one contractor has found it profitable to fish them commercially. A catch of 147,796 pounds of bullheads was reported in 1961.

State rough fish control operations emanate from five stations, Lake Delton, Newville, McFarland, Horicon and Calumet Harbor. Also there were 11 fishermen under contract in 1961. Together state and contract crews caught 6,341,178 pounds of rough fish in 1961.

On the negative side of the rough fish control picture — carp seem to be extending their range northward. Carp are now known to be in the Yellow River system as far north as Spooner. Control measures were instituted where concentrations were noted.

LAKE AND STREAM CLASSIFICATION

Lake and stream classification was accelerated by passage of a law by the 1959 Legislature which asked the Conservation Commission to set up a system of classification of lakes by use (Wisconsin Statutes 23.09 (7) (m)). The activity initially was focused on providing waters inventories for each of the counties. In the first two years inventories were completed for the counties listed in the accompanying table. Others are in progress.

The inventory furnishes information on the amount of surface water, the

quality of the surface water, and its utility. Inventories are an invaluable source of basic data for planning and will provide an excellent informational series for persons working with the surface waters.

The activity has prepared reports on the ionic composition of Wisconsin's waters, spatial aspects of aquatic recreation, and levels of boating use which will help to provide a framework for future classification. A hydrographic map of the state showing the location of trout streams was printed

and made available. Two classification recommendations were completed, given administrative approval and endorsement by the Commission. These called for a prohibition of motors on

waters less than 50 acres and establishment of a shore line activity zone around the perimeter of lakes in which the speed of boats would be limited.

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Through testing waters and sampling fish populations and anglers' creels the division obtains a current picture of the state's waters which en-

ables it to apply and evaluate required management practices. The surveys give guidance for stocking, formulation of regulations, panfish control,



What kinds of fish are present, and how many? A survey seine haul tells the story, and indicates what management decisions are warranted. Where a seine is not satisfactory, other devices are used to sample the fish population.

rough fish control, weed control and in many cases furnish the basis for water regulatory decisions. They also furnish the basis for development of research projects.

Gear used in fish surveys includes

electro-fishing rigs for stream shocking, electro-fishing "boom shockers" for lakes and large streams, trap nets, seines, trawls and gill nets. Stream shocking is executed with precision in streams which are not too wide and

a very accurate assessment of stream fish populations is possible. Extensive sampling has indicated trout are quite effectively harvested by anglers but there is substantial natural reproduction in waters with good habitat. The boom shocker capability and reliability was evaluated further and it has been found the gear provides a good picture of walleye and largemouth bass abundance and poorer picture of other species. Through more extensive use of this convenient gear, area biologists and district fish managers are able to provide management information quite readily. About 200 surveys are completed each year.

Surveys have become increasingly important as basic data on which to base water use decisions. The increasing amount of water use of all kinds

and a number of new laws providing regulations on water use have increased the need for information. Waters data is maintained in area and district files.

ROUGH FISH CONTROL, 1961

Waters	Pounds Caught
Beaver Dam	184,667
Buffalo Lake	194,425
Big Butte des Morts	171,985
Chippewa River	111,854
Delavan	196,827
Eagle	56,502
Fox River	52,400
Horicon Marsh	163,165
Kegonsa	475,402
Koshkonong	1,215,298
Mason	131,200
Monona	91,055
Mud Lake (Upper)	55,340
Petenwell Flowage	117,988
Poygan	63,123
Rock River	97,260
Tainter	68,500
Waubesa	244,820
Winnebago	2,377,465
Winneconne	86,418
Otter	184,484
TOTAL	6,341,178

WATERS INVENTORY DATA ON COUNTIES FOR WHICH REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED

	No. of Lakes	Area of Lakes (acres)	No. of Miles of Streams	Area of Streams (acres)
Dane	69	21,839	435	2,047
Dunn	19	3,668	461	2,792
Green	3	274	434	869
Kenosha	24	3,352	110	470
Polk	431	20,168	365	1,726
Racine	17	3,397	105	610
St. Croix	61	6,524	135	1,091
Vilas	1,321	92,157	395	1,155
Walworth	35	12,544	165	380
Washington				

PUBLIC ACCESS

A program for facilitating development of public access by local communities was passed by the 1959 Legislature (Wisconsin Statutes 23.09 (15)). The program provided for cost sharing by the state for acquisition and development of access by towns and counties. During the biennium the 29 projects were given final approval by the Commission and \$79,236 was

either expended or encumbered by the Commission. The program is showing a gradual growth as more towns and counties make use of it. Cost of acquisition and development (state's share) ranged from \$320 to \$12,090 per site with a median of about \$3,200.

Another type of access development consisted of construction of access



Many new access sites have been constructed under the state aid program. This one is on Long lake, Sauk county.

roads to lakes and streams over Department lands. The development work is paid for out of the Highway Department's access road fund set up by Wisconsin Statutes 24.240 (72a). Local units of government may have

access areas developed if land is deeded to the Conservation Commission and the local unit of government agrees to maintenance. Six agreements of this kind were reached during this biennium.

PROPAGATION AND DISTRIBUTION

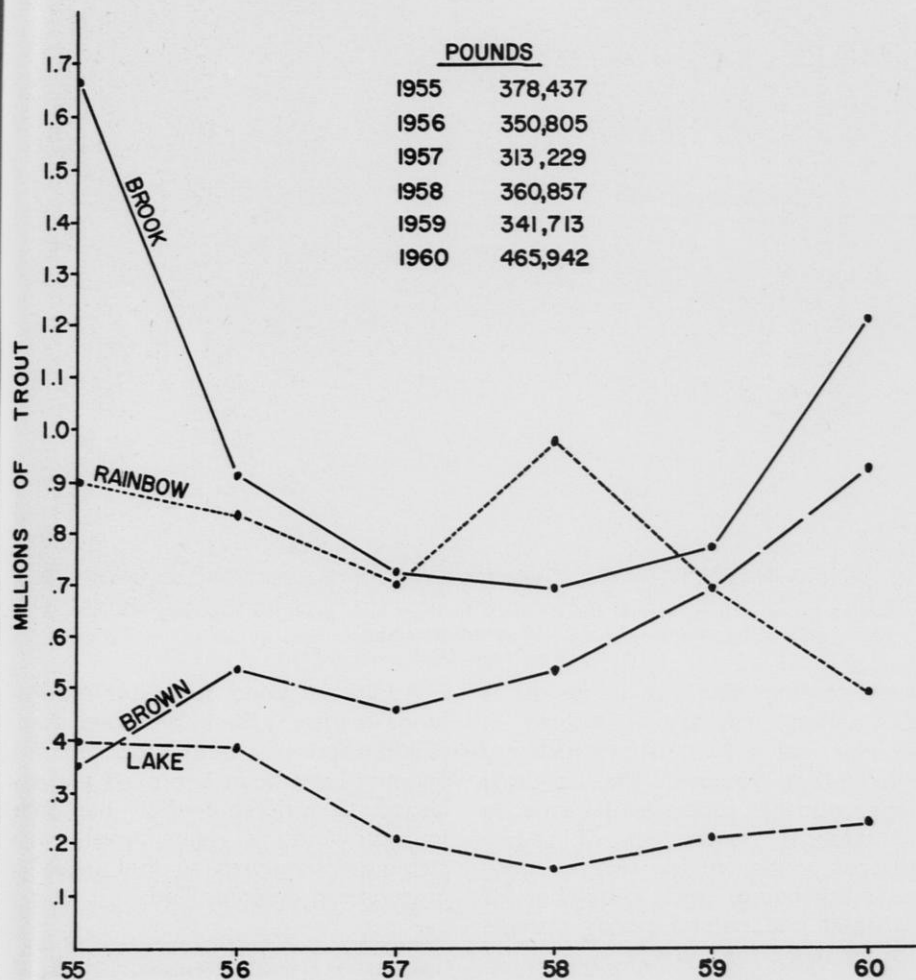
The fish management division now operates 11 trout hatcheries and rearing stations and two warm water fish hatcheries. Locations of these facilities can be seen on the map accompanying this section. These hatcheries distributed approximately 3,109,697 trout and 2,918,186 warm water fish in 1961 of fingerling size or larger. Details on the species raised can be seen in the attached table.

Propagated fish are being more efficiently reared — more at less cost — and more effectively allocated — stocked in places of need. The most recent cost report (1960) shows it cost \$.81 per pound to raise rainbow trout, \$1.07 per pound for brook trout, \$.73 per pound for brown trout and \$3.33

per pound for lake trout. The much higher cost of lake trout is the result of high costs for eggs and relatively slow growth. Feeding trout a balanced fortified dry diet from fingerling size on up and rearing the trout to larger sizes in dirt ponds has given the means for low cost production.

Trout were stocked in 193 lakes and 722 streams last year. Rainbow are the species most often stocked in lakes while other species are mostly stocked in streams. Lake trout production has been increased to meet the stocking requirements for rehabilitation of lake trout in Lake Superior. Production of state trout hatcheries is augmented by 26 cooperative rearing ponds. Sportsmen's clubs raised

TROUT PRODUCTION TRENDS

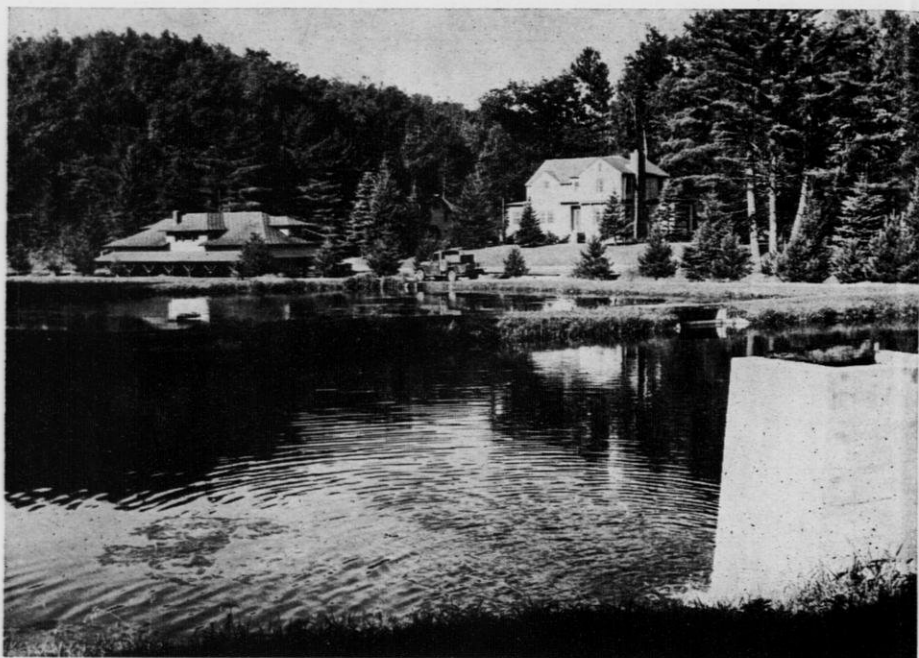


143,350 fingerling trout supplied by state to legal size in 1960.

Brood fish of the rainbow, brown and brook species are maintained at the Nevin Hatchery near Madison, Wild Rose Hatchery and the Osceola Hatchery. An attempt is being made to grow brood fish for lake trout also, particularly in view of the complete failure to obtain eggs from wild brood

stock in Lake Superior. Lake trout populations in Trout Lake and Big Green Lake are regarded as a reservoir egg source.

Warm water fish production was devoted mostly to muskellunge and walleye, but there is an increasing need for northern pike. Eggs are taken from wild fish for all these species, hatched in jars and the fry



Rearing ponds such as these at the Woodruff hatchery have produced fingerling muskellunge in record quantities.

raised to fingerling size in ponds. A 900 battery hatchery is located at Spooner and a 270 battery hatchery is located at Woodruff. The Woodruff station also has supplemental capacity at seasonal hatcheries. Thirty-two acres of ponds provide rearing space for muskellunge and a number of managed and natural ponds provide rearing space for walleye.

Fingerling predator fish are stocked mostly on the basis of need. Five hundred and eighteen waters received plantings in 1960. Research data has indicated hatchery reared muskellunge may comprise a substantial portion of the catchable fish in lakes. Although expensive to rear because of the difficulty with procuring large amounts of live feed of required sizes, the value of the rearing program should not be underrated.

Additional pond space for muskellunge rearing is being provided. Also, the hatcheries at both Woodruff and Spooner have been improved and enlarged. Considerable effort has gone into providing a water supply with stable temperatures so that hatching of eggs can be controlled.

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF PROPAGATED FISH

Species	Number ¹	Pounds
	(1960)	
Brook Trout	1,259,957	139,270.2
Brown Trout	995,526	145,228.3
Rainbow Trout	548,596	110,183.5
Kamloops Trout	12,252	546.0
Lake Trout	293,366	12,259.0
Bluegill	238,527	13,642.1
Bullhead	3,011	10.0
Catfish	3,013	2,860.0
Crappie	13,651	3,533.0
Largemouth Bass	441,332	4,401.0
Minnows	23,585	149.0
Muskellunge	218,842	4,610.8
Northern Pike	55,665	12,272.1
Perch	18,335	2,227.0
Smallmouth Bass	72	43.0
Walleye	1,902,153	13,327.2
TOTAL	6,027,883	458,035.2

¹ Fry of all species: 57,855,529



This is a scene at the Spooner hatchery. In the background are muskellunge rearing ponds, yielding more fingerlings than ever before.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Commercial fishing is a declining activity largely because of the declining market and the declining quantity of the fish. The number of licensed fishermen on the Great Lakes has been nearly constant with 351 licenses sold in 1961. However, there is more part-time fishing. The number of licensed fishermen on the Mississippi River was 159 in 1961.

Lake Superior catches have been faced with a sharp decline of the principal money-maker, the lake trout, due to the lamprey parasite. Stocks of brood fish had become so low that the Great Lakes Fishery Commission voted to establish small quotas for each state, amounting to only 30,000

pounds for Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Commission then decided this quota was insufficient to allow general open fishing so it closed the season and hired one fisherman to do the fishing and to keep an assessment of stocks beginning on July 1, 1962. A summary of the catch from various waters adjoins this section.

The Lake Superior fishing is largely dependent upon whitefish, chubs and herring now. Chub fishing can be rather stable but whitefish and herring tend to fluctuate considerably. The total catch declined largely because of lesser numbers of fishermen. With the lamprey coming under control now and a speeded-up lake trout

stocking program, the fishery is expected to improve rapidly.

The U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has treated all streams flowing into the lake which have lamprey runs with the lampreycide. Index weir catches and the amount of scarring on wild fish has declined sharply. Another promising factor in Lake Superior has been the high rate of survival for stocked fish.

Lake Michigan has no significant numbers of lake trout left. Its commercial fishing is now dependent largely upon perch and chubs caught with gill nets. Lamprey numbers have shown little change — they are very abundant. Lampreys are believed to

attack and kill the large chubs and whitefish and thus hurt this fishery also. The chemical control program has not yet extended to all Lake Michigan streams. A trawl fishery has developed on Lake Michigan as a result of the need to achieve low cost production of small fish. Twelve fishermen have permits for the operation of trawling rigs and they accounted for 43 per cent of the catch in 1960.

The Mississippi River fishery is concentrated on catfish and rough fish such as carp, buffalo and drum. Seines, gill nets and trap nets are the principal gear. These fishermen are also faced with a price-cost squeeze. Catfish do, however, draw good prices.

HARVEST BY COMMERCIAL FISHERIES IN WISCONSIN — 1960

Species	Pounds			
	Lake Michigan	Lake Superior	Mississippi	Inland Waters
Alewife	691,076	135	—	—
Bowfin	—	—	9,362	480
Buffalo	—	—	408,401	426,595
Bullheads	13,505	—	52,351	7,675
Burbot	2,203	2,134	—	39,391
Carp	1,382,445	12	2,522,510	3,079,956
Catfish	2,275	—	558,039	—
Chubs	9,137,464	689,612	—	—
Cisco (lake herring)	147,579	2,255,083	—	—
Crawfish	1,460	—	—	—
Drum (sheepshead)	6,596	—	280,780	1,928,700
Eel	—	—	69	—
Gar	—	—	4,709	906
Lake Trout	3	108,649	—	—
Mooneye	—	—	3,191	972
Northern Pike	29,745	—	—	—
Perch	1,793,836	—	—	—
Quillback	—	—	12,161	14,189
Smelt	1,060,417	333,686	—	—
Sturgeon	—	—	2,375	—
Suckers	480,543	28,175	29,781	73,554
Turtle	—	—	4,682	328
White Bass	2,581	—	—	—
Whitefish	67,784	128,440	—	—
Whitefish, Round	266	11,960	—	—
Yellow Perch	—	580	—	—
Yellow Walleye	15,870	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	166
TOTAL	14,835,648	3,558,466	3,889,580	5,572,912

Game Management

The game management division is responsible for the maintenance, development and safeguarding of the wildlife resources of the state. Since its reorganization was effected in 1949-50 when five management areas were created, the administration and organizational structure has been

developed to handle efficiently the increasing and complex activities. The game management division has a permanent staff of 138 supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel augmented during the periods of peak activity with additional seasonal personnel.

LAND ACQUISITION

The division's first land program began in 1927 when the State Legislature appropriated \$250,000.00 for acquisition on the Horicon Marsh wildlife area, Dodge County. Today, 35 years later, the Horicon Marsh wildlife area is completed and the Department

has added about 151 other acquisition programs in which 250,000 acres are leased and 235,255 acres are owned outright for public hunting. In addition, there are approximately 4,540,650 acres of national, state and county forest lands, private forest crop lands



Germania Marsh, Marquette county, is a good example of wetland restoration. Some 2,300 acres have been brought under public ownership here. Impoundments have been constructed and the area is managed primarily for waterfowl.

and State Land Commission lands which are available for public hunting and recreation.

Land acquisition activities during the present biennium increased sharply over the previous biennium. With funds made available from the Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program (passed by 1961 Legislature) and those funds secured through the sale of hunting licenses, the division acquired over 44,000 acres of land. Compared to the total acreage acquired during the period 1927 through

1960, this total for the biennium represents a 23% increase in public hunting lands.

In recognition of the demands for increased living space and recreation areas and the need to insure the future of hunting, steps must be taken today to preserve a significant share of the land and water areas for these purposes. With these objectives in mind, the Department's land program for the next biennium will, in all probability, equal that program completed during the biennium 1960-62.

NUMBER OF HUNTING AREAS, LEASED AND OWNED ACREAGE, 1960-62

Item	Fiscal Year	
	1960-61	1961-62
No. of hunting areas	136	151
No. of acres leased	260,000	250,000
No. of acres owned	200,476	235,255

COSTS OF ACQUIRING AND OPERATING STATE PUBLIC HUNTING GROUNDS, 1960-62

Item	Fiscal Year	
	1960-61	1961-62
Land purchase	\$346,425.00	\$1,552,000.00
Damage claims	863.00	828.00
School tax payments in lieu of actual taxes	44,723.00	50,041.00
Development, maintenance & patrolling	368,000.00	640,368.00

WILDLIFE AREA MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE, DEVELOPMENT

The task of improving game habitat on public and private lands was again emphasized during the 1960-62 biennium. A brief description including statistical summaries of habitat improvement is discussed as follows:

Game Food and Cover

Wildlife habitat is created by planting game food and cover species on public hunting and fishing grounds, selected watersheds and on private

lands. During the springs of 1961 and 1962, the game management division supervised the planting of 1,773,325 trees and shrubs. Assistance was given to schools, clubs, 4-H clubs, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and other interested groups and individuals. None of the trees or shrubs were used for ornamental and landscape purposes.

Fence Construction

Game managers supervised and



Horicon is one of the nation's most successful waterfowl projects, an area to which the public flocks in order to see geese as well as to hunt in season. Public issues regarding Horicon now center around the question of how to apportion the game harvest that management has made possible.

constructed 6,346 rods of new fencing on public lands to protect tree and shrub plantings and to provide food patches for wildlife and other existing good game cover.

Food Patches

To provide food for prairie grouse, waterfowl, geese and upland game, 4,191.5 acres of food patches were planted on public and privately owned lands. Crops used included corn, buckwheat, millet, rye, sorghum, etc.

Trail Seeding

Trail seeding was again intensified this biennium with the seeding of 644.5 miles of woods roads on Wisconsin's public forest lands. Seed mixtures include legumes and grasses. Trail seeding will keep woods roads

open for hunters and provide forest game with good feeding, nesting sites and "edge."

Prescribed Burning

Poor weather conditions hampered this activity which had its modest beginning in the early 1940's but which has reached a point where it is one of the best and cheapest game management tools. During the biennium, 34,862 acres were prescribed burned to maintain plant successions for prairie grouse, waterfowl and upland game.

Firebreak Construction

In cooperation with forest protection division personnel, game managers constructed 73 miles of new firebreaks. When prescribing burning

areas, it is necessary that complete fire control exists around the area to be burned.

Flowage Construction

Several flowages were constructed ranging from a few acres to several hundred acres in size to benefit wildlife, provide public hunting and fishing and to afford recreational use. With reduced budgets during the biennium, 7,845 acres of new flowages were constructed.

Clearing

Where it is impossible to use prescribed burning as a management tool to revert plant successions to an early stage, various clearing methods are employed to accomplish this function. Usually this method includes the use of hand tools, bulldozers, herbicides and other mechanical cutters. During the biennium 3,713 acres were cleared on public forest and state-owned lands.

Access Road Construction

Access to many areas for hunting and management work continues to be a major problem. To provide this access, 70.6 miles of road were built by game managers throughout the state.

Parking Lots

The parking of automobiles on

public hunting grounds and public forest lands is an increasingly serious problem. To accommodate the increasing number of hunters, game managers constructed 116 new parking lots throughout the state.

Beaver and Deer Complaints

The statutory responsibilities of controlling beaver and deer are evidenced by the fact that the 1,102 beaver and deer complaints were answered during the biennium.

Level Ditching and Diking

This tool is used by game managers to improve habitat conditions for wildlife on marshes throughout the state. During this biennium, 173,443 feet of level ditching and diking was accomplished. This figure includes the repair of some existing dikes which required extensive repair work as the result of high spring water.

WILDLIFE AREA MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE, DEVELOPMENT

Activity	Total 1960-62
Game habitat food and cover (stems) ..	1,773,325
Fence construction (rods)	6,346
Food patches (acres)	4,191.5
Trail seeding (miles)	644.5
Prescribed burning (acres)	34,862
Firebreak construction (miles)	73
Flowage construction (acres)	7,845
Clearing (acres)	3,713
Access road construction (miles)	70.6
Parking lots (number)	116
Level ditching and diking (feet)	173,443
Beaver, deer and bear complaints (No.)	1,102

WILDLIFE AREA BY-PRODUCT INCOME

By-product income from game management lands totaled \$92,139.58 during the biennium. Of this amount, \$63,293.67 came from the sale of timber and pulpwood. Sale of moss, surplus buildings, marsh hay and miscellaneous items accounted for \$28,845.91.

BY-PRODUCT INCOME

Item	Total 1960-62
Timber and pulpwood	\$ 63,293.67
Buildings (sales)	12,570.20
Buildings (rental)	4,125.18
Moss	6,304.00
Marsh hay	1,971.04
Grazing	1,975.50
Easements	1,286.00
Salvage materials	613.99
TOTAL	\$ 92,139.58

COOPERATION — OTHER AGENCIES

During the biennium, game division personnel cooperated with various

state and federal agencies and civic organizations. Contacts continued with

the Highway Commission relative to the planting of trees and shrubs along road right-of-ways, with Soil Bank co-operators regarding wildlife practices on their farms, and with the U. S. Forest Service to promote full multiple-use on large acreages of public lands. Cooperation was also extended to

the ASC, ACP, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Trees for Tomorrow program. Cooperation of this type is essential to promote wildlife management recommendations and disseminate information on various conservation programs.

GAME REGULATIONS

Since the Conservation Commission establishes regulations for the harvest of game and fur, it is necessary for the division to recommend seasons which will yield the most opportunity to sportsmen who hunt and trap. To insure the adoption of proper game seasons and regulations, population and range surveys to accurately measure the annual status of each species are undertaken. The results of the field investigations are prepared

for use for the public, represented in the Conservation Congress county and state hearings. The ever increasing number of hunters resulting in more and more hunting pressure on most wildlife, causes a constant revision of game management practices to meet changing wildlife conditions and creates the need for larger harvest yields and better hunting opportunities.

FEDERAL AID IN FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION

The Federal Aid in Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act (better known as the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson programs) was designed to help check the depletion of the nation's wildlife, stimulate its restoration and also solve the nation's sport fishery problem. Money spent under these two programs provides benefits to hunters and fishermen who seek recreation and food from the country's resources and also affords substantial rewards to agriculture and forestry and to millions of other Americans who enjoy out-of-door living on areas acquired or developed with cash contributions from hunters and fishermen.

Wisconsin's Pittman - Robertson program began in 1939 while the Dingell-Johnson program followed in 1952. Both programs are administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Pittman-Robertson program operates on an 11-cent tax from

the sportsman's gun and ammunition dollar and the Dingell-Johnson program functions on a 10-cent tax from the fisherman's fishing gear and equipment dollar. By a formula based on paid hunting and fishing licenses and area, the state receives its share of the annual tax receipts to help maintain and to increase fish and game species through land purchase, habitat improvement and coordination. The states select, plan and direct their programs after approval by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The states own all of the lands purchased and improvements made. Project costs are paid on the basis of $\frac{1}{4}$ by the State and $\frac{3}{4}$ by Pittman-Robertson or Dingell-Johnson funds. Wisconsin's approved federal-aid functions with their respective costs for the 1960-62 biennium are summarized on the accompanying table.

FEDERAL-AID EXPENDITURES, 1960-61 AND 1961-62

Function	Fiscal Year 1960-61			Fiscal Year 1961-62			Grand Total
	Game (P-R)	Fish (D-J)	Total	Game (P-R)	Fish (D-J)	Total	
Coordination (to administer F. A. Program) ..	\$ 27,300.00	\$ 17,800.00	\$ 45,100.00	\$ 27,500.00	\$ 16,900.00	\$ 44,400.00	\$ 89,500.00
Land acquisition	352,000.00	314,000.00	666,000.00	749,000.00	294,063.00	1,043,063.00	1,709,063.00
Grand total:	\$379,300.00	\$331,800.00	\$711,100.00	\$776,500.00	\$310,963.00	\$1,087,463.00	\$1,798,563.00

LICENSED FARMS AND SHOOTING PRESERVES

Many private citizens are engaged annually in the production of wildlife. The most acreage, totaling 45,707, was devoted to muskrat farming. Deer farming was second with 12,320 acres. There were approximately 7,127 acres of beaver farms. Shooting preserves total 42,715 acres. There are 38 game farms licensed for hunting purposes with a total of 4,903 acres. In addition to the licenses shown in the following table, during the bien-

nium, 153 scientific certificates to collect wildlife, and 120 bird-banding permits, were issued by the game division.

SUMMARY OF FARM AND SHOOTING PRESERVE LICENSES

	1960	1961
Deer farms	124	134
Muskrat farms	327	320
Mink-on-muskrat farms	66	66
Beaver farms	28	27
Raccoon, otter and skunk farms	189	217
Game bird and animal farms	797	844
Wildlife exhibit licenses	41	47
Shooting preserve licenses	98	111
Zoo permits	27	28

GAME HARVEST

Records of the annual game harvest showing the species and quantity of animals, upland birds and woodcock taken during open seasons, are prepared for the use of departmental personnel, cooperating agencies, and individuals concerned with management work. Such statistical reports are of value in showing yield trends during the

years and as guides in future planning.

During the biennium, an estimate of more than six million game animals and birds was taken by hunters and trappers.

The known pelt value of trapped animals during the 1961-62 season, exclusive of bountied predators, was estimated to be \$469,789.25.

COMPARATIVE GAME HARVEST REPORT

	1960-61	1961-62
Cottontail Rabbit	484,800	682,100
Snowshoe Rabbit	61,600	58,400
Jack Rabbit	9,300	8,000
	555,700	748,500
Gray Squirrel	807,700	896,400
Fox Squirrel	494,100	461,500
	1,301,800	1,357,900
Pheasant	274,300	346,200
Ruffed Grouse	215,400	347,700
Sharp-tailed Grouse	6,800	8,200
Hungarian Partridge	19,500	28,900
Bobwhite Quail	7,400	15,900
	523,400	746,900
Woodcock	47,800	32,100
Deer (Gun and Bow and Arrow)	62,096	39,939
Bear (Gun and Bow and Arrow)	675	337
	62,771	40,276
Muskrat	328,000	269,000
Mink	15,850	15,000
Otter	842	267
Beaver	11,142	2,217
Raccoon	36,500	42,500
	392,334	328,984
Biennium Total	2,883,805	3,254,660

STATE GAME FARM

The State Game Farm at Poynette attracts thousands of visitors annually to its exhibits, game food and cover plantings and picnic facilities.

Aside from the major function of game bird production and distribution, personnel concerned give technical assistance to conservation clubs and individuals in pheasant management methods, under the cooperative rear-

ing and stocking program as requested by the district game manager. The major activities of the farm production are as follows:

GAME FARM PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

	1961	1962
Eggs Produced	490,046	493,040
Eggs Distributed to Cooperators ..	35,649	38,004
Chicks Hatched	301,178	298,647
Chicks Distributed to		
Cooperating Clubs	205,625	188,100
Public Hunting Ground		
Cocks Distributed	33,280	33,231

WILDLIFE REFUGES AND CLOSED AREAS

About the same number of closed areas and wildlife refuges was continued during the biennium. Refuges have been established for some time for the protection and reproduction of the game species concerned. Closed

areas are created in many regions of the state wherein the hunting and trapping of individual species of wild animals and birds are prohibited for management purposes.

DEER AND BEAR DAMAGE

The 1949 Legislature appropriated a \$40,000.00 annual payment for deer and bear damage claims. Since 1955, the statutes limited the payment of damage to growing agricultural crops, orchard trees, nursery stock, apiaries, farm animals, and poultry. During the biennium, most deer damage was paid

for commercial garden vegetables, hay, clover, alfalfa, and small grain losses.

Bear damage was paid primarily for livestock (mostly sheep), apiaries, and corn; also for orchards and other grain. The following table shows the cost of deer and bear damage claims:

DEER AND BEAR DAMAGE

Fiscal Year	Deer		Bear		Total
	Cost	No. of Claims	Cost	No. of Claims	
1960-61	\$18,103.07	122	\$ 6,147.41	71	\$24,250.48
1961-62	22,014.29	135	3,930.01	57	25,944.30
	\$40,117.36	257	\$10,077.42	128	\$50,194.78

Forest Management

This Division provides technical forestry advice and assistance to counties in the management of county forests, to private woodland owners, and to other divisions of the Conservation Department. Assistance is given to other state agencies in the management of publicly owned forest land.

Assistance provided includes the inventory of forests and preparation of long-range plans for management.

Planning guidance and field supervision are given in the establishment of forest plantations and in the conduct of cultural cuttings in plantations and natural stands. Foresters select and mark mature timber for harvest and give advice on timber marketing procedures. The Division is also responsible for the prevention and control of infestations of forest pests and for the administration of the forest tax laws.

PRIVATE FORESTRY

The privately owned forest lands occupy nearly one-fourth of the total area of the state. This 9,000,000 acres of woodland is more than the entire land area south of a line from Prairie

du Chien to Manitowoc — a great deal of forest land in areas generally regarded as agricultural. The employment and well-being of many state residents still largely depends on how



Many Wisconsin landowners display the Tree Farm sign which they have earned through good management.

well the full productiveness of this privately owned forest land is attained. This down-to-earth aspect of a renewable natural resource presents a tremendous challenge. In some ways we are meeting this challenge; in others, there is an urgent need to get on with the job more rapidly.

Today, many of the forests in private ownership show signs of the abuse and neglect that have gone on over the years. It is estimated the productivity of these forests has been reduced by nearly one-half. Timber quality has deteriorated, valuable species have been replaced by those of less value and associated values such as wildlife conditions have been modified. This is the price that must be paid for past misuse.

Foresters assigned to aid private woodland owners, who number over 175,000, pointed out ways to better manage the forest resource. Present staffing allowed for assistance to 16,000 woodland owners covering 300,000 acres of forest land. An indication of greater acceptance by the private landowners in the responsibility of proper forest management is the continuing backlog of unserved requests, numbering over 4,000.

Watershed Program

An area of great concern in the private forestry program is that of the driftless area of the southwestern part of the state adjacent to the Mississippi River. This area is becoming more and more a source of timber for wood-using industries. Also it has a long history of flash-floods, erosion on the hilly slopes and grazing damage to woodlands. Efforts of the Forest Management Division in the Public Law 566 Small Watershed Program have been increased to cope with this serious situation. Forestry resource

development programs providing facts and management information were completed on two additional watersheds. A total of 32 watershed associations in 18 counties are receiving technical forestry assistance in managing the woodlands within their watershed boundaries.

The establishment of the Coulee Experimental Forest near La Crosse is paying dividends in providing improvement and refinement of management practices for the driftless area. Results of this work will assist the foresters in getting maximum accomplishments.

Planting

The bulk of long-established plantings in Wisconsin are on public lands. But the larger part of the acreage planted in the last decade is on privately owned land. Foresters have guided the state's reforestation program on nonstocked, poorly stocked land on which planting is desirable and practical and where satisfactory tree regeneration will not occur naturally. Some 30,500 acres of successful forest plantations were established by over 12,000 private landowners during the biennium. While the figure appears impressive, this facet of the forestry program on private lands is one that must be increased in view of expected future demand on wood and fiber products.

Protection

Private forest landowners have made material progress in protection of their woodlands from insects, disease, fire and grazing livestock. This is reflected in the increased awareness the state landowners have in the value of their resource. Foresters put continued effort in this activity as it is essential in carrying out a sound

management program. In the biennium, 145,000 acres were protected from destructive forces, resulting in timber stands of higher financial value to the owners.

Also instituted during the biennium was the shifting of responsibility for fire control in some agricultural areas to the Forest Management Division.

Timber Harvesting

During the biennium, foresters rendered assistance in marking for immediate harvest 16,527,000 board feet of timber. Woodland owners received more than \$1,116,000 for this harvested timber during the two year period. Better timber quality resulting from the efforts of forest management is paying financial dividends to the producers.

The importance of the timber produced from these privately owned

forest lands is evidenced by the hundreds of high quality products manufactured by the wood-using industries of the state.

Information and Education

Promotion of good forestry is an educational effort in need of constant attention. In this two year report period, 1,902 appearances were made by foresters to inform and advise private woodland owners on the many phases of the forest management program. Employed were all means of communication that would help reach the greatest number of potential forest managers.

Continued effort in this educational work plus a sustained program of free technical assistance can and must hasten the rate and amount of good forestry in the private woodlands of the state.

COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Item	1958-60	1960-62
1. Request for assistance	16,818	15,940
2. Owners given assistance - number	15,071	15,481
Woodland involved - acres	272,242	293,549
Timber marked - Bd. Ft.	23,060,000	23,124,100
Timber marked - cords	47,250	41,693
Timber marked - acres	37,721	27,719
3. Timber inventoried for management plans - acres	22,792	35,681
4. Woodlands with improved practices - number	6,124	9,727
Commercial timber cut - acres	14,579	17,860
Forest improvement cut - acres	10,587	10,776
Land planted - acres	35,763	30,563
Woodland protected - fire, pests, and grazing - acres	164,923	145,352
Area pruned - acres	1,402	1,345
Woodland improved for wildlife - acres	4,642	3,917
5. Products harvested under improved management		
Sawlog, veneer, etc. - Bd. Ft.	14,115,000	16,527,100
Cords	30,855	38,414
Total converted to - Bd. Ft.	29,542,000	35,726,600
6. Products harvested; marketing assistance only - Bd. Ft.	5,990,000	4,922,000
7. Total products harvested - Bd. Ft.	35,532,000	40,648,600
8. Stumpage returns to owners - estimated	\$ 591,679	\$ 680,868
Gross returns to owners - estimated	\$ 1,000,079	\$ 1,116,001
9. Forest Products Operators advised	588	647

COUNTY FORESTS

Poor timber market conditions and shortage of forestry personnel for setting up timber sales caused a slight decrease in number and value of timber sales compared to the previous biennium. Number of sales dropped from 1,473 to 1,347 and value

dropped from \$999,796.08 to \$941,329.96. Tree planting increased from 3,901 acres to 4,041 this period, bringing the total plantation acreage to 109,338. Roads constructed were 61.2 miles for a total of 540.8 miles.

A primary forest road system plan



More and more county forest recreational areas are being developed. This one is at Otter lake, Lincoln county.

was developed for all county forests. The plan revealed that 1,055 miles of road are needed. This plan will be the basis for an action plan in each county. Legislative action is anticipated to supply funds.

New emphasis was placed on development of recreational potential of county forests. Seventeen counties applied for planning for recreational development to participate in the cost-sharing program under the Outdoor Recreation Act Program. Comprehensive plans were completed for three counties. The cost-sharing rate is 50% county and 50% ORAP. Thirteen site development projects have been approved by the Commission in eight counties for a total of \$36,574 of ORAP money.

Three projects have been completed in Forest and Langlade Counties.

A reduction of the severance tax rate on material removed in first thinning in plantations is expected to stimulate work in the 21,500 acres of plantations which will need thinning in the next five years.

In 1962 two youth camps were located in Iron and Bayfield Counties.

Twenty crews from these camps were employed in forestry work in several of the county forests. They performed release, timber stand improvement, pruning and thinning.

Use of herbicides for timber stand improvement increased. Development of a mist blower makes possible treatment of smaller areas at an economical rate.

A plan to renew aerial photography on the county forests every 10 years was made. The project started with reflight of 19 counties. This project was started in 1962 and will be completed in the next biennium.

In addition to servicing the county forest, private landowners were assisted by personnel assigned to the county program. This private assistance is in addition to the services reported in the previous table entitled "Co-operative Forest Management Service."

	1960-1962
Landowners assisted - number	1,387
Acres involved	36,220
Forest stand improvement - acres	5,773
Area planted - acres	5,085
Approximate returns to owner - gross	\$308,050

SUMMARY OF TREE PLANTING ON COUNTY FORESTS July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1962

New Planting - Acres			
County	Prior to This Period	This Period	Total
Ashland	517	40	557
Barron	140	42	182
Bayfield	9,779	320	10,099
Burnett	7,189*	88	7,277
Chippewa	443*	48	491
Clark	7,337*	532	7,869
Douglas	7,667	199	7,866
Eau Claire	3,044	329	3,373
Florence	2,546*	6	2,552
Forest	500	—	500
Iron	4,352*	46	4,398
Jackson	8,004	508	8,512
Juneau	4,446	167	4,613
Langlade	4,875	13	4,888
Lincoln	2,282*	36	2,318
Marinette	14,957*	740	15,697
Monroe	354	80	434
Oconto	7,267	1	7,268
Oneida	1,669	48	1,717
Polk	822	9	831
Price	1,342*	155	1,497
Rusk	1,143	45	1,188
Sawyer	4,316	91	4,407
Taylor	415	15	430
Vilas	2,973	26	2,999
Washburn	2,141	336	2,477
Wood	4,777	121	4,898
Total	105,297	4,041	109,338

* Deductions and corrections from previous totals due to failure or sale of plantations.

SUMMARY OF TIMBER SALES ON COUNTY FORESTS

JULY 1, 1960 - JUNE 30, 1962

County	No. Sales Comp.	Products and Volumes Cut											Total Sales Value	
		Logs - MBF		Pulpwood and Misc. Bolts - Cords						Piece Products				
		Conf.	Hdws.	Pine	Spruce	Balsam	Other Conf.	Aspen	Other Hdws.	Posts	Poles	Xmas Trees		Cord Equiv.
Ashland	26	3.12	398.03		77	1,264	593	2,325	118				5,179	\$ 35,016.88
Barron	2							281					281	533.02
Bayfield	112	83.93	722.24	6,766	145	207	366	18,656	176				27,928	106,331.84
Burnett	76		13.55	15,581			226	2,065				1,184	17,905	69,651.40
Chippewa	29	.52	33.98				66	3,697		126		53	3,833	9,897.07
Clark	82	9.93	346.36	2,102			69	3,873	246	218	270	11,973	7,092	29,844.03
Douglas	161	23.14	322.90	3,681	211	769		18,106	989	1,090	18		24,461	71,976.84
Eau Claire	38	3.51	2.26	2,650			61	419	56			3,846	3,217	20,541.62
Florence	15	6.42	2.08	1,706	33	160		1,773	104			1,105	3,799	18,857.27
Forest	8		22.73				32	2,240	237				2,554	9,548.98
Iron	78	15.11	548.49		256	1,379	1,475	4,624	243			4,552	9,126	47,218.77
Jackson	46	20.33	12.66	6,922			600	476	1,014		198		2,920	57,703.30
Juneau	14			556				101	603			1,551	1,263	6,048.16
Langlade	59	29.42	847.23	92	205	881	681	9,998	2,294		7		15,904	78,488.34
Lincoln	28	4.72	4.87	15	41	137	96	4,581	219	847		77	5,117	14,510.26
Marinette	81	377.01	209.59	5,241	690	1,890	509	28,432	3,062	13,103	32	200	41,133	141,316.62
Monroe	1			42					343					723.00
Oconto	31	39.73	8.11	197	15	85	7	2,857	292	6,744	107		3,627	10,915.81
Oneida	32	59.74	38.56	82	327	659	137	8,340	460				10,201	28,891.52
Polk	12	22.24	2.03	1,100				5					1,154	6,576.91
Price	77	28.30	94.49	3	146	247	255	8,121	1,977		99	535	11,008	27,207.71
Rusk	80	62.08	905.37		119	158	121	6,437	271	1,298		14	9,054	40,943.68
Sawyer	47	25.11	127.29	39	27	38	46	1,867	3	8,407	105	3,028	2,434	8,662.70
Taylor	20	13.00	16.87		19	35	90	3,622	477				4,302	14,464.56
Vilas	10	34.27	6.17	265	37	15		910	85				1,393	5,457.88
Washburn	177	46.76	755.66	4,539	283	30	955	8,600	187		316	6,339	16,261	79,121.29
Wood	5							438					438	880.50
Total	1,347	908.39	5,441.52	51,579	2,631	7,954	6,385	142,844	13,456	31,833	1,152	37,377	237,956	\$941,329.96

SUMMARY OF WORK PROJECTS ON COUNTY FORESTS
JULY 1, 1960 - JUNE 30, 1962

County	Forest Stand Improvement (acres)			Insect Disease Control (acres)			Surveying (miles)			Road Construction (miles)			To Date Total
	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	
Ashland	52		52	40		40	181.0		181.0	22.4	1.9	24.3	
Barron	23	45	68										.7
Bayfield	3,017	120	3,137	8,538	6,462	15,000	465.0	5.0	470.0	25.5	1.5	27.0	41.0
Burnett	3,678	90	3,768	4,530	2,850	7,380	66.0		66.0	31.0		31.0	42.0
Chippewa	125	41	166	344		344		2.0	2.0	2.9	3.6	6.5	
Clark	442	70	512	57		57	600.0		600.0	7.5	4.5	12.0	26.5
Douglas	1,115	45	1,160	2,599	2,031	4,630	408.0	10.0	418.0	41.2	3.3	44.5	17.0
Eau Claire	242		242	496		496	2.5		2.5	.5		.5	3.0
Florence	173	204	377	3,949	327	4,276	174.5		174.5	3.1		3.1	16.0
Forest	111	54	165	19		19							
Iron	1,189	76	1,265	450		450	1,120.0	5.0	1,125.0	56.0	7.0	63.0	20.0
Jackson	1,972	297	2,269	2,728	34	2,762	399.5		399.5	3.0		3.0	10.5
Juneau	435	72	507	20		20	48.0		48.0	5.0		5.0	22.0
Langlade	1,286	184	1,470	2,472		2,472	413.0		413.0				
Lincoln	693	60	753	238		238	244.0		244.0	18.3	5.3	23.6	
Marinette	7,259	1,697	8,956	10,616	2,561	13,177	938.5	12.0	950.5	42.85	5.95	48.8	112.2
Monroe	80	56	136										6.0
Oconto	2,756	1,041	3,797	12,165	135	12,300	136.0	11.0	147.0	56.75	3.75	60.5	35.2
Oneida	1,431	76	1,507	485	218	703				22.3	11.3	33.6	
Polk	33		33	1,640		1,640							
Price	528	96	624	2,010		2,010	362.5		362.5	20.0	5.8	25.8	
Rusk	6,201	85	6,286	20		20	256.0		256.0	30.7		30.7	
Sawyer	5,104	448	5,552	31,636	2,410	34,046	141.0		141.0	38.0	3.2	41.2	
Taylor	114		114	425		425	46.5	4.0	50.5	11.1	2.1	13.2	4.0
Vilas	163		163	175	2,037	2,212	25.0		25.0	15.0		15.0	32.0
Washburn	2,326	725	3,051		1,525	1,525	285.0		285.0	19.0	2.0	21.0	14.0
Wood	513	40	553	1,495		1,495	32.0		32.0	7.5		7.5	10.5
Total	41,061	5,622	46,683	87,147	20,590	107,737	6,344.0	49.0	6,393.0	479.6	61.2	540.8	412.6

FOREST PEST CONTROL

Constantly changing forest pest populations in the perennial trouble spots of the northern areas commanded much of the attention of survey and control personnel throughout the biennium.

