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## **Thirtieth biennial report of the Wisconsin Conservation Department for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1965 and June 30, 1966. 1967**

Wisconsin. Conservation Dept.  
Madison, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1967

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Thirtieth

# BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

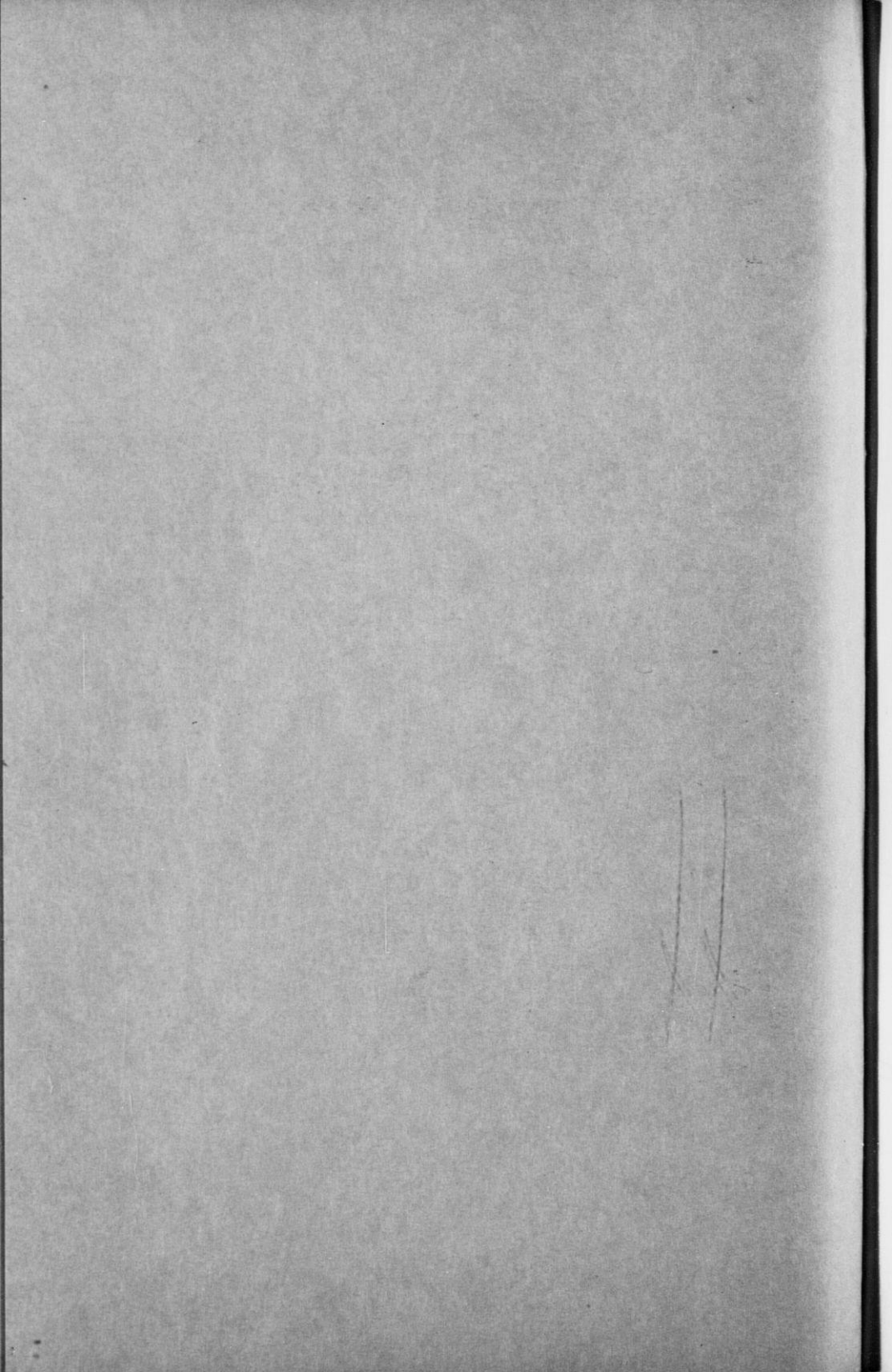
## Wisconsin Conservation Department

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Publication 612-67





THIRTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

**WISCONSIN  
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT**

For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1965  
and June 30, 1966



MADISON, WISCONSIN

1967

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Chairman

JACK J. SCHUMACHER, Shawano  
Secretary

ARTHUR R. MACARTHUR, Janesville

GJIDO R. RAHR, Manitowoc

CHARLES F. SMITH, Wausau

DANIEL K. TYLER, Phillips

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Director

JOHN A. BEALE  
Chief State Forester

A. E. EHLY  
Program Coordination

JOHN E. GOETZ  
Finance

ARTHUR W. JORGENSEN, SR.  
Information and Education

LULU M. KORN  
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Forest Protection

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Fish Management

GEORGE SPRECHER  
Assistant Director

DONALD J. MACKIE  
State Parks and Recreation

WILLIAM A. MATSON  
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LAURENCE F. MOTL  
Engineering

EDWARD SCHNEBERGER  
Research and Planning

J. R. SMITH  
Game Management

S. W. WELSH  
Forest Management

WALTER J. ZELINSKE  
Law Enforcement

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Honorable Warren P. Knowles  
Governor of Wisconsin  
Capitol

Dear Governor Knowles:

In compliance with Section 14.61 of the statutes, I submit herewith the thirtieth biennial report of the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

You will see reflected in this report, I believe, the fact that Governors and Legislators of recent years have given strong support to conservation. The Conservation Commission and Conservation Department strive to attain commensurate results.

With public interest in conservation and outdoor recreation now at an all-time high, it is my hope that Wisconsin may rise to even greater achievement in shaping our future to meet citizens' needs.

Respectfully,

L. P. Voigt

Conservation Director

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## Director's Comments

### Highlights

Eventful, fruitful years they were, those of the 1964-1966 biennium, particularly as regards outdoor recreation.

Wisconsin established four new state parks. Four parks established in the previous biennium were opened for public use.

Tourist promotion achieved a new high in response from the public. The tourist information center program was expanded.

A new division, Program Coordination, was set up to coordinate programs utilizing federal aids. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the

Economic Opportunity Act, and Accelerated Public Works added to the load of existing federal programs. New funds became available for certain types of conservation projects.

At Poynette the Conservation Center became a mecca for school groups seeking conservation education, and it became the locale of an upgraded in-service training program for Conservation Department employees.

The Legislature assigned the Conservation Department added responsibilities, as in waters research, with fulfillment largely remaining for the future.

Fish management, game manage-



Here is the Wisconsin Conservation Commission. Seated: James R. Smaby, La Crosse, chairman. Standing, from left: Charles F. Smith, Wausau; Guido Rahr, Manitowoc; Jack J. Schumacher, Shawano, secretary; Arthur R. MacArthur, Janesville; Daniel K. Tyler, Phillips; and the director of the Conservation Department, L. P. Voigt.

ment and law enforcement continued vigorous programs, their principal problem being rising costs.

Forestry had the same problem, but compounded by the fact that forestry divisions had the tightest budgets in the department. More nearly adequate financing for forestry remains a prime need.

## Organization

"What's the difference between the Conservation Commission and the Conservation Department?" Many citizens, and particularly students, raise this question.

The Commission and Department are not identical. But they are associated.

The Commission consists of six citizens, two being appointed by the Governor each two years. Its function, broadly, is to lay down policy for Wisconsin conservation, subject to existing law. The Commission meets about once a month and takes such action as it deems essential to implement its policies. It makes decisions on major questions.

But six commissioners cannot personally carry out details of a statewide conservation program. They have to have employees do that.

And that is where the Conservation Department comes in. Its members are employees of the Conservation Commission. All full-time employees are under civil service except the director.