Jack-Pine Budworm

Defoliation by the jack-pine budworm became increasingly severe in the summer of 1960 and high egg counts indicated high populations could be expected in the spring of 1961. In anticipation of a chemical control operation a public hearing was held at Gordon in March, 1961 to present the Department's proposed plan of action in the event chemical control was necessary. A zone of infestation, which included most of the jack pine type in five northwest counties, was established by the Conservation Commission.



Fruiting bodies such as those on this tree are outward signs of wood decay.

When it was evident that natural controls were going to be ineffective, treatment with chemicals applied by aircraft was carried out on selected jack pine acreage in Bayfield, Douglas, Washburn, and Burnett Counties between June 20 and 25. Strict control was maintained over the eight spray aircraft flown by pilots with experience ranging from 900 to more than 3,800 hours of aerial spraying and averaging 2,575 hours per man. This combination of men and machines was able to treat successfully the patchwork of stands selected.

In all, 32,872 acres of timber were treated at a cost of \$1.198 per acre for the insecticide and its application. The acreage treated in each county was as follows: Bayfield — 9,890; Burnett — 1,655; Douglas — 18,683; and Washburn — 2,644 acres. Federal aid was not available for this project. The total cost of \$39,446.40 was shared as follows: State of Wisconsin — \$23,690.40, counties, industrial forest owners, and small private owners — \$15,756.

Egg mass surveys in July, 1961 indicated that the budworm population was starting to decline in the untreated areas, and the prediction that control in 1962 would not be necessary, proved accurate, although the infestations required close observation until the last minute.

Jack-pine budworm populations rose alarmingly in the west central counties and in Marinette County before the biennium was over, but the decision not to do any chemical control in these areas proved correct as the populations dropped off sharply due to natural control factors as the biennium ended.

Pine Tussock Moth

Another pest which posed a serious threat to jack and red pine stands in Douglas and Bayfield Counties was the pine tussock moth. This insect had been relatively inactive since 1951 when it required chemical control on approximately 3,000 acres in Douglas County. A moderate population of the tussock moth working with moderate numbers of jack pine budworm resulted in severe to complete defoliation of some stands in Douglas and Bayfield Counties in the spring of 1961. Surveys of eggs and overwintering larvae indicated that a serious problem would occur in the spring of 1962 on about 30,000 acres of the 60,000 acres infested. Survival of tussock moth larvae in some of the stands treated for the budworm indicated that perhaps an insecticide other than the standard DDT might have to be used to control the tussock moth. Laboratory and field testing of several materials

proved that DDT was still the most satisfactory material of those tested, but that timing of the application would have to be earlier.

When all indications showed that the tussock moth populations were not going to drop to harmless levels, treatment of 13,140 acres of selected timber was conducted between June 2 and June 8 in 1962. As in other control operations every effort was made to protect fish and wildlife.

Spraying was done with trimotor aircraft operating under federal contract but under temporary control of the state during treatment of lands under state jurisdiction. Federal aid paid for 25% of the total costs of the operation and the rest was shared by the state and the landowners according to provisions of the Wisconsin Forest Pest Act of 1955. The total costs for insecticide and application amounted to \$14,238.74 and was shared as follows: Federal Government — \$3,559.69, State of Wisconsin — \$5,806.52, landowners — \$4,872.53.

Saratoga Spittlebug

During the two years of the biennium more than 20,000 acres of susceptible pine plantations were surveyed each year in the northern counties for Saratoga spittlebug. In July, 1960, DDT was applied by aircraft at a rate of one pound per acre on 1,599 acres in five Northeast Area counties at a cost of \$1.98 per acre for the insecticide and its application. Portable mistblowers were used to treat a 45 acre industrial forest plantation in Douglas County. Total cost of the aerial treatment amounted to \$3,166.02 of which the state paid \$2,384.91 and the five counties paid a total of \$781.11.



Heart rots are a major cause of sawtimber loss.

Treatment of 1,485 acres over a

five county area in the Northeast Area cost \$1.86 per acre in 1961. The state paid \$2,089.71 and landowners contributed \$672.39 of the total cost of \$2,762.10. Spittlebug spraying costs are shared under provisions of the Wisconsin Forest Pest Act of 1955.

Walkingstick

Walkingsticks continued to be a nuisance in the Towns of Silver Cliff and Stephenson in Marinette County. Aerial surveys showed that about 8,000 acres of scrub oak were defoliated in the area in 1960. Lighter defoliation occurred on a small acreage on the Menominee Indian Reservation and near Plainfield in Waushara County. In the fall of 1961 about 36,000 acres of moderate to severe defoliation were mapped in Marinette County as compared to about 11,500 acres in the same area in 1959. Oak mortality was negligible in plots established in 1958. Defoliation during the biennium was not as severe in some plots as was anticipated by the high egg counts which had ranged up to 193 per square foot.

In addition to the Marinette County walkingstick defoliation, other problem areas were reported in the Towns of Bevent, Franzen, and Elderon in Marathon County, and in Menominee, Oconto and Eau Claire Counties in 1961. No large-scale control was attempted in any of the infested areas, but property owners were advised on control measures that could be used on their own premises.

Other Insects

The red humped mapleworm was responsible for light to complete defoliation of scattered hard maple stands totalling about eight to ten thousand acres from northeast Vilas County westward to northwest Doug-

las County in 1961. The most severe defoliation occurred in Vilas County near Big Lake and near Lake Namekagon and Cable in Bayfield County. The Vilas County stand was reported to have been defoliated in 1960 also. Evidence of the presence of natural control factors in the hardest hit stands indicated that the problem could be expected to be less severe in 1962.

An outbreak of the oak skeletonizer during the summer of 1961 caused premature discoloration of red and black oak foliage in the lighter soil areas of most of the state. Heavy parasitism was apparent in specimens collected at Devils Lake State Park and elsewhere, and the high populations were expected to drop off sharply.

Spring and fall cankerworms caused severe defoliation of elm, oak, and aspen in localized areas of the southern and west central parts of the state, in the spring of 1962. The outbreak was severe in the vicinity of Portage in Columbia County, but defoliation also caused concern as far north as Eau Claire.

Defoliation by the large aspen tortrix in Price and Rusk Counties appeared to be more spotty and less severe at the end of the biennium than it had been previously.

The activity of many other insects such as the introduced pine sawfly, bark beetles, and others flared and declined again. The larch sawfly appeared to be causing more scattered and less severe defoliation. European pine shoot moth numbers started to climb in the eastern counties after a period of light damage, and dropped off again after the winter of 1961-62. The forest tent caterpillar remained at an endemic level. Damage to pines by root-tip-feeding weevils appeared

to be increasing, and root collar and white pine tip weevils continued to be serious pests in some stands. The black pine leaf scale caused serious damage to jack pine over a six square mile area in Polk County before the outbreak collapsed in 1960 due to natural control factors. Fluctuating pine tortoise scale populations were cause for concern across the northern counties and will bear continued watching. Insects associated with the maple blight in Florence County a few years ago remained at low population levels.

Oak wilt, root rots, white pine blister rust, and Dutch elm disease were the major tree diseases concerning pest control personnel. Work continued on treatment of oak wilt pockets by chemical and mechanical means. Work was started using antibiotics such as actidione and phytoactin in attempts to control the blister rust. Surveys were begun to determine the amount of root rots, heart rots and

decay in our timber stands and the losses they incur.

Personnel

The entomology staff was reduced by the loss of two men which caused a loss in efficiency in operations at the pest control laboratory. However, the addition to the staff of a forest pathologist strengthened the organization and made it possible to increase the services available in this long-neglected field.

The pest observer staff was augmented by Department field personnel who attended two in-service training institutes held in the spring of 1960 and 1961.

Area Extension

The area encompassed by the recently created Menominee County was added to the forested acreage under surveillance of the pest survey and control section.

FOREST INVENTORY

"Wisconsin's Forest Resources," a report covering the second and latest forest survey in Wisconsin, was published and distributed in the fall of 1961. This report covers the survey conducted between 1950 and 1958, covering the entire state and presents the latest forest resource statistics. Many agencies and concerns, both public and private, contributed financial and technical assistance to make this survey a success. The report was published by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station as Station Paper No. 90.

County Inventories

All 27 county forests entered under the Forest Crop Law had the field work completed prior to this biennium, but

two reports were calculated and some reports were published in this biennium. One report is still to be calculated and published.

A complete re-inventory of all the county forests will be made within the next 10 years. Each county forest will be scheduled for an inventory program in a specified year within the 10-year period.

Marinette's was the first county forest to have a complete forest inventory. The aerial photographs covering this forest were flown in 1946, photo interpretation and mapping completed in 1947, and all field work completed in 1948. The forest resource report covering this forest was for the period 1948 through 1957, and

this was extended through 1962. Marinette County has the second largest county forest in the state, containing 222,425 acres. Present plans call for a re-inventory of this forest and to date approximately 60% has been re-mapped.

During this biennium a new method of collecting forest management data was introduced. This method is known as the stand description method of compartment reconnaissance. The main feature of this procedure is the collection of basic forest management data on a compartment basis. It is anticipated that it will supply many of the forest statistics to be used as a nucleus of a forest inventory. All county forests will have this system of collecting basic management data, and some counties at present are over half completed.

Aerial Photography

In 1961 a cooperative aerial photography project was started in north-eastern Wisconsin covering approximately 5,200 square miles. A total of 28 cooperators participated in this project including pulp and paper mills, lumber companies, power companies, and the various public agencies. Each cooperator agreed to assume the financial responsibility for a portion of a particular county within the project area to be flown. In return, the cooperator received two sets of modified infra-red aerial photographs covering the areas he had agreed to have flown. The low bidder on this project was the Mark Hurd Aerial Surveys, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota, and their bid was \$3.98 per square mile. This project was completed in the summer of 1962.

The forest inventory section prepared the maps, and assisted in the compilation of data to be forwarded

to prospective bidders. In addition this section made all the necessary aerial photography inspections prior to acceptance for all of the cooperators.

Again in 1962, a cooperative aerial photography project was started in northwestern and west-central Wisconsin. This project covers approximately 6,900 square miles and has 25 participating cooperators. The low bidder on this project was Jack Ammann, Inc., San Antonio, Texas, and their bid was \$3.32 per square mile. Because of poor weather conditions for aerial photography, the project will have to be continued in 1963.

Many of the features of the 1961 project were repeated in the 1962 project. The inventory section again prepared maps and will make the aerial photo inspections.

Watersheds

Preparation of land use maps under Public Law 566 was completed on two watersheds during this biennium and are as follows:

Blackhawk - Kickapoo Watershed —
Vernon and Crawford counties —
33,445 acres

Plain-Honey Creek Watershed — Sauk
County — 44,744 acres

In addition to the maps, other data such as acreage summaries, were furnished to the various interested agencies.

Outdoor Recreation Act

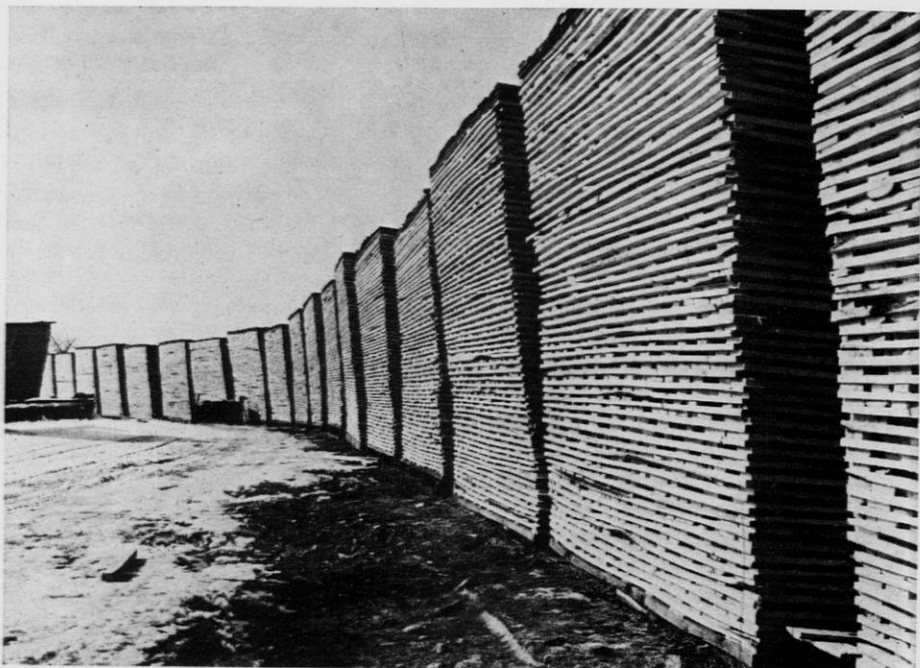
The forest inventory section has participated in the mapping of large areas to be acquired under this program. These maps were prepared from the latest aerial photographs.

UTILIZATION AND MARKETING

Closely allied to the growing of timber crops is the necessary cooperation with buyers, loggers, mill operators and marketing outlets. Foresters worked with over 450 forest product operators as an integral part of the over-all forest management program. A better understanding of the problems, needs and manufacturing tech-

niques of the timber producers and wood-using industries by the foresters has made it possible during the biennium to be of more effective value to this segment of the division program.

Assistance is given to wood-using industry associations and individual sawmills and wood-working plants. It is through association meetings and



High-quality products are the aim of the wood utilization program. Quality depends not only on the possibilities of the timber, but on proper handling right through the manufacturing process.

individual contacts that technical utilization information can best be presented. The aim of these associations is to disseminate information on methods of producing higher quality wood products and ways of marketing these products.

A Forest Products Marketing Bulletin has been instituted to bring the

buyer and seller of forests products together. Marketing (buying and/or selling) rough forest products is often the most difficult phase of an industry's operation. The Marketing Bulletin is designed to aid the wood-using industries by giving their wanted or for-sale items statewide publication. All items are listed in the Forest Prod-

ucts Marketing Bulletin free of charge. Any interested person may receive this bi-monthly publication free. The mailing list for the Marketing Bulletin now exceeds 2,000, and it is expected to reach 3,000 in the near future. This publication is issued jointly by the Conservation Department and the Department of Resource Development.

To encourage the expanded use of locally produced lumber and to aid the secondary manufacturer (manufacturer of a semi-finished or finished product) in his quest for raw materials, the Directory of Secondary Wood-Using Industries was published. This directory indicates the kind and sizes of materials needed by each company, and it has been distributed to all of the primary producers (mills producing a product from round wood) in Wisconsin.

Log grading clinics are being conducted throughout the state in an

effort to keep Department foresters abreast of new grade rules and the proper methods of applying them. These clinics will be continued until the entire state has been covered.

National Forest Products Week has received some emphasis in Wisconsin but additional publicity is needed. A television film was made and several displays were constructed and used during this promotional campaign. Public appearances were made by several foresters during this week but a greater number should be scheduled in forthcoming years.

The increased interest in wood chips by the pulp mills in Wisconsin indicates that additional chipping installations and portable chippers may be in the future. At the present time there are few stationary chippers (other than those in pulp mills) and two or three portable chippers operating in Wisconsin. The future for this type of operation appears very encouraging.

FOREST TAX LAWS

Forest Crop Law

The acreage of lands entered under the Forest Crop Law has increased each year to a total of 2,613,320 acres as of June 30, 1962, of which 2,206,092 acres are county - owned lands and 407,228 acres are privately-owned lands. During the biennium the increase was 45,897 acres. This is an increase of 17,676 acres over the number entered during the previous two years. Of the total privately-owned lands under the law, 42,178 acres are located outside of forest protection districts and are under the Special Classification provision.

Lands are entered under this law in 357 towns in 62 counties and provide public hunting and fishing on over

two and a half million acres of land.

The county-owned lands produced timber products during the biennium valued at nearly one million dollars. These lands are managed to keep them permanently productive and to furnish a continuous supply of wood to the many Wisconsin wood-using industries.

Woodland Tax Law

The Woodland Tax Law has been in operation less than 10 years and more than four thousand orders have been issued placing 91,550 acres under the law in 70 of the state's 72 counties. These lands are located in 769 civil towns.

This is an indication that many

small woodland owners have taken advantage of the lower tax on wooded areas that are too small to qualify for entry under the Forest Crop Law. To be eligible for entry under the Woodland Tax Law the tract must contain less than 40 acres. The entries have averaged approximately 10,000 acres each year and during the biennium 20,255 acres were entered.

Most of the entries are in agricultural areas in the southern part of the state where small wooded tracts are

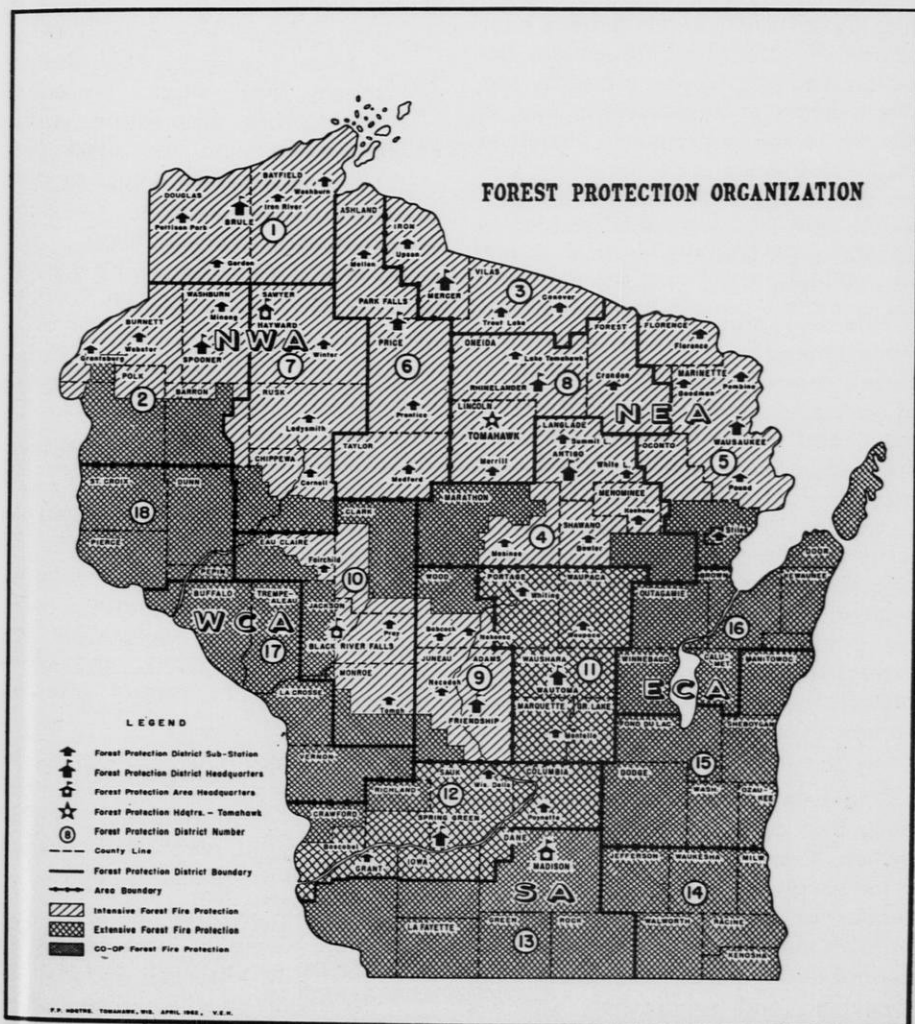
managed by farmers for the production of timber products for home use or for sale. These wood areas also furnish cover and winter food sources for small game and wild birds.

The owners of lands under this law may request the services of a forester from the Conservation Department to advise them on forest management practices on their woodlands. Information is also provided on markets for their wood products when a timber harvest is recommended.

Forest Protection

Forest protection as established in Wisconsin is an exercise of the police powers of the state. The principal objectives of this state function are, (1) to prevent and suppress forest fires, and (2) to enforce laws relating to protecting forest lands as defined in Chapter 26 and elsewhere in Wisconsin statutes.

To carry on this work as designated by state law, the Conservation Commission has established certain degrees of forest protection effort in different parts of Wisconsin. Three different degrees of protection effort are being applied, depending on the amount of wild land area present, the fire occurrence potential, and the



need for fire control and law enforcement in relation to timber production and harvest, outdoor recreational development and use, and other values. The degree of protection effort is indicated by a descriptive term: intensive, extensive, or cooperative.

Intensive protection is defined as assignment, use, operations, construction, and maintenance involving skilled personnel and special equipment and facilities in a relatively limited, legally established district in quantity sufficient to guarantee a high degree of forest fire prevention, detection, and suppression efficiency and effectiveness at a reasonable cost in relation to values protected. There are 13,360,000 acres under intensive protection in Wisconsin. Ten forest protection districts have been established by law to provide this type of protection in these areas of the state.

Extensive protection is defined as more limited assignment, use, operations, construction, and maintenance of skilled personnel and special equipment and facilities in a relatively large, legally established district to provide for a reasonably adequate degree of forest fire prevention, detection, and suppression efficiency and effectiveness at a minimum cost in relation to values protected. There are 3,805,000 acres under extensive protection. Two extensive protection districts have been established in Wisconsin in accord with state law to cover this area.

The balance of the state is under a limited form of cooperative protection. Cooperative protection is defined as giving aid and counsel upon request or when emergencies develop to town authorities who are legally responsible for forest fire prevention, detection, and suppression activities

in territory outside boundaries of established intensive or extensive forest protection districts.

The chief forest ranger is charged with the responsibility for administration of the forest protection division. Achievement in forest fire prevention and suppression effort and enforcement of laws relating to forest protection are indicated in an annual report by the chief forest ranger. Particularly notable achievements during the biennium are:

1. Development and putting on of a forest fire prevention display; crown fire attack procedure school; fire suppression equipment operation and attack procedure demonstration; arrange for special events, speakers, housing, transportation, and feeding of visiting fire control personnel from Region 9, other states, and the U. S. Forest Service, and compilation and distribution of a written report covering this meeting.
2. Establishment of forest protection in new Menominee County.
3. Perfection of training plans in crown fire attack procedures including development of special photographs and large - scale maps showing topographic features, cover types, and other pertinent fire control information.
4. Development of a standard incinerator plan and standard rules for use of incinerators. Distribution of this plan and operating rules to the general public.
5. Carrying on of an inspection program using a Blacklite testing device to test hitch and ball attachments on all equipment units.

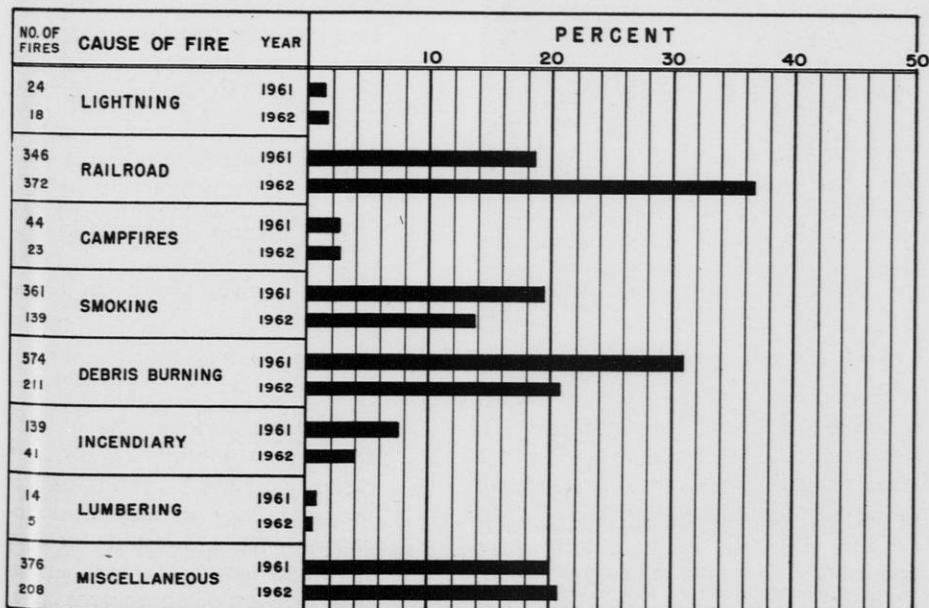
6. Planning and construction of towers and installation of new radio communication equipment.
7. Installation of a new fire damage appraisal system developed by the U. S. Forest Service. This included special training of field personnel to act as instructors.
8. Development and display of a special fire prevention exhibit at the Poynette Conservation Center.
9. Cooperation with the Department of Welfare in making the two Youth Conservation Camps established in northern Wisconsin a successful venture in their first year of operation.
10. Development of a new movie, "Volunteer Firemen," in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service.
11. Development and making available for field distribution of a new pamphlet on forest fire laws and other forest protection information.
12. Completion of a state-wide training course for forest rangers and other division personnel on First Aid.

FIRE PREVENTION

Forest areas are now producing more merchantable forest products than ever before because of the increased and improved fire prevention and suppression effort over the past

30 years. Production and harvest of forest products will continue to increase at an accelerated pace because it is now felt that forest planting, development, and harvest programs are

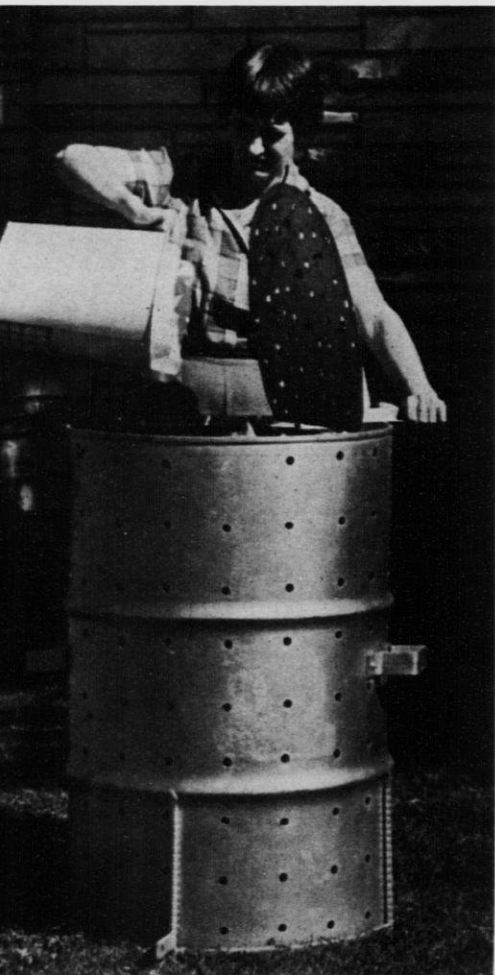
FIRES BY CAUSE CLASSES 1961 - 1962



an insurable risk. Also, outdoor recreational developments and activities are being expanded continually. These tend to make the forest protection problem more complex and require added emphasis on fire prevention effort. This fire prevention effort has been accelerated in many ways during the biennium. In addition to established fire prevention procedures, the fol-

lowing new ideas and methods were formulated and put into operation:

1. A suggested program of detailed prevention procedures was developed by forest rangers in the Northeast Area and presented to the entire ranger force at the last Stevens Point ranger school. Many of these ideas were adopted and are now in use.
2. Inspection of potential hazards such as incinerators, dumps, campsites, railroad right of ways, etc., has been intensified and scheduled on a regular basis.
3. A new method of fire prevention signposting and replacement procedure has been adopted and is in general use throughout the state.
4. New fire prevention posters and literature have been developed by personnel of the forest protection division and are now being used throughout the state.
5. Special TV fire prevention and fire danger warning programs have been developed and presented on all stations in Wisconsin.
6. Special newspaper editions dealing with fire prevention particularly have been continued. An outstanding program of this type has been carried on for many years in Forest Protection District No. 6 (Ashland, Price, and Taylor counties).
7. High School Conservation Education Day programs have been conducted in high schools, particularly in the northern part of the state, by members of the ranger force (assisted by conservation wardens) and special fire prevention programs have



This type of incinerator is approved by the Forest Protection Division. Use of such equipment can make it relatively safe to burn waste.

been presented in grade schools by forest rangers (assisted by conservation wardens and traffic officers).

8. Special fire prevention programs including Smokey Bear appearances have been presented to the Loggers Congress, the World Forestry Tour group, at the State Fair, summer festivals, winter carnivals, and to other select groups.
9. Prevention patrols have been organized and put into operation on large flowage areas, chains of lakes, and principal waterways to inform campers, fishermen, and others of the need for constant alertness to prevent the start of forest fires.
10. Public information by the ranger force on the hazards connected with fires caused by broken power lines has been presented through the press, over the radio, TV, and by other media. Public utilities have cooperated in this prevention and safety effort.
11. Special fire prevention programs

have been developed and presented to Youth Conservation Camp supervisory personnel and enrollees.

12. A system has been developed and used successfully wherein local assessors have cooperated in forest fire prevention by delivering fire prevention guide sheets to local residents.
13. Certain divisions of the State Highway Commission have adopted suggestions by the state ranger force regarding fireproofing of waysides and preventing fires from starting when road construction or reconstruction work is being done.
14. Continued study and improvement work has been done on the fire prevention program for special crown fire threat areas. This was started during the last biennium.

The main objective of the ranger force is to do all things necessary in carrying on forest fire prevention work to protect people from each other and from themselves.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

As before mentioned, one of the principal assignments of the forest protection division is primary responsibility for enforcement of laws relating to forest protection as set forth in Chapter 26 and elsewhere in the Wisconsin statutes. Laws regulating use of fire get first consideration. The forest protection division is responsible for administration of the burning permit laws and system. Over 51,000 burning permits were issued, checked, and processed during the biennium. Field inspection is a major considera-

tion because a principal division requirement is that every reported smoke must be accounted for. This particular responsibility continues to expand rapidly as timber production and harvest and development and use of recreational areas increase steadily every year.

Checking on cutting operations, including Christmas tree cutting and transportation, slash disposal, and related enforcement work connected with protection of forest lands is a



A good deal of fire-fighting potential is represented here. The truck is a 2-ton unit equipped with radio, power-takeoff pump, water tank and hand tool complement. It is towing a tilting-bed trailer carrying a crawler-type tractor equipped with power-takeoff pump and water tanks. Hitched to the tractor is a middlebuster fire-line plow.

job assignment of considerable magnitude. This forest protection law enforcement assignment is a year-round effort but must be intensified during such periods as the annual Christmas tree harvest. It is now the policy to use airplanes assigned to the division in forest protection law enforcement work. These are used effectively in checking for illegal cutting and transportation of forest products in addition to assignments for fire detection, reconnaissance, and suppression work. To some extent maximum forest protection law enforcement effort is hindered during the Christmas tree cutting and harvest period because of special assignment of most of the ranger force to game law enforcement. However, forest rangers have continued to do

an excellent job of enforcing all laws relating to protecting forest lands and have been commended repeatedly by officials of the Christmas Tree Growers Association and many individual Christmas tree farmers for their effort in curbing violations of laws protecting forest lands. The ranger force has received substantial aid from personnel of other divisions of the department in this law enforcement effort. During the biennium, members of the ranger force processed over 9,000 notices of cutting operations and inspected nearly 9,000 cutting operations involving over 27,000 descriptions of land. Compliance with laws relating to cutting forest products was obtained whenever possible, which is generally the case, but in instances where such com-

pliance was not obtained, offenders were brought before the courts.

Enforcement of laws relating to forest protection continues to increase in importance as a responsibility of the ranger force as forest planting,

timber production and harvest programs expand rapidly and increased recreational use of forest areas is promoted and arranged for by other divisions of the Conservation Department and outside agencies.

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

The over-all forest protection division physical plant including equipment, structures, and other facilities was improved during the biennium. A new type of fiberglass back-pack can was constructed and put into use. A new addition was completed on the steel storage building at the forest protection headquarters. The Whiting ranger station was completed, and a new steel storage warehouse was con-

structed. New lookout towers were erected at North Mound and at Greenfield in District 10 and at Rib Lake in District 6.

Initial construction work was started on primary antenna support towers, base stations, lookout towers and mobile unit installations in converting the radio communication system from the 30 Mc. band to the 150 Mc. band.



This Conservation Department airplane is being used on supplementary forest fire detection work. A plane offers a fire spotter a unique combination of advantages, including ability to get a broad view of the countryside, to cover a lot of territory (including areas that are not in view of fire towers), and to come down for a relatively close look.

Final planning and field tests were completed for establishing this system state-wide.

Blacktopping of all ranger station driveways was completed. Changeover work on the telephone system continued and now approximately 90% of the old poles have been replaced with new treated pine poles. These poles were cut, hauled to treating plants, and, after treating, set into lines by division employees.

A new taillight and clearance light plan for truck units and other mobile units was developed by the mechanical engineer.

The army excess program continued to supply some excellent fire prevention and suppression equipment items.

The truck-tanker fleet was increased, more heavy-duty pumpers have been obtained and redesigned for fire suppression work, outboard motors were obtained and rebuilt to be used on water patrol work, field and office equipment of all types suitable for use in field administration was obtained, and even uniforms were obtained and distributed to field personnel.

Members of the ranger force have always been on the lookout for new and better ways to do the job. This attitude will continue to produce new and better types of fire fighting equipment and accessory items in the future. That has been the history of progress in this division.

PLANS AND TRAINING

Basic fire control planning was done on a forest protection district level. These plans are developed on a unit basis and are reviewed and revised annually and currently as required. This system of building the fire control organization has been used for a long time and has always proved to be effective.

Plans for emergency conservation work projects were prepared in 1961.

More detailed planning was done on fire prevention programs for schools.

Development work on a comprehensive, detailed, state-wide fire prevention plan was completed and the plan was submitted to the chief forest ranger.

Field planning work on individual crown fire threat areas was continued throughout the state. This was correlated with a state-wide training pro-

gram in attack procedures at the last Stevens Point ranger school. Follow-up training sessions were conducted in forest protection areas and districts in which observers from other areas and districts were invited to be in attendance and participate in these programs.

Forest area supervisors in the west central, east central, and southern areas developed plans for fire control work in cooperative districts and trained cooperators from other divisions in application and use of these special plans.

Planning work was continued on the division's communications system including radio, telephone, and microwave installations and operations.

Planning was done and a program carried out whereby a First Aid training course for all members of the ranger force was completed. All rang-



Training sessions keep personnel alert to the best methods of fighting fire. Here the subject is crown fires, which are particularly difficult to subdue.

ers have now received cards indicating completion of the standard Red Cross instruction requirements in first aid.

The ranger force conducted special training sessions for emergency fire wardens, high school suppression teams, and city, village, and community fire departments.

District mechanics attended the annual mechanics' school.

Supervisors and district forest rangers attended a special department training school at the Poynette Training Center, and a fire research school at Green Bay.

Supervisors took part in Civil Defense alerts at Stevens Point. The chief forest ranger assigned certain supervisors and district forest rangers to attend an instruction course in radio-logical fallout at the University of Wis-

consin. These rangers then conducted training sessions for all members of the ranger force. They were assisted by the State Civil Defense training officer.

Special training in interrogating witnesses, recognition and preservation of evidence, court procedures, and other law enforcement operations which may be used by the ranger force was given to the ranger force by representatives of the law enforcement division and state fire marshals.

Plans were prepared for work projects for two Youth Conservation Camps, and training of camp supervisory personnel and enrollees was started at the end of the biennium. This special work was given first priority on order from the conservation director.

COOPERATION

Continued success of the forest protection program in Wisconsin is dependent on cooperation from the other department divisions, outside agencies and concerns, and the general public. During the biennium over 42,000

manhours were devoted to cooperation with other divisions and agencies. This cooperative effort cost the forest protection division over \$205,000.00. License sales records of department personnel indicate that the ranger



A teachers' college group learns about fire suppression equipment and procedures, with a ranger serving as instructor.

force made the major portion of sales of fish, game, and other licenses. District forest rangers continue to be the principal field disbursing agents for licenses of all kinds.

Most of the bounty work in the organized districts is being done at ranger stations since the return of the bounty system.

These added assignments necessitate much extra duty at indeterminate hours after normal work day periods and on weekends.

Cooperation extended to other divisions, outside agencies, and the general public has been as follows:

Law Enforcement: Assign members of the ranger force to game law enforcement during deer seasons as requested by conservation wardens; register archery-killed deer; tag beaver and other animals; investigate complaints of dogs running deer; issue wild-rice-harvest applications; attend Indian Council meetings on wild-rice-harvest policy; inform the public on

boating, fishing, and other regulations; pick up and dispose of car-killed deer and other animals; and take care of complaints upon the request of wardens or when wardens are not available.

Game Management: Assist in conducting prescribed burning operations; cut deer browse; make habitat destruction and restoration surveys and reports; conduct daily deer and other game census; prepare and seed game food plots; assist in building disposal; put up duck nests; do trail seeding; assist in surveys for dead deer; plan, supervise, and operate deer registration programs; assist in road, dam, dike, and other construction and maintenance work; aid in dissemination of information relating to deer-forest management policies, rabies control, and other special programs.

Fish Management: Assist in land

acquisition program under ORAP; fish planting operations; fish census surveys; spring pond surveys; fish netting and spawning operations; accessway surveys.

Forest Management: Assist in county and private forest tree distribution program; transport and supply equipment for special forestry projects or at meetings; provide communications setup on forest spraying and other forest improvement projects; provide communication system and equipment repair units as a part of World Forestry Tour from Michigan to Wisconsin; assist in spraying to kill undesirable tree species stands; transport brush smasher and furnish heavy-duty crawler tractor for SAF demonstration; conduct field inspection work to locate insect infestations and tree and plant diseases and prepare reports.



This is a topside view of Forest Protection headquarters at Tomahawk. Included are offices, a well-equipped shop, an airplane hangar, and storage.

Forests and Parks: Assist in campsite construction projects; aid in construction and maintenance work on park campsite equipment and facilities; collect camping fees; sell park stickers and fuelwood; make surveys of islands and prepare reports; assist on other cruising and survey work.

Non-department: Cooperate with and assist the U. S. Forest Service on fire prevention and suppression; Soil Conservation Service on field project work; Civil Defense organization on planning, organization, and training programs; fire departments and rescue squads on fire suppression and emergency field rescue operations; sheriffs' departments on lost or missing persons and drowning searches and removal of bodies; schools on forest planting and improvement work; sportsmen's groups on special conservation projects; University of Wisconsin on field surveys and requests for specific information; community, school, and civic groups on miscellaneous development, improvement, and maintenance work; the State Highway Patrol and County Highway officials on safety programs; State Fire Marshals on investigations of building fires; Land Commission cruisers on field appraisal and provide meeting places for Land Commission officials to conduct timber sales, open bids, and meet with prospective forest products purchasers.

Some of the cooperative assistance involves unusual situations. Here are some of the items:

1. Prepare list of wholesale and retail Christmas tree dealers.
2. Move logging locomotive to new

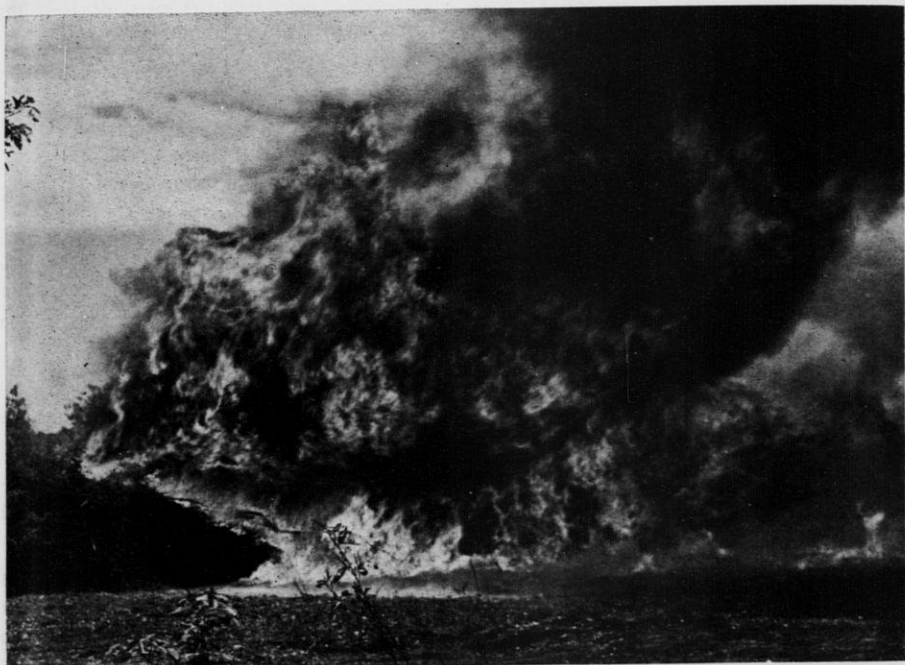
location on request from city officials.