The conservation director has the responsibility of seeing to it that the Department carries out policies of the Commission. With the guidance of those policies, he makes day-to-day administrative decisions required to keep the Department functioning as intended.

Serving under the director are two assistant directors. During the 1964-1966 biennium one was in charge of wildlife and service divisions except Clerical. The other, the chief state forester, administered Forest Management, Forest Protection, Parks and Recreation, Research and Planning, and Program Coordination.

The personnel officer supervises the Clerical division.

Aiding departmental administrators are a legal counsel, a secretary of the Forestry Advisory Committee, and several administrative assistants.

## The Commission

The Conservation Commission, besides concerning itself with policy and major program decisions, keeps close tab on expenditures. All major purchases, including those for land, must be approved by the Commission.

Land acquisition continued to be one of the Commission's primary concerns. Wisconsin is steadily increasing the amount of public land available for hunting and fishing, plus the complex of recreations to be had at state parks and on state forest land — including sightseeing, picnicking, swimming, hiking, camping, and others.

Under the ORAP program, using cigarette tax funds, the Commission in 1964-1966 acquired rights to 37,556 acres, including 3,938 by easement and the remainder by purchase. Included were 189 miles of lake and stream frontage. The cost was \$3,767,894.

In addition the Commission purchased 12,231 acres of land with regular Conservation Department funds, paying \$911,918.

Development of public lands, notably state parks, proceeded creditably. However, the Commission was not

able to keep development on a par with acquisition, since the Outdoor Recreation Act provided less adequate financing for development.

### Advisory Committees

The Conservation Commission draws on the professionals in the Conservation Department for factual information, technical advice, and recommendations for programs.

But it does not stop there. In major fields it also consults citizen committees for ideas, evaluation, and expression of public opinion. These citizens are knowledgeable, and in many instances they are professionals in their own right although not associated with the Department.

These were the citizen advisory committees functioning at the end of the biennium, with Conservation Department liaison indicated by asterisks:

#### RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Arthur D. Hasler	Robert E. Lennon	Herman F. Olson
*C. Kabat, Exec. Sec.	John Macon	Fred G. Wilson
David B. King	Robert A. McCabe	

#### FORESTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ivan Branham	Reinhart Krause	*T. J. Rausch
Frank N. Fixmer	Foster Patch	William Yost
Allan S. Haukom	A. E. Swanke	

#### FOREST PEST CONTROL STEERING COMMITTEE

Marlowe Burgy	Robert Petry	*S. W. Welsh
Frank Fixmer	*Donald W. Renlund	
James E. Kuntz	Roy D. Shenefeld	

#### GREAT LAKES COMMERCIAL FISHERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

E. W. Bodin	Lelond LaFond	Daniel H. Smith
Morris Boutin	Charles LeClair	Arthur Swaer
Evald Heinonen	Harvey Olson	
Frank Korchak	*Edw. Schneberger	

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Earl C. Bruhn	Lester F. Jens	Herman F. Parlow
Kenneth E. Coyle	Edw. F. Keip	Earl Severson
William C. Cress	Irvin Lange	LeRoy C. Sykes
John E. Cross	Marvin Lederer	Robert M. Thompson
Victor P. Frye	Henry R. Liebzeit	Daniel O. Trainer
Russell W. Gratiot	Harry E. Lutes	C. J. Weber
Emil A. Huebner	Carl Nisen	Ervin G. Withbroe
Henry M. Jacobsen	Oscar Odegard	Edward L. Young
Theodore Jaeger		



# Parks and Recreation

## Changing Concepts

This report emphasizes the dynamic nature of certain concepts in outdoor recreation and summarizes the major activities of the Parks and Recreation Division for the past two years. It lists the established parks and summarizes the following programs: Land Acquisition, Development, Park Use, Nature Interpretation, Planning and Operations.

State parks have been established to preserve outstanding natural scenic areas of Wisconsin of statewide significance. They occur where nature dictated, without reference to centers of population. Because of this characteristic, they have often been referred to as "resource-oriented."

The rapid rise in public demand for outdoor recreation has been one of the most astonishing and healthiest results of a growing population. Inherently, the people of Wisconsin love the out-of-doors; it is good for their physical and mental health and for the economy of the state.

But change is inevitable and increasing emphasis today is being placed on a variety of recreational uses and more intensive forms of outdoor recreation. We see little change in the basic park philosophy, except that traditionally state parks which have been "resource-oriented" have now also become "user-oriented."

The principal function of each of the state's parks places them in specific classifications. Originally this resulted in three basic types of parks — scenic, historical and roadside. Other areas which are readily accessible to population centers and which offer intensive forms of recreation are now being designated as state park recreation

areas. Of even more specialized use is the recently established classification of state trails for long-distance hiking and other uses.

State parks and recreation areas under the supervision of the State Parks and Recreation Division are classified as follows:

Type	Number Established
Scenic Parks .....	21
Historical Parks .....	9
Roadside Parks .....	9
State Park Recreation Areas .....	4
Recreational Forests .....	5
State Trails .....	1
Total .....	49

In the last two years, four new parks have been established and four that were established in the previous biennium have been opened for public use.

Of the newly established parks, two are located along Lake Michigan — John Michael Kohler and Europe Bay State Parks. One is a long-distance hiking trail on an abandoned railroad grade between Elroy and Sparta, a distance of 32 miles, and one a prominent elevation in northeastern Wisconsin — Thunder Mountain State Park.

Of the four new parks that have been opened for use, one, Rock Island, is a scenic park; two, Mirror Lake and Hartman Creek, are state park recreation areas; and one, Lake Kegonsa, is a roadside park.

As an example of the trend to user orientation, the Rib Mountain Ski Area was leased to the Marathon County Civic Corporation. The entire operation is now being carried out by private enterprise.

In most cases it is the lure of natural surroundings and of open space that invites the park visitor; but people come to parks "to do something" as well as to see something outstanding. So a part of each park is set aside and

planned for organized outdoor recreation — picnicking, camping, boating, fishing, water skiing, hiking, riding, etc. Nature study and interpretive programs usually make use of the

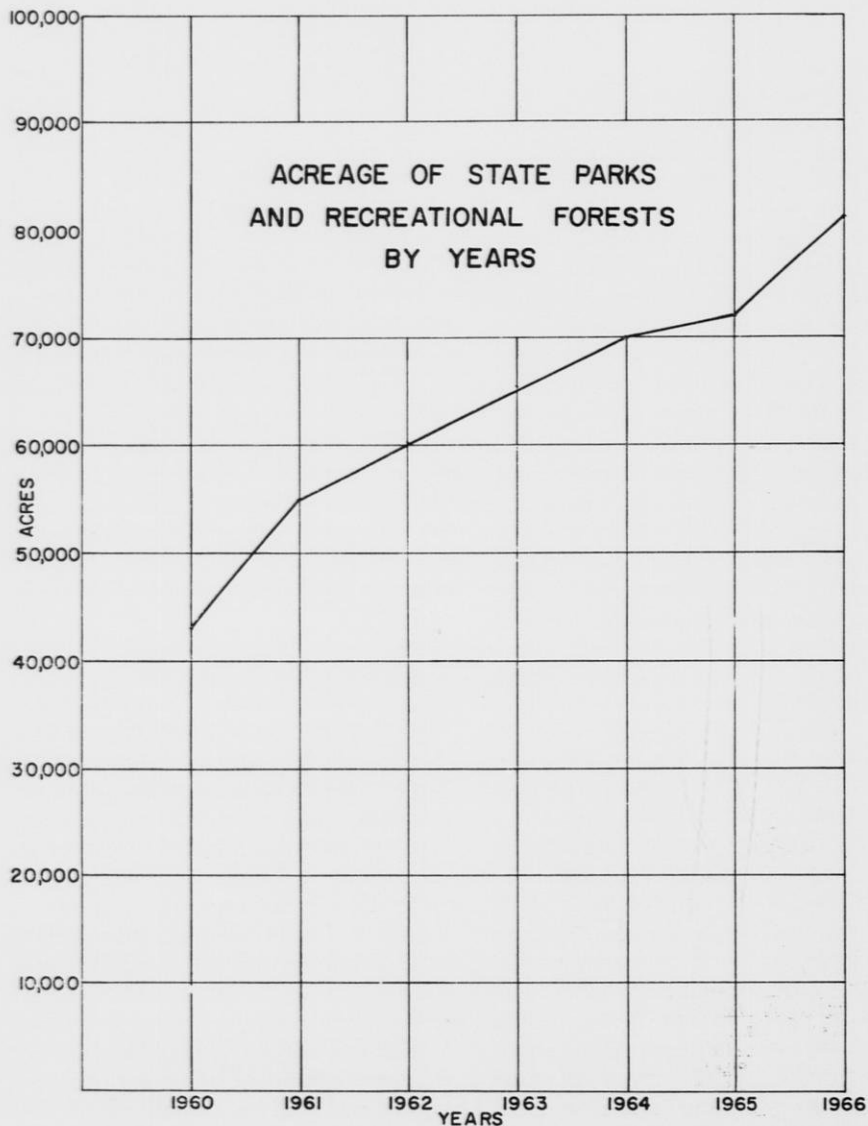
native or undeveloped portions of the park.