3. Assist in developing a blueberry propagation program.
4. Procure Christmas trees for churches, schools, hospitals, and community centers.
5. Locate and take messages regarding sickness, injuries, and deaths of persons at hunting camps.
6. Assist the University of Wisconsin and the U. S. Navy in weather balloon recovery operations.
7. Assist Junior Chambers of Commerce in developing conservation displays.
8. Cooperate with Twentieth Century Fox Picture Corporation in film site location and production work.
9. Cooperate with local law enforcement officials in solving a murder case.
10. Conduct rescue operations pertaining to children adrift on the Wisconsin River.
11. Set up radio communications system and assist in search for dead and injured flyers on two B-47 bomber crashes.
12. Show eagles' nests to Audubon Society representatives.
13. Haul water to livestock at a rodeo.
14. Rescue snowbound Boy Scout troop.
15. Dig up and ship a spotted skunk to Madison.
16. Fill boiler at sawmill in an emergency situation.

REGION 9 FIRE EQUIPMENT MEETING

The Wisconsin forest protection division was host to fire control personnel from the other eight states in Region 9; namely, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and North Dakota at the

biennial Region 9 Fire Equipment Meeting held at Superior from June 12 to 15, 1962. Canada was represented by fire control personnel from the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, and New Brunswick. In addition to



Fires are with us yet, and will be. Although rangers constantly increase their efficiency, the fire potential keeps pace because we gain more woodland, the forests reach a more advanced stage of growth, and booming recreational use increases the danger of starting fire.

Region 9 personnel, the U. S. Forest Service had representatives present from Region 8 and the Washington office. The Lake States Forest Experiment Station and the Central States Forest Experiment Station had representatives present, as did the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, the University of Minnesota, the University of Illinois, and the U.S. Weather Bureau. A representative of the Bureau of Forestry, Philippine Islands, came from Manila to attend the meeting.

The Region 9 Fire Equipment Committee was organized in 1944 to develop more effective means of fire suppression through construction and use of improved equipment.

An elaborate fire prevention display was developed by Wisconsin rangers and shown at the Brule ranger station for the 1962 meeting. A step-by-step demonstration was given on the approved method of conducting rescue operations in cases where individuals

become entangled in broken power lines which are still energized. New equipment and accessory items from Wisconsin and other states and the U. S. Forest Service used in fire prevention and control were displayed and demonstrated. A lecture on cooperative fire control efforts between the state and private industry was given by an official of a Wisconsin industrial forestry concern.

The method developed by Wisconsin forest rangers and used in Wisconsin to attack crown fires was presented to the group. U. S. Forest Service personnel put on air-drop demonstrations using a Forest Service airplane and equipment. A fire equipment demonstration was put on by members of the Wisconsin ranger force using standard attack units and methods.

Forest and Parks

With the addition of two new areas, this division now operates 34 properties under the state park system in addition to nine state forests and six forest nurseries. A new area was deeded to the state by Douglas County and now is known as Amnicon Falls State Park.

Two acts passed by the 1961 Wisconsin Legislature are of unusual importance to the operations of this division. The \$50,000,000 Outdoor Recreation Resource Bill was passed and, under the provisions of this act, this division will receive approximately \$33,000,000 in the next ten years. These funds are primarily for land acquisition, but do allow for some capital development with a small amount allocated to maintenance.

The establishment of two youth conservation camps was also provided for in this act. One of these camps was established in the Northern Highland State Forest. This camp provides an opportunity for 100 boys, 16 to 19 years of age, to work on state conservation projects for a period of six weeks during the summer season. There are two sessions each summer, and the boys receive \$18.00 per week plus room and board.

Passage of the Park Sticker Act was the other important legislation involving the operation of this division. This law requires that all motor vehicles entering certain-named state parks and state forest recreation areas have an admission sticker or tag affixed to them. These stickers or tags are required for entry from April 1 to October 31, inclusive. The admission fees are established at 50 cents for a daily tag or \$2 for an annual admis-

sion sticker. Revenue from this program is to be used for maintenance and operation of all state parks and state forest recreational facilities.

A new classification of state recreation areas as a part of the state park system was adopted by the Conservation Commission. The lands acquired on Raspberry Bay in Bayfield County were entered under this classification.

Use of state forests for recreation continues to increase. This increased use of state forest lands for recreation is compatible with the purposes of management, as stated in existing legislation. During the biennium, 10,662 acres of state forest lands were acquired, bringing total ownership in nine state forests to 371,852 acres.

Nursery production continued to decline from the peak reached in 1959. This decline is, in part, a result of the termination of the Soil Bank Program. Other factors are the diminishing acreage of easily planted sites and the increasing cost of land that is suitable for tree planting.

The Park Planning Section has continued to prepare development plans for existing properties and to investigate potential park or recreational areas. There was an increasing number of requests for information on development of recreational areas by private individuals or groups. Thirty-one counties received some recreational planning assistance under provisions of the Outdoor Recreation Resource Program. Investigations were conducted on 29 areas for potential use as state park or recreational areas. Development plans and acquisition plans were prepared for 14 areas.

STATE FORESTS

It is hardly necessary to reiterate the purposes for which the state forests were established. Management of these properties is predicated on the principles of multiple use. During recent years, the value of these properties as outdoor recreational areas has become increasingly apparent.

In the management of these properties, each acre should be utilized for the purpose to which it is intended. To accomplish this goal in the face of increasing demand for recreational areas, greater planning efforts are required.

Land Acquisition

There was a decrease in the total acreage of state forest land acquired

during this biennium as compared to the previous biennium. With the movement to the country idea currently under way, competition for given tracts of land is increasing. Furthermore, local governmental units are expressing strong concern over the impact of state acquisitions on their respective tax structures.

Acquisition efforts have been concentrated on lands previously bypassed because of their high cost. The result has been that, although there was a decrease in the acreage acquired, more funds were expended to obtain these high value but key parcels. This type of acquisition was made possible by the Outdoor Recreation Resource program.

STATE FOREST LAND ACQUISITION AND OWNERSHIP

Forest	Acres Purchased	Cost	Total Acreage
American Legion	395.44	\$ 10,839.50	40,405.16
Apostle Islands*	9,801.33	40,367.51	9,801.33
Black River	1,162.89	30,573.14	62,624.58
Brule River	1,222.77	43,029.65	26,368.50
Coulee Experimental	979.02	24,224.02	2,749.59
Council Grounds	—	—	278.17
Flambeau River	928.32	52,170.21	75,517.81
Kettle Moraine			
Northern	3,171.79	540,661.69	17,434.08
Southern	356.00	67,493.98	8,142.36
Northern Highland	3,038.61	43,907.17	128,883.43
Joint Beach	129.63	799.00	2,396.69
TOTALS	21,185.80	\$854,065.87	374,601.70

* Not listed previously

Cultural Work

Timber stand improvement work was again conducted in young timber stands. Dense stands were thinned to improve growth potential; plantations

were released from overtopping species; and pruning was accomplished to produce high quality products. This work was performed by prison, nursery and youth camp crews.

CULTURAL WORK IN STATE FORESTS

Forest	Type of Work — Acres			Total
	Pruning	Thinning	Release	
American Legion	148	—	26	174
Brule River	42	99	95	236
Flambeau River	255	203	203	661
Kettle Moraine				
Northern	45	6	—	51
Southern	22	5	5	32
Northern Highland	262	9	218	489
TOTALS	774	322	547	1,643

Highways

Road projects reported included one-fourth mile of road construction in the Whitewater Lake Recreational Area, a one-fourth mile by-pass road at the Mus-ki Mountain Ski Area and approximately four miles of road in other campground development areas.

Several highway improvement projects were also completed. Among these projects were the resurfacing of 7.3 miles of road in the Brule Forest, 9.1 miles of resurfacing in the Flam-

beau, 7.5 miles of seal coating, three-fourths mile of road construction and the construction of a bridge in the American Legion, the resurfacing of 2.5 miles of road in the Northern Highland and 6.3 miles of road in the Black River Forest were surfaced.

Forest Planting

Approximately 2,808,725 trees were planted on 2,580.3 acres of land. There were 2,406.3 acres of new planting and 174 acres of replanting of previously planted areas that failed.

PLANTING ON STATE FORESTS

Forest	No. Trees	Acres Planted	
		New Planting	Replanting
American Legion	412,000	403.5	16
Black River	149,000	152	—
Brule River	225,350	181	158
Flambeau River	440,245	297.3	—
Kettle Moraine			
Northern	589,750	617.5	—
Southern	632,000	530	—
Northern Highland	360,380	297.3	—
TOTALS	1,782,750	2,406.3	174

Forest Protection

During the biennium, 433 acres of pine plantation were aerial sprayed with DDT to control the Saratoga spittlebug in the Northern Highland. Currant and gooseberry eradication work was completed on 154 acres in the Flambeau River Forest to protect white pine from blister rust. On the Southern Purchase Unit of the Kettle Moraine Forest, 2½ acres of Austrian pine were cut to curb an infestation of the European Pine Shoot Moth.

Thirty-five fires were reported from the state forests with a total burn of 139 acres.

Recreation Development

Practically all capital improvement work on the state forests was confined to recreational developments. Eight campgrounds with a total of 265 units

were completed. These were either new developments or redevelopment of existing areas. A breakdown of recreational development on a property basis is as follows:

American Legion State Forest — redevelopment of a 20 unit camping area at Clear Lake, a boat landing at Clear Lake, 5 new wells and 14 pit-type toilets.

Black River State Forest — 1 well, 2 pit-type toilets and a 28-unit campground were completed at Pigeon Creek.

Brule River State Forest — a 7 unit and a 20 unit camping area and 1 well were completed.

Kettle Moraine-Northern — a new 46-unit campground at Long Lake was completed; a boat landing was constructed on Lake Seven; and 6 toilets were built.

Kettle Moraine-Northern — a new 42-unit campground was completed at Whitewater Lake.

Northern Highland — the North Trout campground was redeveloped and expanded to 63 units; a new 39-unit campground was built on east Star Lake; 10 toilets and 3 wells were also constructed.

Point Beach — 4 new changing booths were constructed at the beach area and 4 toilets were remodeled.

Several projects are under way and are close to completion. These include a picnic area and 56 camping units at Clear Lake in the American Legion, a picnic area on Perry Creek and a 27-unit campground on the East Fork in the Black River Forest, a picnic area at Connors Lake and a 30-unit campground at Lake of the Pines in the Flambeau, another camping area of 32 units at Whitewater Lake in the Southern Unit of the Kettle Moraine, additional camping area on Long Lake in the Northern Unit of the Kettle Moraine and a small beach, picnic area and boat landing in the Northern Highland.

CAMPER DAYS — STATE FORESTS

1961-1962 Calendar Years			
Forest	1961	1962	
American Legion	34,270	36,270	
Black River	6,077	6,580	
Brule River	1,891	4,490	
Council Grounds	2,954	3,030	
Flambeau River	2,674	2,740	
Kettle Moraine	87,391	83,040	
Northern Highland	105,734	99,720	
Point Beach	27,784	25,410	
Totals	268,775	261,310	

VISITATIONS — INTENSIVE RECREATION AREAS

1961-1962 Calendar Years			
Forest	1961	1962	
Black River-Castle Mound ..	88,055	43,940	
Council Grounds	51,873	30,810	
Kettle Moraine	806,468	818,990	
Point Beach	201,950	182,840	
Totals	1,148,346	1,076,600	

Recreational Use

Camping increased 4.3 per cent over the last biennium.

Sale of Forest Products

There was an increase in the volume of timber produced and a slight increase in timber sale revenue for the biennium. This does not present a true picture of the market conditions. At the start of the biennium, there was a strong and active market but it declined during the entire period with the drop becoming more pronounced toward the end of this biennial period.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTS SOLD

Forest	Pulpwood and Bolts-Cords	Sawtimber Board Ft.	Christmas Trees	Christmas Greens Pounds
American Legion	9,532.58	255,730		
Black River	8,019.45	1,620		
Brule River	4,700.39	290		
Flambeau River	4,376.20	786,810		
Kettle Moraine				
Northern			486	12,380
Southern		257,520	721	
Northern Highland	38,449.35	719,700	66	
TOTALS	65,077.97	2,021,670	1,273	12,380

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Cooperation was given to several other divisions by state forest personnel. Most of this cooperation was given during the deer hunting season in

either registration or enforcement work.

Miscellaneous construction activities included the building of 2 small wood

en bridges, 200 benches, 60 picnic tables and 159 parking lot bumper blocks.

Law enforcement activities on state forest recreational areas resulted in 52 arrests and 49 convictions with the other 3 cases pending at the time of this report.

Sixty-one surplus buildings were sold or salvaged.

Although there was some decrease in surveying activity, 81.25 miles of survey line were run and 697 corners were perpetuated or established. The high number of corners resulted from work previously done in Township 40 North, Range 7 East, in the Northern Highland State Forest.

During the biennium, considerable effort was put on settling forest land trespass cases. In most instances, these trespasses involved lake frontage where buildings were placed on state land either because the area had not been properly surveyed or errors had been made in surveying. Six previously unreported trespass cases were reported; 11 trespass cases were settled; and 24 cases are pending.

STATE FOREST INCOME

Source	1960-61	1961-62
Camping Fees	\$ 69,280.36	\$ 70,955.05
Concessions	4,190.17	3,923.68
Mess Hall	879.85	.....
Rents & Land Use	4,932.26	5,002.99
State Road Refund	12,227.84	15,097.57
Timber Sales	159,786.86	133,313.53
Park Sticker .....	.....	23,801.10
Miscellaneous	27,597.05	9,213.89
Totals	\$278,894.39	\$261,307.81

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES OF REVENUE FROM SALE OF WOOD PRODUCTS CUT ON STATE FOREST LANDS

The following apportionment is made on the basis of state forest acreage as of June 30, 1961

Forest, County and Town		Town Acreage	County Acreage	Per Cent of County to Forest Total	Total Revenue by Forest	25% Due Counties
AMERICAN LEGION Oneida	Lake Tomahawk	8,734.32	40,216.77	100	\$17,118.76	\$4,279.69
	Newbold	11,782.05				
	Sugar Camp	8,105.32				
	Woodruff	11,595.08				
BLACK RIVER FOREST Jackson	Adams	600.88	62,624.58	100	29,963.28	7,490.82
	Brockway	3,645.48				
	Knapp	44.00				
	Komensky	18,593.09				
	Manchester	229.28				
	Millston	39,511.85				
BRULE RIVER Douglas	Bennett	1,056.60	25,816.33	100	13,152.27	3,288.07
	Brule	6,980.99				
	Cloverland	320.00				
	Highland	10,372.78				
	Solon Springs	5,098.27				
	Wascott	1,987.69				
FLAMBEAU RIVER Price	Flambeau	1,467.36	7,466.46	9.921		548.15
	Lake	5,999.10				
Rusk	Cedar Rapids	5,246.21	9,568.32	12.713		702.42
	South Fork	4,322.11				
Sawyer	Draper	11,520.28	58,226.73	77.366		4,274.61
	Winter	46,706.45				
			75,261.51		\$22,100.72	\$5,525.18

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES OF REVENUE FROM SALE OF WOOD PRODUCTS CUT ON STATE FOREST LANDS

The following apportionment is made on the basis of state forest acreage as of June 30, 1961

Forest, County and Town		Town Acreage	County Acreage	Per Cent of County to Forest Total	Total Revenue by Forest	25% Due Counties			
KETTLE MORAINE	Fond du Lac	Auburn	3,000.10	22.721	899.60	51.10			
		Osceola	2,306.17						
	Jefferson	Palmyra	1,137.57	4.871		10.95			
	Sheboygan	Greenbush	3,370.18	9,106.23		38.991	87.69		
		Mitchell	4,318.91						
		Plymouth	41.03						
		Scott	1,376.11						
	Walworth	LaGrange	1,102.97	1,712.41		7.332	16.49		
		Whitewater	609.44						
	Washington	Kewaskum	1,019.60	1,019.60		4.366	9.82		
	Waukesha	Delafield	80.00	5,072.38		21.719	48.85		
		Eagle	2,378.68						
		Ottawa	2,613.70						
			23,354.46						
NORTHERN HIGHLAND	Mercer	7,328.33	12,442.10	9.823	\$ 224.90				
	Iron	Sherman				5,113.77			
Vilas	Arbor Vitae	25,832.07	114,217.64	90.177	\$ 1,798.17				
	Boulder Junction	35,147.92							
	Land-O-Lakes	5,776.16							
	Manitowish Waters	4,768.41							
	Plum Lake	31,810.92							
	Presque Isle	4,965.30							
	St. Germain	3,991.21							
	Winchester	1,925.65							
						126,659.74			
						353,933.39			
Totals					\$73,222.73	\$18,305.68			
					\$156,457.36	\$39,114.34			

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES OF REVENUE FROM SALE OF WOOD PRODUCTS CUT ON STATE FOREST LANDS

The following apportionment is made on the basis of state forest acreage as of June 30, 1962

Forest, County and Town		Town Acreage	County Acreage	Per Cent of County to Forest Total	Total Revenue by Forest	25% Due Counties
AMERICAN LEGION Oneida	Lake Tomahawk	8,972.17	40,405.16	100	\$ 23,006.04	\$ 5,751.51
	Newbold	11,656.50				
	Sugar Camp	8,105.32				
	Woodruff	11,671.17				
BLACK RIVER FOREST Jackson	Adams	600.88	62,624.58	100	44,515.93	11,128.98
	Brockway	3,645.48				
	Knapp	44.00				
	Komensky	18,593.09				
BRULE RIVER Douglas	Manchester	229.28	26,368.50	100	7,125.90	1,781.48
	Millston	39,511.85				
	Bennett	1,136.60				
	Brule	7,144.14				
FLAMBEAU RIVER Price	Cloverland	629.02	7,466.46	9.887	\$ 338.28	
	Highland	10,372.78				
	Solon Springs	5,098.27				
	Wascott	1,987.69				
Rusk	Flambeau	1,467.36	58,483.03	77.443	\$ 13,686.10	\$ 3,421.52
	Lake	5,999.10				
	Cedar Rapids	5,246.21				
	South Fork	4,322.11				
Sawyer	Draper	11,610.58	75,517.81			
	Winter	46,872.45				

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES OF REVENUE FROM SALE OF WOOD PRODUCTS CUT ON STATE FOREST LANDS

The following apportionment is made on the basis of state forest acreage as of June 30, 1962

Forest, County and Town		Town Acreage	County Acreage	Per Cent of County to Forest Total	Total Revenue by Forest	25% Due Counties
KETTLE MORAINE	Fond du Lac	Auburn	3,726.64			
		Osceola	2,306.27	6,032.91	23.588	\$ 293.98
	Jefferson	Palmyra	1,137.57	1,137.57	4.448	55.44
	Sheboygan	Greenbush	3,861.24			
		Mitchell	4,400.08			
		Plymouth	71.93			
		Scott	1,506.56	9,839.81	38.472	479.48
	Walworth	LaGrange	1,222.97			
		Whitewater	689.44	1,912.41	7.477	93.19
	Washington	Kewaskum	1,561.36	1,561.36	6.105	76.09
	Waukesha	Delafield	80.00			
		Eagle	2,398.68			
		Ottawa	2,613.70	5,092.38	19.910	248.14
				25,576.44		
NORTHERN HIGHLAND	Iron	Mercer	7,393.33		4,985.30	\$ 1,246.32
		Sherman	5,113.77	12,507.10	9.704	\$ 970.26
	Vilas	Arbor Vitae	25,832.07			
		Boulder Junction	35,263.53			
		Land-O-Lakes	6,336.16			
		Manitowish Waters	4,788.41			
		Plum Lake	32,410.92			
		Presque Isle	5,805.30			
		St. Germain	3,991.21			
		Winchester	1,948.73	116,376.33	90.296	9,028.31
				128,883.43		
				359,375.92		
					\$ 39,994.26	\$ 9,998.57
	Totals				\$133,313.53	\$33,328.38

STATE PARKS

Since the establishment of the first state park in 1900 on the St. Croix River, the state park system has been expanded to 34 properties, the most recent additions being the Raspberry Bay Recreational Area in Bayfield County and Amnicon Falls in Douglas County. In establishing these parks, the objective has been to protect and preserve outstanding scenic, geological and archaeological areas for the enjoyment of the general public.

Due to periodic financial problems, it has not been possible to acquire all desirable areas. Some are still available but others have either been broken up by small private ownerships or have come under the control of com-

mercial interests. In order to prevent a degradation of the quality of sites selected for state parks, the Conservation Commission adopted a policy establishing criteria for the various classes of parks and created a new classification of state recreational areas.

The wisdom of this action has become increasingly apparent because with the passage of the Outdoor Recreation Resource Act, there has been an increasing pressure to designate less desirable areas as state parks.

During the biennial period, approximately 1,498 acres of land were added to the state park system. These lands cost \$157,942.49.

STATE PARK LAND ACQUISITION

Property	Acreage	Cost
Amnicon Falls State Park	164.12	Gift-Douglas Co.
Blue Mound State Park	40.00	\$ 3,500.00
Copper Falls State Park	40.00	2,000.00
Devil's Lake State Park	106.60	7,606.44
Governor Dodge State Park	140.00	15,000.00
High Cliff State Park	12.55	11,646.60
Interstate Park	.65	200.00
Peninsula State Park	41.00	29,425.00
Terry Andrae State Park	45.75	6,026.55
Wildcat Mountain State Park	787.50	74,037.90
Raspberry Bay Rec. Area	119.62	8,500.00
Totals	1,497.79	\$157,942.49

Highway Improvements

The major portion of highway construction projects were done on recreational areas within state parks. In addition to the projects listed below, a covered bridge was built at the historical society area at Nelson Dewey and a new bridge was built on the entrance road to Brunet Island.

STATE PARK ROADS

Park	New Construc. Miles	Surfacing Miles	Parking Lots
Big Foot Beach		.5	1
Interstate	1.8		
Governor Dodge	1.3		3
High Cliff	4.5		4
Lucius Woods			1
Nelson Dewey	1		
Potawatomi	1		1
Wyausing		1.0	
Totals	9.6	1.5	10

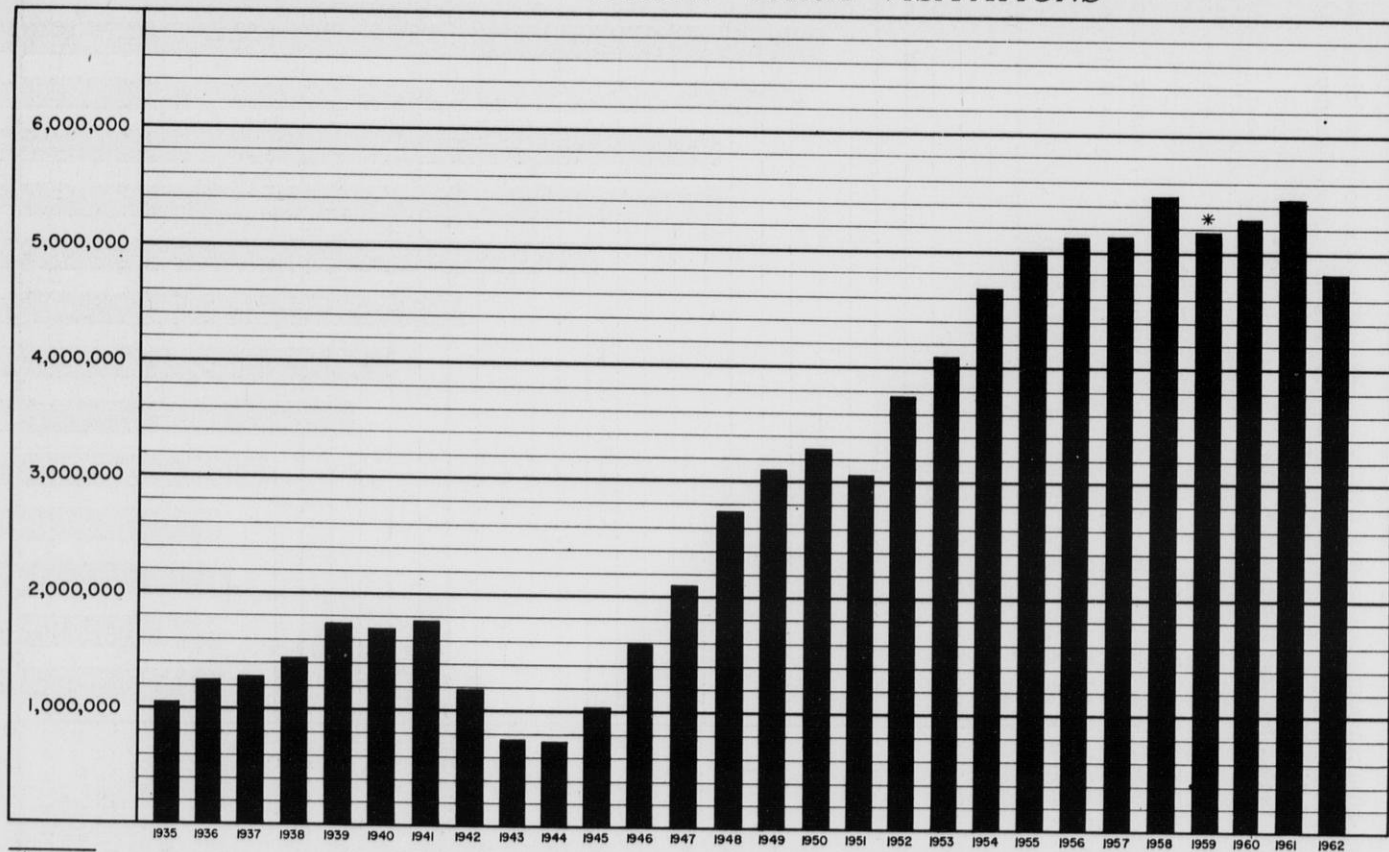
Recreational Developments

There were 160 camping units constructed; these were either new areas or redevelopment of existing areas: Interstate-52 units, Roche a Cri-20 units, 65 units at Governor Dodge and 23 units at Devil's Lake.

The beach at Copper Falls was increased in length from 80 feet to 320 feet, and at High Cliff a new 675-foot beach was developed. Two bathhouses were constructed, one at Governor Dodge and another at Copper Falls. A 120-slip marina was constructed at High Cliff.

Other developments included 20 pit-type toilets, a 12 unit flush toilet

STATE PARK VISITATIONS



* THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER CAR WAS ADJUSTED FROM 4.0 TO 3.5

building at Lucius Woods, 5 wells, a new lighting system at Big Foot Beach, a foot bridge at Brunet Island, a ski tow at Rib Mountain was extended 1,500 feet, 74 picnic tables were constructed and 188 parking lot bumper blocks were constructed and installed.

Miscellaneous Activities

Considerable effort was devoted to law enforcement work with 167 ar-

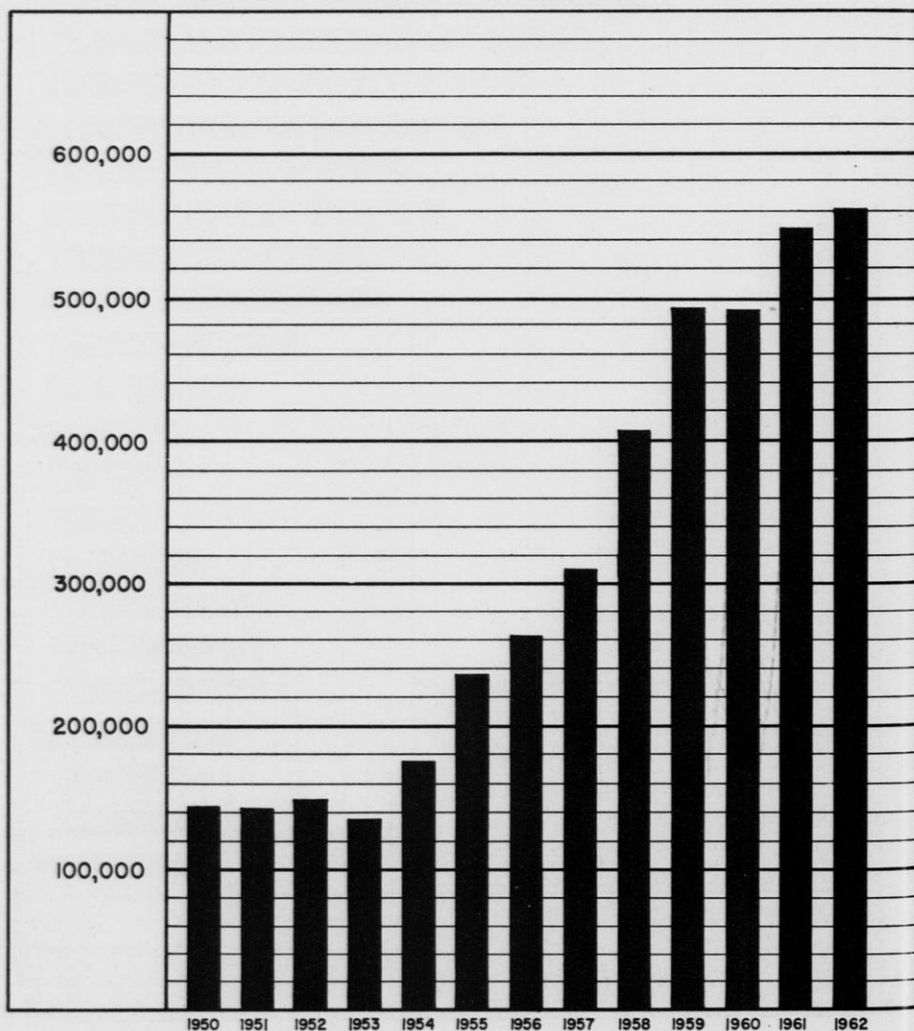
rests and 161 convictions reported.

A total of 4 surplus buildings were razed and the material salvaged.

STATE PARK INCOME

Source	1960-61	1961-62
Camping	\$117,047.35	\$127,411.05
Golf	32,257.95	33,156.46
Concessions	26,665.99	20,417.06
Rents & Land Use	15,953.96	17,131.84
State Road Refunds	10,024.23	11,382.24
Park Sticker .....	.....	56,889.90
Miscellaneous	2,036.50	2,163.88
Totals	\$203,985.98	\$268,552.43

STATE PARK CAMPER DAYS



STATE PARK ATTENDANCE

1961-1962 Calendar Years

	Number of Visitors		Number of Cars		Camper Days	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
Amnicon Falls	.....	9,684	.....	2,767	.....	501
Aztalan	34,497	40,356	9,856	11,545	.....	.....
Big Foot Beach	216,970	153,956	53,661	35,294	29,167	29,757
Blue Mound	44,029	22,704	12,580	6,516	.....	.....
Brunet Island	220,850	201,501	62,920	57,660	15,839	15,789
Copper Falls	147,347	92,360	41,433	28,113	11,646	11,216
Cushing Memorial	72,344	74,086	20,384	21,602	.....	.....
Devil's Lake	1,317,799	1,153,614	174,892	329,702	212,168	202,762
First Capitol	6,533	9,254	1,876	2,595	.....	.....
Governor Dodge	149,133	156,899	42,611	45,114	12,664	20,056
High Cliff	114,646	223,037	31,796	63,725	3,305	5,760
Interstate	351,260	224,515	97,290	59,950	19,268	20,410
Lizard Mound	43,225	35,777	12,636	10,222	.....	.....
Lucius Woods	134,789	99,988	38,511	28,568	8,509	8,224
Merrick	144,823	109,383	41,400	31,256	11,196	8,851
Mill Bluff	90,049	45,483	25,728	12,995	1,474	2,772
Nelson Dewey	77,231	79,512	22,066	22,706	2,372	2,138
New Glarus	16,734	16,868	4,280	4,515	1,540	1,662
Ojibwa	10,228	8,212	2,903	2,343	1,206	1,039
Old Wade House	31,169	27,338	7,703	7,802	.....	.....
Paffrey's Glen	20,436	19,767	5,827	5,647	.....	.....
Pattison	266,304	268,098	76,211	76,599	20,686	19,048
Peninsula	574,837	657,122	164,176	187,749	99,467	100,774
Perrot	172,885	78,816	48,634	22,519	8,625	7,810
Potawatomi	224,216	194,452	64,063	55,557	12,498	14,154
Rib Mountain	313,055	234,527	88,757	66,698	4,060	4,297
Roche a Cri	72,626	45,495	33,165	15,358	4,687	4,862
Rocky Arbor	129,497	98,761	36,973	28,190	13,478	19,542
Terry Andrae	217,357	188,073	62,083	53,736	31,986	30,064
Tower Hill	65,931	63,493	18,854	17,521	4,156	6,162
Wildcat Mountain	63,391	58,919	18,111	16,834	1,516	1,836
Wyalusing	125,550	108,530	35,842	31,008	17,304	21,158
Total	5,469,761	4,800,580	1,357,222	1,362,406	548,817	560,644

STATE NURSERIES

Tree distribution by the six state nurseries declined approximately 17% from the past biennium. This decline is attributed to the termination of the Soil Bank Program and the fact that easily planted low priced sites are no longer readily available.

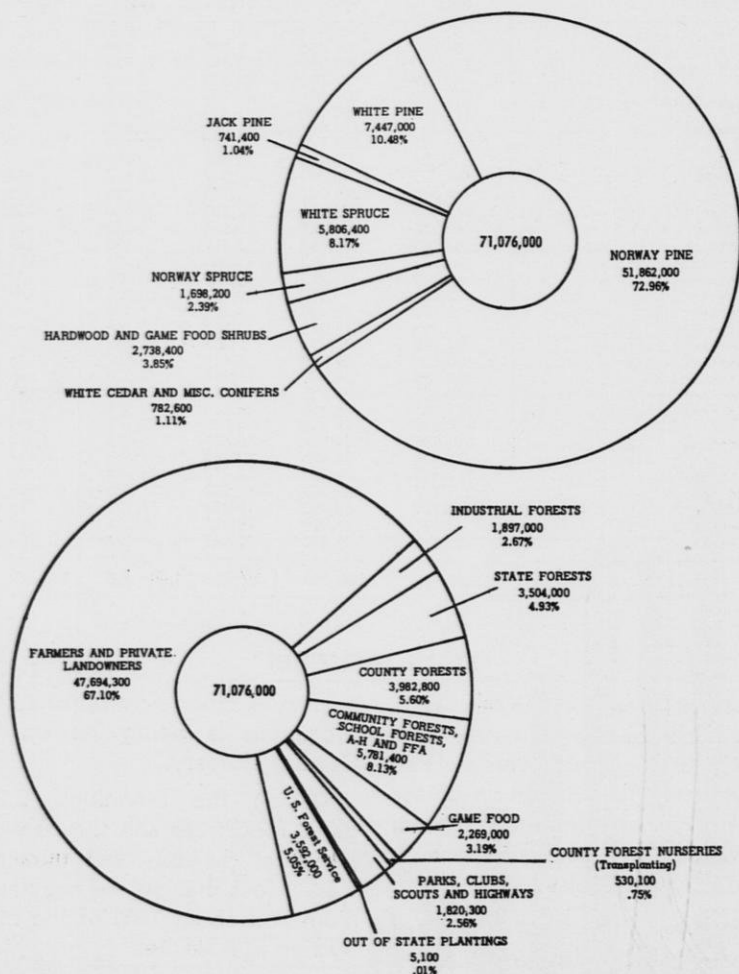
This decrease in demand for trees was anticipated and steps were taken to curtail production. However, there was a surplus of trees and, although some stock had to be discarded, wherever possible the surplus stock was carried over to the next size class. Rather than curtail production rather sharply at all nurseries, it was recommended that the Trout Lake and Gordon nurseries be closed. The termination of operations at the Trout Lake

nursery is being accomplished and the procedure is being set up for the Gordon nursery.

During the biennium, 2,268,925 game food trees and shrubs were produced at the Boscobel nursery. This was 1/3 less than in the previous biennium and about 10% of the total production at Boscobel.

Most damaging insects and fungus organisms are being satisfactorily controlled through the use of insecticides and fungicides. However, an outbreak of *Cylindrocladium scoparium* in transplant stock caused up to 90% losses of Norway pine 2-1 stock at some nurseries. The causative agent was not immediately determined and an extensive soil fumigation program is be-

FIELD PLANTING BY SPECIES



ing started to curtail this fungus.

General operational improvements were made at most nurseries. The northern nurseries using inmate labor have set up centralized package and baling operations. The operation of

the watering system at Hugo Sauer was converted from gasoline to electricity, and a potato digger was adapted to tree lifting at Gordon.

Since the demand for trees has de-

clined and in view of the present inventory of seed in storage, no cones were purchased in 1962. The cone purchases made in 1961 are summarized below:

CONE PURCHASING

Species	1961 No. Bushels	Price
Norway Pine	1,438.62	\$4.00
White Pine	292.20	1.00
Norway Spruce	4.00	3.00
White Spruce	20.25	8.00
Black Spruce	42.50	6.50
Black Walnut (Seed)	296.25	1.00

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY

All Nurseries - State, County Federal

Years of 1961-1962

County	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	+General	Total	No. of Orders
Adams			101,050	2,591,435	6,500	2,698,985	324
Ashland		29,000	27,125	363,550	1,000	420,675	66
Barron		42,445	105,100	293,600	32,000	473,145	154
Bayfield		272,400	28,225	322,950	4,800	628,375	106
Brown			77,350	393,850	31,500	502,700	113
Buffalo			75,400	518,600	4,600	598,600	158
Burnett		296,300	105,700	1,373,170	26,000	1,801,170	267
Calumet			15,875	9,350	1,500	26,725	42
Chippewa		57,000	189,925	590,850	32,300	870,075	277
Clark		198,000	125,250	649,090	17,300	989,640	145
Columbia			126,825	929,925	51,350	1,108,100	273
Crawford			60,175	89,450	1,000	150,625	52
Dane			58,125	426,725	80,225	565,075	218
Dodge			25,850	61,400	4,500	91,750	68
Door			37,225	211,950		249,175	93
Douglas	410,375	200,000	26,725	1,266,400	40,500	1,944,000	160
Dunn			94,300	1,730,940	21,400	1,846,640	331
Eau Claire		229,000	140,700	871,933	104,650	1,346,283	320
Florence		102,500	13,825	276,700	2,000	395,025	62
Fond du Lac	146,589		21,750	130,420	15,300	314,059	65
Forest			29,025	201,500	14,000	244,525	47
Grant			52,650	172,175	9,850	234,675	180
Green			57,400	207,000	9,000	273,400	52
Green Lake			62,525	280,750	6,000	349,275	110
Iowa			87,525	299,450	45,000	431,975	140
Iron		52,500	20,100	193,900	10,000	276,500	65
Jackson	313,140	408,000	175,075	1,375,150	38,500	2,309,865	263
Jefferson	275,000		59,975	291,150	29,500	655,625	180
Juneau		236,000	229,000	1,596,975	4,000	2,065,975	263
Kenosha			15,800	154,550	32,500	202,850	51
Kewaunee			53,900	95,900	1,000	150,800	73
La Crosse	18,650		161,325	575,750	77,250	832,975	175
Lafayette			21,525	52,650	2,200	76,375	59
Langlade		12,500	61,400	488,750	9,500	572,150	99
Lincoln		45,000	88,750	1,038,995	5,500	1,178,245	176
Manitowoc	4,000		108,925	428,355	12,300	553,580	169
Marathon			197,700	1,025,577	42,500	1,265,777	268
Marinette		339,929	111,750	2,803,410	9,500	3,264,589	400
Marquette			99,150	1,530,985	36,300	1,666,435	308
Milwaukee			12,375	12,000	3,360	27,735	19
Monroe		80,000	137,850	1,284,600	122,900	1,625,350	280
Oconto		10,000	136,450	1,028,750	13,500	1,188,700	230
Oneida	412,984	55,000	34,375	1,214,016	43,450	1,759,825	191
Outagamie			62,750	288,650	15,000	366,400	102
Ozaukee			12,925	106,300	5,300	124,525	63
Pepin			61,000	102,250		163,250	65
Pierce			67,000	513,425	83,500	663,925	191
Polk		9,000	122,000	485,300	23,000	639,300	253
Portage			136,100	1,642,850	66,200	1,845,150	301
Price		136,000	50,925	450,200	10,500	647,625	141
Racine			13,700	153,000	8,250	174,950	99
Richland			98,950	172,100	15,700	286,750	125
Rock			63,025	214,050	26,000	303,075	145
Rusk		58,100	92,750	375,400	3,500	529,750	106
Sauk			157,475	645,400	13,000	815,875	245
Sawyer	440,245	70,000	24,400	1,178,800	11,000	1,724,445	213
Shawano			148,025	674,300	15,500	837,825	199
Sheboygan	411,061		44,350	234,260	5,000	694,671	183
St. Croix			99,175	1,963,195	17,500	2,079,870	392
Taylor		15,000	77,250	465,700	30,000	587,950	149
Trempealeau			225,350	1,503,600	14,200	1,743,150	368
Vernon			87,850	368,950	12,100	468,900	181
Vilas	470,070	51,000	76,475	532,000	35,750	1,165,295	146
Walworth	81,500		40,275	472,975	49,000	643,750	179
Washburn		344,250	49,000	1,121,900	37,500	1,552,650	166

STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY — Continued

County	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	+ General	Total	No. of Orders
Washington	244,697	.....	49,850	371,500	7,200	673,247	169
Waukesha	275,500	.....	62,075	463,900	45,050	846,525	230
Waupaca .....	.....	.....	132,325	1,680,850	20,000	1,833,175	375
Waushara .....	.....	.....	88,725	2,972,850	154,100	3,215,675	425
Winnebago .....	.....	.....	24,125	60,450	3,600	88,175	60
Wood .....	.....	172,000	142,200	923,105	31,300	1,268,605	229
Sub Total	3,503,811	3,520,924	5,781,100	49,591,886	1,814,785	64,212,506	12,592
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,594,209	11
***Game Foods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,268,925	928
Grand Total	3,503,811	3,520,924	5,781,100	49,591,886	1,814,785	71,075,640	13,531

*Extension — Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the State Club Leader, the Agricultural Instructors and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private — Individual purchasing under the Tree Application and Agreement Form.

+ General — Public hunting grounds, parks, clubs, institutions, highway plantings, etc.