The selection and location of those developments which will preserve the unique and physical values for which

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS	EST.	SCENIC	RECREATIONAL	HISTORICAL	PICNICKING	CONCESSIONS	SWIMMING	No. of Units	Elec. Camping	GROUP CAMPING	BOATING	FISHING	HIKING	NATURE TRAIL	LOOKOUT TOWER	HISTORIC TOWER	TOILETS	DRINKING WATER	WINTER SPORTS	ACRES
<b>SCENIC PARKS</b>																				
Big Foot Beach	1949	X	X	X	•	•	•	125	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	269
Blue Mound	1959	X	X	X	•	•	•	78	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	744
Brunet Island	1936	X	X		•	•	•	65	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	374
Copper Falls	1929	X	X		•	•	•	34	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,481
Devil's Lake	1910	X	X	X	•	•	•	506	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,081
Europe Bay	1964	X	X						NOT OPEN										268	
Governor Dodge	1948	X	X		•	•	•	134	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,801
High Cliff	1954	X	X		•	•	•	21	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	603
Interstate	1900	X	X		•	•	•	90	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	906
John Michael Kohler	1966	X	X						NOT OPEN										397	
Merrick	1932	X	X		•	•	•	51	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	133
Pattison	1918	X	X		•	•	•	78	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,305
Peninsula	1909	X	X		•	•	•	530	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3,684
Perrot	1919	X	X	X	•	•	•	35	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,184
Potawatomi	1928	X	X		•	•	•	124	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,126
Rib Mountain	1928	X	X		•	•	•	31	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	608
Rock Island	1965	X	X	X	•	•	•	20	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	777
Terry Andrae	1928	X	X		•	•	•	105	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	176
Thunder Mountain	1965	X	X						NOT OPEN										--	
Wildcat Mountain	1947	X	X		•	•	•	17	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,907
Wyalusing	1911	X	X	X	•	•	•	97	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,037
<b>STATE PARK RECREATION AREA</b>																				
Big Bay	1963	X	X						NOT OPEN										629	
Hartman Creek	1962	X	X	X	•	•	•	35	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	969
Lake Wissota	1962	X	X						NOT OPEN										496	
Mirror Lake	1962	X	X		•	•	•	43	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,315
<b>HISTORICAL—MEMORIAL PARKS</b>																				
Aztalan	1947			X	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	123
Copper Culture	1959			X					NOT OPEN										24	
Cushing	1924			X	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10
First Capitol	1924			X	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	58
Lizard Mound	1946			X	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31
Lost Dauphin	1946			X	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	19
Nelson Dewey	1935	X	X	X	•	•	•	31	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	591
Old Wade House	1952			X	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	98
Tower Hill	1922	X	X	X	•	•	•	21	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	108
<b>ROADSIDE PARKS</b>																				
Amnicon Falls	1961	X	X		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	686
Council Grounds	1938	X	X	X	•	•	•	18	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	278
Lake Kegonsa	1965	X	X	X	•	•	•	35	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	304
Lucius Woods	1950	X			•	•	•	28	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	38
Mill Bluff	1934	X	X	X	•	•	•	21	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	74
New Glarus Woods	1934	X			•	•	•	18	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	95
Ojibwa	1934	X	X		•	•	•	6	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	353
Roche a Cri	1947	X	X		•	•	•	45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	331
Rocky Arbor	1932	X	X		•	•	•	90	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	231
<b>RECREATIONAL FOREST</b>																				
Apostle Islands	1959	X	X						•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10,473
Kettle Moraine — North	1929	X	X		•	•	•	369	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	23,018
Kettle Moraine Pike Lake	1960	X	X						NOT OPEN										120	
Kettle Moraine — South	1929	X	X		•	•	•	115	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	12,232
Point Beach	1938	X	X		•	•	•	152	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2,518
<b>STATE TRAIL</b>																				
Elroy — Sparta	1965	X	X	X					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	420

the areas were established, and at the same time provide for recreational use is a function of the Division's park and planning section. This work is done by trained park planners and landscape architects.

In 1961 the Legislature enacted the Outdoor Recreation Act Program and allocated funds to accelerate land acquisition and development in state parks and other recreational areas. In the past five years since the start of



the Outdoor Recreation Act Program, the Parks and Recreation Division land acquisition program has added ten new parks and recreation areas and over 28,000 acres of additional recrea-

tional land. Under the development program, the state system has increased the number of camping units from 2,090 to 3,268 and the number of picnicking units from 3,408 to 4,303.

### Land Acquisition

After a park project is formally established by the Conservation Commission, land acquisition is programmed so that it will precede development by sufficient time to plan and program construction. Emphasis in the present program is to complete acquisition within present park boundaries as rapidly as possible on a priority system based upon immediate needs and the preventing of private development in key areas.

During the biennium the Division acquired 8,124 acres of land in fee simple title for \$2,489,415.23, not including administrative costs. The following lands were acquired in fee simple title:

Park	Acreege
Amnicon Falls .....	549.39
Big Bay .....	100.00
Devil's Lake .....	148.98
Elroy-Sparta .....	420.00
Europe Bay .....	267.60

Governor Dodge .....	497.40
Hartman's Creek .....	151.25
High Cliff .....	266.90
Interstate .....	.62
John Michael Kohler .....	83.86
Lake Kegonsa .....	41.36
Lake Wissota .....	249.89
Mirror Lake .....	583.93
New Glarus .....	6.90
Pattison .....	105.00
Peninsula .....	2.21
Perrot .....	66.62
Rock Island .....	777.37
Terry Andrae .....	20.41
Wildcat Mountain .....	324.00
Wyalusing .....	430.20

Total .....	5,093.89
<b>Recreational Forests</b>	
Apostle Islands .....	671.63
Kettle Moraine (Northern Unit) .....	1,014.43
Kettle Moraine (Pike Lake Unit) .....	231.27
Kettle Moraine (Southern Unit) .....	1,112.65
Total .....	3,029.98
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	<b>8,123.87</b>

During the biennium the Division actually expended \$2,448,459.15 including administrative costs for the purchase of lands in fee simple title and in easements, the titles to which were not all conveyed to the state during the biennium.

### Development

The Wisconsin Statutes recognize in unmistakable terms the necessity for specific criteria in the development of state parks. Section 27.01 states:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the legislature to acquire, improve, preserve and administer a system of areas to be known as the state parks of Wisconsin. The purpose of the state parks is to provide areas for public recreation and for public education in conservation and nature study. An area may qualify as a state park by reason of its scenery, its plants and wildlife,

or its historical, archeological or geological interest. The Conservation Commission shall be responsible for the selection of a balanced system of state park areas and the acquisition, development and administration of state parks."

During the biennium Rock Island State Park was opened, and picnicking and camping facilities were made available. Along the interstate highway system three areas were opened in the summer of 1966 — Lake Kegonsa State Roadside Park near Madison, Mirror Lake State Park Recreation Area

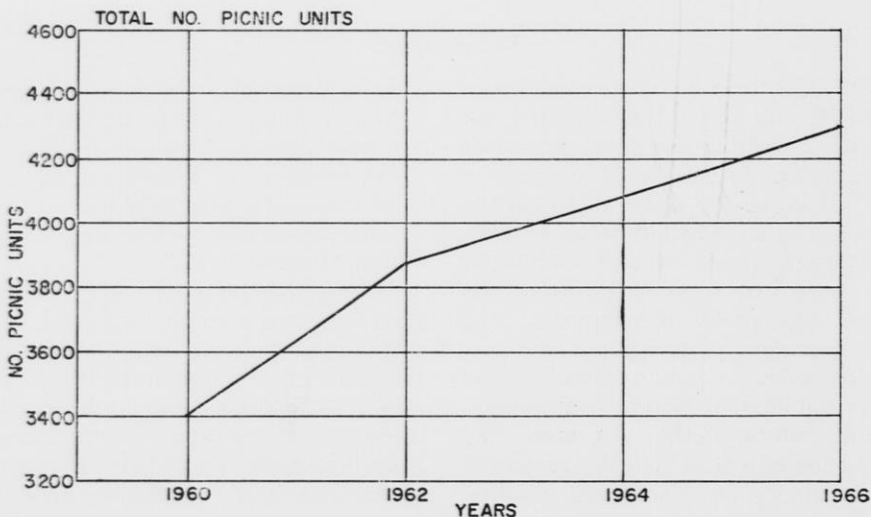
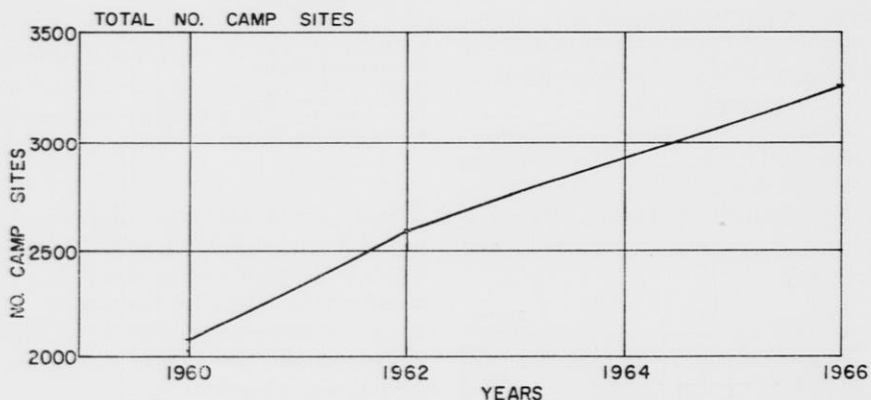
near Wisconsin Dells and the Elroy-Sparta State Trail. The Hartman's Creek State Park Recreation Area near Waupaca was also opened in the summer of 1966.

Besides the addition of these new areas to the state park system, there were significant accomplishments in the existing parks.

Construction was completed on 459

new camping units at nine state parks and recreational forests. Since some of these were replacements under a program of expansion and rehabilitation, there are now a total of 3,268 camping units available at 31 parks and recreational areas and 5 recreational forests. Wilderness and primitive-type campsites were established

## STATE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FORESTS



on Stockton Island in the Apostle Islands Recreational Forest. Group camping areas were established at Copper Falls with a capacity of 50 people, Devil's Lake — 400 people, Peninsula — 75 people. In addition, 135 picnic units, 18.35 miles of new roads and 7.85 miles of hiking trails were constructed. One hundred three sets of pit-type toilets and five sets of flush toilets were constructed in heavy-use areas at 23 properties. Six water systems were completed at five properties. Short-wave radio networks were installed at Devil's Lake, Interstate, Peninsula and the Northern Unit of the Kettle Moraine Recreational Forest.

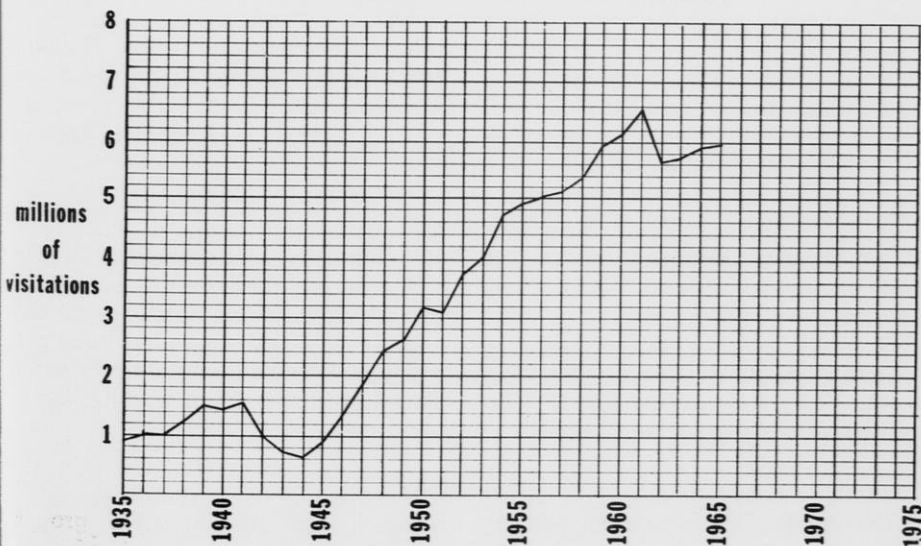
The major development projects during the biennium were the construction of a large earth dam at Gov-

ernor Dodge State Park, a concrete dock at Stockton Island, a shelter and concession building at High Cliff, a new headquarters building and garage at Brunet Island and a large bridge at Amnicon Falls.

Other building construction during the biennium included the following: a shelter building at Devil's Lake, a combination shelter and toilet building at Interstate, nature centers at Peninsula and Devil's Lake, contact stations at Perrot and Point Beach, and three trailside shelters, a bridle shelter, and a radio transmitting tower in the Kettle Moraine Recreational Forest.

Boat launching areas were completed at Council Grounds, Lake Kegonsa, and Mirror Lake. The John Curtis and Hugh Harper memorials were erected at Wyalusing.

**PARK & RECREATIONAL FOREST VISITATIONS**



**NEW DEVELOPMENT ON STATE PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FORESTS**

Property	Units of Family Camping	Units of Picnicking	Miles of Road Construction	Miles of Trail Construction
Amnicon Falls .....			.75	
Big Foot Beach .....			.60	
Blue Mound .....	78			
Copper Falls .....				1.50
Devil's Lake .....			.60	.60
First Capitol .....		10	.10	.25
Governor Dodge .....	69		6.70	
High Cliff .....		92	1.30	.50
Lake Kegonsa .....	36	28	1.20	
Merrick .....	15			
Mill Bluff .....			.30	
Mirror Lake .....	43		2.70	
Nelson Dewey .....	15		.70	
Peninsula .....	127			
Rock Island .....	20	5		
Wildcat Mountain .....			.20	
Wyalusing .....				1.50
Apostle Islands (SF) Wilderness Camping				.50
Kettle Moraine NU (SF) .....	56		1.80	3.00
Kettle Moraine SU (SF) .....			1.20	
			.20	
Point Beach (SF) .....				
	459	135	18.35	7.85

**Nature Interpretation**

The characteristics, for which the most outstanding natural scenic wonders in Wisconsin have been dedicated, are being explained to the public in a program of nature interpretation and education. The program has expanded in the last two years with the addition of three seasonal and one permanent naturalist. Four nature trails were developed and a new amphitheater in Peninsula State Park completed. Nature centers have been developed at Devil's Lake and Peninsula by remodeling existing park buildings and equip-

ping them with exhibits. At the Wyalusing Group Camp lecture room an exhibit layout is being developed. Evening naturalists programs are presented at Devil's Lake, Peninsula, Point Beach and Terry Andrae. About 80,000 people have taken part in the naturalist programs during this reporting period.