***Game Foods — Deciduous shrubs and vines distributed from the Boscobel State Nursery.

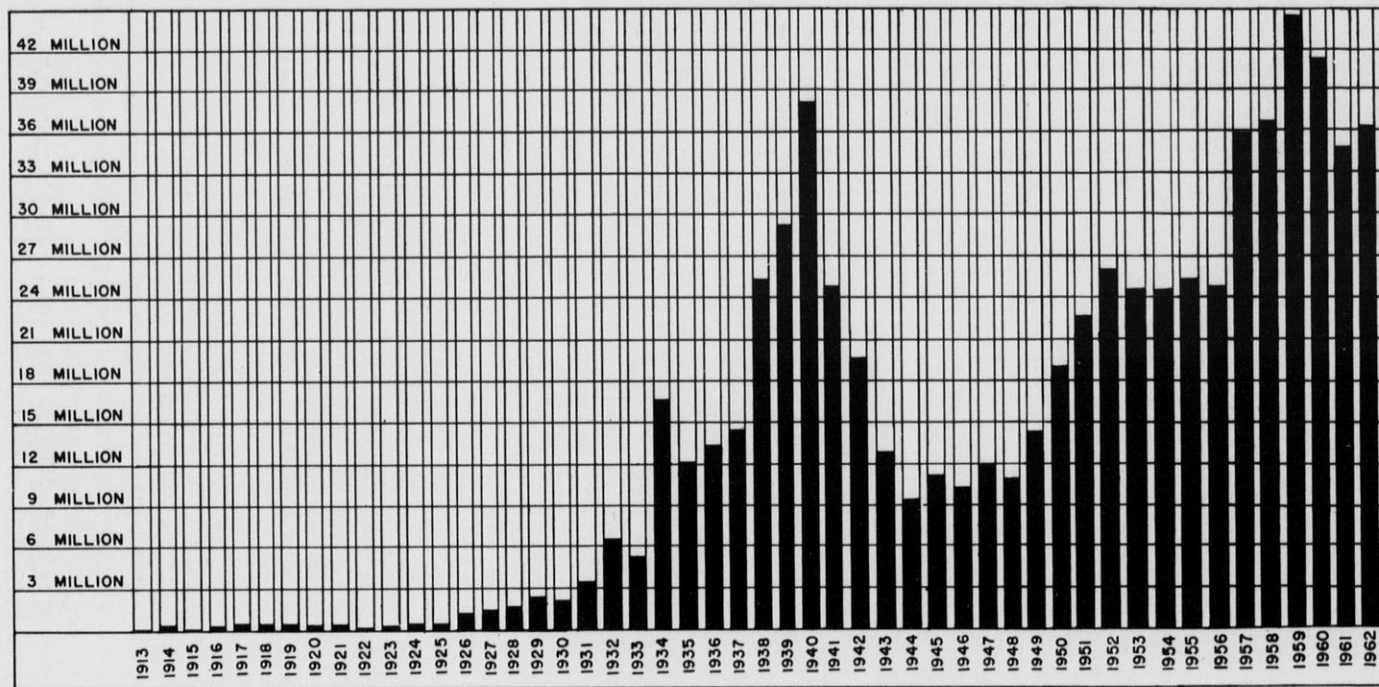
Miscellaneous — Includes stock to other states, U. S. Forest Service and county transplant nurseries.

ACTUAL NURSERY PRODUCTION — 1961-1962

All Nurseries — State, County and Federal

Nursery	Total Shipments	Trees Shipped To Other Nurseries	Trees Rec'd. From Other Nurseries	Actual Nursery Production
Boscobel	11,860,260	9,603,940	184,000	21,280,200
Gordon	7,854,950	301,050	3,465,890	4,690,110
Griffith	23,467,027	726,975	5,373,965	18,820,037
Hayward	13,434,818	767,940	3,451,425	10,751,333
Hugo Sauer	10,919,175	652,245	838,675	10,732,745
Trout Lake	2,686,980	1,238,150	934,745	2,990,385
Clark County	307,500	.....	.....	307,500
Marinette County	544,930	.....	.....	544,930
Toumey-Federal .....	.....	958,400	.....	958,400
Total Trees Produced For Field Planting	71,075,640	14,248,700	14,248,700	71,075,640

DISTRIBUTION BY STATE NURSERIES 1913—1962



(FIGURE A4-1962 NURSERY REPORT)

Research and Planning

In this biennium the Wisconsin Conservation Commission integrated Department research and inter-divisional and inter-agency planning activities into a new Division of Research and Planning. Formerly fish, forest and game research were conducted as sections of separate divisions.

The present organization consists of a division chief and assistant division chief (during the biennium these posi-

tions have been filled in acting capacities by the chief state forester and research coordinator, respectively); Planning Section (position of department planner was created, which will be filled in the next biennium); Technical Services Section (two biometricians and one supervisor of publications); Fishery Research Section (chief fishery biologist and staff of 10 biologists); and Game Research Section (chief game biologist and staff of nine biologists).

PLANNING

One of the first assignments of the new division was to prepare a report on a review and appraisal of Department programs and long-range planning for the Wisconsin Advisory Committee on State Resources Planning. Department programs were categorized into seven major functions including:

1. Public relations and cooperation with other agencies and organizations.
2. Land and water acquisition.
3. Enforcement and protection.
4. Investigations and inventory.
5. Production of nursery stock, propagation and stocking of wildlife and fish.
6. Land and water management on public areas.
7. Land management on private lands.

These programs were then subclassified into those that were expanding, being abandoned or curtailed, continued or completed and new.

Special planning activities completed in this biennium included an analysis

and development of a long-range program for beaver-trout-forest relationships and deer-forest interrelationships and Wolf River and Fox (Illinois) River studies.

Continuing inter-agency and inter-divisional activities included weed control and brush management, land-use problems in red clay soil areas of northwestern Wisconsin and recreation and forest management in watersheds.

Plans were initiated for coordinating Wisconsin Conservation Department planning activities with those of the Department of Resource Development on the State Comprehensive Plan, Regional Planning Commissions, Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies and the State Soil and Water Committee. Special planning activities either initiated or continued in this biennium and extending into the next include the development of a Departmental long-range plan which is to be submitted to the Wisconsin Legislature by September 1, 1963, water research needs, hydrology of sandy soil areas (Little Plover River Project) and

farm-game management.

In September 1960 a summary report was made to the Conservation Commission on the Department's "Programs and Properties Long-Range

Plans Inventory." Besides reviewing background in planning work for several decades, it gave a status listing on 275 acquisition, management and development project plans.

RESEARCH

The Fishery Research Section operates five field stations specifically devoted to fishery research. Other fish and game research personnel are located at various Department stations throughout the state. Forestry research projects are sponsored by the Department and conducted by the University and other agencies. Their supervision remains the responsibility of the forest research coordinator, working in cooperation with the Research and Planning Division staff. Liaison between research and management is maintained by members of the Research and Planning Division serving as ex-officio staff members of the respective management divisions and vice versa.

The research program consists of:

(1) Administration — administering research projects and maintaining liaison with management divisions and other agencies conducting research. Fish, forestry and game research is integrated with other research programs concerning these resources and their habitat. For example, cooperation is extended to and received from the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Forest Service, University of Wisconsin, and other public agencies.

(2) Planning — identifying problems and defining specific research objectives.

(3) Operation of projects — data gathering and analysis. Once problems are identified and objectives deter-

mined, specific research projects are set up to gain information which may directly solve the problem or lead to its solution.

(4) Reporting — disseminating research results to management and the general public. This function is of prime importance, for by making recommendations to management, research comes to fruition.

Technical Services

This section has the responsibility for initiating and processing surveys of all types. While chiefly serving the Research and Planning Division, the facilities are also used by other divisions. Services include aid in survey design, the handling of sampling problems, and appraisal of the reliability of findings. Surveys pertain to such topics as game and fish populations and production, game and fish habitat inventory and gathering of documentary information of long-term interest to research and management, as well as appraisal of resource use and demand.

Also within this section, a research and technical reporting program is planned and directed for Research and Planning Division personnel, and other resource management divisions in the Department. This involves the determination of publication needs and public reactions, assistance in the organization and preparation of technical reports, editing and following through on printing or duplication process, and



Research conducts "before and after" studies to determine how effective habitat development is in increasing fish production. LEFT, TOP: This shallow, sand-bottom stream required put-and-take stocking. LEFT, BOTTOM: After development the stream is narrower, with swifter current and deeper holes. ABOVE: Hefty wild trout now are produced naturally.

distribution. Efforts are also directed toward the preparation of bulletins, leaflets, magazine and newspaper articles designed to explain scientific principles underlying resource management. In addition, assistance is given in the preparation of reports by other agencies, inter-agency committees and regional or national organizations.

Technical research findings are presented in: "Research in Wisconsin" (an annual progress report on all research projects), miscellaneous research reports, journal papers and technical bulletins. Some of the important research publications during the

biennium were: Wisconsin Conservation Department Technical Bulletin No. 21, "Forest Insect Surveys Within Specified Areas" by R. D. Shenefelt and P. A. Jones; No. 22, "The State Park Visitor" by H. C. Clifton Hutchins and Edgar W. Trecker, Jr.; No. 23, "Basal Area and Point Sampling" by H. J. Hovind and C. E. Rieck; No. 24, "Licensed Shooting Preserves in Wisconsin" by Geo. V. Burger; and No. 25, "Relationship of Beaver to Forests, Trout and Wildlife in Wisconsin" by Geo. J. Knudsen; "A Population Study of the Brook Trout" by James T. McFadden (Wildl. Monogr. No. 7, 73 p.).

Research training programs are cen-

tered in this section, and during the biennium a determination of the needs for additional training for research technicians was made.

Major Survey Projects

Game and Fish Population Status . . . Follow seasonal and annual population trends through field surveys and observations from outside cooperators. (State-wide; 1950-indefinite).

Game and Fish Habitat Status . . . Inventory various habitat types important to game and fish resources. (State-wide; 1950-indefinite).

Statistical Services . . . Assist most research projects and the divisions on survey techniques or evaluation of statistical data that they have gathered or plan to gather. (Madison; 1950-indefinite).

Fishery Research

The fishery research section is composed of two units — Warm Water Group and Cold Water Group — each supervised by a group leader under the direction of the chief fishery biologist. Three or more project leaders (biologists) are assigned to each group. Additional research is conducted for the Department by the University under a contract agreement. Fishery research personnel also advise and assist Fish Management personnel in conduct of some area lake and stream investigations which are apt to be of state-wide significance.

Research on warm water species is emphasized because of greater angler interest and greater need for information in this field.

The main underlying objective of the Department's fishery research is the achievement of maximum angling satisfaction. Four approaches being followed to meet that objective are:

(1) Determination of the impact of man on the fishery resources; (2) Evaluation of current and development of new fish management techniques; (3) Determination of the influence of natural factors on fish populations; and (4) Study of various life history aspects of important fish species and the natural fluctuations of fish populations.

Projects completed during the biennium include the following:

1. Evaluation of the nine-inch and five daily bag limit on brook trout at Lawrence Creek.
2. Food habits of northern pike and muskellunge at Murphy Flowage.
3. Evaluation of panfish removal at Murphy Flowage.
4. Effects of A-C shocker on fertility of brood-stocked bass (Delafield).
5. Experimental northern pike and muskellunge propagation (Delafield).
6. Feeding trials with rainbow trout fingerlings (Westfield).

WARM WATER RESEARCH

Behavior of Muskellunge . . . Determine the lake habitat utilized by muskellunge of various age groups at different times of the year. (State-wide; 1955-66).

Food of Muskellunge and Northern Pike . . . Determine variety, size and quantity of items eaten. (State-wide; 1953-66).

Muskellunge Age and Growth . . . Determine growth rate of muskellunge in poor, fair and good muskellunge lakes. (State-wide; 1953-70).

Biological Studies of Muskellunge Habitat . . . Determine necessary conditions for survival such as temperature, water chemistry, vegetation, forage species. (Northwest Area; 1955-70).

Evaluation of Muskellunge Stocking . . . Determine survival of stocked and native muskellunge year by year throughout natural life span. (North-west; 1955-70).

Fish and Angler Studies in a Flowage with Liberalized Regulations . . . Maintain complete record on fishing statistics and angler characteristics; determine food habits and methods of capture of largemouth bass; determine standing crop, annual mortality, angling harvest, and survival of all important species; determine rate of growth and size and age composition of catch. (Murphy Flowage; 1955-70).

Production, Population Control and Comparative Growth Studies . . . Comparative studies of standing crop, age structure, survival and mortality of fast and slow growing populations; study any growth changes resulting from pan fish removal programs. (Murphy Flowage and other Wis. Lakes; 1960-75).

Management of Lake Fish in North-eastern Wisconsin . . . Determine actual production, estimate standing populations and rate of utilization, and determine growth rates on typical lakes under unrestricted fishing; evaluate natural reproduction of walleye and present walleye maintenance stocking procedures; evaluate reclamation of small bog lakes. (Five Lakes; 1946-indefinite).

Evaluation of Fresh Water Drum Removal . . . Determine number and weight of drum removed, changes in condition, relative abundance and growth of young of the year drum and game fish species. (Lake Winnebago; 1954-64).

Management and Life History of Lake Sturgeon . . . Determine total harvest, population characteristics, mi-

gratory habits, age and size at first maturity, spawning frequency and location of spawning grounds. (Lake Winnebago and connecting waters; 1954-66).

Walleye and Sauger Studies . . . Determine reproductive success, rate of growth, age composition and first maturity, migratory habits, and feeding habits. (Lake Winnebago and connecting waters; 1958-70).

Evaluation of Stocking in South-eastern Wisconsin . . . Determine results of walleye fingerling maintenance stocking, walleye fry stocking and extent of natural reproduction. Lake LaBelle, Pike Lake; 1958-65).

Observations of Smallmouth Bass Reproduction . . . Determine extent of natural reproduction under the early opening bass season regulation. (Lake Geneva; 1958-63).

Northern Pike Studies . . . Determine extent of population, extent of angler harvest, contribution of stocked fish, extent of natural reproduction, and habitat requirements. (Southeastern Wis. Lakes; 1959-indefinite).

COLD WATER RESEARCH

Evaluation of Trout Habitat Development . . . Determine effects of stream bank fencing and instream habitat development on trout production and water quality; determine habitat requirements. (State-wide; 1954-68).

Effects of Different Angling Regulations on Wild Brook Trout . . . Determine production and yield under restricted and unrestricted angling regulations. (Lawrence Creek; 1955-65).

Trout Lakes Study . . . Determine quality and density of trout food in lakes and utilization by stocked trout; determine survival, growth and yield of trout stocked in lakes at different

ages and sizes. (State-wide; 1958-70).

Evaluation of Trout Stocking in Streams . . . Determine survival and growth of trout at different ages and sizes. (State-wide; 1960-70).

Evaluation of Trout Produced on Experimental Diet . . . Determine survival and growth of trout reared on artificial diets, in hatchery and after being stocked. (Westfield and Nevin Hatcheries; 1960-63).

Breeding Studies of Hatchery-Reared Brook Trout . . . Determine survival and growth of hatchery-reared wild, domestic, and wild domestic brook trout in the hatchery and after release. (Westfield and Nevin Hatcheries; 1962-64).

ECOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF LAKE FISHES

(In Cooperation with
University of Wisconsin)

Population Dynamics of Walleye Fingerlings in Lakes . . . Determine in what manner and to what extent augmentation of native year classes by artificial stocking affects the year classes of native walleyes.

Biology of Trout and Bass in Artificially Alkalized Bog Lakes . . . Evaluate various management techniques for the production of food and effectiveness in maintaining fish populations.

Investigations of the White Bass in Lake Mendota and Associated Waters . . . Gain information on the ecology and life history of the white bass upon which a sound management policy can be based.

Investigations of the Movements and Concentrations of Fishes . . . Observe distribution and movements of fishes with particular emphasis on the yellow perch in Lake Mendota.

Feeding and Schooling Behavior of the White Bass . . . Study the daily migration of **Daphnia** under experimental conditions in the field and investigate the feeding behavior of the white bass in relation to **Daphnia** movements.

Reactions of Fishes to Conventional and Experimental Fishing Gear . . . Study the reactions of fishes, particularly the carp, to various types of nets and study which of the responses of these fishes are practically important in the design of nets and netting procedures.

Development of Electronic Instrumentation . . . Develop new and more efficient methods of measuring physical and chemical characteristics of the environment.

Forestry Research

The forestry research program of the Conservation Commission is broad in scope covering most aspects of forestry in Wisconsin but with the principal effort on biological problems. Some work has been done in the field of economics in forestry, specifically in forest taxation, and it is anticipated that these studies will be given greater emphasis in the future.

Not only is the program broad in coverage of basic forestry fields but flexible in its implementation. The bulk of the research, especially the biological aspects, is performed by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement of long standing. The Conservation Commission provides funds and field facilities and the University provides staff, laboratory facilities, and assistance from related scientific fields.

Forest taxation studies and reforesta-

tion studies on the Coulee Experimental Forest near La Crosse are currently being carried on by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service.

The Commission retains the right to select the agency to carry on the research and thus channel research funds to the organization best equipped to investigate any specific problem.

Forestry research is presently being carried on in six principal fields of study: Forest Insect Control, Forest Disease Control, Forest Soils, Forest Genetics, Silviculture and Management, and Forest Economics.

FOREST INSECT RESEARCH

Study of Pine Root Weevil . . . Determine biology and ecology, evaluate impact on vigor and survival of planted pine, develop survey techniques and control measures. (Central Wis.; 1962-65).

Study of the Pine Tussock Moth . . . Determine biology and ecology, impact on host, natural control factors; develop survey techniques and control practices. (Northwest Wis.; 1962-65).

Studies of **Neodiprion** Sawflies . . . Obtain fundamental information on biology and ecology, and study of natural controls. (State-wide; 1954-64).

Study of Pine Root Collar Weevil . . . Determine biology and ecology, conditions conducive to build-up of weevil populations. (Polk, Burnett, Sauk, Iowa Counties; 1959-62).

Study of Insects Associated with Particular Species of Wisconsin Trees . . . Identification of insects that are parasites, predators or accidentals on insects associated with red and jack pine, their habits and damage. (North; 1957-61).

Collation of Forest Insect Records . . . Place records of Wisconsin forest insects under proper taxonomic classification and host tree for ready use. (State-wide; 1957-62).

Study of Beneficial Insects of Wisconsin Forests — Braconidae . . . Accumulate information on these insects and their effect on reducing numbers of numerous forest pests. (State-wide; 1957-65).

Hardwood: Stem and Butt Rots . . . Study of factors in spread of development of rots. (Griffith and Star Lake Nurseries; 1958-62).

Hardwood: Maple Blight and Stem Cankers . . . Study of causes and symptoms. (North; 1959-62).

Herbicides in Forest Practices . . . Establish additional field test plots on varying soil types and analyze previous test plots. (State-wide; 1948-indefinite).

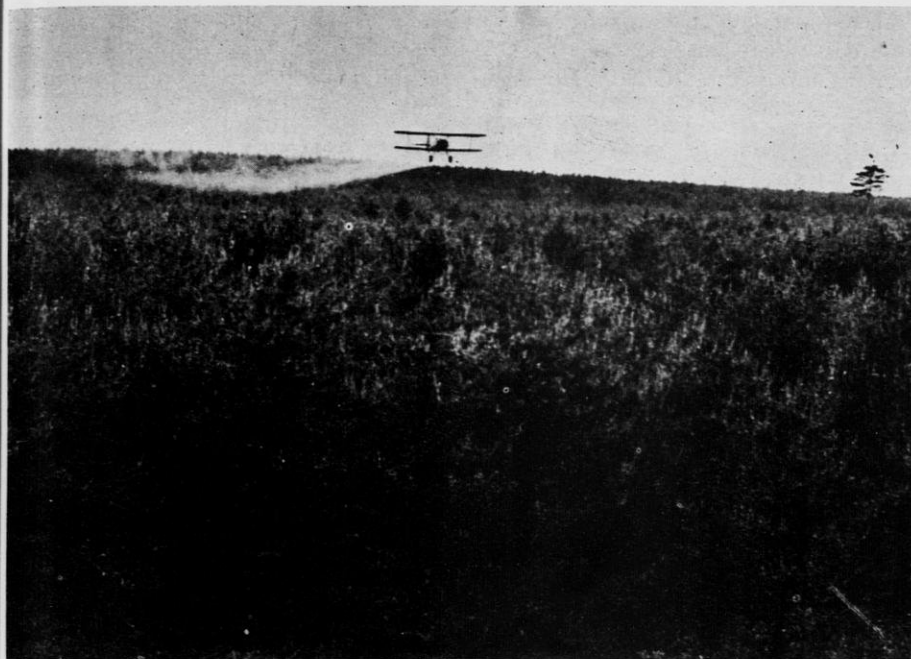
Plantation Root Diseases . . . Determine incidence, causes and influence of internal and external factors on disease development. (State-wide; 1957-indefinite).

Nursery Diseases . . . Test chemicals as seed and soil treatments. (Griffith Nursery; 1939-indefinite).

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND SILVICULTURE

Fundamental Studies of Herbicidal Action on Forest Trees . . . Work on herbicide field manual and study effect of herbicides on germination, translocation and growth of trees in the nursery and field. (Griffith Nursery; 1959-62).

Reforestation Study for Southwestern Wisconsin Unglaciaded Region . . . Involves establishment of experimental plantings with a variety of species



Forestry researchers are working to develop more precise chemical control of forest insects. Here, aerial spraying is carried on for the jack pine budworm, with checks to determine not only its effectiveness but also the amount of spray deposit hitting the ground.

and classes of planting sites on the difficult planting sites of southwestern Wisconsin. (Coulee Experimental Forest, SW Wis.; 1961-indefinite).

Development of Techniques for Forest Insect Surveys . . . Identification of insects taken in past years; record and analyze data to enable foresters to keep track of forest insect problems on specific forest properties by using developed survey techniques. (North; 1955-63).

Fundamental Studies of Systemic and Insecticidal Action in Trees . . . Determine chemical and physical properties of selective insecticides and study penetration of systemics in tree tissue. (Madison; 1959-62).

Aspects of Chemical Control of Insects Attacking Root Collar or Trunk

of Trees . . . Compare systemic and conventional insecticides for effectiveness in controlling insects feeding at root collar or on lower trunk, and practical methods of application of insecticides. (State-wide; 1959-62).

Systemic Control Studies on Specific Insect Pests . . . Determine if systemic insecticides can control an insect; compare various insecticides on insect predator and parasite populations. (Madison; 1962-63).

Survey of Biotic Agents Attacking Introduced Pest Population . . . Study use of chemical sex attractants on introduced pine sawfly; study ecology of European pine shoot moth.

TREE DISEASE RESEARCH

White Pine Blister Rust . . . Develop hybrids through selection to provide

a disease-resistant species for planting on areas where disease now makes planting impossible. (Griffith Nursery; 1937-indefinite).

Climatic Relations of White Pine Blister Rust . . . Continue phenological observations for comparison with prior years; develop a selective ribes eradication program and determine planting sites where pines can be grown safely. (Lake States Area; 1963-indefinite).

Oak Wilt: Development, Spread and Control . . . Study use of antibiotics and soil fumigants in disease control and spread. (Central Wis.; 1936-indefinite).

FOREST SOILS

Effect of Biocides . . . Study effect of biocides on activity of beneficial soil organisms, availability of nutrients and quality of planting stock. (State Nurseries; 1947-63).

Improvement in Methods of Soil Analysis . . . Improve techniques in detecting deficiencies of essential nutrients. (Madison; 1934-indefinite).

Fertilizer Application Tests . . . Study use of fertilizers for correction of nutrient deficiencies in soils supporting forest plantations and second growth stands. (Central Wis.; 1936-62).

Relation of Silvicultural Cuttings to Soils . . . Study physical, chemical and microbiological properties of soils following various silvicultural treatments of forest stands. (Northern Wis.; 1957-63).

Study of Tree Planting Methods on Lacustrine Clay Soils . . . Record survival and growth rate of previously planted trees. (Ashland and Douglas Counties; 1958-62).

Survival and Growth of Plantations on Different Soils . . . Inspect planta-

tions to gather information on site characteristics and growth; improve techniques in the selection of planting sites. (State-wide; 1962-63).

FOREST GENETICS

Selection and Testing of Superior Trees . . . Continuing survey of natural stands and plantations and the collection of seed, pollen, and cuttings from these stands.

Controlled Breeding . . . Controlled pollinations using pollen selected from trees having especially desirable characteristics to produce vigorous well-formed trees which can be used in seed orchards for production of certified seed.

Tree Seed Orchards . . . Stock selected in the collection program and produced in the controlled breeding program are set out in tree seed orchards.

Selection and Breeding of Balsam Fir . . . This is a cooperative program financed principally by the federal government aimed at the production of superior strains of balsam fir.

FOREST ECONOMICS

Forest Land Classification For Property Tax Assessment Purposes . . . Forest land in Wisconsin is classified for assessment under one of two classes. Class E includes two grades - mixed timber and wood. Class F includes swamp, marsh, cutover, and waste. These classes and grades do not provide an adequate value differentiation of forest properties. This study was initiated to study the variables which could be used to develop a forest land classification system which would enable more equitable assessment of forest lands. The study is being carried out by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station in coopera-

tion with the Conservation Department and the State Department of Taxation, and is financed by Conservation Department research funds.

Game Research

The general functions of game research are to: (1) Evaluate the effects of land use changes on wildlife, and develop methods of improving wildlife habitat; and (2) investigate all factors affecting game and fur populations, including an evaluation of hunting regulations.

The game research program is divided into four related groups of projects for administrative purposes:

Farm Game and Range Research Group. Primary emphasis is directed toward problems of pheasant habitat management, including the importance of wetlands. Additional studies are concerned with the population biology of other farm-game wildlife, and with evaluations of land use trends and effects on wildlife.

Forest Game and Range Research Group. Units within this project are concerned with deer and ruffed grouse, forest ecology, prairie grouse, beaver, otter, and black bear. Forest game habitat relationships are stressed, with emphasis on means of integrating game management with existing forestry and other land use practices.

Wetlands Game and Range Research Group. This group has units to study waterfowl, fur, and wetland habitat. Primary efforts include investigations of restoration and management methods for ducks, geese, and furbearers, with emphasis on habitat problems.

Game Pathology Research Group. This group provides autopsy and field investigative services on problems involving wildlife mortality, diseases and

parasites. Special research studies are carried out on diseases important to wildlife. This group was operated entirely within the Conservation Department prior to January 1, 1962, but is now on a cooperative status with the Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Wisconsin.

The game research program is presently financed entirely with conservation funds. Prior to July 1, 1961, game research was supported in part with Federal Aid funds from the excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition.

A three-year grant from the National Science Foundation was obtained during the biennium through the University of Wisconsin to continue cooperative University - Conservation Department prairie chicken research.

Important research projects completed during the biennium include the following:

1. Development of a survey procedure for objectively determining deer browse composition, availability, and use on large areas.
2. A long-term evaluation of stocking artificially propagated pheasants.
3. The effect of acquisition and development by the Conservation Department of Crex Meadows Wildlife Area in Burnett County on the local economy, with particular reference to taxes.
4. An inventory of deer numbers and range status on the Menominee Indian Reservation (now Menominee County).
5. A cooperative study with the University of Wisconsin on the effect of fire on the vegetation of sandy-soil areas.
6. Studies of black bear distribu-

tion, harvest, and damage complaints.

7. An investigation of otter food habits.
8. A long-term study of the ecology of beaver ponds.
9. A study of muskrat pelt-prime-ness patterns and development.

A research report "Relation of Weather, Parasitic Disease and Hunting to Wisconsin Ruffed Grouse Populations," by R. S. Dorney and C. Kabat (Tech. Bulletin No. 20) received an award from The Wildlife Society as the outstanding publication in wildlife management for 1960.

FARM GAME AND RANGE RESEARCH

Relation of Foxes to Farm Game Populations . . . Determine relation of fox food habits and reproductive performance to upland game numbers in years when fox populations high and

game relatively low. (State-wide; 1959-63).

Reproductive and Adrenopituitary Physiology Studies in the Pheasant . . . Determine relation of endocrine glands to lipid deposits and pheasant survival. (Univ. of Wis., and State Game Farm; indeterminate, began 1951).

Use of Live Decoys in Re-establishing Quail Populations . . . Test ability of penned quail to hold stocked quail in good habitat near release sites. (Mazomanie; 1962; preliminary study).

Experimental Upland Game Habitat Management . . . Determine management costs and wildlife responses to habitat development techniques resulting from past research. (Waterloo PHG and other S. E. Wis. State-owned lands; indeterminate, began 1958).

Analysis of Land Use Factors Affecting Pheasant Numbers and Habitat



A new research project is designed to refine methods of increasing local duck populations. Small, dredged potholes are being tested for attractiveness to nesting ducks.

... Analyze detailed land use statistics and other agricultural data for correlations with population distribution. (Madison; 1957-63).

Pheasant Nesting, Production, Movement and Habitat Studies... Determine contributions of pheasant nesting cover types, weather effects, and current land use practices on reproductive success and population fluctuations. (Fond du Lac and Green Lake Counties; 1957-63).

Nesting Cover Preferences of Penned Pheasants... Determine how nest site selection is influenced by cover density and cover availability (State Game Farm; 1963).

Effect of Winter Weight Losses on Production and Chick Survival in Penned Pheasants... Determine effect of varying levels of winter body weight loss on reproductive performance of hens; determine fertility and hatchability of eggs, and chick survival. (State Game Farm; 1963).

FOREST GAME AND RANGE

Relation of Forest Cover Types and Openings to Deer Populations... Determine how deer population levels are related to forest cover type arrangements; determine how and why forest openings are important to deer. (Ashland and Iron Cos.; 1962-65).

Effects of Timber Harvest Methods on Forest Wildlife... Determine what types of commercially feasible timber harvests result in best wildlife habitat and tree reproduction; determine animal damage in cutting areas. (Nicolet and Chequamegon Forests; 1957-65).

Techniques for Improving Deer Pellet Group Counts... Determine influence of pellet longevity, appearance changes and weather effects on accuracy of pellet group counts. (Taylor County; 1960-63).

Historical Study of Land-use Changes Affecting Prairie Chickens... Relate prairie chicken abundance from pre-settlement times to present. (Portage Co.; Cooperative with Univ. of Wis.; 1961-63).

Prairie Chicken Display Grounds Surveys... Follow chicken population trends through spring indices; determine any behavioral differences related to population changes. (Portage and Adams Cos.; indeterminate, began 1950).

Prairie Grouse Population Structures and Movements... Determine sex and age composition, turnover period and movements of prairie grouse at different stages of population cycle. (Portage and other central counties; Cooperative with Univ. of Wis.; indeterminate, began 1950).

Black Bear Live Trapping and Movement Studies... Determine black bear movements, growth rates, longevity, sex ratios and general life history; improve method of live trapping bears on damage complaints. (Northern counties; 1958-63).

Experimental Wildlife and Habitat Management on Sandhill Wildlife Area... Carry out experimental forest wildlife and waterfowl management with complete control of land use, wildlife populations and human use. (SW Wood Co.; indeterminate, began 1962).

Effect of Forest Fires on Beaver Food Plants... Determine effects of past fires on production of beaver food plants, and evaluate fire as a tool for renovating deteriorated beaver habitat. (Central and northern Wis.; 1962-65).

Beaver and Otter Population Status Surveys... Follow beaver and otter population trends through field and aerial censuses and trapping records. (State-wide; 1950-65).

WETLANDS GAME AND RANGE

Cooperative Waterfowl Research with Mississippi Flyway Council . . . Collect waterfowl population, habitat and harvest data for Wisconsin, and carry out special committee assignments. (State-wide; indeterminate, began 1959).

Waterfowl Banding Studies . . . Band Canada geese and ducks reared on state-controlled management areas; collect records of waterfowl banded or recovered in Wisconsin. (State-wide; indeterminate, began in 1940's).

Testing Small Pothole Developments for Wetland Wildlife . . . Create concentrations of small potholes in wetland habitat now submarginal for waterfowl to determine values for increased duck and other wildlife production. (SE Wisconsin; 1962-67).

Development of Muskrat Trapping Methods . . . Design better methods of trapping muskrats under ice. (State-wide; 1962-65).

Survey of Use and Success of Wetland Management Techniques . . . Ob-

serve applications of wetland management techniques and make recommendations for their use in surveying biological aspects of proposed wetland developments. (State-wide; 1960-64).

Experimental Wetland Habitat Management . . . Encourage production of natural waterfowl food plants without cultivation; create openings in monotypes with herbicides; fertilize ponds to stimulate aquatic vegetation. (State-wide; 1961-64).

Determination of State-wide Local Duck Production . . . Complete testing of night-lighting equipment and other techniques for trapping and banding locally raised ducks. (SE Wisconsin; 1961-63).

GAME PATHOLOGY

Cooperative Wildlife Pathology Investigations . . . Investigate, determine causes and develop controls for diseases affecting wildlife; determine nature and importance, particularly of deer diseases. (State-wide; cooperative with Univ. of Wis.; 1962-indeterminate).

Information and Education

The Wisconsin public is interested in conservation, demands information on it, and wants its children to obtain instruction concerning it. On the basis of these demonstrated facts does the Information and Education Division function.

This division has attempted to keep abreast of developments in communi-

cation so that its work will be effective and efficient. All the common media are utilized.

Sections within this division are devoted to school services, recreational advertising, information, Conservation Congress and conservation clubs liaison, and publications.

INFORMATION

Certain additional activities assumed by the Information Section during the biennium have resulted in this section fulfilling more completely its projected role as the chief publicity and public relations arm of the Department.

The new activities referred to include active participation in the recently established department in-service training program, publication of a monthly newsletter for distribution to all Department employees, and assumption of responsibilities for the Speaker's Bureau program in which appearances by Department personnel are arranged at meetings of various organized groups on a state - wide basis.

Noteworthy during the biennium was passage of important conservation legislation following concerted publicity campaigns conducted by the Information Section. Examples of this are the hunting and fishing license increases which were enacted and adoption of the park sticker bill.

An account of highlight activities of units within the Information Section during the biennium follows:

News Services

An increased volume of news re-

leases, seasonal reports on fishing and hunting, liaison contacts with news media, and special services marked activities of this unit. By the end of the biennium news releases and other services were being provided regularly to 199 dailies, 256 weeklies, and 79 radio and TV stations. In addition, a series of "fillers" about conservation subjects is now being supplied and is receiving wide use by newspapers.

A system of providing specialized coverage to news media during major season opening dates was put into effect. Department reporters spotted at strategic locations in the state gather information and submit it to a central station where a department editor compiles the material for relay to news media outlets. This system provides immediate up-to-the-minute coverage of conditions regarding season openings. The system is particularly appropriate for deer season coverage.

A special publication, titled "Venison Stew," was prepared for general distribution. This pamphlet was designed to point out that managed harvesting of doe deer is not detrimental to the herd.

Special localized services to weekly

newspapers initiated during the biennium have resulted in wider coverage in these news outlets.

A cooperative arrangement was worked out with the Gettleman Brewery in Milwaukee providing them with informational material for a series of conservation posters. These publicize such subjects as hunting and fishing regulations, duck species identification, litterbugging, and good sportsmanship.

Radio

The weekly 14-minute department radio program was continued without interruption and is now going into its sixth year of operation.

The number of stations regularly airing the program, titled "Wisconsin Outdoors," has climbed steadily and at the close of the biennium stands at 47 commercial stations in addition to the 10-station state radio network. Total weekly listening audience, based on a survey of commercial stations scheduling the series, numbers about 1,000,000 persons.

A number of special services were provided to various radio stations. One of these consisted of a series of interviews tape recorded over the telephone for rebroadcast.

Television

Production of sound-film TV film clips was maintained. These five minute productions are used mostly as "fillers" by the stations and receive time billing adjacent to athletic events and similar spots of high viewer potential.

The number of stations using these film clips has increased to 23. Many stations televise the clips numerous times.

Special services also were provided to a number of TV stations; these consisted mostly of personal appearances.

It is important to note that personal contacts with TV and radio stations reveal that the Department and its over-all program are held in high esteem by the staff and management of the stations, almost without exception.

Photography

A 28-minute sound-color feature motion picture was completed and released during the biennium. Titled "Protectors of the Outdoors," the film depicts activities of the Department's Law Enforcement division.

Change-over to a different type of film production was initiated and is now in effect. This method involves planning, scripting, and filming of several shorter length films simultaneously as contrasted to the previous method of putting into production a single film of longer format.

Currently, three films of this type are in production and scripts are in preparation for several more. Of the three films now in production, two are on recreational activities and one treats the menace of crown fires which now poses a potential threat to Wisconsin's pine forests.

These films will be 14 minutes long and are designed to meet a double purpose by being widely distributed to TV stations as well as for showing to live audiences at group meetings.

A fourth film is being assembled from "overage" footage which has accumulated during the past several years. This film will depict the year-round hunting opportunities for game and nongame species which exist in Wisconsin.

In addition to motion picture productions, several thousand black and white and color still photographs were taken and processed during the biennium.

These are distributed to newspapers, magazines, and TV stations as well as utilized in various department publications.

PUBLICATIONS

Reduced budgets hit the publications section hard during the biennium. The practical problem was to do what was possible rather than all that might be desirable.

Also, the technical editor was transferred to the new Research and Planning Division, leaving the publications section a one-man unit.

Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin

In July, 1960, the Bulletin was converted from monthly to bimonthly (every-other-month) publication. This step was essential to reduce costs. At the same time the standard number of pages per issue was increased from 40 to 64.

Beginning with the January-February 1961 issue, large-page format (8½ x 11¼ inches) replaced book-size 6 x 9, each issue of the "new" Bulletin containing 32 pages. Also, rotary offset printing replaced letterpress. These changes were designed primarily to achieve maximum printing economy and more effective makeup. In that they were successful. However, they increased the editorial work load and failed to achieve a secondary goal of improved printing service.

Measures taken to reduce Bulletin costs made it possible to maintain the mailing list in orderly fashion, honoring all requests for the publication from those eligible to receive it but conducting a continuous list revision to eliminate less interested subscribers.

In order to receive the Bulletin an

individual must place his own request with the Madison office, and must either be an adult resident of Wisconsin or fall into certain categories of nonresidents — such as fulltime conservation workers, those who pay taxes in Wisconsin, and representatives of the press or other communications media. In addition some 10,000 copies of the Bulletin are supplied to Wisconsin schools and a limited number to colleges and libraries throughout the world.

Under these conditions Bulletin circulation showed a modest gain, from 88,500 in July, 1960 to 90,300 two years later.

As for content, the Bulletin showed these developments:

1. With somewhat less material used under bimonthly publication, it was possible to be more selective and thus publish articles of better average quality than in the past.
2. Columnists were recruited to cover the fields of forest management and Conservation Congress-conservation clubs. (Continued were columns on conservation education, game management and fish management.)
3. In view of broadening public interest in the outdoors, the Bulletin content was diversified to a greater extent than previously by using an increased number of articles in the outdoor recreation and nature appreciation categories.

Conservation Magazine Survey

In the fall of 1960 a survey was undertaken of state conservation magazine circulation practices and problems as a means of obtaining evidence on courses open to the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin.

Questionnaires were mailed to all state conservation departments in the United States. Replies were received from 45 of the 46 departments publishing magazines. Of these 22 were free, 22 charged a subscription fee, and one defied classification because ostensibly it charged a fee but in practice 97 per cent of its subscribers were in the free list.

Among the significant findings were these:

1. On the average, fee-charging magazines cost more than twice as much per subscriber as did free magazines. The fee-charging magazines had larger staffs, used more color, and were published more frequently, apparently in an effort to attract subscribers.
2. Subscription fees received by fee-charging magazines defrayed only 57 per cent of their relatively high costs on the average. Departments publishing such magazines found it necessary to subsidize them by an amount approximately equal to the entire average cost of free magazines.
3. Among magazines that converted from the free to the fee basis, none succeeded in retaining a relatively large circulation. Siz-

able paid circulation came slowly if at all; on the average, those magazines that sold subscriptions had done so for 17 years. Five of the 10 leaders in paid circulation were published by state with very high populations, namely New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Texas.

Other Publications

The Wisconsin Conservationist, largely designed for in-service training, was issued through 1961. Thereafter it was succeeded by a newsletter prepared for Conservation Department personnel by the Information Section.

New publications handled by this section during the biennium included Digest of Forest Fire Laws, the Twenty-Seventh Biennial Report, and Yellowstone Wildlife Area. Fish Parasites was a new title, but included some material from Grubs in Fishes, the latter being out of print.

Fishing Regulations, Big Game Regulations, Small Game Regulations, and Waterfowl Regulations were published each year in summary form. Trapping Regulations also was issued separately in 1960, but was combined with Small Game Regulations in 1961.

New and in most cases revised editions were published of Wisconsin Wild Flowers; Films, Slides and Display Sets; Trapping Turtles; Rough Fish Control; Pheasant Propagation; and Christmas Tree Dealer's License Law.

Thirty-one articles from the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin were reprinted as separates.

RECREATIONAL ADVERTISING

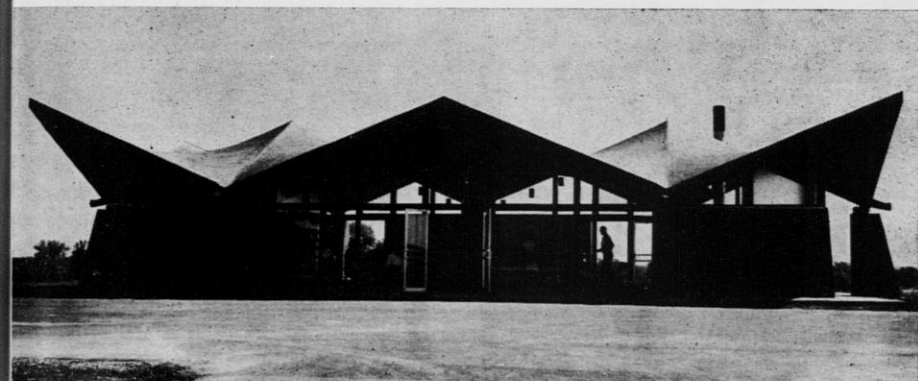
Last biennium was characterized by four outstanding events, namely, a substantial increase in the section's budget, the establishment of a series

of Tourist Information Centers, the opening of an office in Milwaukee and the first use of color advertising by the State of Wisconsin.

After this section operated for many years on an annual budget of \$253,100, the Legislature in 1961 passed a budget bill providing the section with \$350,000 per year for recreational advertising purposes. This substantial increase has enabled the state to widen the scope of its adver-

tising program and to adopt several plans and procedures which otherwise have not been possible. The increased cost of advertising, postage and clerical help has dampened the enthusiasm for this increase somewhat but nonetheless it has meant a lot to the promotion of the recreational industry in the state.

The use of color advertising by the State of Wisconsin was initiated in the 1962 spring campaign. Full-page color



Wisconsin's first permanent tourist information center on Interstate Highway 94 in Kenosha county.

ads appeared in the regional editions of Life, The Saturday Evening Post, Better Homes and Gardens, and Reader's Digest. The response to this advertising was excellent and the number of inquiries has continued to rise steadily.