In cooperation with the National Park Service, preliminary fieldwork was accomplished for the proposed Ice Age National Scientific Reserve plan.

**Planning**

The primary responsibility of the park planning section is the preparation of development plans for state park properties and the investigation of potential park and recreational areas. Every state park property is an individual design problem because of

the unique qualities of the site. Special attention is given to the ecological, geological, historical and physical features for which the area has been preserved. Increased emphasis is being placed on more effective utilization of park areas.

**Operations**

The emphasis in operations during the past two years has been on improvements in efficiency, in service and in protection. Parks have been or-

ganized into administrative groups. Fewer permanent personnel were employed per property but more seasonal and limited term employees used dur-



ing the periods of heavy use. The quality of maintenance has been improved by the addition of new equipment, labor-saving devices and methods, and the standardization of design and installation.

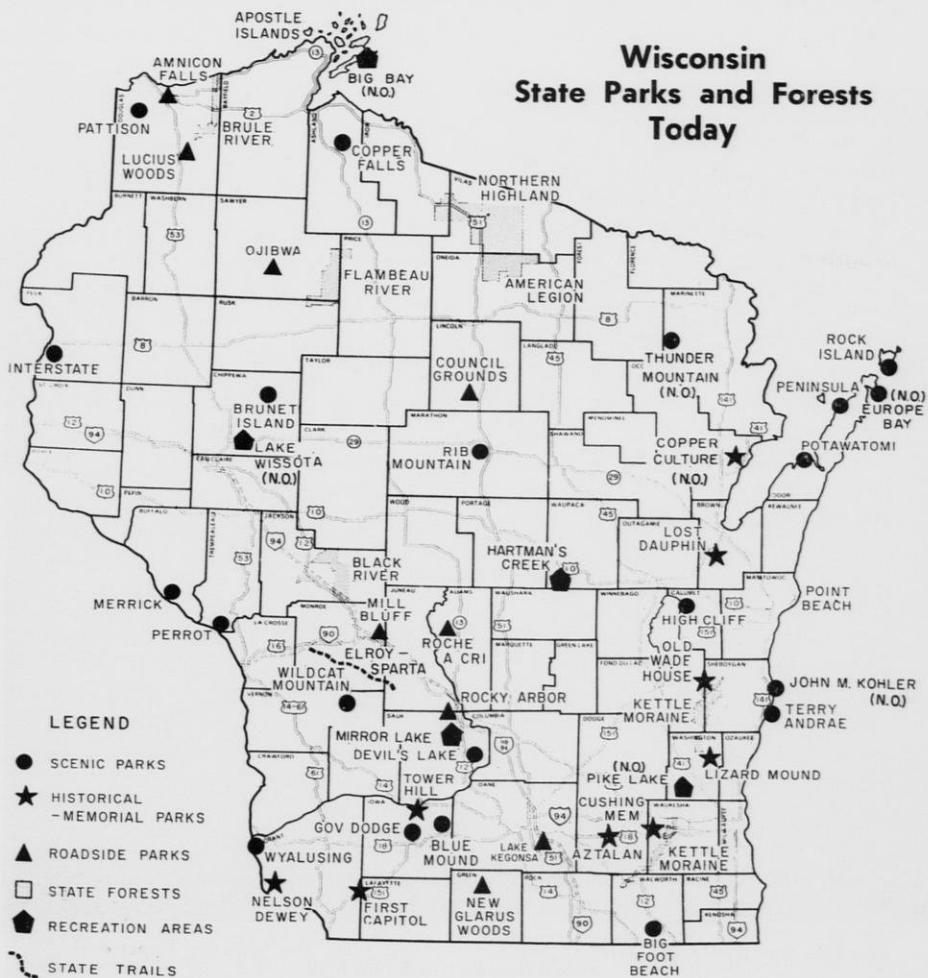
A concerted effort has been made to insure the safety and welfare of the park visitors by increasing the number of qualified law enforcement personnel at all properties. Both basic and advanced law enforcement training sessions were held with 180 men receiving training. This effort along

with excellent cooperation from the Law Enforcement Division and from county officers has made a significant contribution to minimizing violations and discouraging vandalism.

Because of the rugged terrain in many of the park properties, mountain rescue training was held for 60 Division personnel.

At the end of the biennium the Division employed 104 permanent employees and during the summer months, 80 seasonal and 188 limited term employees.

## Wisconsin State Parks and Forests Today





## Program Coordination

For many years the Conservation Department has had a federal aid section. Its scope was limited to coordinating the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson game and fish restoration programs. The complexities of coordinating new federal programs such as the Accelerated Public Works, Economic Opportunity Act and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act pointed out the desirability of extending this function. In February, 1965

the Commission created the Program Coordination Division.

The functions of the new division are to coordinate, not administer, all federal programs, follow and evaluate the impact of pending legislation, maintain fiscal accountability of federal funds and coordinate certain interdivisional activities.

This is, therefore, the first biennial report of this new division.



A hiking trail passes this point on Iron county forest land. The Economic Opportunity Act made it possible to build the trail.

The following programs are coordinated by this division. Integrating these programs into the Department's on-going program can materially stimulate conservation in Wisconsin.

### **Open Space**

The Housing and Urban Development federal agency administers the Open Space Program. Under this, any public agency may apply for 50% grants to acquire open space lands in an urban or urbanizing area. Presently development is limited to basic needs to make the area usable and is eligible to only those areas acquired under the program.

The Department has under contract a purchase on Cherokee Marsh and a purchase on the Pike Lake Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest. Pending is a contract for Ottawa Lake area in the Kettle Moraine and applications are being prepared for the Harrington Beach State Park and additional Cherokee acquisition.

### **Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service**

Personnel of the Forestry and Game Divisions provide technical service to various programs of the ASCS. Foresters recommend and approve private landowners requests for tree planting and timber stand improvement. Maximum payment for this service cannot exceed 1% of the state total fund.

Game Management under the new Cropland Adjustment Program evaluates the private farms for wildlife production and determines the payment to be made. This payment is made to those landowners that have entered into contracts to allow their lands to be open to public hunting and fishing.

Nursery stock may be purchased from the state under a purchase order

agreement. When properly applied for the ASCS will agree to pay the state for the trees purchased by the individual. This system has maintained the sale of trees to private landowners well above the level of adjacent states.

### **Fish and Wildlife Restoration**

The proportion of Wisconsin's geographical area compared with that of the nation and the number of hunting and fishing license holders determines the amount of federal aid received under the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson Acts for fish and wildlife development, research and land acquisition.

The program coordination Division maintains liaison with the U.S. Department of the Interior for the Fish Management, Game Management and Research and Planning Divisions processing project plans and applications in addition to assisting with fiscal control of aid funds. Three-quarters of every dollar spent on federally approved D-J — P-R projects is returned to the Department. Details of fish and game management programs aided by P-R — D-J are described in the Fish and Game Management Divisions' sections of this report.