The recreational advertising and publicity section was made a part of the general Outdoor Recreation Act program by the establishment of a program for the erection and maintenance of a series of Tourist Information Centers around the perimeter of the state. The first permanent center was constructed adjacent to Interstate Highway 94 in the southern portion of

Kenosha County. Two large trailers were acquired for Mobile Centers. One trailer was placed at the intersection of Highways 26 and 14, north of Janesville, and the other was placed at the Baldwin rest stop adjacent to Interstate Highway 94. Although the actual operation of these Centers did not take place during the biennium, all plans were made during this period and the Centers were ready to begin operation by midsummer of 1962.

An office was established in Milwaukee after it was determined that there was a very definite need for an informational type of service for the residents in that city. The office is



Large trailers were installed as mobile tourist information centers in 1962, one at the intersection of Highways 26 and 14 north of Janesville and the other on Interstate 94 at Baldwin to serve visitors coming in from Minnesota.

manned by two individuals and is located in the State Office Building. The response to the establishment of this office has been extremely gratifying and a great future is anticipated for the office. With a minimum amount of advertising that the office facilities were available, services rendered by the personnel in the office more than doubled during the biennium.

The regular services of the section were continued throughout the biennium and, in most instances, were enlarged to varying degrees. The section took part in two winter sports shows and seven spring travel and vacation shows. The Calendars of Events were

published regularly and the special fall and winter promotions were continued. In addition, the advertising of and the promotion for sales conferences and conventions were likewise continued and enlarged within a reasonable degree.

The section has been taking an increasingly active part in the programming of the National Association of Travel Organizations and the United States Travel Service of the Department of Commerce. It is anticipated that this "Visit U.S.A." program will become more vital to the Wisconsin travel and tourist business with the passing of the years.

CONSERVATION CONGRESS AND CLUBS

A member of the Information and Education staff serves as liaison between the Conservation Department, Conservation Congress and conservation clubs.

Congress

In a broad reorganization program, the Wisconsin Conservation Congress has taken its first step toward expanding its interests into resources beyond



Business of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress is conducted by its Executive Council between state meetings. Two councilors are elected by county chairmen from each of the state's 11 districts.

fishing and hunting.

The Wisconsin Conservation Congress was established in 1934 as an advisory committee to the Conservation Commission on fishing and hunting regulations. Prior to this time, conservation laws were changed by legislative action. This process proved both costly and time consuming of

legislators. In its present form the Congress enlists the aid of 360 elected members from 72 counties, with three regular members and two alternate members from each county. The terms of office for regular members are three years. One state-wide meeting is held each year in May to coordinate local recommendations.



In 1962 the state meeting of the Conservation Congress was held in Stevens Point. Formerly these meetings were in Madison.

During the interim of state meetings, an Executive Council, of 22 men from 11 districts, conducts business affairs of the Congress. Two councilors are elected by county chairmen from each district.

Fishing and hunting problems of state-wide interest, new ideas, and local conservation leadership are reviewed and developed respectively by study committees. These eight committees of five men each, with one man from each Department conservation area, are selected by the executive committee. Committees are descriptively named as follows: Legislative, Water Resources, Public Relations, Lake and Stream Improvement, Wildlife Habitat, Fishing Regulations, Hunting Regulations, and Rules and Resolutions.

Committee meetings are called by the committee chairman, with approval of the Congress chairman. The Director of the Conservation Department authorizes travel expenses and assigns a Department advisor to each committee. It is the duty of these committees to recommend a procedure for solving the problem, first to the Council and finally to the Commission.

As the entire body of the Congress

serves only in an advisory capacity to the Commission, final action rests with the Commission.

Clubs

Recent surveys of sportsmen's organizations in the state show 504 groups with interests of improved fishing and hunting. Many of these clubs have generated such worthwhile projects as wetland acquisition, public access to waters, habitat improvement, safety training programs, and general public interest in the out-of-doors. Others encourage proper legislation, donate funds to local Conservation Department projects or stimulate conservation teaching in outdoor classrooms.

Key club leaders are invited to attend the annual Sportsmen's Leadership Conference, in cooperation with Trees for Tomorrow, Inc., sponsored by the Conservation Congress. Field trips and outdoor classroom discussions provide excellent media of exchanging club ideas and projection of Department programs.

State-wide recognition for club activities is accomplished with an award program. All clubs, on record, submit an evaluation of their program, verified by field personnel, to the public relations committee of the Congress.

SCHOOL SERVICES

The School Services Section placed its emphasis on teacher training at the Conservation Center at Poynette the past biennium. In keeping with the intent of the Statutes pertaining to conservation education, joint efforts with the Department of Public Instruction and the College of Agriculture continued. Particular emphasis has been pointed up with the publication, Reading Wisconsin's Landscape, revision in

the Guide to Conservation Education scheduled for publication the fall of 1962, and cooperation in the following conservation education committees:

- A. State Conservation Curriculum Committee — Worked on natural development of new teaching techniques in conservation and school camping.
- B. The Wisconsin Council for Con-

servation Education — An organization formed by conservation educators in Wisconsin to jointly promote, evaluate and recommend possible solutions to overall conservation education problems.

- C. Other committee activities — Wisconsin Education Association, the Midwest Conservation Conference, Education Sub-Committee of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies, the Education Advisory Committee of Trees for Tomorrow, and the Guido Rahr Conservation Scholarship Committee.

Other conservation education activities included the expansion of the conservation film library. Film showings for the past two years from July, 1960, through June, 1962, was 23,063, with an increase of about 1,500 showings the second year. The display sets showed an increase as well. Approximately 15 new titles were added to the film library in addition to the regular replacement program. This activity in the school services section has shown a continued increase use in the past years and its use presently is limited only by the number of films available rather than the number of requests coming in.

High school summer conservation programs continued to expand with Green Bay, Manitowoc and Marinette starting such programs joining Madison, Stevens Point, Mosinee and Schofield who have had summer work programs going for several years. Summer conservation work shops at the State Colleges are continuing with additional schools starting. The use of resource people from the Department also continues and the expanded school services place a drain on the

amount of personnel available although this program in teacher training is quite effective and will be continued.

Requests for general conservation education materials pertaining to school camping, nature trail development, school forest development, conservation groups, ideas for field trips, and requests for conservation curriculum development and in-service training sessions for teachers continue. Personal contacts, sending of materials, recommendations of other resource people are the methods of handling many of these requests. School camping and nature trail development appears to be the greatest expansion in conservation activities during the past years.

The section for teachers in the Conservation Bulletin in the past biennium has stressed outdoor education teaching possibilities, centering largely on school forest and school camping development. Guest writers from the various schools represented have presented this material. Other comments in the section for teachers included brief reviews of current conservation materials, reports of happenings, calendars of conservation events and other pertinent conservation education information.

Conservation Education Center

The past biennium shows a marked change in the State Game Farm at Poynette. The entire exhibit section, the animal section and the old fur farm have been turned over to a Conservation Education Center. The 540-acre farm, in addition to producing some 250,000 pheasants, now services some 40,000 visitors a year who come to see the exhibits including birds, animals, fish and native plants. A large storage

building has been converted to a museum and exhibit building which stresses many conservation programs of Wisconsin as well as houses the reptiles and amphibian exhibit, a battery of fresh water aquaria for fresh water native fish and mounted specimens of many other birds and animals. Here is an opportunity to see a family of deer as well as several of the now extirpated bison that were common in Wisconsin some 125 years ago.

An Around the World Arboretum has been developed to take advantage of the many exotic trees that were planted in the exhibit section years ago. A model forest nursery, complete with over-head sprinkling system and including the seed beds and transplanting beds, shows the complete operation of this activity. A forest inventory plot and an opportunity to use logging and forestry equipment are also available.

A well-marked nature trail including labels and specimens of common Wisconsin plants is also available to the general public and to organized tours. Approximately 250 school groups visit the Conservation Center each year for the two-hour tour under the guidance of a conservation specialist. Teaching materials and resource publications are included for the teacher both as a pre-service and a culminating activity. In-service training workshops for college students and teachers were also held. These facilities are open to conservation groups.

Future plans include the intensive development of this section of the State Game Farm to include additional information on total land use, watershed development, timber stand improvement as well as wildlife habitat development which is necessary for the furtherance of conservation goals.

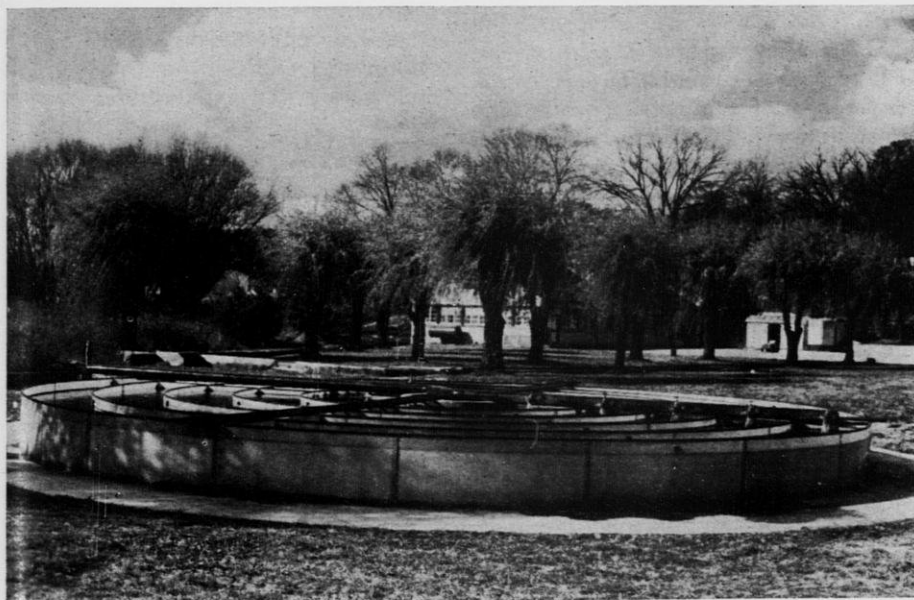
Engineering

The Engineering Division operates pursuant to provisions of sections 16.85, 16.85 (6), and 16.86 of Wisconsin Statutes. Engineering work is carried out in accordance with four basic principles:

1. An engineering project approval system is utilized, which insures a clear definition of the engineering job and mutual understanding of work called for between the Engineering Division and

the division requesting the service. Also the system insures consideration and approval of all projects by the conservation director.

2. A centralized engineering file is kept and a standardized drawing system used. Engineering plans in connection with any design are readily rendered available for modification and re-use or for record purposes.



Among other duties, the Engineering Division designs structures and special equipment required by the Conservation Department. An example is this spiral raceway at the Nevin fish hatchery.

3. A cost accounting records system is followed and all engineering labor, materials, and other charges in connection with any given project are recorded. These costs then are billed back against the particular project requiring the

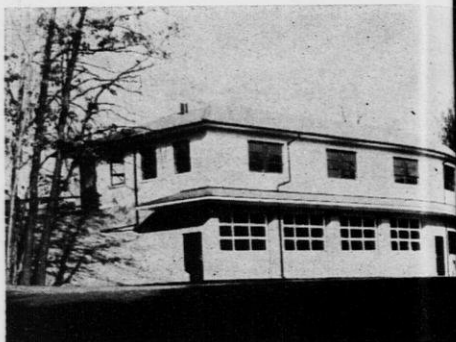
engineering service in accordance with 16.88 of Wisconsin Statutes.

4. The Engineering Division is organized into groups of personnel working in specialized phases of engineering work, so that in-

dividual engineers progressively develop into specialists in order to attain the highest degree of engineering efficiency.

In addition to carrying out strictly engineering work, the Engineering Division supervises the activities of the Rivers Survey section. This means that, in addition to normal engineering work, the division is charged with the determination of effects on relative conservation values of water level changes, highway relocations, water diversions and other physical changes. These problems are co-ordinated through the required operating divisions which may be affected. The Rivers Survey Section is part of the engineering division because a fundamental part of engineering work done involves water levels and water level controls, water table studies and studies of soil conditions. These are the factors, of course, which are basic conditions in rivers survey analysis work.

Because the Conservation Department is a growing organization, the work load imposed upon the Engineering Division is continually increasing. Due to increased efficiency the increased work load is being carried while reducing to a minimum the number of engineering personnel required. In consequence, even though salary rates have been substantially raised, the over-all engineering costs have been held to a minimum. The accompanying table summarizes the situation in this connection on a fiscal year basis. It will be noted that rivers survey salary and expense accounts are listed separately in the table shown to keep such activities and their associated costs apart from emergency costs. While engineering services are billed back against the projects handled, riv-



At the Griffith forest nursery, Wisconsin Rapids, this building was constructed to serve as a garage and shop.

ers survey operates on a fixed budget within the Engineering Division and their salary and expenditures are not billed back.

For comparative purposes, the table includes costs over the past six years, or three bienniums. It will be noted that an increase of two engineering personnel is listed under Item 2 for 1961-62. This results directly from increased work load. Because of this personnel increase and increased salaries, line three of the summary table reflects increases in the total annual salary paid.

Attention is called particularly to line eight, consulting engineering services obtained through supplementary engineering service outside the Conservation Department Engineering Division. These costs have gone up substantially because of increased work load and the necessity to employ outside help on a consulting basis.

Line nine, all other engineering costs, includes an item of \$12,000.00 — co-operative expenditure with federal agencies for the purpose of conducting research on the effects of water diversion in connection with

stream flow and water table. This is true both for 1960-61 and also for 1961-62.

Of the total expenditures shown in the table, generally speaking approximately 40% of funds were provided by a fixed budget of the Engineering Division, and the remaining 60% of costs were those billed back against projects accomplished for various divisions requesting engineering services.

All engineering administration coordination within the department and relations with other engineering agencies such as the State Bureau of Engineering, Industrial Commission, Board of Health, Federal Aid Engineering Office and so forth, is taken care of by or through the chief conservation engineer. He also works with and assists engineering personnel in carrying out specific project assignments. The chief engineer also is the Conservation Commission's representative on the State Committee on Water Pollution and functions as chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee for Con-

trol of the Application of Toxic Insecticides on Forest and Non-crop Lands.

Aside from the rivers survey section, the Engineering Division is organized into four basic sections. Each is headed by a section chief. The work carried out by each of the four engineering sections and by the rivers survey section is described generally in the following paragraphs.

Records show that the four basic engineering sections, exclusive of the Rivers Survey Section, handle about 100 separate specific assignments each year. Some of these assignments are minor tasks, requiring only a few hours, while others are major tasks calling for hundreds of hours of work spread over many months. Most of the assignments received to date have been completed, but some are continuing and in the process of completion. Also a considerable number of long range projects are still in process and will continue beyond the biennium here being reported.

ENGINEERING DIVISION ANNUAL REPORTS

July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1962

Cost Summary and Comparison with Past Years

NO.	ITEM	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
1.	Engineering Personnel (Man-months)	146	156	156-1/3	168	168	173-1/8
2.	Number of Personnel at end of year	13	13	14	14	14	16
3.	Total Annual Engineering Salaries	\$65,420.03	\$77,523.00	\$81,419.43	\$93,912.09	\$97,344.00	\$105,057.35
4.	Retirement		5,979.95	7,189.79	8,856.63	10,232.00	10,225.00
5.	Average Monthly Salary Per Man	448.08	496.94	520.92	559.00	579.43	606.83
6.	Total Annual Expense Account	7,173.53	8,611.30	7,509.09	9,142.20	9,320.35	10,007.74
7.	Capital Investment Costs	1,966.16	1,353.57	1,803.97	947.03	1,457.53	796.54
8.	Consulting Engr. Costs (Includes Bur. Engr. Costs)		2,512.78	9,105.13	2,833.13	938.42	11,985.97
9.	All Other Engineering Costs	15,051.06	10,987.41	9,039.31	22,103.56	15,411.95	16,766.51
10.	Total Engineering Costs	89,610.78	100,988.06	108,876.93	128,938.01	124,472.25	144,614.11
11.	Item (10) less Items (7) + (8)	87,644.62	97,121.71	97,967.83	125,157.85	122,076.30	131,831.60
12.	Rivers Survey Personnel (Man-months)	24	24	24	24	24	24
13.	Rivers Survey Personnel at end of Year	2	2	2	2	2	2
14.	Rivers Survey Annual Salary	8,880.00	10,337.00	11,852.76	13,098.00	13,512.00	14,124.00
15.	Rivers Survey Expense Accounts	2,576.00	2,851.72	2,565.78	2,394.17	1,893.30	1,958.82
16.	Total Rivers Survey Costs	11,456.00	13,188.72	14,418.54	15,492.17	15,405.30	16,082.82
17.	Total Engineering Costs	101,066.78	120,156.71	130,485.26	149,506.65	150,109.55	170,921.93

MECHANICAL SECTION

In order to carry on required activities, the department owns and operates approximately 700 trucks together with numerous tractors, trailers, fire plows, pumpers and many other mechanical devices. The efficient purchase, development, use and in some cases manufacture of such equipment poses many mechanical engineering problems which require solution, continuous observation and study. These are carried on in addition to heating, refrigeration and such other routine mechanical engineering problems as may arise.

In addition, the Conservation Department is in the process of acquiring approximately 200 state automobiles, to be driven by state employees. Specifications for the acquisition of, and generally the engineering problems associated with this state car program come under the jurisdiction of the mechanical engineering section.

The mechanical section is required to be on the alert to insure that the most up-to-date and proper equipment is used to obtain maximum efficiency in the various operations carried on by the Conservation Department.

ELECTRICAL AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

In order to carry out its responsibilities, especially with respect to fire-fighting, the Conservation Department owns, operates and maintains approximately 2,000 miles of telephone circuit, 23 switchboards, approximately 300 telephones and other associated telephone gear. To further extend this point-to-point communications net, the Conservation Department in co-operation with the Motor Vehicle Department operates approximately 500 miles of microwave communications system. Supplementing these point-to-point facilities a land mobile radio service is operated from the various field stations and fixed communication points to mobile field units. Several

hundred mobile units are operated in this manner.

The resulting communication engineering demands, both from the standpoint of planning, operations and maintenance, is therefore great. The electrical and communications section assumes this responsibility. In addition they must make continuous studies to insure that the department keeps up-to-date in this rapidly developing field. Also they provide such electrical power and lighting engineering services as may be required and within their capabilities. In this area a considerable amount of consulting engineering service has been utilized, however. This is because of the work load.

STRUCTURAL SECTION

In the Conservation Department's several divisions, they own and maintain approximately 1,620 buildings of various sizes and located in all parts of the state. The structural engineering

problems resulting from the standpoint of maintenance, disposal, and new construction are numerous.

The Structural Section in co-opera-

tion with the Topographic and Hydrology Section is also called upon to design dam structures for water impoundments required in connection with game and fish habitat developments

and for recreational developments. Special structures such as water control devices, fish hatchery raceways and other structural design problems are encountered.

TOPOGRAPHIC AND HYDROLOGY SECTION

This section provides or arranges for land surveys and topographic surveys. It carries on all departmental topographic and planimetric mapping, provides necessary geological services and conducts hydrological studies. As a result of this work engineering recommendations are made relative to water impoundments, water tables, runoff, various water supplies. Since the establishment of Pittman-Robertson and Dingle-Johnson federal aid for development of fish and game habitat, this activity too, engineering-wise, has of necessity been co-ordinated through the topographic and hydrology section.

Under Wisconsin Statute 84.28,

funds are provided in the Highway Commission's appropriation for the construction, reconstruction and improvement of highway facilities on state-owned lands. Projects established for such work must receive approval of both the Highway Commission and Conservation Commission. All engineering requests for such projects are consolidated through the Engineering Division and referred to the Highway Commission engineering staff. Liaison for such engineering and co-ordination of the work within the department is carried out by the Topographic and Hydrology Section.

RIVERS SURVEY SECTION

This section is charged with five specific duties:

1. To maintain an up-to-date river and stream survey with respect to priority listing of the waters for preservation in a natural state.
2. Make evaluations as to effects on conservation of water level changes in our public waters.
3. Make recommendations relating to effects on conservation values of highway moves and relocations.
4. Make recommendations concerning water diversions from

streams for agricultural irrigation purposes.

5. Make recommendations concerning applications for sand blanket placements, dredging requests and proposed construction or removal of dams.

All of the above five classes of activities have of course involved numerous specific assignments and are carried out on the basis of coordinating information gathered from the various other conservation divisions concerned, and in many cases through direct investigation and representation at public hearings when such is required by the particular circumstances.

Clerical

Clerical services which are required by all the divisions of the Department are provided in a central and five subsidiary offices in Madison and in 24 offices throughout the state. This division's employees number 94 which represents a reduction of 12 positions from the 1959-60 budget.

Substantial increases were noted in the requests for secretarial and typing services at all offices. Initiation of the Outdoor Recreation Act Program re-

sulted in 333 land purchases or easements during 1961-62. Our personnel completed a large part of the detailed processing that this program requires in the field and at the Madison offices. Preparation of the legal forms and accompanying correspondence necessitated assigning two additional people to this duty. Our secretaries type an estimated 75,000 letters annually in answering correspondence.

Some other statistics reveal the na-



The Conservation Department has a heavy load of typing and stenographic work, some of it here at the Atwood Avenue office in Madison. For example, about 31,000 bounty claims must be checked and processed each year. Letters received number in the hundreds of thousands annually, and nearly all require action—most often the sending of requested literature or other service, but in many cases there is need for a personal reply.

ture of services rendered by clerical personnel and the volume of such activities:

Nearly 31,000 bounty claims were checked and processed by the Typing Section during 1961.

Three thousand requests for repro-

duction of printed or mimeographed material were handled by the Typing Section in the same year.

The Mail and Supply Section receives all incoming mail numbering approximately 400,000 pieces yearly. They open, sort and distribute this

mail to the several Madison offices. Requests for vacation literature increased from about 128,000 in 1960-61 to 154,000 in 1961-62. Around 250 tons of supplies, printed matter, licenses and laws are received and distributed by this section annually. More than 90,000 Conservation Bulletins are mailed to subscribers every other month. Revision cards are sent to 3,000 of these subscribers every month to assure us that only those people interested enough in the Bulletin to return the card are kept on the list. All written or printed material for the Department either comes in or goes out through the Mail and Supply Section.

Active filing records are maintained at our Atwood Avenue office. Inactive and obsolete records are stored at the State Office Building and the Nevin Fish Hatchery. Files are edited and transferred each December to make room for the new year. An additional correspondence file was set up to accommodate the Outdoor Recreation Act material.

Economy and faster service are being accomplished through increased use of copy machines, dictating equipment and electric typewriters. A nine-passenger bus was purchased for transporting clerical employees to duties at the Southern Area Headquarters.

Finance

The Finance Division is responsible for the over-all financial business of the Department including budgeting and budgetary control, accounting, both general and cost, licensing, field business management, cashiering, purchasing and property inventory, boat registration and auditing. The division is composed of the comptroller's office and four sections: Accounting, License Sales, Field Business Management, and Purchasing and Property.

The comptroller and his assistant are responsible for the preparation of the Department's biennial budget and

the over-all financial and accounting work in the Department.

The Accounting Section is responsible for the over-all accounting work of the Department including both general and cost accounting. The accounting work performed is as follows:

The maintenance of general accounting records covering funds, appropriations, allotments, receipts, disbursements and encumbrances.

Necessary preauditing and coding of vouchers.

Preparation of financial statements.



The License Section handles licenses and permits of many kinds, totalling millions in a year's time.

Reconciliation of accounts with the records of the Department of Administration, Bureau of Finance.

Budgetary control is maintained by carrying a three-line budget by ap-

propriation and budget activity. Encumbrances are a part of the system and are included in the appropriation and budget activity allotment controls.

Cost records are determined cover-



Cost accounting provides administrators with valuable data on which to base decisions in their efforts to keep the department's operations economical.

ing the major divisions of the Department. Cost accounting takes into consideration expenditures from the standpoint of the cost of producing specific items, if measurable items are produced, or the cost of services rendered by gathering together all items of cost relating thereto. Costs on the operation of motorized equipment is determined and an annual report made.

Personnel engaged in cost accounting work must maintain close contact with all field stations to help and advise regarding field accounting problems. They also reconcile field accounting records with the Madison office, handle the suballotment of budgets and assist the individual divisions in the preparation of their budgets. The cost accountants also perform the internal audit work within the Department.

The License Sales Section handles the purchase, distribution and sale of

all Departmental licenses and tags, including hunting, fishing and trapping, all regulation pamphlets relating to fishing, hunting and trapping seasons. The section maintains its own license sales accounting records and is responsible for the collection of accounts receivable connected with the license business.

The section also handles the processing and issuance of permits and special licenses, the recording of lease agreements and the performance thereon. They also handle for the law enforcement division the arrest and seizure records, the collection of warden fees and the sale of confiscations.

The License Section has also assumed the new function of boat registration. The first three year period of boat registration was completed as of April 1, 1963, which has furnished for the first time an accurate record by county of Wisconsin boats. The

initial three year registration of boats was handled in a very satisfactory manner at a minimum cost.

Cashiering is handled by a Department cashier who is responsible for maintaining a comprehensive control over all receipts, including the proper classification of receipts and the preparation of deposits.

The Purchasing and Property Section of the division is as follows:

The property portion of the section is responsible for maintenance of the over-all Department inventory records and the handling of insurance matters for the entire Department. The purchasing portion of the section handles the centralized purchasing of all Departmental materials and supplies. It includes the maintenance and develop-

ment of specification and vendor files of active purchased materials, supplies and equipment needed by the Department. Also are included the efforts to control inventory stocks through salvage and material listings, the preparation of and placing of Departmental requisitions with the Bureau of Purchases, and the follow-through on orders placed for the purpose of expediting delivery of materials and equipment to meet requirements.

The Field Business Management Section handles the business affairs for the finance and other divisions at the area level including all costs and other activities connected with the operation of the area headquarters buildings. Field business management during the biennium was expanded to all five conservation areas in the state.



General accounting records all receipts and disbursements of the department, preaudits and codes vouchers, and reconciles accounts with records of the Department of Administration.

COMPARATIVE REPORT OF LICENSE SALES

Type of License	1958	1959	1960	1961
**Resident Fishing Licenses	637,987	614,746	612,913	630,126
Nonresident Fishing Licenses (Annual License)	234,742	248,118	259,792	269,403
Nonresident Combination 5-Day Fishing Licenses	50,461	53,429	53,022	53,094
Nonresident Fish Shipping Coupons	221	223	89	54
Cisco Fishing Licenses	331	264	351	334
***Sturgeon Spearing Licenses	.....	2,688	3,352	3,258
*Resident Small Game Hunting Licenses	384,819	340,064	343,705	327,456
*Resident Deer Hunting Licenses	333,236	346,556	335,238	305,402
Voluntary Sportsmen's Licenses	56,428	61,863	65,371	130,898
Resident Trapping Licenses	4,314	3,662	4,401	2,811
Trap Tags	279,442	218,653	278,930	264,804
Deer Party Permits	58,438	61,018	47,522	.....
Nonresident Big Game Hunting Licenses	2,630	2,887	2,970	2,461
Nonresident Small Game Hunting Licenses	2,444	2,089	1,959	1,738
Nonresident Deer Archer Licenses	4,225	4,510	3,939	3,796
Nonresident Shooting Preserve Licenses	596	665	737	606
Settlers Small Game Hunting Licenses	438	401	438	441
Settlers Deer Hunting Licenses	471	551	542	515
Set Line Licenses	2,788	2,354	2,254	2,320
Set Line Tags	6,620	5,470	5,730	5,744
Set or Bank Pole Licenses	600	608	627	755
Slat Net Licenses	42	38	57	54
Slat Net Tags	1,533	1,272	1,874	1,796
Guide Licenses	776	762	818	851
Christmas Tree Dealers' Licenses	1,550	1,612	1,559	1,442
Wholesale Fish Dealers' Licenses	191	188	195	197
Bait Dealers' - Class "A" Licenses	56	104	91	103
Bait Dealers' - Class "B" Licenses	1,224	1,363	1,341	1,451
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing Licenses	409	349	360	351
Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Licenses	184	162	143	159
Taxidermist Licenses	102	106	113	109
Fur Dealers' Licenses - Itinerant	1	3	2	2
Fur Dealers' Licenses - Class "A"	66	69	57	58
Fur Dealers' Licenses - Class "B"	52	50	51	44
Fur Auctioneer	1	1	1	.....
Bait Net Licenses	20	6	7	.....
Trammel Net Licenses	12	19	25	23
Wild Rice Harvester	.....	.....	498	751
Wild Rice Dealer - Class "A"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wild Rice Dealer - Class "B"	.....	.....	1	.....
Wild Rice Dealer - Class "C"	.....	.....	4	4
Wild Rice Dealer - Class "D"	.....	.....	14	18
Deer Farm Licenses	110	122	124	134
Muskrat Farm Licenses	368	351	327	320
Beaver Farm Licenses	29	28	28	27
Fur Animal Farm Licenses	250	234	189	217
Game Farm Licenses	766	791	797	844
Private Fish Hatchery Licenses	620	694	739	822
Shooting Preserve Licenses	89	88	98	111
Mink Farm Licenses	67	68	66	66
Scientific Permits	39	39	45	52
Bird Banding Permits	26	51	15	24
Co-operative Rearing Pond Permits	38	35	34	34
Children's Fish Pond Permits	28	35	33	30
Special Deer Dealers' Licenses	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exhibition License	5	30	41	47
Miscellaneous Permits	758	586	549	464

* Includes number of voluntary sportsmen's licenses issued.

** Does not include number of voluntary sportsmen's licenses issued.

*** Shows Sturgeon Spearing License sales in 1960, 1961 and 1962.

BOAT REGISTRATION TOTALS AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1962

	Motor	Sail	Total
Boats Registered by Residents	208,302	4,028	212,330
Boats Registered by Nonresidents	20,912	862	21,774
TOTAL	229,214	4,890	234,104

BOATS REGISTERED BY NONRESIDENTS

	Original Registration		Fleet Registration		Total		Grand Total
	Motor	Sail	Motor	Sail	Motor	Sail	
Arkansas	2	1	0	0	2	1	3
Kansas	24	0	0	0	24	0	24
Maryland	6	3	8	0	14	3	17
Delaware	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
California	14	0	0	0	14	0	14
Florida	78	2	0	0	78	2	80
Georgia	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Illinois	13,468	652	831	14	14,299	666	14,965
Indiana	463	10	45	3	508	13	521
Iowa	354	14	61	1	415	15	430
Michigan	552	8	49	0	601	8	609
Minnesota	4,348	89	100	0	4,448	89	4,537
Ohio	136	7	23	1	159	8	167
Missouri	117	13	7	0	124	13	137
New York	25	2	0	0	25	2	27
Kentucky	22	1	4	0	26	1	27
Nebraska	19	0	0	0	19	0	19
New Jersey	17	29	0	0	17	29	46
Pennsylvania	30	3	0	0	30	3	33
Oklahoma	5	1	0	0	5	1	6
Texas	33	2	0	0	33	2	35
Colorado	5	0	0	0	5	0	5
Virginia	4	0	7	0	11	0	11
Connecticut	4	3	0	0	4	3	7
Miscellaneous	44	3	0	0	44	3	47
Canada	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
TOTALS	19,777	843	1,135	19	20,912	862	21,774

BOAT REGISTRATION, AUGUST 1962, BY COUNTY

	Original Registration		Fleet Registration		Total		Grand Total
	Motor	Sail	Motor	Sail	Motor	Sail	
1. Adams	334	3	289	0	623	3	626
2. Ashland	163	11	187	0	1,350	11	1,361
3. Barron	2,223	8	1,361	1	3,584	9	3,593
4. Bayfield	934	9	1,025	6	1,959	15	1,974
5. Brown	5,617	116	307	24	5,924	140	6,064
6. Buffalo	752	0	104	1	856	1	857
7. Burnett	943	5	1,827	0	2,770	5	2,775
8. Calumet	929	12	126	0	1,055	12	1,067
9. Chippewa	2,134	17	598	0	2,732	17	2,749
10. Clark	809	2	10	0	819	2	821
11. Columbia	1,840	10	360	7	2,200	17	2,217
12. Crawford	877	0	218	2	1,095	2	1,097
13. Dane	9,563	359	446	17	10,009	376	10,385
14. Dodge	2,676	30	540	2	3,216	32	3,248
15. Door	1,428	54	687	14	2,115	68	2,183
16. Douglas	2,447	20	439	17	2,886	37	2,923
17. Dunn	1,136	1	79	0	1,215	1	1,216
18. Eau Claire	3,144	31	39	0	3,183	31	3,214
19. Florence	263	0	150	0	413	0	413
20. Fond du Lac	2,978	82	235	0	3,213	82	3,295
21. Forest	524	1	817	11	1,341	12	1,353
22. Grant	2,001	1	125	0	2,126	1	2,127
23. Green	685	3	0	0	685	3	688
24. Green Lake	1,269	51	561	22	1,830	73	1,903
25. Iowa	427	2	6	0	433	2	435
26. Iron	684	4	896	13	1,580	17	1,597
27. Jackson	443	2	27	0	470	2	2,922
28. Jefferson	2,158	25	738	1	2,896	26	2,902
29. Juneau	815	4	166	0	981	4	985
30. Kenosha	3,216	78	540	7	3,756	85	3,841
31. Kewaunee	452	3	40	0	492	3	495
32. La Crosse	4,732	29	180	0	4,912	29	4,941
33. Lafayette	369	0	61	0	430	0	430
34. Langlade	1,114	6	424	6	1,538	12	1,550
35. Lincoln	1,612	4	807	0	2,419	4	2,423
36. Manitowoc	2,650	49	97	3	2,747	52	2,799
37. Marathon	4,333	39	181	0	4,514	39	4,553
38. Marinette	1,711	31	60	1	1,771	32	1,803
39. Marquette	402	3	446	2	848	5	853
40. Milwaukee	27,550	871	944	19	28,494	890	29,384
41. Monroe	605	1	33	0	638	1	639
42. Oconto	1,250	12	650	0	1,900	12	1,912
43. Oneida	3,117	44	4,464	87	7,581	131	7,712
44. Outagamie	5,203	57	104	11	5,307	68	5,375
45. Ozaukee	1,274	22	54	0	1,328	22	1,350
46. Pepin	383	2	25	1	408	3	411
47. Pierce	699	0	115	0	814	0	814
48. Polk	1,640	13	751	0	2,391	13	2,404
49. Portage	1,534	11	97	5	1,631	16	1,647
50. Price	995	14	699	2	1,694	16	1,710
51. Racine	4,609	135	415	25	5,024	160	5,184
52. Richland	523	0	6	0	529	0	529
53. Rock	4,232	56	291	0	4,523	56	4,579
54. Rusk	821	3	428	0	1,249	3	1,252
55. St. Croix	1,065	8	62	0	1,127	8	1,135
56. Sauk	1,473	11	251	1	1,724	12	1,736
57. Sawyer	1,131	20	3,201	21	4,332	41	4,373
58. Shawano	1,720	10	387	2	2,107	12	2,119
59. Sheboygan	2,972	84	185	0	3,157	84	3,241
60. Taylor	620	0	149	0	769	0	769
61. Trempealeau	659	1	44	0	703	1	704
62. Vernon	742	3	78	0	820	3	823
63. Vilas	2,237	42	5,946	98	8,183	140	8,323
64. Walworth	3,166	222	1,207	34	4,373	256	4,629
65. Washburn	1,212	10	1,377	24	2,589	34	2,623
66. Washington	1,651	44	341	3	1,992	47	2,039
67. Waukesha	8,628	461	1,421	23	10,049	484	10,533
68. Waupaca	2,741	12	737	6	3,478	18	3,496
69. Wausseau	694	8	297	3	991	11	1,002
70. Winnebago	7,305	170	882	25	8,187	195	8,382
71. Wood	3,103	29	108	0	3,211	29	3,240
72. Menominee	13	0	0	0	13	0	13
TOTAL	167,354	3,481	40,948	547	208,302	4,028	212,330

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1960-1961

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1960-1961 CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1959-1960	Plus Revenue 1960-1961	Minus Disbursements 1960-1961	Plus Transfers 1960-1961	Minus Transfers 1960-1961	Cash Balance Forwarded To 1961-1962	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1961-1962
Fish, Game and Parks	395,125.34	6,843,969.43		393,271.11 a 536,259.99 b 7,160.25 c 30,471.76 d 125,000.00 e 22,943.52 f 7,507.68 g 68,199.99 h 705.15 i	6,116,874.36 j 35,197.00 k 29,538.14 l 117,825.00 m 9,500.00 n 46,028.13 o 6,000.00 p 5,000.00 q 429,525.75 r 274,698.00 s 2,479.52 t 40,000.00 u 749,866.41 v 38,782.39 w 208,860.00 x 8,087.03 ff			
Imprest Fund Advance	5,000.00					312,352.49		312,352.49
Fish and Game Operations	536,259.99		5,384,106.73	6,116,874.36 j	536,259.99 b	5,000.00		5,000.00
Lake Classification	7,160.25		35,197.00	35,197.00 k	7,160.25 c	732,767.63 gg	122,162.43	610,605.20
Warm Water Fish						-0-		-0-
Hatcheries-Woodruff	30,471.76		16,225.64	29,538.14 l	30,471.76 d	13,312.50 gg	13,312.50	-0-
Public Access to Waters	125,000.00		14,888.83	117,825.00 m	125,000.00 e	102,936.17 gg	10,806.50	92,129.67
Conserving Wildlife	-0-		9,500.00	9,500.00 n		-0-		-0-
Water Pollution Costs	-0-		46,028.13	46,028.13 o		-0-		-0-
Water Regulatory Board	-0-		6,000.00	6,000.00 p		-0-		-0-
Topographic Maps	-0-		5,000.00	5,000.00 q		-0-		-0-
Retirement, -Etc. Fish & Game ..	-0-		429,525.75	429,525.75 r		-0-		-0-
Recreational Advertising	22,943.52		272,919.55	274,698.00 s	22,943.52 f	1,778.45 gg	1,377.12	401.33
Rec. Adv.-Reimb. to								
Highway & Gen. Fund	-0-		2,479.52	2,479.52 t		-0-		-0-
Bear and Deer Damage	7,507.68		24,294.13	40,000.00 u	7,507.68 g	15,705.87 gg		15,705.87
State Parks	68,199.99		715,437.39	749,866.41 v	68,199.99 h	34,429.02 gg	26,305.78	8,123.24
Sch Tax on State Htg Grds	-0-		38,782.39	38,782.39 w		-0-		-0-
Bounties	-0-		208,860.00	208,860.00 x		-0-		-0-
Gifts and Donations	35,400.30	104,907.02	92,684.75			47,622.57	45,983.82	1,638.75
Forestry	602,773.20	4,412,410.03						
				481,984.66 y 294,063.55 z	4,746,788.06 aa 301,508.02 bb 150,754.01 cc 219,651.62 dd 370,334.79 ee	2,194.94		2,194.94

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1960-1961

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1960-1961

CONSERVATION FUND (Cont'd)

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1959-1960	Plus Revenue 1960-1961	Minus Disbursements 1960-1961	Plus Transfers 1960-1961	Minus Transfers 1960-1961	Cash Balance Forwarded To 1961-1962	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1961-1962
Forestry Operations	294,063.55		4,449,562.78	4,746,788.06 aa	294,063.55 z	297,225.28 hh	75,882.43	221,342.85
So. Wis. Forests	109,713.23		303,396.15	301,508.02 bb		107,825.10	55.49	107,769.61
Kettle Moraine Land	217,627.82		215,028.18	150,754.01 cc		153,353.65	49,300.00	104,053.65
County Forest Aid	—0—		219,651.62	219,651.62 dd		—0—		—0—
Retirement, -Etc- Forestry	—0—		370,334.79	370,334.79 ee		—0—		—0—
Forestry Reserve	300,000.00					300,000.00		300,000.00
PH & FG Sportsmen's License ..	42,801.06	150,464.50	410,262.02	379,601.38 a		162,604.92 gg	153,670.00	8,934.92
Federal Aid - Clarke-Mc Nary ..	—0—	481,948.66			481,984.66 y	—0—		—0—
Federal Aid - Soil Bank	37,550.02	35,871.00	1,679.02			—0—		—0—
Federal Aid - P-R & D-J	—0—	772,872.49			772,872.49 a	—0—		—0—
Boat Reg. & Enforcement	338,146.35	111,662.61	156,017.15			293,791.81	312.65	293,479.16
Claims - 1959 Legislature	—0—		8,087.03	8,087.03 ff		—0—		—0—
Cancelled Drafts	2,780.84	5,838.28	3,804.47		705.15 i	4,109.50		4,109.50
Insurance Loss	8,693.36	13,600.66	5,674.42			16,619.60		16,619.60
TOTAL CONSERVATION FUND .	3,187,218.26	12,861,838.68	3,445,427.44	16,254,467.27	16,254,467.27	2,603,629.50	499,168.72	2,104,460.78

CONSERVATION FUND

Footnotes

- (a) \$ 393,271.11 and \$379,601.38 transferred to Fish, Game & Parks and Public Hunting & Fishing Grounds, Sportsmen's Licenses respectively from Federal Aid - Pittman-Robertson & Dingell-Johnson.
- (b) \$ 536,259.99 is prior year Fish & Game Operations balance which reverts to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (c) \$ 7,160.25 is prior year Lake Classification balance which reverts to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (d) \$ 30,471.76 is prior year Warm Water Fish Hatcheries - Woodruff balance which reverts to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (e) \$ 125,000.00 is prior year Public Access to Waters balance which reverts to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (f) \$ 22,943.52 is prior year Recreational Advertising balance which reverts to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (g) \$ 7,507.68 is prior year Bear and Deer Damage balance which reverts to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (h) \$ 68,199.99 is prior year State Parks balance which reverts to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (i) \$ 705.15 consists of cancelled drafts over six years old which reverts to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (j) \$6,116,874.36 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Fish & Game Operations as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (k) \$ 35,197.00 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Lake Classification Appropriation.
- (l) \$ 29,538.14 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Warm Water Fish Hatcheries Appropriation.
- (m) \$ 117,825.00 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Public Access to Waters Appropriation.
- (n) \$ 9,500.00 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Conserving Wildlife as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (o) \$ 46,028.13 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Water Pollution Costs as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (p) \$ 6,000.00 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Water Regulatory Board as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (q) \$ 5,000.00 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Topographic Maps Appropriation.
- (r) \$ 429,525.75 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Retirement Contributions Fish & Game as 1960-61 sum sufficient Appropriation.
- (s) \$ 274,698.00 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Recreational Advertising as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (t) \$ 2,479.52 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Rec. Adv. - Reimb. to Highway & General Fund Appropriation.
- (u) \$ 40,000.00 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Bear & Deer Damage as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (v) \$ 749,866.41 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to State Parks as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (w) \$ 33,782.39 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to School Tax on State Hunting Grounds as 1960-61 sum sufficient Appropriation.
- (x) \$ 208,860.00 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Bounties Appropriation.
- (y) \$ 481,984.66 transferred to Forestry from Federal Aid - Clarke-McNary Appropriation.
- (z) \$ 294,063.55 is prior year Forestry Operations balance which reverts to Forestry Appropriation.
- (aa) \$4,746,788.06 is transferred from Forestry to Forestry Operations as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (bb) \$ 301,508.02 transferred from Forestry to So. Wis. Forests as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (cc) \$ 150,754.01 transferred from Forestry to Kettle Moraine Land as 1960-61 Appropriation.
- (dd) \$ 219,651.62 transferred from Forestry to County Forest Aid as 1960-61 sum sufficient Appropriation.
- (ee) \$ 370,334.79 transferred from Forestry to Retirement Contributions - Forestry as 1960-61 sum sufficient Appropriation.
- (ff) \$ 8,087.03 transferred from Fish, Game & Parks to Damage Claims Appropriation.
- (gg) Balances revert to Fish, Game & Parks Appropriation.
- (hh) Balance reverts to Forestry Appropriation.