### **Commercial Fisheries Aid**

The Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-309) established federal cooperation with the states to conduct projects designed for the conservation of fishery resources capable of yielding the maximum annual product for both sport and commercial fishing. Federal funds are available under the Commercial Fisheries Act to reimburse the states up to 75% for funds expended on approved projects. In December 1965 an approved research project was started to assess and describe the

condition of lake trout stocks in Wisconsin waters of Lake Michigan. The project is related to sea lamprey control and the lake trout rehabilitation program in progress. Results of these programs will provide a basis for lake trout management in Lake Michigan.

### **NYC**

Since sponsorship of a Neighborhood Youth Corps project began in February 1966, an average of 121 young people between ages 16 and 21, from low-income families, have been employed each working 32 hours per week. The Wisconsin State Employment Service recruits, interviews and certifies the youth for work while salary and travel funds are provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, NYC program.

While youth employed in the NYC receive valuable training and work experience, regular personnel of For-

est, Fish and Game Management, Parks and Recreation and Forest Protection Divisions were thus relieved of many small but necessary tasks performed by the Department. Beginning in May 1966 an additional 106 young people per month were employed for the school summer vacation period.

### **EOA - 205D**

A program was developed by the Department for broad conservation and beautification projects and was implemented by an \$828,189 grant under the Nelson Amendment of the Economic Opportunity Act (Community Action Program) received in June 1966 —\$91,000 in Department funds for supervision and administration will provide work projects for 388 chronically unemployed or underemployed people in northern and central Wisconsin. Projects accomplished by mostly hand labor and personal strength of



**This will be a new boat landing, built by young men from an ORAP youth camp.**

workers employed in the EOA program will include state park and county forest improvements, stream and lake access development, fish and game habitat improvement and telephone line construction for forest fire prevention. A crew in Hurley manufactures pre-cast concrete slabs for boat launching ramps being developed all over the state. Trails will be cleared and improved for hikers and trout fishermen, potholes will be blasted

for waterfowl and brush shelters constructed in lakes for fish cover.

Center of EOA program action is Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Forest, Iron, Jackson, Langlade, Oconto, Rusk and Washburn Counties. Workers for the program need not live in these counties but are responsible for their own transportation to work and must meet economic level standards established for the federal anti-poverty program.



LAWCON funds helped pay for a new toilet building at Lake Mendota park, Dane county.

### **Land and Water Conservation Fund Act**

This Act was passed by Congress on September 3, 1964, and became effective January 1, 1965. The purpose of the Act is to provide funds for assistance to the state in planning, acquiring and developing necessary land, water area and facilities for outdoor recreation activities.

The Conservation Department was designated by the Governor as the responsible agency to administer the Act and only those projects submitted through the Conservation Department

will receive federal consideration. Although the Act provides that payments for all projects shall be made to the state, it also provides that funds may be transferred by the state to local units of government or appropriate state agencies for approved projects. In addition to state agencies, towns, counties, incorporated villages, cities and school districts are eligible to submit projects.

Funds are available on a matching basis with the sponsoring agency providing 50% and the LAWCON program

50%. Federal funds are not available on a lump-sum basis but on a project-by-project basis with both state and federal approval necessary on each proposal submitted.

Planning for outdoor recreation is necessary and required at all levels of government if they wish to participate in the program. The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan prepared by the Wisconsin Conservation Department was accepted by the Department of the Interior on December 10, 1965, and no projects were accepted prior to that date.

Acquisition projects may include: additions to existing parks, new park areas, scenic vistas, outstanding natural areas, frontage along rivers and lakes and the purchase of land to create lakes and develop parks by fee simple title.

Development projects may consist of an improvement or groups of related improvements to provide basic facilities for outdoor recreation. Eligible development items may include as examples sanitary facilities, roads and parking areas, picnicking facilities, camping areas, boat launching ramps, swimming developments and winter sport facilities.

### **ORAP Youth Camps**

The following is a biennial report of accomplishments of the ORAP youth camps including the period of July 19, 1964, to September 4, 1965.

During this biennium three camps, Mecan, Statehouse and Lake Nancy, were in operation. All camps operated for two six-week periods each year. The camps and work projects are planned for 100 boys but this figure varied from 93 to 100 during the biennium. At present the last quarter of the biennium has not been completely compiled, so this report will cover three

camp periods which are as follows: July 19, 1964, to August 29, 1964; June 14, 1965, through July 24, 1965; and July 25, 1965, through September 4, 1965. The total man-days devoted to conservation projects during this biennium for all camps was 19,262. The following are samples of typical projects:

**Fish Management** — 84 log crib fish shelters were placed in northern lakes, 64 stream improvement devices were placed in northern trout streams to improve fish habitat.

**Forest Management** — cleaned Vilas County campground, released 97 acres of red pine, cleared Crystal Lake road, 230 canoe campsites cleaned, nursery bed weeding, brushing nature trails, installed boat landings.

**Forest Protection** — plantation access construction, peeled telephone poles, prepared fire warden signs, ranger station maintenance, maintained ten miles of telephone lines, manned fire towers.

**Parks and Recreation** — campground maintenance, installed outdoor toilets, painting of buildings, riprapping gulches.

**Game Management** — brushed dikes, riprapping, wood duck house construction, beaver control, agricultural crop planting, waterfowl feeding, boundary posting, survey trail brushing.

During the first week of each camping period the boys are trained in various skills they will need to perform their jobs. After this training period, jobs accomplished vary from help in the kitchen to fighting fires. All work projects were proposed, prepared and supervised by Department personnel representing all the field divisions.



The program was coordinated closely with the state Department of Public Welfare, authorized by the Outdoor Recreation Act of 1961 to establish and operate the Youth Conservation Camps. The boys are chosen for these camps from applications made to the high school administrators. The boys furnish their own transportation to the

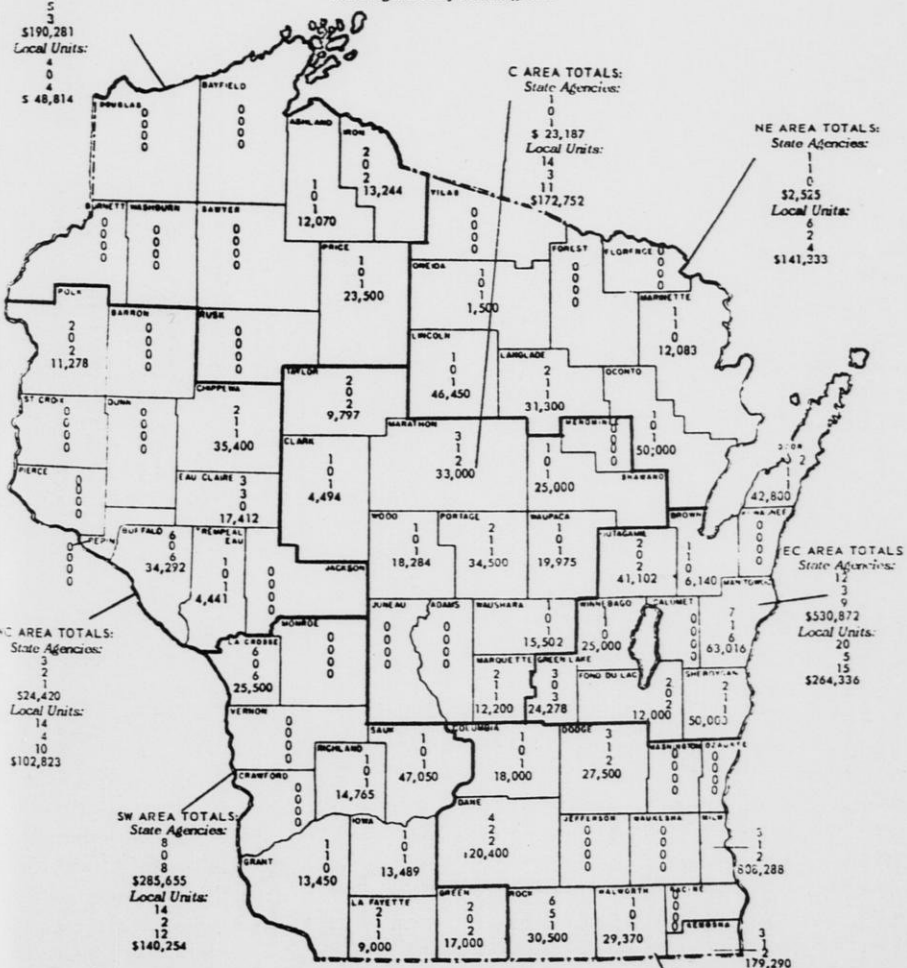
camp and home again after the camping period. During the time they are working in the camp they are paid at the rate of \$18 per week plus board and room. During the past years of operation there has been at least a 50% surplus of applicants over job openings.

### LAWCON PROJECTS RECEIVED December 11, 1965 - June 30, 1966

NW AREA TOTALS:  
State Agencies:  
5  
3  
3  
\$190,281  
Local Units:  
4  
0  
4  
\$ 48,814

C AREA TOTALS:  
State Agencies:  
1  
0  
1  
\$ 23,187  
Local Units:  
14  
3  
11  
\$172,752

NE AREA TOTALS:  
State Agencies:  
1  
0  
0  
\$2,525  
Local Units:  
6  
2  
4  
\$141,333



WC AREA TOTALS:  
State Agencies:  
3  
2  
1  
\$24,420  
Local Units:  
14  
4  
10  
\$102,823

EC AREA TOTALS:  
State Agencies:  
12  
3  
9  
\$530,872  
Local Units:  
20  
5  
15  
\$264,336

SW AREA TOTALS:  
State Agencies:  
8  
0  
8  
\$285,655  
Local Units:  
14  
2  
12  
\$140,254

SE AREA TOTALS:  
State Agencies:  
7  
3  
4  
\$91,691  
Local Units:  
21  
10  
11  
\$1,213,348

**LEGEND**  
5 - Total No. Projects  
3 - No. Acquisition Projects  
3 - No. Development Projects  
\$5,000 - Total Project Cost (LAWCON Share is 50%)

**NUMBER OF LAWCON PROJECTS SUBMITTED**

**December 11, 1965 — June 30, 1966**

Month	State	Type		Total Cost*	Local	Type		Total Cost*
		Acq.	Dev.			Acq.	Dev.	
December .....	5	0	- 5	\$ 329,167	1	0	- 1	\$ 18,284
January .....	0	0	- 0	-0-	1	0	- 1	47,050
February .....	0	0	- 0	-0-	7	4	- 3	705,064
March .....	3	3	- 0	121,371	19	2	- 17	387,171
April .....	3	3	- 0	74,025	10	3	- 7	147,425
May .....	4	4	- 0	92,900	13	2	- 11	271,291
June .....	25	4	- 21	531,168	42	15	- 27	507,375
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>- 26</b>	<b>\$1,148,631</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>- 67</b>	<b>\$2,088,660</b>

\* LAWCON share is 50% of total costs.

FEDERAL AIDS FOR CONSERVATION

	Fiscal Year 1964-1965					Fiscal Year 1965-1966		
	% Fed.	Federal Funds Allotted	WCD Funds Necessary for Matching	Federal Funds Actually Earned	% Fed.	Federal Funds Allotted	WCD Funds Necessary for Matching	Federal Funds Actually Earned
CM2 Forest Protection .....	50	423,800	423,800	423,800	50	412,520	412,520	412,520
CFM Forest Management .....	50	187,200	187,200	187,200	50	211,400	211,400	211,400
CM4 Nurseries .....	50	3,000	3,000	3,000	50	3,000	3,000	3,000
Title IV Reforestation .....	50	38,000	38,000	35,702	50	35,000	35,000	35,000
Pest Control .....	80	7,500	1,875	5,705	50	8,500	8,500	8,500
PL 566 Watershed .....	80	7,650	1,913	5,180	50	13,472	13,472	9,054
Resource, Conservation Development .....	100	31,570	-0-	22,412	100	26,000	-0-	26,000
ACP (Agricultural Conservation Pro.) .....	100	54,190	-0-	54,190	100	54,467	-0-	55,147
<b>Total Forest Management .....</b>		<b>329,110</b>	<b>231,988</b>	<b>313,389</b>		<b>351,839</b>	<b>271,372</b>	<b>348,101</b>
Pittman-Robertson .....	75	401,000	133,666	401,000	75	475,940	158,646	475,940
Dingell-Johnson .....	75	255,123	85,041	255,123	75	256,631	85,544	256,631
LAWCON (Land & Water Conservation)								
Local Governmental Units .....		-0-	-0-	-0-		698,828	-0-	-0-
Highway Commission .....		-0-	-0-	-0-		75,000	-0-	-0-
Historical Society .....		-0-	-0-	-0-		20,000	-0-	-0-
Contingency .....		-0-	-0-	-0-	50	349,413	349,413	-0-
WCD Divisions .....		-0-	-0-	-0-	50	603,828	603,828	-0-
Administration & planning .....		-0-	-0-	-0-	50	30,778	30,778	9,107
<b>Total LAWCON .....</b>		<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>	<b>-0-</b>		<b>1,777,847</b>	<b>984,019</b>	<b>9,107</b>
Housing & Urban Dev. (Open Space) .....		-0-	-0-	-0-	50	213,200	213,200	-0-
Commercial Fisheries 88-309 .....		-0-	-0-	-0-	75	20,500	6,833	8,637
Neighborhood Youth Corps .....		-0-	-0-	-0-	90	115,133	32,200	79,160
Nelson Amendment 205d EOA .....		-0-	-0-	-0-	90	138,030	15,340	-0-
Accelerated Public Works .....	50	57,491	57,491	55,177		-0-	-0-	2,314
Oak Management Research .....		-0-	-0-	-0-	100	1,300	-0-	1,300
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>		<b>1,466,524</b>	<b>931,986</b>	<b>1,448,489</b>		<b>3,762,940</b>	<b>2,179,674</b>	<b>1,593,710</b>

LAWCON and HUD funds were available during fiscal year 1966 but were not obligated, are being carried forward. Neighborhood Youth Corps figures represent only that portion of the contract in force during the fiscal year 1966. Nelson Amendment 205d EOA figures represent only the 1966 fiscal year portion of the contract, however, the project did not become active until July of fiscal year 1967, funds are being carried forward. Neighborhood Youth Corps and Nelson Amendment 205d EOA are financed with an advance of funds with WCD participation of at least 10% in "in kind" service. All other federal aid projects are based on reimbursement of actual approved expenditures. APW projects were activated during a prior biennium. Figures cover obligations, expenditures and reimbursements during these periods.



# Game Management

The Game Management Division is responsible for maintenance, development and safeguarding of the wildlife resources of the state.

Its administrative and organizational structure is on an area and district basis. This has proven to be an efficient means of handling the increasing and complex activities.

The Division had an average of 135 permanent supervisory and nonsupervisory personnel during the 1964-66 biennium, augmented during periods of peak activity with additional seasonal personnel.

## Noteworthy Developments

The County Conservation Aid Program, wherein counties may undertake wildlife habitat improvement projects with help from the Commission.

The Land and Water Conservation fund, made available by the federal government.

Opportunity to open the season on wild turkeys with full control of the harvest.

The Cropland Adjustment Program, administered by the federal Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. This program contains specific incentives for landowners to deliberately manage lands for wildlife. Payments are also made to those co-operators permitting free public access to their farms.