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1960-1961 (Cont'd)

General Fund

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1959-1960	Plus Revenue 1960-1961	Minus Disbursements 1960-1961	Plus Transfers 1960-1961	Minus Transfers 1960-1961	Cash Balance Forwarded To 1961-1962	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1961-1962
GENERAL FUND—LAPSING								
Forest Crop Administration	—0—	4,755.77	4,755.77	.....	.....	—0—	.....	—0—
Forest Crop Aid	—0—	252,922.72	252,922.72	.....	.....	—0—	.....	—0—
Forest Crop Severance Tax	—0—	68,063.84	12,614.96	.....	.....	55,448.88 *	.....	55,448.88 *
Forest Crop Withdrawals	—0—	7,685.30	4,820.32	.....	.....	2,864.98 *	.....	2,864.98 **
TOTAL GENERAL FUND—LAPSING ...		333,427.63	275,113.77	.....	.....	58,313.86 *	.....	58,313.86 *
GENERAL FUND—NON-LAPSING								
Capital Improvements State Parks	70,322.49	.....	35,484.94	.....	.....	34,837.55	3,284.50	31,553.05
Blue Mound State Park	—0—	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	—0—	.....	—0—
TOTAL GENERAL FUND NON-LAPSING	70,322.49	50,000.00	85,484.94	.....	.....	34,837.55	3,284.50	31,553.05
REFORESTATION FUND								
REFORESTATION FUND	70,090.20	187,870.91	229,427.97	.....	.....	28,533.14	10,000.00	18,533.14
Reforestation Fund—Cancelled Drafts ...	—0—	.....	400.00	.....	.....	—0—	.....	—0—
TOTAL REFORESTATION FUND	70,090.20	188,270.91	229,827.97	.....	.....	28,533.14	10,000.00	18,533.14
WARDEN PENSION FUND								
WARDEN PENSION FUND	536,362.85	101,435.52	68,620.66	.....	.....	569,177.71	.....	569,177.71
TOTAL WARDEN PENSION FUND	536,362.85	101,435.52	68,620.66	.....	.....	569,177.71	.....	569,177.71
GRAND TOTAL CONSERVATION FUND ...	3,863,993.80	13,534,972.74	14,104,474.78	16,254,467.27	16,254,467.27	3,294,491.76 **	512,453.22	2,782,038.54 **

* — Non-appropriated Revenue — reverts to General Fund.

** — Less \$58,313.86 — See 1 asterisk above.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE

		Net Revenue 1960-1961
00000 FOREST CROP		
Forest Crop Taxes	76200	
1/5 Severance Tax Co.	76210	\$ 38,516.53
100 Pct. Severance Tax	76220	29,547.31
Withdrawal Private	76230	7,685.30
		\$ 75,749.14 *
		\$ 75,749.14
70000 FISH & GAME FUND		
Transfer From General Fund	90900	
Transfer From General Fund—Parks	90911	\$ 200,000.00
Transfer From General Fund—Recreational Advertising	90912	103,000.00
Transfer From Highway Fund—Recreational Advertising	90921	150,000.00
		\$ 453,000.00 *
Fees	91000	
Warden and Witness Fees	91030	\$ 7,485.96
		\$ 7,485.96 *
Fishing Licenses—Sportsmens	92100	
Fish Shipping Coupons	92111	\$ 61.20
Fish Shipping Coupons	92112	17.00
Nonresident 15 Day Fishing Licenses	92121	302,624.35
Nonresident 15 Day Fishing Licenses	92122	4,188.00
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	92131	1,244,031.35
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	92132	15,707.00
Resident Fishing Licenses	92141	1,180,838.83
Resident Fishing Licenses	92142	8,938.00
		\$2,756,405.73 *
Fishing Licenses—Commercial	92200	
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing—Resident	92220	\$ 8,458.00
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing—Nonresident	92230	170.00
Bait Dealer Licenses—A	92241	2,550.00
Bait Dealer Licenses—B	92242	7,610.00
Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Licenses	92251	3,173.00
Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Tags	92252	1,026.75
Private Fish Hatchery	92260	4,050.00
Slat Net Licenses	92271	896.50
Slat Net Tags	92272	771.00
Wholesale Fish Dealer	92280	4,775.00
Trammel Net Licenses	92290	500.00
		\$ 33,980.25 *
Miscellaneous Fishing Licenses & Tags	92300	
Bank Pole Fishing Licenses	92310	\$ 1,612.50
Cisco Licenses	92321	351.00
Set Line Licenses	92331	2,209.70
Set Line Tags	92332	1,430.75
Sturgeon Tags	92340	8,405.00
Bait Net	92350	7.00
		\$ 14,015.95 *
Game Licenses — Hunting	92400	
Resident Hunting Small Game	92411	\$ 785,747.54
Resident Hunting Small Game	92412	7,077.00
Resident Hunting Big Game	92421	1,021,923.10
Resident Hunting Big Game	92422	17,328.00
Camp Deer	92425	203,956.15
Camp Deer	92426	27,250.00
Nonresident Hunting Small Game	92431	23,196.85
Nonresident Hunting Small Game	92432	25,525.00
Nonresident Hunting Big Game	92441	67,908.50
Nonresident Hunting Big Game	92442	80,200.00
Nonresident Hunting Archers	92451	14,830.20
Nonresident Hunting Archers	92452	24,410.00
Nonresident Shooting Preserve Hunting Licenses	92461	1,078.00
Nonresident Shooting Preserve Hunting Licenses	92462	2,774.00
Shooting Preserve Licenses	92471	721.90
Shooting Preserve Tags	92472	494.95

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1960-1961
Settlers Hunting Licenses Small Game	92480	\$ 1,365.00
Settlers Hunting Licenses Big Game	92490	2,172.00
		\$2,307,958.19 *
Game Licenses — Trapping	92500	
Trapping Licenses	92511	\$ 7,682.55
Trapping Licenses	92512	226.00
Trap Tags	92521	23,505.86
Trap Tags	92522	687.70
Beaver Pelt Tags	92532	
		\$ 32,102.11 *
Farm & Fur Dealer Licenses	92600	
Deer Farm Licenses	92611	\$ 3,375.00
Dead Deer Tags	92612	616.35
Live Deer Tags	92613	293.00
Deer Dealer Licenses & Tags	92614	50.00
Resident Fur Dealer Class A	92621	1,450.00
Resident Fur Dealer Class B	92622	500.00
Itinerant Fur Buyer	92625	400.00
Fur Auctioneer	92626	250.00
Game Farm Licenses	92631	2,148.00
Game Farm Tags	92632	1,028.02
Game Marking Bands	92633	444.58
Muskrat Farm Licenses	92641	1,610.00
Muskrat Farm Tags	92642	171.47
Beaver Farm Licenses	92651	134.06
Beaver Farm Tags	92652	.46
Otter, Raccoon & Skunk Farms Licenses	92661	797.63
Otter, Raccoon & Skunk Farms Tags	92662	1.00
Mink Farm Licenses	92671	251.25
Exhibition Licenses	92681	520.00
Wild Rice Harvester Licenses	92691	498.00
Wild Rice Dealer Licenses B	92693	100.00
Wild Rice Dealer Licenses C	92694	200.00
Wild Rice Dealer Licenses D	92695	210.00
		\$ 15,048.82 *
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses	92800	
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses	92811	\$ 405,660.00
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses	92812	83,880.00
		\$ 489,540.00 *
Miscellaneous Licenses & Tags & Permits	92900	
Christmas Tree Dealer Licenses	92911	\$ 7,810.00
Christmas Tree Dealer Tags	92912	82.27
Duplicate Licenses	92920	2,463.00
Guide Licenses	92930	4,545.00
Scientific Certificates	92940	106.00
Taxidermist Licenses	92950	580.00
Managed Goose Hunting Permit	92960	5,839.00
Managed Deer Hunting Permit	92970	1,156.00
Managed Pheasant Hunting Permit	92980	1,132.00
		\$ 23,713.27 *
Other Rents & Rentals	93100	
Building & Building Site	93110	\$ 3,698.32
Concession	93120	1,730.74
Equipment	93140	528.00
Land Use	93150	859.50
Easements	93170	3,754.00
Other	93190	20.00
		\$ 10,500.56 *
Employee Rents & Service	93200	
Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	93210	\$ 10,563.00
		\$ 10,563.00 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1960-1961
Activity Services	93300	
Exhibits	93340	\$ 2,669.20
Other	93390	1,327.73
		\$ 3,996.93 *
Supervision & Inspection Service	93400	
Permit Supervising Outlying Waters	93420	\$ 396.00
Inspections	93440	699.75
Mileage	93450	218.70
		\$ 1,314.45 *
Convenience Services	93500	
Sale of Resources	94100	
Timber Other	94110	\$ 11,389.55
Rough Fish Sales	94131	117,643.68
Rough Fish Commissions	94132	1,793.02
Land	94140	9,183.85
Fish Game & Fur	94160	13,610.73
Game Sold to Farms	94170	2,498.50
Fur From Horicon Marsh	94180	1,529.52
Other	94190	2,260.63
		\$ 159,909.48 *
Sale of Confiscations & Seizure	94200	
Baby Trout & Whitefish	94210	\$ 484.51
Deer	94220	7,611.32
Other Fish & Game	94230	429.43
Fur	94240	1,468.22
Equipment	94250	485.19
Other	94290	57.20
		\$ 10,535.87 *
Sale of Products	94300	
Agricultural Produce	94320	\$ 320.24
Spawn	94340	150.26
Game Birds Animals & Fur	94350	401.00
Publications	94371	246.60
Photos	94372	188.90
Lists	94380	3,843.69
Other	94390	43.00
		\$ 5,193.69 *
Sale of Equipment	94400	
Propagation	94420	\$ 594.04
Law Enforcement	94430	\$ 1,472.90
Flexible Rules	94440	38.75
Game Farm Pliers	94450	37.50
Other	94490	294.75
		\$ 2,437.94 *
Sale of Other Items	94500	
Fish Boxes	94510	\$ 759.00
Ice	94520	2.00
Buildings & Structures	94530	4,369.00
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	94540	779.38
Other	94590	257.60
		\$ 6,166.98 *
Sale of Signs	94700	
Fur Farm	94710	\$ 112.20
Private Fish Hatchery	94720	81.30
Shooting Preserve	94730	1,166.75
		\$ 1,360.25 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1960-1961
Federal Aid—Pittman-Robertson	95200	
Transfers from Federal Aid—Pittman-Robertson	95291	\$ 280,402.78
		\$ 280,402.78 *
Federal Aid—Dingell-Johnson	95300	
Transfers from Federal Aid—Dingell-Johnson	95391	\$ 112,868.33
		\$ 112,868.33 *
Other Revenue	97000	
Prepayment of Taxes	97050	\$ 3,134.89
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	97070	688.76
Other	97090	169.91
		\$ 3,993.56 *
Investment Income	97100	
Other Investment Income	97900	
Other Investment Income	97900	\$ 180,208.47
		\$ 180,208.47 *
35 Sale of Resources	94100	
35 Timber Other	94110	\$ 21,097.15
35 Moss	94120	3,912.00
35 Other	94190	
		\$ 25,009.15 *
35 Sale of Other Items	94500	
76 Fees	91000	
76 Campsite Fees	91010	\$ 113,143.55
76 Golf Fees	91020	32,257.95
		\$ 145,401.50 *
76 Other Rents & Rentals	93100	
76 Building & Building Site	93110	\$ 10,133.40
76 Concession	93120	26,665.99
76 Sewer & Water	93130	1,200.00
76 Land Use	93150	700.00
76 Easements	93170	7.50
76 Other	93190	388.06
		\$ 39,094.95 *
76 Employee Rents & Service	93200	
76 Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	93210	\$ 3,525.00
		\$ 3,525.00 *
76 Activity Services	93300	
76 Exhibits	93340	
76 Other	93390	\$ 15.00
		\$ 15.00 *
76 Convenience Services	93500	
76 Elect Charges Campers	93530	\$ 3,903.80
76 State Roads	93540	10,024.23
76 Other	93590	955.18
		\$ 14,883.21 *
76 Sale of Products	94300	
76 Maps	94360	\$ 7.40
76 Publications	94371	65.00
76 Other	94390	770.75
		\$ 843.15 *
76 Supervision & Inspection Services	94400	
76 Other	94490	\$ 76.25
		\$ 76.25 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

			Net Revenue 1960-1961
76 Sale of Other Items	94500		
76 Sale of Salvage & Scrap	94540	\$	146.92
76 Other	94590		
		\$	146.92 *
76 Other Revenue	97000		
76 Prepayment of Taxes	97050	\$	15.54
76 Refund of Prior Year Expenses	97070		450.19
76 Other	97090		85,077.11
		\$	85,542.84 *
		\$	\$7,237,240.54
71200 WARDEN PENSION FUND			
Pension Contributions	90800		
Employee Contributions	90810	\$	19,193.30
Municipal Contributions	90820		67,000.00
		\$	86,193.30 *
Bond Interest	97100		
Bond Interest	97100	\$	23,303.98
		\$	23,303.98 *
Mortgage Interest	97300		
Mortgage Interest	97300	\$	958.31 -
		\$	958.31 - *
Investment Income	98000		
Bond Premium	98000	\$	1,045.00
		\$	1,045.00 *
Investment Income	98100		
Bonds Discount Earned	98100	\$	843.90
		\$	843.90 *
Investment Income	99000		
Premium on Investment Purchases	99000		
			*
Loss on Sale of Bonds	99100		
Loss on Sale of Bonds	99100	\$	16,864.11 -
		\$	16,864.11 - *
		\$	93,563.76
71600 WARDEN PENSION FUND MISCELLANEOUS			
Other Investment Income	97900		
Other Investment Income	97900	\$	7,871.76
		\$	7,871.76 *
		\$	7,871.76
79900 GIFTS & DONATIONS			
Gifts & Donations	96000		
Pittman-Robertson	96001	\$	20.00
Rock County Wetlands	96002	\$	1,100.00
Eldorado Marsh—Fond Du Lac	96003		500.00
Deansville Marsh	96004		1,002.00
Collins Marsh	96005		3,170.67
Iowa County Pkg. Acquisition	96006		50.00
Dunn County Wetlands	96007		875.00
Pittman-Robertson Reimbursements	96013		
Mead Wildlife Area	96014		6,500.00
C.W.L.A.	96015		35.00
New Munster Conservation Area	96016		3,000.00

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1960-1961
Rock Dam Area	96017	\$ 900.00
Horicon Marsh Development	96050	450.00
Eau Galle	96070	
Lake Mason Carp Removal	96071	350.00
Caldron Falls Flowage	96073	5,000.00
Spring Lake Improvement	96074	300.00
Special Deer Research	96076	
Chippewa County Wildlife Development	96077	50.00
Special Deer Research	96078	1,375.00
High Cliff Boat Marina	96079	68,600.35
High Cliff Forest Park	96080	10,000.00
Kettle Moraine Forest	96081	1,500.00
Eagle Scout Forestry Camp	96085	
Miscellaneous Gifts	96099	129.00
		\$ 104,907.02 *
		\$ 104,907.02
80000 FORESTRY FUND		
Special Revenue	90800	
Fire Suppression Tax Levy	90830	\$ 424.29
		\$ 424.29 *
Fees	91000	
Campsite Fees	91010	\$ 67,763.61
		\$ 67,763.61 *
Other Rents & Rentals	93100	
Building & Building Site	93110	\$ 1,557.50
Concession	93120	4,190.17
Land Use	93150	2,247.00
Contact Rental	93160	1,083.95
Easements	93170	2,155.36
		\$ 11,233.98 *
Employee Rents & Service	93200	
Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	93210	\$ 17,728.02
Mess Hall	93240	879.85
		\$ 18,607.87 *
Activity Services	93300	
Fire Suppression, County	93310	\$ 2,613.93
Fire Suppression, Other	93320	8,377.43
Pest Control	93350	781.11
Other	93390	2,461.62
		\$ 14,234.09 *
Convenience Services	93500	
Raising & Moving Wires	93510	
Electrical Charges, Campers	93530	\$ 1,516.75
State Roads	93540	12,227.88
Other	93590	28.00
		\$ 13,772.63 *
Sale of Resources	94100	
Timber Other	94110	\$ 5,375.42
Moss	94120	
Other	94190	15,764.25
		\$ 21,139.67 *
Sale of Products	94300	
Nursery Stock	94310	\$ 366,258.70
Agricultural Produce	94320	
Maps	94360	492.20
Publications	94371	150.45
Other	94390	1,235.15
		\$ 368,136.50 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1960-1961
Sale of Equipment	94400	
Fire Fighting	94410	\$ 551.00
Other	94490	345.00
		\$ 896.00 *
Sale of Other Items	94500	
Buildings & Structures	94530	\$ 5,029.08
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	94540	1,666.66
Other	94590	28.00
		\$ 6,723.74 *
Federal Aid Forestry	95100	
Transfers from Federal Aid Clarke-McNary & Norris-Doxey	95191	\$ 481,984.66
		\$ 481,984.66 *
Forest Crop Taxes	96200	
Severance 4/5	96210	\$ 154,066.10
Withdrawal	96220	3,666.59
		\$ 157,732.69 *
Forestry Tax—Prior Year	96600	
2/10 Mill Tax	96610	\$ 83,566.60
		\$ 83,566.60 *
Forestry Tax—Current Year	96700	
2/10 Mill Tax	96710	\$3,669,489.24
		\$3,669,489.24 *
Other Revenue	97000	
Prepayment of Taxes	97050	\$ 873.27
Telephone Line Damage	97060	161.89
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	97070	615.93
Microwave Communications	97080	25,000.00
Game Shrubs	97081	36,287.46
Other	97090	84,249.43 —
		\$ 21,310.88 — *
		\$4,894,394.69
91000 Public Hunting & Fishing Grounds—Sportsmens Licenses		
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses	92800	
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses	92811	\$ 121,767.50
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses	92812	28,683.00
		\$ 150,450.50 *
Federal Aid—Pittman-Robertson	95200	
Transfers from Federal Aid — Pittman-Robertson	95292	\$ 335,744.01
		\$ 335,744.01 *
Federal Aid — Dingell-Johnson	95300	
Transfers from Federal Aid — Dingell-Johnson	95392	\$ 43,857.37
		\$ 43,857.37 *
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	97000	
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	97070	\$ 14.00
		\$ 14.00 *
		\$ 530,065.88
92000 Federal Aid Forestry		
Other Rents & Rentals	93100	
Federal Aid Forestry	95100	
Coop Fire Fighting	95110	\$ 320,855.05
Coop Planting Stock	95120	8,400.00

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1960-1961
Coop Farm Forestry	95130	\$ 73,736.00
A.C.P.	95150	56,851.68
W.S. — P.L. 566	95160	2,541.93
Technical Assistance—Soil Bank	95170	19,600.00
Transfers to Forestry Fund	95191	\$ 481,984.66 -
92200 Federal Aid Soil Bank		
Nursery Operation	95400	\$ 35,871.00 -
Nursery Operation	95440	\$ 35,871.00 -
		\$ 35,871.00 -
92300 Federal Aid — A.C.P.		
Other Revenue	97000	
93000 Federal Aid — Pittman-Robertson & Dingell-Johnson		
Federal Aid — Pittman-Robertson	95200	
Coordination	95211	\$ 27,641.62
Farm Game & Range Research	95212	20,289.34
Forest Game & Range Research	95213	20,780.17
Game & Range Survey Research	95214	16,070.18
Pathology Research	95215	8,626.38
Wetland Game & Range Research	95216	21,279.97
Regional Development N.W. Area	95220	
Regional Development N.E. Area	95221	
Regional Development E.C. Area	95223	
Regional Development S. Area	95224	
Forest Habitat Development N.W. Area	95225	
Forest Habitat Development N.E. Area	95226	
Forest Habitat Development W.C. Area	95227	
Land Acquisition	95236	164,590.12
Land Acquisition Vol.	95237	335,744.01
Crex Meadows Development	95241	1,125.00
Germania Marsh Development	95242	
C.W.C.A.—M. V. Development	95243	
Horicon Marsh Development	95244	
French Creek Development	95245	
Powell Marsh Development	95246	
Mazomanie Development	95248	
Prairie Chicken Development	95249	
Yellowstone Development	95254	
Transfers to Fish & Game	95291	280,402.78 -
Transfers to Public Hunting & Fishing Grounds—Sportsmens	95292	335,744.01 -
Federal Aid—Dingell-Johnson	95300	
Coordination	95310	\$ 13,853.00
Warm Water Research	95321	35,180.61
Cold Water Research	95322	13,568.37
Pathology & Nutrition	95323	7,477.83
Habitat Management N.W. Area	95331	
Habitat Management N.E. Area	95332	
Habitat Management W.C. Area	95333	
Habitat Management E.C. Area	95334	
Habitat Management S. Area	95335	
Land Acquisition	95350	42,788.52
Land Acquisition Vol.	95351	43,857.37
Transfers to Fish & Game	95391	112,868.33 -
Transfers to Public Hunting & Fishing Grounds—Sportsmens	95392	43,857.37 -
95000 Boat Registration		
Boat Registration	92700	
Regular Registration	92710	\$ 66,759.00
Regular Registration	92711	32,342.00
Fleet Registration	92713	2,330.50
Fleet Registration	92714	2,255.50
Dealer Registration	92715	243.00
Dealer Registration	92716	166.00
Transfer Registration	92718	6,721.00

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1960-1961
Duplicate Registration	92719	\$ 834.00
		\$ 111,651.00 *
Other	97000	
Other	97090	\$ 11.61
		\$ 11.61 *
		\$ 111,662.61
98000 REFORESTATION FUND		
Other Rents & Rentals	93100	
Equipment	93140	\$ 2,294.46
Land Use	93150	2,706.00
Easements	93170	111.17
		\$ 5,111.63 *
Activity Services	93300	
Other	93390	*
Sale of Resources	94100	
American Legion Timber	94111	\$ 17,118.76
Brule River Timber	94112	13,152.27
Flambeau River Timber	94114	22,100.72
Kettle Moraine Timber	94115	899.60
Northern Highland Timber	94116	73,222.73
Black River Timber	94117	29,963.28
Moss	94120	3,329.50
Land	94140	15,345.86
		\$ 175,132.72 *
Sale of Equipment	94400	
Other	94490	\$ 1,215.00
		\$ 1,215.00 *
Other Revenue	97000	
Prepayment of Taxes	97050	\$ 1,615.50
Other	97090	17.05
		\$ 1,632.55 *
Investment Income	97100	
Other Investment Income	97900	\$ 4,779.01
Other Investment Income	97900	\$ 4,779.01 *
		\$ 187,870.91
98500 REFORESTATION FUND		
Other Revenue	97000	
Cancelled Drafts	97030	\$ 400.00
		\$ 400.00 *
		\$ 400.00
99500 CANCELLED DRAFTS		
Other Revenue	97000	
Cancelled Drafts	97030	\$ 5,838.28
		\$ 5,838.28 *
		\$ 5,838.28
99900 INSURANCE LOSS		
Other Revenue	97000	
Fire Loss	97010	\$ 13,600.66
		\$ 13,600.66 *
		\$ 13,600.66

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS

Conservation Fund

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Outlay Capital	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
FISH AND GAME OPERATIONS						
Fish Management						
NWA	\$ 168,102.41	\$ 12,352.05	\$ 24,333.47	\$ 23,737.43		\$ 228,525.36
Bayfield	18,734.00	699.53	8,833.64	7,129.63		35,396.80
Brule	11,529.81	75.33	4,930.03	85.26		16,620.43
Hayward	11,685.00	43.30	3,571.68	98.12		15,398.10
Osceola	27,516.00	283.36	14,768.00	118.95		42,686.31
St. Croix Falls	25,422.50		14,967.22	20,592.67		60,982.39
NEA	152,918.81	10,255.39	40,578.49	40,867.87		244,620.56
Crystal Springs	10,152.00	88.40	6,279.02	965.00		17,484.42
Lakewood	10,812.00	213.28	5,584.85	705.58		17,315.71
Langlade	10,932.00	158.45	4,535.84	94.70		15,720.99
Thunder River	6,836.50	105.32	5,901.83	22.24		12,865.89
WCA	119,463.09	11,757.56	22,162.07	10,379.12		163,761.84
ECA	127,479.99	12,646.14	28,570.77	26,110.83		194,807.73
Calumet Harbor	41,530.85	1,326.34	7,983.06	5,463.68		56,303.93
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing	7,318.04	1,511.66	954.52	161.00		9,945.22
Horicon	38,773.15	1,917.53	10,796.05	3,065.11		54,551.84
Wild Rose	33,579.04	347.03	27,800.45	3,747.88		65,474.40
SA	139,746.24	9,336.86	25,259.38	23,277.12		197,619.60
McFarland	36,032.58	1,329.72	9,421.85	7,065.45		53,849.60
Nevin	24,030.00	195.50	9,088.96	576.50		33,890.96
Newville	38,060.80	1,308.12	8,431.57	8,663.64		56,464.13
University of Wisconsin Research			22,269.00			22,269.00
Pathology & Nutrition	17,958.00	1,560.37	3,997.24	396.95		23,912.56
Cold Water Research	29,376.22	3,145.53	4,457.47	1,154.81		38,134.03
Warm Water Research	82,246.45	5,463.27	6,629.76	2,817.74		97,157.22
Lake Classification	750.35		343.21	285.95		1,379.51
D-J Coordination	16,366.00	1,513.03	126.55	14.00		18,019.58
D-J Land Acquisition	575.25	145.91	228.50	77,535.72		78,485.38
Land Acquisition .....			.75	19,168.23		19,168.98
Administration	50,403.60	5,378.86	19,871.24	2,435.71		73,217.99
	\$1,258,330.68 *	\$ 83,157.84 *	\$ 342,676.47 *	\$ 281,865.47 *		\$1,966,030.46 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			123,510.62			123,510.62
	\$1,258,330.68 *	\$ 83,157.84 *	\$ 466,187.09 *	\$ 281,865.47 *		\$2,089,541.08 *
Game Management						
NWA	\$ 106,489.73	\$ 13,733.60	\$ 31,359.40	\$ 15,664.32		\$ 167,247.05
NEA	103,837.71	15,403.65	53,786.02	29,890.63		202,918.01
WCA	117,931.38	12,414.06	27,994.54	6,895.69		165,235.67
ECA	118,729.93	15,709.45	32,746.84	9,016.76		176,202.98

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
SA	\$ 117,073.82	\$ 19,018.45	\$ 32,002.55	\$ 2,347.06		\$ 170,441.88
P-R Farm Game & Range Research	32,595.40	3,659.42	2,746.79			39,001.61
P-R Forest Game & Range Research	31,727.95	4,884.61	4,013.76	139.61		40,765.93
P-R Game & Range Survey	13,872.00	1,687.35	611.70	178.04		16,349.09
P-R Pathology Research	7,446.00	1,013.86	746.19	55.69		9,261.74
P-R Wetland Game & Range Research	19,555.80	3,124.14	1,544.99	92.12		24,317.05
P-R Coordination	22,702.50	1,757.62	3,361.36	328.30		28,149.78
Game & Fur Farm	150,564.81	1,548.57	90,494.32	1,866.70		244,474.40
P-R Land Acquisition			499.48	39,800.86		40,300.34
Land Acquisition				4,006.35		4,006.35
Administration	52,174.93	6,173.45	21,778.34	49,990.27		130,116.99
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 894,701.96 *	\$ 100,128.23 *	\$ 303,686.28 *	\$ 160,272.40 *		\$ 1,458,788.87 *
			83,642.42			83,642.42
Law Enforcement	\$ 894,701.96 *	\$ 100,128.23 *	\$ 387,328.70 *	\$ 160,272.40 *		\$ 1,542,431.29 *
NWA	\$ 175,888.69	\$ 59,312.37	\$ 7,655.06	\$ 2,245.59		\$ 245,101.71
NEA	164,182.48	56,707.38	5,484.04	2,517.25		228,891.15
WCA	155,221.96	51,575.66	3,583.16	1,460.35		211,841.13
ECA	175,921.36	61,887.60	7,714.14	2,653.28		248,176.38
SA	155,382.55	49,841.46	2,861.67	2,680.08		210,765.76
Radio Dispatching	45,459.72		15,278.92	200.00		60,938.64
Administration	17,676.00	1,898.78	22,271.45	44,216.41		82,265.08
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 889,732.76 *	\$ 277,425.69 *	\$ 64,848.44 *	\$ 55,972.96 *		\$ 1,287,979.85 *
			134,063.19			134,063.19
	\$ 889,732.76 *	\$ 277,425.69 *	\$ 198,911.63 *	\$ 55,972.96 *		\$ 1,422,043.04 *
Finance						
NWA Business Management	\$ 3,375.00		\$ 1,956.98			\$ 5,331.98
NEA Business Management	3,340.75		3,607.44	\$ 31.27		6,979.46
WCA Business Management	10,992.00	\$ 47.90	3,763.07	178.87		14,981.84
ECA Business Management	14,730.48	54.11	2,955.65	169.26		17,909.50
SA Business Management	21,804.00	44.75	2,751.98			24,600.73
Accounting	68,659.22	1,419.14	35,078.47	136.06		105,292.89
Cashier	5,706.00	3.43	135.68			5,845.11
License Sales	40,896.88	1,472.12	76,243.49			118,612.49
Office Rent			49,491.29			49,491.29
Procurement & Property	12,372.00	893.52	538.21	188.65		13,992.38
Administration	9,126.00	348.13	804.59	30.45		10,309.17
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 191,002.33 *	\$ 4,283.10 *	\$ 177,326.85 *	\$ 734.56 *		\$ 373,346.84 *
			17,962.79			17,962.79
	\$ 191,002.33 *	\$ 4,283.10 *	\$ 195,289.64 *	\$ 734.56 *		\$ 391,309.63 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
Engineering						
Engineering	\$ 110,856.00	\$ 9,640.06	\$ 71,286.80	\$ 1,384.97		\$ 50,594.23
Rivers Survey		1,583.59	4.50	73.56		1,661.65
Hydrology Research			12,000.00			12,000.00
	\$ 110,856.00 *	\$ 11,223.65 *	\$ 59,282.30 *	\$ 1,458.53 *		\$ 64,255.88 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			10,016.11			10,016.11
	\$ 110,856.00 *	\$ 11,223.65 *	\$ 49,266.19 *	\$ 1,458.53 *		\$ 74,271.99 *
Information & Education						
Clubs	\$ 567.19	\$ 1,247.81	\$ 99.40			\$ 1,914.40
Conservation Congress		5,497.13	1,336.07			6,833.20
Newspaper Service	7,386.00	989.13	2,078.66			10,453.79
Publications	14,892.00	353.65	49,926.82	\$ 27.20		65,199.67
Exhibits	8,871.83	3,082.76	4,964.74	1,422.52		18,341.85
Schools	13,472.00	1,708.72	1,866.46	5.42		17,052.60
T-V — Radio	7,626.00	1,199.08	5,196.00	926.35		14,947.43
Visual Aids	22,644.00	2,383.46	10,816.00	1,917.68		37,761.14
Milwaukee Office	6,020.00	225.20	1,047.57	195.49		7,488.26
Administration	8,796.00	742.04	1,126.83			10,664.87
	\$ 90,275.02 *	\$ 17,428.98 *	\$ 78,458.55 *	\$ 4,494.66 *		\$ 190,657.21 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			8,300.38			8,300.38
	\$ 90,275.02 *	\$ 17,428.98 *	\$ 86,758.93 *	\$ 4,494.66 *		\$ 198,957.59 *
Clerical Transfers from Forestry						
Clerical Transfers	\$ 132,950.00		\$ 75,950.00	\$ 4,225.00		213,125.00
	\$ 132,950.00 *		\$ 75,950.00 *	\$ 4,225.00 *		\$ 213,125.00 *
Finance Transfers to Forestry						
Finance Transfers		\$ 7,000.00	163,394.00			170,394.00
		\$ 7,000.00 *	\$ 163,394.00 *			\$ 170,394.00 *
Dodge County 25% Sale of Fur						
Dodge County 25% Sale of Fur					\$ 316.62	\$ 316.62
					\$ 316.62 *	\$ 316.62 *
TOTAL FISH & GAME OPERATIONS	\$3,567,848.75**	\$ 486,647.49**	\$1,197,765.80**	\$ 509,023.58**	\$ 316.62**	\$5,761,602.24**

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
LAKE CLASSIFICATION	\$ 29,524.09	\$ 1,955.88	\$ 1,862.65	\$ 1,854.38	.....	\$ 35,197.00
	\$ 29,524.09 *	\$ 1,955.88 *	\$ 1,862.65 *	\$ 1,854.38 *	.....*	\$ 35,197.00 *
WARM WATER HATCHERIES				16,225.64	.....	16,225.64
	.....*	.....*	.....*	16,225.64 *	.....*	16,225.64 *
PUBLIC ACCESS TO WATERS			\$ 1,023.56		\$ 13,865.27	14,888.83
	.....*	.....*	\$ 1,023.56 *	.....*	\$ 13,865.27 *	\$ 14,888.83 *
CONSERVING WILDLIFE					9,500.00	9,500.00
	.....*	.....*	.....*	.....*	\$ 9,500.00 *	\$ 9,500.00 *
WATER POLLUTION COMMITTEE					46,028.13	46,028.13
	.....*	.....*	.....*	.....*	\$ 46,028.13 *	\$ 46,028.13 *
WATER REGULATORY BOARD					6,000.00	6,000.00
	.....*	.....*	.....*	.....*	\$ 6,000.00 *	\$ 6,000.00 *
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP					5,000.00	5,000.00
	.....*	.....*	.....*	.....*	\$ 5,000.00 *	\$ 5,000.00 *
RETIREMENT, ETC., FISH & GAME						
Social Security			\$ 100,969.64			\$ 100,969.64
Unemployment Compensation			16,814.23			16,814.23
Wisconsin Retirement			185,592.74			185,592.74
Workmen's Compensation Awards			3,678.77			3,678.77
Conservation Wardens' Pension			67,000.00			67,000.00
Group Life Insurance Board			9,048.35			9,048.35
Group Health Insurance			46,422.02			46,422.02
	.....*	.....*	\$ 429,525.75 *	.....*	.....*	\$ 429,525.75 *
Distributed to Operating Divisions			429,525.75			429,525.75
******
RECREATIONAL ADVERTISING						
Recreational Advertising	\$ 30,532.00	\$ 3,668.52	\$ 192,859.81	\$ 63.30		\$ 227,123.63
Chicago Office	20,778.00	1,360.24	21,206.46	2,451.22		45,795.92
	\$ 51,310.00 *	\$ 5,028.76 *	\$ 214,066.27 *	\$ 2,514.52 *	.....*	\$ 272,919.55 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			2,775.99			2,775.99
	\$ 51,310.00 *	\$ 5,028.76 *	\$ 216,842.26 *	\$ 2,514.52 *	.....*	\$ 275,695.54 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
RECREATIONAL ADVERTISING —						
REIMBURSEMENT						
Reimbursement — Highway Department					\$ 1,470.11	\$ 1,470.11
Reimbursement — General Fund					\$ 1,009.41	\$ 1,009.41
					\$ 2,479.52 *	\$ 2,479.52 *
BEAR & DEER DAMAGE						
Bear Damage			\$ 6,116.96			\$ 6,116.96
Deer Damage			\$ 18,177.17			\$ 18,177.17
			\$ 24,294.13 *			\$ 24,294.13 *
STATE PARKS						
Brunet Island	\$ 16,920.19	\$ 146.95	\$ 3,048.91	\$ 2,241.25		\$ 22,357.30
Copper Falls	20,744.80	292.91	4,004.84	3,944.68		28,987.23
Interstate	32,626.92	339.22	5,321.73	3,218.46		41,506.33
Lucius Woods	8,478.33	54.50	1,978.79	2,565.06		13,076.68
Ojibwa	1,458.46		544.94	175.00		2,178.40
Pattison	20,762.18	195.42	5,018.09	2,736.22		28,711.91
Rib Mountain	22,891.65	1,112.28	9,083.41	6,649.71		39,737.05
Merrick	15,318.81	113.97	1,839.50	1,325.67		18,597.95
Mill Bluff	2,913.88		626.04	1,199.81		4,739.73
Perrot	11,816.92	102.00	1,669.29	6,913.02		20,501.23
Roche a Cri	2,521.40		399.01	3,037.93		5,958.34
Wildcat Mountain	8,343.45	3.40	1,712.17	3,476.67		13,535.69
Lost Dauphin	500.80		127.81	172.04		800.65
Peninsula	65,238.76	415.66	19,619.89	21,616.55		107,890.86
Potawatomi	17,844.53	244.50	2,474.87	1,256.71		21,820.61
Terry Andrae	15,630.14	108.15	2,767.99	2,722.51		21,228.79
Aztalan	1,542.88	79.70	626.16	334.32		2,583.06
Blue Mound	9,367.66	14.40	1,757.18	1,710.30		12,849.54
Cushing Memorial	1,239.20	45.63	155.36	48.50		1,488.69
Devil's Lake	73,420.91	412.31	18,058.34	20,125.62		112,017.18
First Capital	2,774.10		170.58			2,944.68
Governor Dodge	19,074.63	116.26	2,861.38	38,602.96		60,655.23
Nelson Dewey	11,968.43	124.32	1,692.93	5,692.63		19,478.31
New Glarus Woods	2,033.00		347.63			2,380.63
Rocky Arbor	5,250.20		815.30	706.09		6,771.59
Tower Hill	12,552.53	21.85	1,916.98	3,141.22		17,632.58
Wyalusing	29,246.05	154.67	3,525.63	5,098.16		38,024.51
Cooperation—State Historical Society	4,000.00	500.00				4,500.00
Cooperation—Aztalan Exploration			18.00			18.00
Park Planning	27,788.43	1,373.17	1,041.61	87.15		30,290.36
Administration	6,406.00	48.93	5,517.16	202.19		12,174.28
	\$ 471,675.24 *	\$ 6,020.20 *	\$ 98,741.52 *	\$ 139,000.43 *		\$ 715,437.39 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			49,254.25			49,254.25
	\$ 471,675.24 *	\$ 6,020.20 *	\$ 147,995.77 *	\$ 139,000.43 *		\$ 764,691.64 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
SCHOOL TAX ON STATE HUNTING GROUNDS					\$ 38,782.39	\$ 38,782.39
					\$ 38,782.39 *	\$ 38,782.39 *
BOUNTIES			\$ 208,860.00			\$ 208,860.00
			\$ 208,860.00 *			\$ 208,860.00 *
GIFTS & DONATIONS	\$ 1,386.89	\$ 19.95	\$ 6,033.15	\$ 85,244.76		\$ 92,684.75
	\$ 1,386.89 *	\$ 19.95 *	\$ 6,033.15 *	\$ 85,244.76 *		\$ 92,684.75 *
FORESTRY OPERATIONS						
Forest Protection						\$ 10,162.31
NWA Headquarters	\$ 8,046.00	\$ 1,750.79	\$ 365.52			10,309.58
NEA Headquarters	8,046.00	1,949.12	265.17	\$ 49.29		23,989.60
WCA Headquarters	19,938.00	1,753.56	2,298.04			16,251.65
ECA Headquarters	14,232.00	308.50	1,624.21	86.94		3,666.70
SA Headquarters	1,552.00	1,496.32	569.63	48.75		123,894.42
District 1	106,769.57	1,795.14	11,133.04	4,196.67		120,652.79
District 2	106,089.26	1,226.40	12,482.57	854.56		105,807.27
District 3	90,306.79	2,407.30	11,616.54	1,476.64		132,512.02
District 4	114,364.55	1,812.29	12,704.37	3,630.81		117,367.18
District 5	105,550.87	1,797.34	8,066.67	1,952.30		109,435.14
District 6	95,390.39	1,542.47	10,721.93	1,780.35		133,290.30
District 7	117,571.52	1,898.14	10,846.59	2,974.05		118,833.27
District 8	101,774.02	1,446.91	14,214.89	1,397.45		117,698.26
District 9	101,892.27	938.42	13,070.98	1,796.59		111,367.72
District 10	96,770.89	1,101.01	12,814.70	681.12		57,976.61
District 11	41,913.91	1,394.10	13,528.48	1,140.12		44,602.01
District 12	31,045.12	878.28	11,577.66	1,100.95		375,300.72
Tomahawk Headquarters	137,155.09	6,001.16	75,069.06	157,075.41		25,853.61
Administration	21,618.00	2,419.66	1,815.95			
	\$1,320,026.25 *	\$ 33,916.91 *	\$ 224,786.00 *	\$ 180,242.00 *		\$1,758,971.16 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			163,574.16			
	\$1,320,026.25 *	\$ 33,916.91 *	\$ 388,360.16 *	\$ 180,242.00 *		\$1,922,545.32 *
Fire Suppression						
Reportable Fires	\$ 10,716.11	\$ 700.62	\$ 6,874.16			\$ 18,290.89
Nonreportable Fires	16,273.90	955.12	198.49			17,427.51
	\$ 26,990.01 *	\$ 1,655.74 *	\$ 7,072.65 *			\$ 35,718.40 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			18.50			18.50
	\$ 26,990.01 *	\$ 1,655.74 *	\$ 7,091.15 *			\$ 35,736.90 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
Forest Management						
County Forestry	\$ 246,321.71	\$ 39,898.65	\$ 8,721.84	\$ 529.11		\$ 295,471.31
Pest Control	46,127.92	9,004.74	46,917.29	170.74		102,220.69
Private Forestry	321,349.86	51,509.84	15,067.49	667.81		388,595.00
State Forest Inventory	66,533.20	11,029.14	2,841.42	144.75		80,548.51
U. of W. Research	5,956.32	1,132.29	173,120.26			180,208.87
Tax Law	30,031.32	4,739.99	2,609.31	259.09		37,639.71
Administration	26,658.00	3,539.43	5,789.48	550.01		36,536.92
	\$ 742,978.33 *	\$ 120,854.08 *	\$ 255,067.09 *	\$ 2,321.51 *		\$1,121,221.01 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			71,688.01			71,688.01
	\$ 742,978.33 *	\$ 120,854.08 *	\$ 326,755.10 *	\$ 2,321.51 *		\$1,192,909.02 *
Nurseries						
Gordon	\$ 23,236.78	\$ 229.30	\$ 20,014.32	\$ 7,728.67		\$ 51,209.07
Hayward	73,825.32	314.88	12,067.07	3,268.06		89,475.33
Hugo Sauer	33,697.43	224.32	10,287.38	2,909.75		47,118.88
Trout Lake	18,398.09	26.59	2,904.98	47.24		21,376.90
Griffith	126,095.27	181.20	18,290.37	4,138.09		148,704.93
Boscobel	107,591.58	523.53	15,354.36	4,316.07		127,785.54
Blister Rust	5,246.50	586.84	3.40			5,836.74
Nursery Transfers to Soil Bank	754.78					754.78
Administration	13,227.00	1,637.24	18,111.43	9.00		32,984.67
	\$ 402,072.75 *	\$ 3,723.90 *	\$ 97,033.31 *	\$ 22,416.88 *		\$ 525,246.84 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			57,815.13			57,815.13
	\$ 402,072.75 *	\$ 3,723.90 *	\$ 154,848.44 *	\$ 22,416.88 *		\$ 583,061.97 *
State Forests						
Brule River	\$ 12,999.73	\$ 1,037.76	\$ 9,140.57	\$ 16.50		\$ 23,194.56
Flambeau	43,663.90	1,413.43	20,979.67	9,943.60		76,000.60
American Legion	29,516.52	658.66	7,876.64	4,184.73		42,236.55
Council Grounds	5,640.73	18.75	527.18	238.49		6,425.15
Northern Highland	113,103.71	1,335.88	16,550.46	22,393.39		153,383.44
Black River	36,187.94	1,136.82	7,925.40	19,697.87		64,948.03
Trout Lake Administration	20,567.50	2,069.47	832.39	2,917.70		26,387.06
Administration	21,318.00	6,200.14	7,149.73	339.25		35,007.12
	\$ 282,998.03 *	\$ 13,870.91 *	\$ 70,982.04 *	\$ 59,731.53 *		\$ 427,582.51 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.			31,939.63			31,939.63
	\$ 282,998.03 *	\$ 13,870.91 *	\$ 102,921.67 *	\$ 59,731.53 *		\$ 459,522.14 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
General Administration						
Commission Services	\$ 281.25	\$ 822.47	\$ 40.70	\$ 110.75		\$ 1,255.17
Personnel	48,711.00	924.18	1,047.45	13.61		50,696.24
Administration	91,227.10	8,662.63	43,442.66	3,473.28		146,805.67
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 140,219.35 *	\$ 10,409.28 *	\$ 44,530.81 *	\$ 3,597.64 *		\$ 198,757.08 *
			13,441.61			13,441.61
Clerical	\$ 140,219.35 *	\$ 10,409.28 *	\$ 57,972.42 *	\$ 3,597.64 *		\$ 212,198.69 *
Clerical	\$ 328,410.94	\$ 495.13	\$ 89,804.74	\$ 6,085.97		\$ 424,796.78
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 328,410.94 *	\$ 495.13 *	\$ 89,804.74 *	\$ 6,085.97 *		\$ 424,796.78 *
			31,857.75			31,857.75
Clerical Transfers to Fish & Game	\$ 328,410.94 *	\$ 495.13 *	\$ 121,662.49 *	\$ 6,085.97 *		\$ 456,654.53 *
Clerical Transfers	132,950.00—		75,950.00—	4,225.00—		213,125.00—
Finance Transfers from Fish & Game	\$ 132,950.00—*		\$ 75,950.00—*	4,225.00—*		\$ 213,125.00—*
Finance Transfers		\$ 7,000.00	163,394.00			170,394.00
		\$ 7,000.00 *	\$ 163,394.00 *			\$ 170,394.00 *
TOTAL FORESTRY OPERATIONS	\$3,110,745.66**	\$ 191,925.95**	\$1,247,055.43**	\$ 270,170.53**		\$4,819,897.57**
SOUTHERN WISCONSIN FORESTS						
High Cliff	\$ 11,635.88	\$ 11.70	\$ 1,620.33	\$ 6,051.67		\$ 19,319.58
Northern Purchase Unit	89,857.02	328.64	12,836.96	19,307.59		122,330.21
Point Beach	24,741.10	77.96	4,069.79	4,257.45		33,146.30
Big Foot Beach	14,956.01	109.97	4,662.47	6,129.58		25,858.03
Southern Purchase Unit	48,852.51	307.90	5,999.89	12,737.69		67,897.99
Administration	10,385.00	2,872.24	1,526.71	98.80		14,685.15
	\$ 200,427.52 *	\$ 3,708.41 *	\$ 30,716.15 *	\$ 48,385.18 *		\$ 283,237.26 *
RETIREMENT, ETC. S. WIS. FORESTS						
Social Security	\$ 5,672.40					\$ 5,672.40
Unemployment Compensation	1,257.97					1,257.97
Wisconsin Retirement	10,133.12					10,133.12
Workmen's Compensation Awards	151.00					151.00
Group Life Insurance Board	413.26					413.26
Group Health Insurance	2,531.14					2,531.14
	\$ 20,158.89 *					\$ 20,158.89 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
KETTLE MORaine LAND				\$ 215,028.18		\$ 215,028.18
.....*			*	\$ 215,028.18 *		\$ 215,028.18 *
COUNTY FOREST AID					\$ 219,651.62	219,651.62
.....*			*		\$ 219,651.62 *	\$ 219,651.62 *
RETIREMENT, ETC., FORESTRY						
Social Security			\$ 85,904.92			\$ 85,904.92
Unemployment Compensation			59,484.31			59,484.31
Wisconsin Retirement			175,416.84			175,416.84
Workmen's Compensation Awards			2,995.52			2,995.52
Group Life Insurance Board			7,632.74			7,632.74
Group Health Insurance			38,900.46			38,900.46
.....*			\$ 370,334.79 *			\$ 370,334.79 *
Distributed to Operating Divisions			370,334.79 —			370,334.79 —
.....*			*			*
PUBLIC HUNTING & FISHING GROUNDS— SPORTSMENS LICENSE — FISH						
D-J Land Acquisition				\$ 90,942.00		\$ 90,942.00
Leasing			\$ 2,990.34			\$ 2,990.34
.....*			\$ 2,990.34 *	\$ 90,942.00 *		\$ 93,932.34 *
PUBLIC HUNTING & FISHING GROUNDS— SPORTSMENS LICENSE — GAME						
NWA			\$ 2,384.54			\$ 2,384.54
NEA			4,324.97			4,324.97
WCA			10,446.97			10,446.97
ECA			11,390.12			11,390.12
SA			22,308.47			22,308.47
P-R Land Acquisition				265,474.61		265,474.61
.....*			\$ 50,855.07 *	\$ 265,474.61 *		\$ 316,329.68 *
FEDERAL AID — SOIL BANK						
Soil Bank				1,679.02		1,679.02
.....*			*	\$ 1,679.02 *		\$ 1,679.02 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
BOAT REGISTRATION & ENFORCEMENT						
NWA — Enforcement			\$ 678.74	\$ 1,998.21		\$ 2,676.95
NEA — Enforcement			1,275.57	4,027.01		5,302.58
WCA — Enforcement			381.13	1,206.75		1,587.88
ECA — Enforcement		\$ 9.00	2,145.45	6,494.34		8,648.79
SA — Enforcement			386.01	433.51		819.52
Adm. — Enforcement	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 14,400.00	3,674.93	20,803.09		68,878.02
Aids			968.39		\$ 43,697.87	43,697.87
Retirement, Etc.			6,193.58			968.39
Administration	15,429.53	146.04		1,668.00		23,437.15
	\$ 45,429.53 *	\$ 14,555.04 *	\$ 15,703.80 *	\$ 36,630.91 *	\$ 43,697.87 *	\$ 156,017.15 *
CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE			8,087.03			8,087.03
			\$ 8,087.03 *			\$ 8,087.03 *
CANCELLED DRAFTS			3,804.47			3,804.47
			\$ 3,804.47 *			\$ 3,804.47 *
INSURANCE LOSS			\$ 4,132.58	\$ 1,541.84		\$ 5,674.42
			\$ 4,132.58 *	\$ 1,541.84 *		\$ 5,674.42 *
TOTAL CONSERVATION FUND	\$7,498,506.57	\$ 709,861.68	\$3,168,022.19	\$1,683,715.58	\$ 385,321.42	\$13,445,427.44

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL FUND

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
GENERAL FUND						
Forest Crop Severance Tax					\$ 12,614.96	\$ 12,614.96
.....*			*	*	\$ 12,614.96 *	\$ 12,614.96 *
Forest Crop Withdrawal					\$ 4,820.32	\$ 4,820.32
.....*			*	*	\$ 4,820.32 *	\$ 4,820.32 *
Forest Crop Administration	\$ 4,755.77					\$ 4,755.77
.....*	\$ 4,755.77 *		*	*		\$ 4,755.77 *
Forest Crop Aid					\$ 252,922.72	\$ 252,922.72
.....*		*	*	*	\$ 252,922.72 *	\$ 252,922.72 *
Capital Improvements—State Parks						
Copper Falls					\$ 4,208.54	\$ 4,208.54
Rib Mountain					3,714.76	3,714.76
Wildcat Mountain					2,032.36	2,032.36
Potawatomi					100.37	100.37
Devil's Lake					74.11	74.11
Governor Dodge					21,614.74	21,614.74
Wyalusing					3,740.06	3,740.06
.....*		*	*	*	\$ 35,484.94 *	\$ 35,484.94 *
Blue Mound State Park				\$ 50,000.00		\$ 50,000.00
.....*		*	*	\$ 50,000.00 *		\$ 50,000.00 *
	\$ 4,755.77**	**	**	\$ 50,000.00**	\$ 305,842.94**	\$ 360,598.71**

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS

Reforestation Fund

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1960-1961 Disbursements
REFORESTATION FUND						
Forestry Activities						
Land Acquisition			\$ 41.99	\$ 165,304.85		\$ 165,346.84
State Aid					\$ 39,114.34	39,114.34
Toumey Nursery			24,640.80			24,640.80
Black River Forest				325.99		325.99
	*	*	\$ 24,682.79 *	\$ 165,630.84 *	\$ 39,114.34 *	\$ 229,427.97 *
Ref.—Cancelled Drafts			400.00			400.00
	*	*	\$ 400.00 *	*	*	\$ 400.00 *
TOTAL REFORESTATION FUND	**	**	\$ 25,082.79**	\$ 165,630.84**	\$ 39,114.34**	\$ 229,827.97**
WARDENS' PENSION FUND						
Retirement Activities			\$ 238.00		\$ 67,882.02	\$ 68,120.02
Investment Expense					500.64	500.64
TOTAL WARDENS' PENSION FUND	*	*	\$ 238.00 *	*	\$ 68,382.66 *	\$ 68,620.66 *

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1961-1962

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1961-1962 CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1960-1961	Plus Revenue 1961-1962	Minus Disbursements 1961-1962	Plus Transfers 1961-1962	Minus Transfers 1961-1962	Cash Balance	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Subtotal	Unencumbered Balance Available for 1962-1963
Imprest Fund Advance	\$ 5,000.00					\$ 5,000.00		\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
Fish and Game*	312,352.49	\$ 7,092,429.45		\$ 16,639.31 a	\$ 5,774,876.73 b				
				12,081.28 a	59,676.52 b				
				704,047.04 a	169,946.00 b				
				13,312.50 a	44,723.63 b				
				102,936.17 a	131,793.17 b				
				15,705.87 a	753,673.06 b				
				118.88 a	26,305.78 b				
				162,604.92 a	3,500.00 b				
				1,778.45 a	1,491.87 b				
				34,429.02 a	351,778.45 b	1,150,670.17		1,150,670.17	1,375,481.81
Fish and Game Operations	704,047.04	\$ 5,316,316.14		5,774,876.73 b	25,977.30 d				
					704,047.04 a	432,583.29	\$ 244,022.70	188,560.59	—0—
Warm Water Fish									
Hatcheries—Woodruff	13,312.50				13,312.50 a	—0—		—0—	—0—
Public Access to Waters	102,936.17				102,936.17 a	—0—		—0—	—0—
Bear and Deer Damage	15,705.87		25,977.30	25,977.30 d	15,705.87 a	—0—		—0—	—0—
Transfers to General Fund	—0—		59,676.52	59,676.52 b		—0—		—0—	—0—
Counties	—0—		169,946.00	169,946.00 b		—0—		—0—	—0—
School Tax on State	—0—					—0—		—0—	—0—
Hunting Grounds	—0—		44,723.63	44,723.63 b		—0—		—0—	—0—
Wildcat Mountain Survey	—0—		10,000.00	10,000.00 h		—0—		—0—	—0—
Outdoor Animal Exhibit	—0—		3,500.00	3,500.00 b		—0—		—0—	—0—
PH & FG Sportsmen's License	162,604.92				162,604.92 a	—0—		—0—	—0—
Claims Against the State	—0—		1,491.87	1,491.87 b		—0—		—0—	—0—
Forestry**	2,194.94	5,523,155.00		295,371.16 e	4,754,605.41 f				
				1,854.12 e	216,869.46 f				
				300,000.00 e	258,239.11 f				
				153,353.65 e	462,303.67 f				
				107,825.10 e	91,890.01 f	599,846.31		599,846.31	994,042.88
Forestry Operations	295,371.16		4,287,127.43	4,754,605.41 f	295,371.16 e	467,477.98	95,811.45	371,666.53	—0—
Southern Wisconsin Forests	107,825.10				107,825.10 e	—0—		—0—	—0—
Kettle Moraine Land	153,353.65				153,353.65 e	—0—		—0—	—0—
County Forest Aid	—0—		216,869.46	216,869.46 f		—0—		—0—	—0—

(1) See (c) (g) and (i) under footnotes for 1961-1962 transfer balances for changes between Subtotal and Unencumbered Balance Available.

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1961-1962 (Cont'd)

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1960-1961	Plus Revenue 1961-1962	Minus Disbursements 1961-1962	Plus Transfers 1961-1962	Minus Transfers 1961-1962	Cash Balance	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Subtotal	Unencumbered Balance Available for 1962-1963
Forest Crop Admin. & Aid	—0—		258,239.11	258,239.11 f		—0—			—0—
Forestry Reserve	300,000.00				300,000.00 e	—0—			—0—
State Parks	—0—	838,952.57		26,305.78 b	10,000.00 h			—0—	—0—
State Parks Operations	34,429.02		823,113.71	905,669.99 h	905,669.99 h	—50,411.64		—50,411.64	23,907.69
Education & Advertising	—0—				34,429.02 a	82,556.28	8,236.95	74,319.33	—0—
Recreational Advertising	1,778.45		339,307.35	351,778.45 b	1,778.45 a	12,471.10	6,270.09	6,201.01	6,201.01 K
Information & Education	12,081.28		199,119.61	131,793.17 b	12,081.28 a	14,472.75	10,970.28	3,502.47	—0—
Administrative Services	1,854.12		1,152,275.68	91,890.01 f	10,090.82	10,090.82	7,648.79	2,442.03	—0—
Outdoor Resources	16,639.31			753,673.06 b	1,854.12 e	39,482.47	6,733.89	32,748.58	—0—
	—0—	3,084,373.16		462,303.67 f	16,639.31 a	24,218.58	4,130.57	20,088.01	—0—
					750,000.00				
					200,000.00				
					2,195,000.00				
					200,000.00				
					208,000.00				
					2,785,000.00				
					350,000.00				
					1,000,000.00				
					155,000.00				
					100,000.00	—4,858,626.84		—4,858,626.84	—4,858,626.84
Fish Management—Land Acq.	—0—		341,537.05	750,000.00		408,462.95	116,565.00	291,897.95	291,897.95
Fish Management—Land Easements	—0—		19,696.42	200,000.00		180,303.58	7,020.00	173,283.58	173,283.58
Game Management—Land Acq.	—0—		700,461.96	2,195,000.00		1,494,538.04	407,440.00	1,087,098.04	1,087,098.04
Game Management—Land Easements	—0—		8,928.44	200,000.00		191,071.56		191,071.56	191,071.56
Game Management—Bong Air Base	—0—		679.43	208,000.00		207,320.57		207,320.57	207,320.57
Forests & Parks—Land Acq.	—0—		655,153.78	2,785,000.00		2,129,846.22	157,250.00	1,972,596.22	1,972,596.22
Forests & Parks—Land Easements	—0—		143.29	350,000.00		349,856.71		349,856.71	349,856.71
Forests & Parks Development	—0—		308,971.93	1,000,000.00		691,028.07	36,385.26	654,642.81	654,642.81
Tourist Information Centers	—0—		46,129.99	155,000.00		108,870.01	58,941.77	49,928.24	49,928.24
Recreational Aids to Counties	—0—			100,000.00		100,000.00		82,141.34	82,141.34
Gifts & Donations	47,622.57	124,571.15	135,611.88			36,581.84	350.00	36,231.84	36,231.84
Insurance Loss	16,619.60	20,028.09	6,378.64			30,269.05	300.00	29,969.05	29,969.05
Cancelled Drafts	4,109.50	5,211.13	3,865.72			5,336.03		5,336.03	5,336.03
Boat Reg. & Enforcement	293,791.81	48,406.03	160,171.37		118.88 a	182,026.45	2,540.00	179,486.45	179,486.45
TOTAL CONSERVATION FUND	\$2,603,629.50	\$16,737,126.58	\$15,295,413.73	\$23,908,377.63	\$23,908,377.63	\$4,045,342.35	\$1,188,475.41	\$2,856,866.94	\$2,856,866.94

* So. Wisconsin forests opening and closing unallocated surplus as follows:

Operations	\$107,825.10	\$156,659.32
Land	153,353.65	238,871.37
	\$261,178.75	\$395,530.69

** PHG (Vol.) opening & closing unallocated surplus as follows: \$162,604.92

(1) See (c) (g) and (i) under footnotes for 1961-1962 transfer balances for changes between Subtotal and Unencumbered Balance Available.

CONSERVATION FUND — Footnotes

- (a) The following prior year (60-61) balances reverting to the Fish and Game Fund are as follows:

1.	\$ 16,639.31	— Administrative services
2.	12,081.28	— Information and Education
3.	704,047.04	— Fish and Game Operations
4.	13,312.50	— Warm Water Fish Hatcheries
5.	102,936.17	— Public Access to Waters
6.	15,705.87	— Bear and Deer Damage
7.	118.88	— Cancelled Drafts (over six years old)
8.	162,604.92	— Public Hunting and Fishing Grounds
9.	1,778.45	— Recreational Advertising
10.	34,429.02	— State Parks

- (b) The following 61-62 appropriations transferred from the Fish and Game Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:

1.	\$5,774,876.73	— Fish and Game Operations
2.	59,676.52	— Transfers to General Fund
3.	169,946.00	— Bounties
4.	44,723.63	— School Tax on State Hunting Grounds
5.	131,793.17	— Information and Education
6.	753,673.06	— Administrative Services
7.	26,305.78	— State Parks
8.	3,500.00	— Outdoor Animal Exhibit
9.	1,491.87	— Claims against the State
10.	351,778.45	— Recreational Advertising

- (c) The following 61-62 unexpended balances reverting to the Fish and Game Fund are as follows:

1.	\$ 3,502.47	— Information and Education
2.	32,748.58	— Administrative Services
3.	188,560.59	— Fish and Game Operations

- (d) \$25,977.30 transferred from Fish and Game Operations to Bear and Deer Damage as 61-62 appropriations.

- (e) The following prior year (60-61) balances reverting to the Forestry Fund are as follows:

1.	\$295,371.16	— Forestry Operations
----	--------------	-----------------------

2.	1,854.12	— Administrative Services
3.	300,000.00	— Forestry Reserve
4.	153,353.65	— Kettle Moraine Land
5.	107,825.10	— Southern Wisconsin Forests

- (f) The following 61-62 appropriations transferred from the Forestry Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:

1.	\$4,754,605.41	— Forestry Operations
2.	216,869.46	— County Forest Aid
3.	258,239.11	— Forest Crop Administration and Aid
4.	462,303.67	— Administrative Services
5.	91,890.01	— Information and Education

- (g) The following 61-62 unexpended balances reverting to the Forestry Fund are as follows:

1.	\$371,666.53	— Forestry Operations
2.	2,442.03	— Information and Education
3.	20,088.01	— Administrative Services

- (h) The following 61-62 appropriations transferred from the Parks Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:

1.	\$ 10,000.00	— Wildcat Mountain Survey
2.	905,669.99	— State Parks Operations

- (i) \$74,319.33 is the 61-62 unexpended balance reverting to the State Parks Fund.

- (j) The following biennial (61-63) appropriations transferred from the Outdoor Resources Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:

1.	\$ 750,000.00	— Fish Management — Land Acquisition
2.	200,000.00	— Fish Management — Land Easements
3.	2,195,000.00	— Game Management — Land Acquisition
4.	200,000.00	— Game Management — Land Easements
5.	208,000.00	— Game Management — Bong Air Base
6.	2,785,000.00	— Forests and Parks — Land Acquisition
7.	350,000.00	— Forests and Parks — Land Easements
8.	1,000,000.00	— Forests and Parks — Development
9.	155,000.00	— Tourist Information Centers
10.	100,000.00	— Recreational Aids to Counties

- (k) Balance to revert to General and Highway Fund.

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1961-1962 (Cont'd)

GENERAL FUND

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1960-1961	Plus Revenue 1961-1962	Minus Disbursements 1961-1962	Plus Transfers 1961-1962	Minus Transfers 1961-1962	Cash Balance	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Subtotal	Unencumbered Balance Available for 1962-1963
GENERAL FUND—LAPSING									
Forest Crop Severance Tax	—0—	\$ 60,445.53	\$ 11,218.78	.....	.....	\$ 49,226.75	.....	\$ 49,226.75***	.....
Forest Crop Withdrawals	—0—	3,131.24	3,317.23	.....	.....	—185.99	.....	—185.99***	.....
Total General Fund—Lapsing	—0—	\$ 63,576.77	\$ 14,536.01	.....	.....	\$ 49,040.76	.....	\$ 49,040.76	.....
GENERAL FUND—NONLAPSING									
Capital Improvements									
State Parks	\$ 34,837.55	.....	\$ 5,722.18	.....	.....	\$ 29,115.37	.....	\$ 29,115.37	\$ 29,115.37
Total General Fund—Nonlapsing ..	\$ 34,837.55	.....	\$ 5,722.18	.....	.....	\$ 29,115.37	.....	\$ 29,115.37	\$ 29,115.37

REFORESTATION FUND

Reforestation Fund	\$ 28,533.14	\$ 145,573.29	\$ 103,851.41	.....	.....	\$ 70,255.02	\$ 32,959.13	\$ 37,295.89	\$ 37,295.89
Total Reforestation Fund	\$ 28,533.14	\$ 145,573.29	\$ 103,851.41	.....	.....	\$ 70,255.02	\$ 32,959.13	\$ 37,295.89	\$ 37,295.89

WARDEN PENSION FUND

Warden Pension Fund	\$ 569,177.71	\$ 157,917.15	\$ 74,605.41	.....	.....	\$ 652,489.45	.....	\$ 652,489.45	\$ 652,489.45
Total Warden Pension Fund	\$ 569,177.71	\$ 157,917.15	\$ 74,605.41	.....	.....	\$ 652,489.45	.....	\$ 652,489.45	\$ 652,489.45
GRAND TOTAL CONSERVATION FUND	\$3,236,177.90	\$17,104,193.79	\$15,494,128.74	\$23,908,377.63	\$23,908,377.63	\$4,846,242.95	\$1,221,434.54	\$3,624,808.41	\$3,575,767.65

*** Nonappropriated Revenue — Reverts to General Fund.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE

		Net Revenue 1961-1962
00000 FOREST CROP		
Forest Crop Taxes—General Fund	62000	
1/5 Severance Tax County	62110	\$ 35,905.27
100 percent Severance Tax PP.	62120	24,540.26
Withdrawal Private	62130	3,131.24
		\$ 63,576.77 *
		\$ 63,576.77
71000 WARDEN PENSION FUND		
Insurance & Retirement Contributions	82000	
Employee Contributions	82100	\$ 19,263.17
		\$ 19,263.17 *
Investment Income	88000	
Bond Interest	88110	\$ 12,969.01
Bonds Discount Earned	88180	1,744.14
Loss on Sale of Bonds	88190	8,748.62 -
Mortgage Interest	88310	18,224.70
Other Investment Income	88910	6,581.00
		\$ 30,770.23 *
Interfund Transfers	98000	
Transfer Wardens Pension Fund	98210	\$ 99,000.00
		\$ 99,000.00 *
		\$ 149,033.40
71600 WARDEN PENSION FUND MISCELLANEOUS		
Investment Income	88000	
Other Investment Income	88910	\$ 8,883.75
		\$ 8,883.75 *
		\$ 8,883.75
79000 GIFTS & DONATIONS		
Gifts & Donations	85000	
Crex Meadows	85010	\$ 3,050.00
Dunn County Wetlands	85070	1,475.00
Silver Lake Marsh Area	85080	1,780.00
Game Management Development	85090	100.00
Nine Mile Wildlife Area	85100	500.00
Grand River Marsh	85110	2,500.00
Vernon Marsh Wetland Wau.	85120	2,600.00
Mead Wildlife Area	85140	5,000.00
Purchasing of State Park Land	85610	3.65
Eau Galle Carp Removal	85700	180.00
Mann Lake Management	85720	250.00
Fish Land Acquisition	85760	600.00
High Cliff Boat Marina	85790	106,353.42
Recreation Public Award Fund	85960	125.00 -
Miscellaneous Gifts	85990	304.08
		\$ 124,571.15 *
		\$ 124,571.15
81100 FISH & GAME FUND		
Fishing Licenses Sport	71000	
Fish Shipping Coupons	71110	\$ 41.40
Fish Shipping Coupons	71120	11.00
Nonresident 15 Day Fishing Licenses	71210	302,276.30
Nonresident 15 Day Fishing Licenses	71220	4,152.00
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	71310	1,274,302.25
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	71320	15,280.00
Resident Fishing Licenses	71410	1,181,998.19
Resident Fishing Licenses	71420	10,294.00
Settlers Fishing Licenses	71500	581.00
		\$2,788,936.14 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1961-1962
Fishing Licenses—Commercial	72000	
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing—Resident	72200	\$ 5,127.50
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing—Nonresident	72300	384.00
Bait Dealer Licenses—A	72410	2,700.00
Bait Dealer Licenses—B	72420	7,520.00
Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Licenses	72510	3,251.00
Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Tags	72520	1,127.75
Private Fish Hatchery	72600	4,430.00
Slat Net Licenses	72710	838.50
Slat Net Tags	72720	638.00
Wholesale Fish Dealer	72800	4,950.00
Tammel Net Licenses	72900	480.00
		\$ 31,446.75 *
Miscellaneous Fishing Licenses & Tags	73000	
Bank Pole Fishing Licenses	73100	\$ 1,485.65
Cisco Licenses	73210	324.00
Set Line Licenses	73310	1,858.50
Set Line Tags	73320	1,290.45
Sturgeon Spearing Licenses	73400	8,145.00
		\$ 13,103.60 *
Game Licenses—Hunting	74000	
Resident Hunting—Small Game	74110	\$ 753,104.18
Resident Hunting—Small Game	74120	6,327.00
Resident Hunting—Big Game	74210	837,430.50
Resident Hunting—Big Game	74220	11,480.00
Camp Deer	74250	131.85
Nonresident Hunting—Small Game	74310	21,517.75
Nonresident Hunting—Small Game	74320	21,825.00
Nonresident Hunting—Big Game	74410	60,422.00
Nonresident Hunting—Big Game	74420	71,550.00
Nonresident Hunting—Archers	74510	13,968.90
Nonresident Hunting—Archers	74520	23,690.00
Nonresident Shooting Preserve Hunting Licenses	74620	3,320.00
Shooting Preserve Licenses	74710	778.10
Shooting Preserve Tags	74720	644.00
Settlers Hunting Licenses—Small Game	74800	1,763.00
Settlers Hunting Licenses—Big Game	74900	2,575.00
		\$1,830,527.28 *
Game Licenses—Trapping	75000	
Trapping Licenses	75110	\$ 5,049.15
Trapping Licenses	75120	188.00
Trap Tags	75210	24,691.44
Trap Tags	75220	978.20
		\$ 30,906.79 *
Game Licenses Commercial	76000	
Deer Farm Licenses	76110	\$ 3,575.00
Dead Deer Tags	76120	749.70
Live Deer Tags	76130	592.00
Resident Fur Dealer Class—A	76210	1,450.00
Resident Fur Dealer Class—B	76220	450.00
Itinerant Fur Buyer	76250	400.00
Game Farm Licenses	76310	2,239.00
Game Farm Tags	76320	1,154.90
Game Marking Bands	76330	681.80
Muskrat Farm Licenses	76410	1,600.00
Muskrat Farm Tags	76420	338.58
Beaver Farm Licenses	76510	134.06
Beaver Farm Tags	76520	.20
Otter, Raccoon & Skunk Farms Licenses	76610	1,097.63
Special Fur Farm Tags	76620	1.19
Mink Farm Licenses	76710	266.25
Exhibition Licenses	76810	520.00
Wild Rice Harvester Licenses	76910	751.00
Wild Rice Dealers Licenses—C	76940	200.00
Wild Rice Dealers Licenses—D	76950	270.00
		\$ 16,471.31 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1961-1962
Voluntary Sportsmen's Licenses	78000	
Voluntary Sportsmen's Licenses	78110	\$1,139,013.00
Voluntary Sportsmen's Licenses	78120	145,112.40
		\$1,284,125.40 *
Miscellaneous Licenses & Tags & Permits	79000	
Christmas Tree Dealer Licenses	79110	\$ 7,220.00
Christmas Tree Dealer Tags	79120	63.09
Duplicate Licenses	79200	2,389.00
Guide Licenses	79300	4,070.00
Scientific Certificates	79400	110.00
Taxidermist Licenses	79500	580.00
Managed Goose Hunting Permits	79600	5,898.00
		\$ 20,330.09 *
Fees	81000	
Warden & Witness Fees	81300	\$ 6,449.19
Other Fees	81400	101.25
		\$ 6,550.44 *
Rents & Services	83000	
Building & Building site	83110	\$ 4,665.18
Concession	83120	1,147.95
Equipment	83140	310.00
Land Use	83150	1,715.10
Easements	83170	38.00
Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	83210	10,479.50
Exhibits	83340	1,203.20
Other Activity Services	83390	259.23
Permit Supervising Outlying Water	83420	288.00
Permit Supervising Inland Water	83430	798.00
Inspections	83440	599.46
Mileage Supervising & Inspection Service	83450	316.40
		\$ 21,820.02 *
Sale of Products or Assets	84000	
Timber Other	84110	\$ 16,282.64
Rough Fish Sales	84200	147,649.63
Rough Fish Commissions	84210	1,873.92
Land	84220	10,593.00
Fish Game & Fur	84240	14,511.75
Game Sold to Farms	84250	544.00
Fur from Horicon Marsh	84260	3,370.94
C.W.C.A.—Meadow Valley Timber	84270	15,362.77
C.W.C.A.—Meadow Valley Moss	84280	2,392.00
Other Resources	84300	1,674.75
Baby Trout & Whitefish	84410	404.66
Deer Confiscations & Seizure	84420	18,399.40
Other Fish & Game Confiscations—Seizure	84430	511.35
Fur Confiscations & Seizure	84440	1,026.31
Equipment Confiscations—Seizure	84450	510.99
Agricultural Produce	84520	1,040.06
Spawn	84530	300.00
Game Birds Animals & Fur	84540	198.25
Publications	84560	432.21
Photos	84570	238.86
Lists	84580	1,617.82
Other Products	84590	5.00
Propagation	84720	278.50
Law Enforcement	84730	24.50
Flexible Rules	84740	60.45
Game Farm Pliers	84750	197.50
Other Equipment	84790	232.13
Fish Boxes	84810	2,956.50
Buildings & Structures	84830	9,478.70
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	84840	223.65
Other Items	84890	212.73
Fur Farm Signs	84910	186.20
Private Fish Hatchery Signs	84920	120.20
Shooting Preserve Signs	84930	1,145.95

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1961-1962
Game Farm Signs	84940	1,173.95
		\$ 255,231.27 *
Investment Income	88000	
Other Investment Income	88910	\$ 103,674.55
		\$ 103,674.55 *
Other Revenue	89000	
Civil Action Damages	89140	\$ 25.00
Prepayment of Taxes	89150	9,635.54
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	89170	12,528.20
Other Revenue	89200	465.94
		\$ 22,654.68 *
Federal Aid Pittman-Robertson & Dingell-Johnson	91000	
Other Revenue	89200	\$ 4,417.62
Other Revenue	89200	4,987.53
Other Revenue	89200	540.90
Other Revenue	89200	1,470.67
Other Revenue	89200	2,204.99
Other Revenue	89200	2,706.39
Land Acquisition Fish & Game Pittman-Robertson	91670	128,805.18
Land Acquisition Vol. Pittman-Robertson	91680	55,990.86
Land Acquisition Vol. Pittman-Robertson	91680	3,614.42
Land Acquisition Fish & Game Dingell-Johnson	91750	106,087.57
Land Acquisition Vol. Dingell-Johnson	91760	825.00
		\$ 311,651.13 *
Inter Fund Transfers	98000	
Land Acquisition Vol. Dingell-Johnson	91760	\$ 150,000.00
Transfers From Highway Fund—Recreational Advertising	98130	200,000.00
Transfers From General Fund Topography	98190	5,000.00
		\$ 355,000.00 *
		\$7,092,429.45
81200 FORESTRY FUND		
Forest Crop Taxes-Forest Fund	63000	
Severance 4/5	63110	\$ 143,621.22
Withdrawal	63130	468.88
		\$ 144,090.10 *
Forestry Tax-Prior Year	64000	
2/10 Mill Tax	64610	\$ 99,316.29
		\$ 99,316.29 *
Forestry Tax-Current Year	65000	
2/10 Mill Tax	65610	\$3,832,595.18
		\$3,832,595.18 *
Miscellaneous Licenses Tags Permit	79000	
Annual Fishing & Parking Sticker	79910	\$ 19,895.60
Daily Fishing & Parking Sticker	79920	3,905.50
		\$ 23,801.10 *
Fees	81000	
Campsite Fees	81100	\$ 69,355.05
		\$ 69,355.05 *
Rents & Services	83000	
Building & Building Site	83110	\$ 1,194.00
Concession	83120	3,923.68
Land Use	83150	1,157.00
Contact Rental	83160	2,698.31
Easements	83170	1,733.75

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1961-1962
Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	83210	17,058.73
Fire Suppress Other	83320	6,874.30
Pest Control	83350	16,047.23
Other Activity Services	83390	572.31
Raising & Moving Wires	83510	31.92
Elect Charges Campers	83530	1,600.00
State Roads	83540	15,097.57
Other Convenience Services	83590	11.00
		\$ 67,999.80 *
Sale of Products or Assets	84000	
Timber Other	84110	\$ 3,659.67
Other Resources	84300	1,618.95
Nursery Stock	84510	271,204.58
Maps	84550	1,613.05
Publications	84560	188.75
Other Products	84590	1,914.67
Fire Fighting	84710	1,711.00
Other Equipment	84790	175.00
Buildings & Structures	84830	1,551.70
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	84840	558.98
Other Items	84890	77.40
		\$ 284,273.75 *
Investment Income	88000	
Other Investment Income	88910	\$ 25,673.46
		\$ 25,673.46 *
Other Revenue	89000	
Prepayment of Taxes	89150	\$ 2,012.73
Telephone Line Damage	89160	162.57
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	89170	368.44
Microwave Communications	89180	25,000.00
Game Shrubs	89190	18,304.55
Other Revenue	89200	224.47
		\$ 46,072.76 *
Federal Aid Forestry	91500	
Cooperative Fire Fighting	91510	\$ 444,453.02
Cooperative Planting Stock	91520	4,200.00
Cooperative Farm Forestry	91530	155,615.54
A.C.P.	91550	52,770.47
W.S.—P.L. 566 Watershed	91560	4,089.95
Technical Assistance—Soil Bank	91570	4,000.00
		\$ 665,128.98 *
From Localities	92000	
Fire Suppress County	92310	\$ 4,374.05
Fire Suppress Tax Levy	92320	1,400.03
		\$ 5,774.08 *
From State Agencies	97000	
Services	97300	\$ 429.84
Sale of Products-Assets	97400	405.50
		\$ 835.34 *
Interfund Transfers	98000	
Transfers from General Fund Forest Administration	98140	\$ 4,750.00
Transfers from General Fund Forest Aid	98150	253,489.11
		\$ 258,239.11 *
		\$5,523,155.00
81300 STATE PARKS		
Miscellaneous Licenses & Tags & Permits	79000	
Annual Fishing & Parking Sticker	79910	\$ 47,286.40
Daily Fishing & Parking Sticker	79920	9,603.50
		\$ 56,889.90 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1961-1962
Fees	81000	
Campsite Fees	81100	\$ 122,884.35
Golf Fees	81200	33,156.46
		<hr/>
		\$ 156,040.81 *
Rents & Surverices	83000	
Building & Building Site	83110	\$ 8,305.85
Concession	83120	20,417.06
Sewer & Water	83130	1,137.50
Land Use	83150	1,200.00
Other Rent & Rentals	83190	343.19
Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	83210	3,555.00
Other Activity Services	83390	5.75
Elect Charges Campers	83530	4,526.70
State Roads	83540	11,382.24
Other Convenience Services	83590	1,763.55
		<hr/>
		\$ 52,636.84 *
Sale of Products or Assets	84000	
Timber Other	84110	\$ 200.54
Other Products	84590	1,812.95
Other Equipment	84790	6.00
Building & Structures	84830	821.00
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	84840	144.39
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,984.88 *
Other Revenue	89100	
Prepayment of Taxes	89150	\$ 37.12
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	89170	2.23
		<hr/>
		\$ 39.35 *
Other Revenue	89200	
Other Revenue	89200	\$ 77.79
		<hr/>
		\$ 77.79 *
Interfund Transfers	98000	
Transfers From General Fund Parks	98110	\$ 200,000.00
Transfers From General Fund—Outdoor Resources	98160	370,283.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 570,283.00 *
		<hr/>
		\$ 838,952.57
81600 OUTDOOR RESOURCES	98000	
Interfund Transfers	98160	\$3,084,373.16
Transfers From General Fund—Outdoor Resources		<hr/>
		\$3,084,373.16 *
		<hr/>
		\$3,084,373.16
91000 INSURANCE LOSS	89100	
Other Revenue	89110	\$ 20,028.09
Fire Loss		<hr/>
		\$ 20,028.09 *
		<hr/>
		\$ 20,028.09
92000 CANCELLED DRAFTS	89000	
Other Revenue	89130	\$ 5,211.13
Cancelled Drafts		<hr/>
		\$ 5,211.13 *
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,211.13
93000 BOAT REGISTRATION	77000	
Boat Registration Licenses	77100	\$ 12.00
Regular Registration	77110	21,466.00
Regular Registration		

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

		Net Revenue 1961-1962
Regular Registration	77120	12,847.00
Fleet Registration	77130	1,034.50
Fleet Registration	77140	1,398.50
Dealer Registration	77160	142.00
Dealer Registration	77170	44.00
Transfer Registration	77180	10,313.00
Duplicate Registration	77190	1,143.00
		\$ 48,400.00 *
Other Revenue	89000	
Other Revenue	89200	\$ 6.03
		\$ 6.03 *
		\$ 48,406.03
94000 REFORESTATION FUND		
Rents & Services	83000	
Equipment	83140	\$ 1,843.26
Land Use	83150	2,690.00
Easements	83170	37.55
		\$ 4,570.81 *
Sale of Products or Assets	84000	
American Legion Timber	84120	\$ 23,006.04
Black River Timber	84130	44,515.93
Brule River Timber	84140	7,125.90
Flambeau River Timber	84160	13,686.10
Kettle Moraine Timber	84170	4,985.30
Northern Highland Timber	84180	39,994.26
Moss	84190	2,540.00
Land	84220	289.59
Other Equipment	84790	300.00
		\$ 136,443.12 *
Investment Income	88900	
Other Investment Income	88910	\$ 2,717.72
		\$ 2,717.72 *
Other Revenue	89000	
Prepayment of Taxes	89150	\$ 486.16
Other Revenue	89200	11.10
		\$ 497.26 *
Localities Aid—Forestry	92000	
Aerial Photos	92410	\$ 1,344.38
		\$ 1,344.38 *
		\$ 145,573.29

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS

Conservation Fund

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
FISH AND GAME OPERATIONS						
Fish Management						
NWA	\$ 155,736.23	\$ 11,194.24	\$ 19,416.27	\$ 45,742.69		\$ 232,089.43
Bayfield	15,911.50	626.42	7,690.93	580.63		24,809.48
Brule	11,114.83	128.32	6,607.83	207.31		18,058.29
Hayward	11,079.00	72.75	3,436.27	35.25		14,623.27
Osceola	28,932.00	107.47	12,882.66	2,030.64		43,952.77
St. Croix Falls	25,320.00	173.36	12,431.36	3,668.74		41,593.46
Lake Superior	13,829.85	680.03	1,265.75	417.04		16,192.67
NEA	150,039.38	9,582.23	35,264.10	30,099.74		224,985.45
Crystal Springs	10,261.18	104.31	4,874.85			15,240.34
Lakewood	11,897.50	240.70	5,701.26	645.12		18,484.58
Langlade	11,196.55	125.77	2,963.51	1,068.60		15,354.43
Thunder River	7,714.76	287.57	5,497.03	302.98		13,802.34
WCA	108,718.55	10,127.54	19,397.87	8,756.86		147,000.82
ECA	119,133.92	11,133.38	21,068.61	10,748.17		162,084.08
Calumet Harbor	42,741.59	1,115.92	7,597.42	7,694.27		59,149.20
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing	8,027.00	1,901.26	1,113.31			11,041.57
Horicon	38,467.24	2,121.04	8,773.86	2,118.98		51,481.12
Wild Rose	35,340.00	321.41	21,808.51	944.42		58,414.34
SA	136,989.11	8,889.69	25,999.19	11,855.85		183,733.84
McFarland	35,442.14	1,359.38	6,163.37	2,973.75		45,938.64
Nevin	23,911.63	193.50	7,812.96	1,073.49		32,991.58
Newville	31,152.98	930.26	5,615.62	722.58		38,421.44
Pathology and Nutrition	8,485.05	1,256.53	2,155.51	893.00		12,790.09
Lake Classification	32,666.11	2,670.12	4,666.38	1,536.04		41,538.65
D-J Coordination	16,116.00	1,182.47	166.51	22.50		17,487.48
Public Access			3,579.10		\$ 13,115.01	16,694.11
D-J Land Acquisition	1,032.53	187.23	193.59	139,280.60		140,693.95
Land Acquisition	40.04		138.85	20,830.60		21,009.49
Administration	46,914.60	4,839.42	17,998.83	153.74		69,906.59
	\$1,138,211.27 *	\$ 71,552.32 *	\$ 272,281.31 *	\$ 294,403.59 *	\$ 13,115.01 *	\$1,789,563.50 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 106,186.50					\$ 106,186.50
	\$1,244,397.77 *	\$ 71,552.32 *	\$ 272,281.31 *	\$ 294,403.59 *	\$ 13,115.01 *	\$1,895,750.00 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Game Management						
NWA	\$ 99,070.57	\$ 11,149.99	\$ 31,052.30	\$ 17,086.43		\$ 158,359.29
NEA	104,072.93	15,192.47	48,347.65	36,126.46		203,739.51
WCA	127,143.44	13,413.09	37,802.30	14,790.77		193,149.60
ECA	113,986.13	14,439.72	39,355.71	14,197.62		181,979.18
SA	106,255.71	15,821.57	48,900.17	9,436.74		180,414.19
P-R Coordination	20,701.30	2,000.26	2,726.64	310.27		25,738.47
Game & Fur Farm	151,222.98	1,811.38	88,459.61	555.33		242,049.30
P-R Land Acquisition		1.50	113.43	283,343.75		283,455.68
Land Acquisition				29,862.51		29,862.51
Administration	57,920.00	6,422.57	21,705.65	3,903.51		89,951.73
	\$ 780,373.06 *	\$ 80,251.05 *	\$ 318,463.46 *	\$ 409,613.39 *		\$ 1,588,699.46 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 73,412.96					\$ 73,412.96
	\$ 853,786.02 *	\$ 80,249.55 *	\$ 318,463.46 *	\$ 409,613.39 *		\$ 1,662,112.42 *
Law Enforcement						
NWA	\$ 176,461.34	\$ 57,271.65	\$ 7,149.53	\$ 2,491.84		\$ 243,374.36
NEA	153,928.82	50,789.41	5,086.34	3,185.51		212,990.08
WCA	\$ 152,819.77	\$ 48,654.52	\$ 3,555.87	\$ 4,036.16		\$ 209,066.32
ECA	170,867.25	57,592.40	5,974.54	2,652.91		237,087.10
SA	152,223.57	48,232.19	4,096.60	1,763.84		206,316.20
Radio Dispatching	52,432.68		9,746.08	61.69		62,240.45
Administration	25,058.00	3,179.83	26,990.77	11,498.08		66,726.68
	\$ 883,791.43 *	\$ 265,720.00 *	\$ 62,599.73 *	\$ 25,690.03 *		\$ 1,237,801.19 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 164,084.71					\$ 164,084.71
	\$ 1,047,876.14 *	\$ 265,720.00 *	\$ 62,599.73 *	\$ 25,690.03 *		\$ 1,401,885.90 *
Research and Planning						
Cold Water Research	\$ 32,891.06	\$ 2,359.75	\$ 5,686.03	\$ 8,142.54		\$ 49,079.38
Fish Pathology & Nutrition	8,928.23	255.83	1,941.25	2,283.02		13,408.33
University of Wisconsin Fish Research			20,000.00			20,000.00
Warm Water Research	82,025.85	5,456.10	6,150.56	1,254.29		94,886.80
Farm Game & Range Research	27,022.23	3,011.18	3,873.37			33,906.78
Forest Game & Range Research	25,673.05	4,401.11	1,489.47			31,563.63
Game Pathology	8,161.92	792.28	585.45			9,539.65
Technical Service & Planning	26,438.55	2,089.58	828.30	92.19		29,448.62
Wetland Game & Range Research	21,455.54	3,552.74	1,690.14	513.66		27,212.08
Administration	16,464.00	1,892.43	604.67			18,961.10
	\$ 249,060.43 *	\$ 23,811.00 *	\$ 42,849.24 *	\$ 12,285.70 *		\$ 328,006.37 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 22,482.16					\$ 22,482.16
	\$ 271,542.59 *	\$ 23,811.00 *	\$ 42,849.24 *	\$ 12,285.70 *		\$ 350,488.53 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Dodge Co. 25% Sale of Fur					\$ 802.73	\$ 802.73
Dodge Co. 25% Sale of Fur					\$ 802.73 *	\$ 802.73 *
Retirement, Etc., Fish & Game						
Social Security	\$ 80,945.05					\$ 80,945.05
Unemployment Compensation	12,684.26					12,684.26
Wisconsin Retirement	137,132.76					137,132.76
Workmen's Compensation Awards	3,225.77					3,225.77
Conservation Wardens' Pension	99,000.00					99,000.00
Group Life Insurance	5,767.29					5,767.29
Judgement Relief Awards	689.10					689.10
Group Health Insurance	31,998.66					31,998.66
	\$ 371,442.89 *					\$ 371,442.89 *
Distributed to Operating Divisions	\$ 371,442.89					\$ 371,442.89 —
TOTAL FISH & GAME OPERATIONS	\$3,417,602.52**	\$ 441,332.87**	\$ 696,193.74**	\$ 741,992.71**	\$ 13,917.74**	\$5,311,039.58**
Fish Management, Land Acquisition						
Big Roche-a-Cri	\$ 334.13	\$ 69.83		\$ 4,000.00		\$ 4,403.96
Big Sioux River	93.68	30.15				123.83
Bluff Creek	206.29	9.10				215.39
Bolen Creek	337.12	69.82		3,368.75		3,775.69
Camp Lake Marsh	135.85	5.05				140.90
Cedar Springs	23.51	7.05				30.56
Chaffee Creek	179.66	64.77		555.00		799.43
Dell Creek	137.19	45.62		6,018.00		6,200.81
Dorn Creek Marsh	45.98	9.10				55.08
Eagle Lake Marsh	91.86	6.04	\$ 1.65	6.50		106.05
Elk Creek	612.52	71.85		2,034.00		2,718.37
Emmons Creek	56.65	24.90		1,277.50		1,359.05
Evergreen River	1,022.95	239.50		4,805.00		6,078.70
Kinnickinnic River	880.54	259.39	11.25	2,844.95		3,984.88
Klemme Marsh				25.00		25.00
La Budde Creek	6.82			3,528.78		3,535.60
La Crosse River	240.30	48.00				288.30
Leech Creek	23.24					23.24
Little Plover River	687.89	165.43		21,502.50		22,355.82
Little Wolf River	203.70	60.06		2,020.50		2,284.26
Mecan River	352.50	109.49		3,957.00		4,418.99
Milwaukee River	12.10	6.56				18.66
Mt. Vernon Creek	226.04	26.37		2.50		254.91

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Nace Creek	2.58	2.10				4.68
Oconto River, South Branch	1,191.98	285.96				5,280.44
Peterson Creek	237.09	76.70		3,802.50		898.79
Pine River	175.32	62.76		585.00		238.08
Plum Creek	115.37	1.15				116.52
Prairie River	743.77	121.43	11.25	11,698.00		12,574.45
Radley Creek	91.67	37.18				128.85
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas	6,033.90	1,135.14	47.00	41,512.50		48,728.54
Sawyer Creek	713.54	86.08		40,838.70		41,638.32
Silver Lake Marsh	89.91	14.53		39.05		143.49
Soules Creek	194.10	30.55		584.50		809.15
Turtle Creek	1,613.69	380.84		9,491.37		11,485.90
Upper Neenah Creek	208.42	32.42				240.84
Upper Tomorrow River	378.89	138.06		1,005.00		1,521.95
Upper Waubesa Marsh	101.52	4.90				109.67
Wedde Creek	78.63	22.95		3.25		109.58
White River (Waushara County)	119.98	42.39		8.00		162.37
White River (S. Branch, Bayfield County)	658.33	266.00	13.20	148,014.55		148,952.08
Willow Creek	244.69	63.72		2.50		310.91
Wind Lake Marsh	104.59	7.09		2,550.00		2,661.68
Administration	1,475.83		747.45			2,223.28
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 20,484.32 *	\$ 4,140.03 *	\$ 831.80 *	\$ 316,080.90 *		\$ 341,537.05 *
	\$ 1,790.73					\$ 1,790.73
	\$ 22,275.05 *	\$ 4,140.03 *	\$ 831.80 *	\$ 316,080.90 *		\$ 343,327.78 *
Fish Management, Land Easements						
Big Brook	\$ 102.00	\$ 9.15				\$ 111.15
Big Roche-a-Cri	12.56	2.80				15.36
Emmons Creek	20.64	11.20		\$ 600.00		631.84
Kinnickinnic River				2.00		2.00
Little Plover River	14.31	7.28				21.59
Mecan River	\$ 3.26					\$ 3.26
Oconto River, South Branch				\$ 1,050.00		\$ 1,050.00
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas	663.80	\$ 304.54		14,995.84		15,964.18
Sawyer Creek				5.00		5.00
Upper Tomorrow River		2.87				2.87
Wedde Creek	10.32	2.80		1,001.50		1,014.62
White River (Waushara County)	43.73	1.96				45.69
White River (S. Branch, Bayfield County)	165.00			500.00		665.00
Willow Creek	69.67	17.50				87.17
Administration	76.69					76.69
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 1,181.98 *	\$ 360.10 *		\$ 18,154.34 *		\$ 19,696.42 *
	\$ 103.33					\$ 103.33
	\$ 1,285.31 *	\$ 360.10 *		\$ 18,154.34 *		\$ 19,799.75 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Game Management, Land Acquisition						
Avon Bottoms	\$ 994.24	\$ 142.15		\$ 39,038.25		\$ 40,174.64
Allenton Marsh	386.56	75.06		832.24		1,293.86
Bakkens Pond	175.85	37.29		8,954.25		9,167.39
Bluff Creek	12.85	2.52				15.37
Brilliant Marsh	817.08	218.75				1,035.83
Brooklyn Marsh	198.08	54.74		1.00		253.82
Blue River	835.04	140.30		1,077.00		2,052.34
Collins Marsh	1,518.27	414.25		42,569.10		44,501.62
Deansville Marsh	960.72	245.96		26,007.75		27,214.45
Eldorado Marsh	1,203.99	371.43		151,208.15		152,783.57
Goose Lake	634.76	108.30				743.06
Grand River	775.96	211.99		18,353.00		19,340.95
Honey Creek	143.71	37.84		2,003.00		2,184.55
Jefferson Marsh	7.70	2.00				9.70
Karcher Marsh	69.24	13.88		1,943.00		2,026.12
Killsnake Marsh	251.48	31.16		447.50		730.14
Klemme Marsh				12,527.25		12,527.25
Lake Mills	188.22	32.98		8,062.00		8,283.20
Liberty Creek	388.73	94.86		564.00		1,047.59
Lodi Marsh	370.56	86.71		1.50		458.77
Mazomanie Marsh	7.59	4.00				11.59
McMillian Marsh	860.19	177.32		24,151.50		25,189.01
Mead Area	2,229.41	417.73		42,150.25		44,797.39
Mecan River				4.50		4.50
Mud Lake (Columbia County)	239.29	31.41		33,307.00		33,577.70
Mud Lake (Dodge County)	493.27	70.47		2,354.50		2,918.24
Mud Lake (Dunn County)	634.15	52.76		1,798.00		2,484.91
Mullet Creek	91.09	20.05				111.14
New Munster Marsh	151.45	31.87		1.50		184.82
Pensaukee Marsh	57.37	12.32		5,011.50		5,081.19
Peshtigo Harbor	229.63	26.28				255.91
Pine Island	768.80	161.04		3.25		933.09
Poygan Marsh	257.53	82.43		11,823.50		12,163.46
Princess Point	266.63	82.41		1,888.00		2,237.04
Richmond Marsh	1.47					1.47
Rome Pond	91.17	40.94		26,117.00		26,249.11
Scattered Wetlands	6,664.51	1,449.09		162,650.23		170,763.83
Scuppernong Marsh	460.38	108.31		4,000.00		4,568.69
Turtle Creek				2.07		2.07

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Sensiba Marsh	\$ 273.30	\$ 13.41				\$ 286.71
Shaw Marsh	24.45	1.36				25.81
Swan Lake	18.72	2.45				21.17
Theresa Marsh	1,978.51	409.56	\$ 82.07	\$ 17,613.19		20,083.33
Tichigan Marsh	270.84	37.26		1.50		309.60
Vernon Marsh	2,017.32	282.36		1,387.80		3,687.48
Waterloo Marsh	751.99	142.07		812.00		1,706.06
Waunakee Marsh	176.38	33.73		2,419.00		2,629.61
White River	1,695.32	329.38		1,090.50		3,115.20
Wildcat Marsh	43.75	7.86				51.61
Wolf River	258.13	11.94		3,225.00		3,495.07
Administration	5,802.30		1,868.63			7,670.93
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 36,748.48 *	\$ 6,362.00 *	\$ 1,930.70 *	\$ 655,400.78 *		\$ 700,461.96 *
	\$ 3,212.52					\$ 3,212.52
	\$ 39,961.00 *	\$ 6,362.00 *	1,950.70 *	\$ 655,400.78 *		\$ 703,674.48 *
Game Management, Land Easements						
Richmond Marsh		5.26				5.26
Scattered Wetlands	\$ 73.26	23.57		\$ 5.50		102.33
Waterloo Marsh				2,503.00		2,503.00
White River	9.21	5.00				14.21
Easements			\$ 4,101.14			4,101.14
Administration	94.52		2,107.98			2,202.50
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 176.99 *	\$ 33.83 *	\$ 6,209.12 *	\$ 2,508.50 *		\$ 8,928.44 *
	\$ 15.46					15.46
	\$ 192.45 *	\$ 33.83 *	\$ 6,209.12 *	\$ 2,508.50 *		\$ 8,943.90 *
Game Management, Bong Air Base						
Bong Air Base, Acq. & Development	\$ 604.87	\$ 74.56				\$ 679.43
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 604.87 *	\$ 74.56 *				\$ 679.43 *
	\$ 52.88					\$ 52.88
	\$ 657.75 *	\$ 74.56 *				\$ 732.31 *
Bear & Deer Damage						
Bear Damage			\$ 3,930.01			\$ 3,930.01
Deer Damage			22,047.29			22,047.29
			\$ 25,977.30 *			25,977.30 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Transfers to General Fund						
Tr. to Gen. Fund for Cons. Wildlife					\$ 9,500.00	\$ 9,500.00
Tr. to Gen. Fund for Water Poll. Com.					39,176.52	39,176.52
Tr. to Gen. Fund for Water Reg. Bd.					6,000.00	6,000.00
Tr. to Gen. Fund for Topographic Map					5,000.00	5,000.00
					\$ 59,676.52 *	\$ 59,676.52 *
Bounties						
Bounties			\$ 169,946.00			\$ 169,946.00
			\$ 169,946.00 *			\$ 169,946.00 *
School Tax on State Hunting Grounds						
School Tax on State Hunting Grounds					\$ 44,723.63	\$ 44,723.63
					\$ 44,723.63 *	\$ 44,723.63 *
FORESTRY OPERATIONS						
Forest Protection						
NWA Headquarters	\$ 8,532.00	\$ 1,799.65	\$ 294.77	\$ 49.45		\$ 10,675.87
NEA Headquarters	8,532.00	1,293.77	194.39	109.88		10,130.04
WCA Headquarters	8,532.00	894.56	519.36	28.00		9,973.92
ECA Headquarters	8,509.00	245.72	1,370.94			10,125.66
SA Headquarters	6,575.00	1,427.89	541.58	52.74		8,597.21
District No. 1	110,781.52	1,863.27	15,094.23	371.72		128,110.74
District No. 2	110,679.66	1,647.80	13,041.99	539.15		125,908.60
District No. 3	93,674.48	2,307.98	14,463.04	1,424.06		111,869.56
District No. 4	125,288.71	2,171.22	13,768.06	3,345.93		144,573.92
District No. 5	112,444.49	2,283.00	12,897.31	2,343.95		129,968.75
District No. 6	100,715.79	2,004.64	10,835.80	766.93		114,323.16
District No. 7	122,629.45	1,948.81	12,335.40	1,049.79		137,963.45
District No. 8	108,711.01	1,717.56	12,779.72	1,552.10		124,760.39
District No. 9	104,947.59	1,019.04	11,823.38	2,122.86		119,912.87
District No. 10	98,159.96	1,294.47	12,987.84	229.89		112,672.16
District No. 11	47,112.81	1,751.73	10,863.44	3,156.74		62,884.72
District No. 12	35,724.02	1,045.76	7,186.04	221.60		44,177.42
Tomahawk Headquarters	145,050.81	7,105.92	48,926.57	120,308.35		321,391.65
Administration	23,016.00	2,275.46	1,771.24			27,062.70
	\$1,379,616.30 *	\$ 36,098.25 *	\$ 201,695.10 *	\$ 137,673.14 *		\$1,755,082.79 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 168,807.43					\$ 168,807.43
	\$1,548,423.73 *	\$ 36,098.25 *	\$ 201,695.10 *	\$ 137,673.14 *		\$1,923,890.22 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Fire Suppression						
Reportable Fires (County)	\$ 4,073.23	\$ 285.19	\$ 3,623.18			\$ 7,981.60
Nonreportable Fires (Other)	7,346.45	871.41	22.00			8,239.86
	\$ 11,419.68 *	\$ 1,156.60 *	\$ 3,645.18 *			\$ 16,221.46 *
	\$ 19.95					\$ 19.95
Distribution of Retirement, etc.						
	\$ 11,439.63 *	\$ 1,156.60 *	\$ 3,645.18 *			\$ 16,241.41 *
Forest Management						
County Forestry	\$ 247,234.06	\$ 36,527.91	\$ 8,026.35	\$ 1,073.77		\$ 292,862.09
Pest Control	44,750.75	8,774.78	6,341.56	703.77		60,570.86
Private Forestry	323,323.22	50,158.71	15,661.38	2,466.38		391,609.69
State Forest Inventory	56,409.92	8,413.36	2,577.07	115.67		67,516.02
Tax Law	30,110.26	4,854.99	2,134.22			37,099.47
Administration	28,956.00	3,177.29	2,996.76	796.87		35,926.92
	\$ 730,784.21 *	\$ 111,907.04 *	\$ 37,737.34 *	\$ 5,156.46 *		\$ 885,585.05 *
	\$ 68,805.18					\$ 68,805.18
Distribution of Retirement, etc.						
	\$ 799,589.39 *	\$ 111,907.04 *	\$ 37,737.34 *	\$ 5,156.46 *		\$ 954,390.23 *
Nurseries						
Gordon	\$ 22,920.76	\$ 685.76	\$ 14,601.64	\$ 418.53		\$ 38,626.69
Hayward	68,721.19	454.45	13,129.51	2,521.16		84,826.31
Hugo Sauer	36,251.93	111.34	10,234.95	1,773.79		48,372.01
Trout Lake	16,440.18	5.59	3,638.94			20,084.71
Griffith	123,043.93	202.92	13,276.37	636.00		137,159.22
Boscobel	105,270.71	450.30	11,348.45	206.47		117,275.93
Blister Rust	6,348.49	416.82				6,765.31
Administration	16,085.00	2,271.48	1,128.85			19,485.33
	\$ 395,082.19 *	\$ 4,598.66 *	67,358.71 *	\$ 5,555.95 *		\$ 472,595.51 *
	\$ 58,513.07					\$ 58,513.07
Distribution of Retirement, etc.						
	\$ 453,595.26 *	\$ 4,598.66 *	67,358.71 *	\$ 5,555.95 *		\$ 531,108.58 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
State Forests, Northern						
Brule River	\$ 13,981.54	\$ 925.21	\$ 7,724.66	\$ 268.54		\$ 22,899.95
Flambeau	38,774.20	1,394.42	20,003.58	2,447.04		62,619.24
Apostle Islands			15.69			15.69
American Legion	24,032.83	705.70	6,713.79	963.50		32,415.82
Council Grounds	6,219.86	104.18	423.14	1,583.46		8,330.64
Northern Highland	118,539.29	2,600.98	17,532.46	16,196.71		154,869.44
Black River	26,841.50	1,065.26	6,253.12	2,815.57		38,975.45
Trout Lake Administration			7.45			7.45
Administration — Forest & Parks	19,991.24	4,101.72	16,475.43	1,453.53		42,021.92
	\$ 250,380.46 *	\$ 10,897.47 *	75,149.32 *	\$ 25,728.35 *		\$ 362,155.60 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 25,885.68					\$ 25,885.68
	\$ 276,266.14 *	\$ 10,897.47 *	75,149.32 *	\$ 25,728.35 *		\$ 388,041.28 *
Southern Wis. Forests (Kettle Moraine)						
High Cliff	\$ 4,332.30		\$ 342.96	\$ 286.44		\$ 4,961.70
Northern Purchase Unit	93,276.17	\$ 695.04	15,466.31	10,832.49		120,270.01
Point Beach	24,412.51	117.32	4,557.25	2,387.57		31,474.65
Big Foot Beach	4,188.80	23.82	2,612.71	105.97		6,931.30
Southern Purchase Unit	49,214.80	588.83	7,596.94	3,993.93		61,394.50
Administration	19,809.00	2,142.03	287.47	81.74		22,320.24
	\$ 195,233.58 *	\$ 3,567.04 *	\$ 30,863.64 *	\$ 17,688.14 *		\$ 247,352.40 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 18,728.30					\$ 18,728.30
	\$ 213,961.88 *	\$ 3,567.04 *	\$ 30,863.64 *	\$ 17,688.14 *		\$ 266,080.70 *
Southern Wis. Forest (Land)						
Kettle Moraine Land				\$ 71,939.74		\$ 71,939.74
				71,939.74 *		\$ 71,939.74 *
Research & Planning						
U. of W. Forestry Research	\$ 1,641.53		\$ 131,027.39	\$ 2,766.35		\$ 135,435.27
	\$ 1,641.53 *		\$ 131,027.39 *	\$ 2,766.35 *		\$ 135,435.27 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Retirement, etc., Forestry						
Social Security	\$ 82,116.32					\$ 82,116.32
Unemployment Compensation	62,495.96					62,495.96
Wisconsin Retirement	153,312.51					153,312.51
Workmen's Compensation Awards	3,293.34					3,293.34
Group Life Insurance	5,632.26					5,632.26
Group Health Insurance	33,909.22					33,909.22
	\$ 340,759.61 *					\$ 340,759.61 *
Distributed to Operating Divisions	\$ 340,759.61 —					\$ 340,759.61 —
TOTAL FORESTRY OPERATIONS	\$3,304,917.56**	\$ 168,225.06**	\$ 547,476.68**	\$ 266,508.13**	**	\$4,287,127.43**
County Forest Aid						
County Forest Aid					\$ 216,869.46	\$ 216,869.46
					\$ 216,869.46 *	\$ 216,869.46 *
Forest Crop Administration						
Forest Crop Administration	\$ 4,750.00					\$ 4,750.00
	\$ 4,750.00 *					\$ 4,750.00 *
Forest Crop Aid						
Forest Crop Aid					\$ 253,489.11	\$ 253,489.11
					\$ 253,489.11 *	\$ 253,489.11 *
Forest & Parks, Land Acquisition						
American Legion Forest	\$ 568.81					\$ 568.81
Apostle Islands Forest	308.88	\$ 190.11				498.99
Black River Forest	50.82	2.50		\$ 1,500.00		1,553.32
Brule River Forest	238.40			8,884.50		9,122.90
Devil's Lake		39.63		4,683.00		4,722.63
Europe Lake	448.00					448.00
Flambeau River Forest	98.47		\$ 1.00	46,723.20		46,822.67
Governor Dodge	1,254.28	19.15	7.70	82,040.25		83,321.38
High Cliff	16.56	3.87		11,646.60		11,667.03
"I" Highway Areas		8.63				8.63
Kettle Moraine Forest—NPU	1,480.76			329,047.43		330,528.19
Kettle Moraine Forest—SPU				48,015.20		48,015.20

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS — (Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Lake Wissota	65.86	8.45		1.50		75.81
Mirror Lake	370.55	31.02	365.50			767.07
Northern Highland Forest	72.44	12.75		19,485.00		19,570.19
Pike Lake	378.76	105.74	5.05			489.55
Raspberry Bay	181.30			8,500.00		8,681.30
Sugar Creek	112.40		328.86			441.26
Terry Andrae				6,026.55		6,026.55
Whitefish Bay	192.50					192.50
Wildcat Mountain	1,785.49	219.17		74,037.90		76,042.56
Administration	1,970.19	23.49	3,595.56			5,589.24
	\$ 9,594.47 *	\$ 664.51 *	\$ 4,303.67 *	\$ 640,591.13 *		\$ 655,153.78 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 657.07					\$ 657.07
	\$ 10,251.54 *	\$ 664.51 *	\$ 4,303.67 *	\$ 640,591.13 *		\$ 655,810.85 *
Forests & Parks, Land Easements						
Wildcat Mountain		\$ 39.20				\$ 39.20
Administration	\$ 104.09					104.09
	\$ 104.09 *	\$ 39.20 *				\$ 143.29 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 7.13					\$ 7.13
	\$ 111.22 *	\$ 39.20 *				\$ 150.42 *
Forests & Parks, Development						
Amnicon Falls	\$ 452.97	\$ 68.47	\$ 14.50	\$ 249.60		\$ 785.54
Aztalan	1,206.09		42.00	1,167.50		2,415.59
Big Foot Beach	1,216.14	31.87	91.00	1,270.74		2,609.75
Blue Mounds	1,188.28	24.02	11,709.16	3,070.71		15,992.17
Brunet	118.40	49.47	17.20	191.57		376.64
Copper Culture Mounds			11.75			11.75
Copper Falls	1,630.22	26.60	483.75	1,369.41		3,509.98
Devil's Lake	1,746.05	68.99	2,151.89	17,710.09		21,677.02
Governor Dodge	3,602.27	49.20	285.55	4,266.06		8,203.08
High Cliff	498.58	68.45	3,831.72	41,256.77		45,655.52
Interstate	3,830.81	78.81	182.62	4,715.73		8,807.97
Lake Wissota		25.73				25.73
Lizard Mound				134.70		134.70
Lost Dauphin	116.44	20.98		67.35		204.77
Lucius Woods	820.81		648.40	390.71		1,859.92

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS — (Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Merrick	418.87	59.21	10.50	4,256.76		4,745.34
Mill Bluff	79.34			151.63		230.97
Nelson Dewey	2,571.35	66.70	1,102.06	13,350.71		17,090.82
New Glarus	92.15	4.34	43.56	769.77		909.82
Ojibwa	102.00		10.50	98.60		211.10
Old Wade House				759.80		759.80
Pattison	278.34	17.30	56.20	628.50		980.34
Peninsula	7,779.37		1,471.60	12,255.41		21,506.38
Perrot	497.39	51.61	16.15	2,155.84		2,720.99
Potawatomi	3,893.52			4,370.55		8,264.07
Rib Mountain	3,871.43	72.90	247.10	7,420.92		11,612.35
Roche-a-Cri	931.62		11.75	503.29		1,446.66
Rocky Arbor	1,268.97	10.88	142.08	3,912.14		5,334.07
Terry Andrae	29.36		13.10	478.15		520.61
Tower Hill	284.20			950.40		1,234.60
Wildcat Mountain	1,164.16	142.43	441.89	4,889.33		6,637.81
Wyalusing	2,324.29	62.82	3,099.57	11,248.42		16,735.10
American Legion	6,612.38	196.17	1,170.70	18,448.22		26,427.47
Apostle Islands .....		.85				.85
Black River	5,519.23	161.25	213.62	4,883.83		10,777.93
Brule River	633.56	52.05	627.58	171.47		1,484.66
Council Grounds	35.75		13.20	239.60		288.55
Flambeau River	2,636.76	37.46	734.70	3,832.59		7,241.51
Northern Purchase Unit	5,548.86	13.80	634.61	9,174.96		15,372.23
Northern Highland	9,725.56	392.55	1,609.09	8,686.29		20,413.49
Point Beach	660.50	13.00	652.99	4,442.16		5,768.65
Southern Purchase Unit	1,137.38	45.66	171.28	6,631.31		7,985.63
	\$ 74,523.40 *	\$ 1,913.57 *	\$ 31,963.37 *	\$ 200,571.59 *	*	\$ 308,971.93 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 5,103.62					\$ 5,103.62
	\$ 79,627.02 *	\$ 1,913.57 *	\$ 31,963.37 *	\$ 200,571.59 *	*	\$ 314,075.55 *
STATE PARKS						
State Parks (Operations)						
Brunet Island	\$ 15,051.10	\$ 106.30	\$ 2,286.73	\$ 468.10		\$ 17,912.23
Copper Falls	18,865.87	304.57	3,730.41	1,717.12		24,617.97
Interstate	29,925.08	180.01	4,389.81	4,858.85		39,353.75
Lucius Woods	6,047.08	41.02	1,595.44	1,312.22		8,995.76
Ojibwa	1,700.40		382.51	11.45		2,094.36
Pattison	22,065.33	227.43	4,923.05	1,842.45		29,058.26
Amnicon Falls	1,937.89	10.57	201.01	1,853.25		4,002.72
Rib Mountain	17,569.01	229.14	9,918.28	2,199.60		29,916.03

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS — (Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Merrick	\$ 16,248.89	\$ 327.66	\$ 2,037.33	\$ 3,455.38		\$ 22,069.26
Mill Bluff	4,398.17	10.00	526.79	127.09		5,062.05
Perrot	12,013.24	564.17	1,821.37	4,535.68		18,934.46
Roche-a-Cri	4,085.40	30.87	662.65	341.33		5,120.25
Wildcat Mountain	10,430.64	329.78	1,871.36	1,609.99		14,241.77
Lost Dauphin	1,066.40		55.37			1,121.77
Peninsula	64,859.54	816.34	17,254.89	26,474.72		109,405.49
Potawatomi	14,861.80	102.38	2,833.07	2,493.42		20,290.67
Terry Andrae	17,699.16	129.51	2,697.90	2,409.27		22,935.84
High Cliff	9,298.81	32.68	1,393.35	2,163.83		12,888.67
Lizard Mound	108.48		62.28			170.76
Old Wade House	4,061.40		464.82			4,526.22
Red Bird			37.88			37.88
Aztalan	1,793.32	83.51	462.27	124.20		2,463.30
Blue Mound	10,208.98	64.89	1,559.85	5,646.65		17,480.37
Cushing Memorial	1,548.35	83.54	137.29	270.51		2,039.69
Devil's Lake	85,547.30	581.80	18,459.22	18,632.55		123,220.87
First Capital	2,206.75		332.11	155.05		2,693.91
Governor Dodge	18,407.36	154.05	3,227.59	23,988.63		45,777.63
Nelson Dewey	12,132.62	209.77	1,381.87	4,511.83		18,236.09
New Glarus Woods	2,849.72	28.74	316.68			3,195.14
Rocky Arbor	6,125.96	13.15	583.07	86.96		6,835.22
Tower Hill	10,607.04	344.86	1,701.72	2,133.01		14,786.63
Wyalusing	29,572.02	208.52	3,735.88	10,473.84		43,990.26
Big Foot Beach	10,929.92	208.68	2,758.78	3,042.46		16,939.84
Park Planning	11,375.49	2,836.76	6,571.65	228.03		21,011.93
Coop.—State Historical Society	4,000.00	500.00				4,500.00
Coop.—Aztalan Exploration		22.95	537.59			580.54
Administration	38,126.42	5,574.60	6,843.84	51.05		50,595.91
	\$ 517,724.94 *	\$ 14,358.25 *	\$ 107,775.71 *	\$ 127,044.60 *	*	\$ 766,903.50 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 50,442.39					\$ 50,442.39
	\$ 568,167.33 *	\$ 14,358.25 *	\$ 107,775.71 *	\$ 127,044.60 *	*	\$ 817,345.89 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS — (Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Retirement, etc., State Parks						
Social Security	\$ 13,125.36					\$ 13,125.36
Unemployment Compensation	13,994.66					13,994.66
Wisconsin Retirement	22,362.02					22,362.02
Workmen's Compensation Awards	992.03					992.03
Group Life Insurance	823.83					823.83
Group Health Insurance	4,912.31					4,912.31
	\$ 56,210.21 *					\$ 56,210.21 *
Distributed to Operating Divisions	\$ 56,210.21 —					\$ 56,210.21 —
	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL STATE PARKS	\$ 658,157.11**	\$ 16,975.53**	\$ 144,042.75**	\$ 31,792.67—**		\$1,787,382.71**
EDUCATION AND ADVERTISING						
Recreational Advertising						
Recreational Advertising	30,595.00	\$ 3,228.43	\$ 246,858.04	\$ 3,037.92		\$ 283,719.39
Chicago Office	21,816.00	1,731.94	20,951.20	570.00		45,069.14
Milwaukee Office	5,202.00	141.21	791.30	119.61		6,254.12
	\$ 57,613.00 *	\$ 5,101.58 *	\$ 268,600.54 *	\$ 3,727.53 *		\$ 335,042.65 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 3,863.37					\$ 3,863.37
	\$ 61,476.37 *	\$ 5,101.58 *	\$ 268,600.54 *	\$ 3,727.53 *		\$ 338,906.02 *
Rec. Adv.—Reimb. High Dept. & Gen. Fund						
Reimb. Highway Dept.					\$ 237.95	\$ 237.95
Reimb. General Fund					163.38	163.38
	*	*	*	*	\$ 401.33 *	\$ 401.33 *
Information & Education						
Clubs and Cons. Congress	\$ 7,032.00	\$ 6,333.96	\$ 1,679.99			\$ 15,045.95
Information	34,680.00	4,615.69	11,070.87	\$ 3,572.12		53,938.68
Milwaukee Office	1,390.00	47.12	259.19			1,696.31
Publications	8,352.00	46.63	29,997.84			38,396.47
Exhibits	15,085.13	3,661.34	15,676.21	15,940.22		50,362.90

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS — (Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Schools	12,084.00	2,376.78	6,655.94	599.54		21,716.26
Administration	9,852.00	1,306.91	871.23			12,030.14
	\$ 88,475.13 *	\$ 18,388.43 *	\$ 66,211.27 *	\$ 20,111.88 *		\$ 193,186.71 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 5,932.90					\$ 5,932.90
	\$ 94,408.03 *	\$ 18,388.43 *	\$ 66,211.27 *	\$ 20,111.88 *		\$ 199,119.61 *
Retirement, etc., Education & Adv.						
Social Security	\$ 2,499.16					\$ 2,499.16
Unemployment Compensation	52.22					52.22
Wisconsin Retirement	6,044.85					6,044.85
Workmen's Compensation Awards	3.00					3.00
Group Life Insurance Board	243.09					243.09
Group Health Insurance	953.95					953.95
	\$ 9,795.27 *					\$ 9,796.27 *
Distributed to Operating Divisions	\$ 9,796.27 —					\$ 9,796.27 —
	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL EDUCATION & ADVERTISING	\$ 155,884.40**	\$ 23,490.01**	\$ 334,811.81**	\$ 23,839.41**	\$ 401.33**	\$ 538,426.96**
Tourist Information Centers						
Permanent Center		\$ 93.33	\$ 10,041.05	\$ 23,074.00		\$ 33,208.38
Mobile Center			736.45	12,185.16		12,921.61
	*	\$ 93.33 *	\$ 10,777.50 *	\$ 35,259.16 *	*	\$ 46,129.99 *
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES						
General Administration						
Commission Services		\$ 883.31	\$ 36.05			\$ 919.36
Personnel	\$ 41,472.00	980.11	1,019.82			43,471.93
Administration	102,527.88	9,282.60	41,794.20	\$ 1,006.27		154,610.95
	\$ 143,999.88 *	\$ 11,146.02 *	\$ 42,850.07 *	\$ 1,006.27 *	*	\$ 199,002.24 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 12,582.81					\$ 12,582.81
	\$ 156,582.69 *	\$ 11,146.02 *	\$ 42,850.07 *	\$ 1,006.27 *	*	\$ 211,585.05 *
Clerical						
Clerical	\$ 341,917.46	\$ 475.91	\$ 82,805.76	\$ 6,407.81		\$ 431,606.94
	\$ 341,917.46 *	\$ 475.91 *	\$ 82,805.76 *	\$ 6,407.81 *	*	\$ 431,606.94 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 29,947.63					\$ 29,947.63
	\$ 371,865.09 *	\$ 475.91 *	\$ 82,805.76 *	\$ 6,407.81 *	*	\$ 461,554.57 *

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS — (Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Finance						
NWA Business Management	\$ 1,956.00		\$ 1,605.52	\$ 700.08		\$ 4,261.60
NEA Business Management	2,868.00	\$ 49.00	1,462.54	847.52		5,227.06
WCA Business Management	11,506.44	136.48	3,738.60	199.84		15,581.36
ECA Business Management	13,942.66	135.13	3,769.49	115.57		17,962.85
SA Business Management	22,346.49	20.14	3,340.65	36.50		25,743.78
Accounting	70,913.29	1,535.45	33,341.10	723.64		106,513.48
Cashier	5,892.00	21.09	175.61			6,088.70
License Sales	42,715.57	1,175.94	79,123.74			123,015.25
Office Rent			49,444.71			49,444.71
Procurement & Property	13,092.00	894.39	255.58	12.60		14,254.57
Administration	11,464.00	849.90	798.48	1,697.95		14,810.33
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 195,696.45 *	\$ 4,817.52	\$ 177,056.02 *	\$ 4,333.70 *	*	\$ 382,903.69 *
	\$ 17,187.47					\$ 17,187.47
	\$ 213,883.92 *	\$ 4,817.52 *	\$ 177,056.02 *	\$ 4,333.70 *	*	\$ 400,091.16 *
Engineering						
Engineering	\$ 119,161.35	\$ 10,588.04	\$ 75,342.26	\$ 853.54		\$ 55,260.67
Rivers Survey		1,368.54	3.30			1,371.84
Hydrology Research			12,000.00			12,000.00
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 119,161.35	\$ 11,956.58 *	63,338.96 *	\$ 853.54 *	*	\$ 68,632.51 *
	\$ 10,412.39					\$ 10,412.39
	\$ 129,573.74 *	\$ 11,956.53 *	63,338.96 *	\$ 853.54 *	*	\$ 79,044.90 *
Retirement, etc., Admin. Services						
Social Security	\$ 17,244.08					\$ 19,244.08
Wisconsin Retirement	42,283.94					42,283.94
Workmen's Compensation Awards	70.65					70.65
Group Life Insurance	1,495.74					1,495.74
Group Health Insurance	7,035.89					7,035.89
Distributed to Operating Divisions	\$ 70,130.30 *				*	\$ 70,130.30 *
	\$ 70,130.30					\$ 70,130.30
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	\$ 871,905.44**	\$ 28,396.03**	\$ 239,372.89**	\$ 12,601.32**	**	\$1,152,275.68**

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS — (Continued)

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Outdoor Animal Exhibit						
Outdoor Animal Exhibit	\$ 1,162.61	\$ 95.31	\$ 328.62	\$ 1,913.46		\$ 3,500.00
	1,162.61 *	\$ 95.31 *	\$ 328.62 *	\$ 1,913.46 *		\$ 3,500.00 *
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	\$ 101.64					\$ 101.64
	\$ 1,264.25 *	\$ 95.31 *	\$ 328.62 *	\$ 1,913.46 *		\$ 3,601.64 *
Gifts & Donations						
Gifts and Donations			\$ 5,132.28	\$ 130,479.60		\$ 135,611.88
			\$ 5,132.28 *	\$ 130,479.60 *		\$ 135,611.88 *
Wildcat Mountain Survey						
Wildcat Mountain Survey					\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
					\$ 10,000.00 *	\$ 10,000.00 *
Insurance Loss						
Insurance Loss			\$ 5,407.97	\$ 970.67		\$ 6,378.64
			\$ 5,407.97 *	\$ 970.67 *		\$ 6,378.64 *
Cancelled Drafts						
Cancelled Drafts			\$ 3,865.72			\$ 3,865.72
			\$ 3,865.72 *			\$ 3,865.72 *
Boat Registration & Enforcement						
NWA Enforcement			\$ 774.47	\$ 1,531.89		\$ 2,306.36
NEA Enforcement			646.51	1,562.07		2,208.58
WCA Enforcement			664.61	2,982.96		3,647.57
ECA Enforcement		\$ 8.00	2,373.93	1,625.78		4,007.71
SA Enforcement			458.28	370.30		828.58
Administration-Enforcement	\$ 33,248.00	9,872.00	6,460.74	9,683.43		59,264.17
Aids					\$ 62,446.65	62,446.65
Retirement, etc.	492.62					492.62
Administration	15,763.23	260.31	8,008.31	937.30		24,969.15
	\$ 49,503.85 *	\$ 10,140.31 *	\$ 19,386.85 *	\$ 18,693.73 *	\$ 62,446.65 *	\$ 160,171.39 *
Claims Against The State						
Claims Against the State			\$ 1,491.87			\$ 1,491.87
			\$ 1,491.87 *			\$ 1,491.87 *
TOTAL CONSERVATION FUND	\$8,528,356.69**	\$ 699,718.97**	\$2,213,203.60**	\$3,192,610.03**	\$ 661,524.44**	\$15,295,413.73**

GENERAL FUND

	Personal Services	Travel Expense	Materials, Services and Supplies	Capital Outlay	Special Purpose	Total 1961-1962 Disbursements
Forest Crop Severance Tax						
Forest Crop Severance Tax					\$ 11,218.78	\$ 11,218.78
Forest Crop Withdrawals					\$ 11,218.78 *	\$ 11,218.78 *
Forest Crop Withdrawals					\$ 3,317.23	\$ 3,317.23
Capital Improvements—State Parks					\$ 3,317.23 *	\$ 3,317.23 *
Copper Falls					\$ 178.09	\$ 178.09
Wildcat Mountain					7.28	7.28
Governor Dodge					134.40	134.40
Wyalusing					5,402.41	5,402.41
					\$ 5,722.18 *	\$ 5,722.18 *
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	**	**	**	**	\$ 20,258.19**	\$ 20,258.19**

REFORESTATION FUND

REFORESTATION FUND						
Forestry Activities						
State Aid					\$ 33,328.38	\$ 33,328.38
Nursery Transfers from Forestry			\$ 16,970.15	\$ 8,450.91		25,421.06
American Legion				16.00		16.00
Aerial Photography				10,795.00		10,795.00
Land Acquisition				34,290.97		34,290.97
TOTAL REFORESTATION FUND			\$ 16,970.15 *	\$ 53,552.88	\$ 33,328.38 *	\$ 103,851.41 *

WARDEN PENSION FUND

Warden Pension Fund						
Retirement Activities			\$ 114.00		\$ 72,864.56	\$ 72,978.56
Investment Expense					1,626.85	1,626.85
TOTAL WARDEN PENSION FUND			\$ 114.00 *		\$ 74,491.41 *	\$ 74,605.41 *
GRAND TOTAL	\$8,528,356.69***	\$ 699,718.97***	\$2,230,287.75***	\$3,246,162.91***	\$ 789,602.42***	\$15,494,128.74***