Passage of the law prohibiting the discharge of firearms within 100 yards of buildings devoted to human occupancy without permission.

Establishment of a separate resident archer hunting license.

Popular acceptance of the deer quota hunting system in 1964.

The introduction of falconry as a means of hunting.

Evidence that fishers, recently restocked in northern Wisconsin, are on the increase.

## Land Acquisition

The Division's first land program began in 1927 when the State Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for acquisition of the Horicon Marsh wildlife area, Dodge County.

Today, the Horicon Marsh wildlife area is completed and the Department has added 202 other acquisition programs in which 289,000 acres are leased and 299,000 acres are owned outright for public hunting. In addition, there are approximately 4,700,000 acres of national, state and county forest lands, private forest croplands and State Land Commission lands which are available for public hunting and recreation.

Land acquisition activities during the past biennium continued at a rapid pace. Normal acquisition was increased by funds from Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program (passed by the 1961 Legislature). The Division acquired over 26,000 acres of land, which represents a nine percent increase in public hunting lands over the previous biennium.

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 1964-66.

## Appraisal of Lands

Two staff appraisers, with the assistance of the game project managers, prepare appraisal reports for the game projects.

The appraisal reports are the basis on which the project manager negotiates for the purchase of land, either by

fee title or easement. The appraisal is an estimate of the **present fair market value** for a piece of property and reflects the **highest and best use** for the land in question.

In order to keep abreast the increase in land purchases, an additional appraiser was assigned near the end of the biennium.



Former bounty funds served as state aid in defraying half the cost of this 30-acre waterfowl flowage in Oneida county

### NUMBER OF HUNTING AREAS, AND LEASED AND OWNED ACREAGE — 1964-66

Item	Fiscal Year	
	1964 - 65	1965 - 66
Number of hunting areas .....	197	203
Number of acres leased .....	290,000	289,000
Number of acres owned .....	289,562	299,000

### COSTS OF ACQUIRING AND OPERATING STATE PUBLIC HUNTING GROUNDS — 1964-66

Item	Fiscal Year	
	1964 - 65	1965 - 66
Land purchase (includes cost of acquisition) .....	\$732,421.14	\$660,397.00
Damage claims .....	617.71	1,179.50
State aid — 30¢ per acre .....	81,904.01	83,995.32
Development, maintenance and patrolling .....	974,421.79	979,305.00

### **Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration**

Funds for this program (commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson program) come from an 11 percent excise tax levied on sporting arms and ammunition. These funds are matched with state funds on a 75-25 basis (respectively) to improve game range, to buy wildlife lands, to inventory game populations and to administer this program.

During the biennium, all federal funds available to game management were used to purchase wildlife lands, thus augmenting funds received through the Department's regular budget and the ORAP budget.

### **New Fund Established**

A new fund, called the Land and Water Conservation fund (LAWCON), was authorized by the federal government during the biennium. Its purpose is to provide outdoor recreational opportunities above that which normally would be provided for the public.

In one year, the Game Management Division was allocated as much as \$85,000 on a 50-50 cost-sharing basis.

The federal agency has three sources of revenue for its funds: (1) sale of surplus federal government property, (2) admission fees to federal recreation areas, and (3) unclaimed motorboat fuels tax.

The program has been set up for a 25-year period.

### **Wildlife Area Management, Maintenance, Development**

The task of improving game habitat on public and private lands was again emphasized during the 1964-66 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 1965 and 1966, the Game Management Division supervised the planting of 1,269,920 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 constructed 11,535 rods of new fencing on public lands to protect tree and shrub plantings and to protect food patches for wildlife and other existing good game cover.

**Food Patches** -- To provide food for prairie grouse, waterfowl, geese and upland game, 3,666 acres of food patches were planted on sharecropped, publicly-owned and leased lands. Crops used included corn, buckwheat, millet, rye, and sorghum.

**Trail Seeding** -- Trail seeding was continued with the seeding of 725 miles of wooded roads in Wisconsin's public forest lands. Seed mixtures include legumes and grasses.

Trail seeding will keep wooded roads open for timber management and hunting and will provide forest game with good feeding, nesting sites and "edge."

**Prescribed Burning** -- This activity, which had its modest beginning in the early 1940's, is now recognized as one of the best and cheapest habitat management tools.

During the biennium, 18,032 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 35 miles of new firebreaks. When delineating areas for prescribed burning, it is necessary that complete fire control exist around the area to be burned.

**Flowage Construction** -- Several flowages were constructed on public lands, covering 3,398 acres. These ranged from a few acres to several hundred acres in size to benefit wildlife, provide public hunting and fishing, and to afford other recreational use.

**Clearing** -- Where it is impossible to use prescribed burning as a manage-

ment 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 7,475 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, 60 miles of road were built by game managers on public lands throughout the state.

**Parking Lots** -- The parking of auto-



Where cropland adjustment programs keep land in grass cover for two or more years, without pasturing or haying, they promote wildlife production.

mobiles on public hunting grounds and public forest lands is an increasing problem. To accommodate the increasing number of hunters, game managers constructed 245 new parking lots with a capacity of 3,001 cars.

**Damage Complaints** - The statutory responsibilities of controlling beaver resulted in 782 beaver damage complaints being investigated and processed during the biennium. A new law was established by the Legislature in 1965 permitting the state to pay for damage caused by wild ducks or geese on agricultural lands. A limit of \$10,000.00 per year was set as the maximum. More than \$17,000.00 worth of claims came in during the first year of operation.

**Level Ditching and Diking** - This technique is used by game managers as a tool to improve habitat conditions for wildlife on marshes throughout the state. During the biennium 138,072 feet of level ditching and diking was accomplished. This figure includes work on some existing dikes which required extensive repairs as the result of high spring water.

### County Conservation Aid

Funds formerly appropriated for bounty payments by the state now may be used by the counties for wildlife habitat improvement projects and related activities, thanks to a change in the laws of 1965. The Commission is authorized to pay one-half of the cost of approved projects submitted by the counties.

During the first year of operation, sixty counties acted to set up 125 projects for a total of approximately \$281,000.00.

Total state funds available currently for this purpose are \$180,000.00 each year.

Counties may use their funds also for bounty payments if desired.

### WILDLIFE AREA MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Activity	Total — 1964 - 66
Game habitat food and cover (stems) .....	1,269,920
Food patches (acres) .....	3,666
Fence construction (rods) .....	11,535
Trail seeding (miles) .....	725
Prescribed burning (acres) .....	18,032
Firebreaks (miles) .....	35
Flowage construction (acres) .....	3,398
Clearing (acres) .....	7,475
Access road construction (miles) .....	60
Parking lots (number) .....	245
Dike construction (feet) .....	97,744
Level ditching (feet) .....	40,328
Pothole construction (number) .....	534
Sharecropping (acres) .....	14,082

### WILDLIFE AREA BY-PRODUCT INCOME

Item	Total — 1964 - 66
Timber .....	\$ 63,069
Building .....	36,258
Moss .....	8,031
Hay .....	4,723
Grazing .....	2,280
Agricultural products .....	58,299
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$172,660</b>

### 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 rearing and stocking program as requested by the district game manager.

### GAME FARM PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

	1965	1966
Eggs produced .....	475,034	437,671
Eggs distributed to cooperators .....	18,925	11,491
Chicks hatched .....	321,821	323,429
Chicks distributed to cooperating clubs .....	125,855	130,035
Public hunting grounds cocks distributed .....	48,800	50,000
Sexed hen chicks distributed to cooperators in place of eggs .....	8,120	17,466

### 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 re-production 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.

### **Cooperation — Other Agencies**

Game 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 cooperators 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, CAP, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Trees for Tomorrow and welfare intra-agency programs.

The state, with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, gave special attention to cooperative waterfowl management on federal refuges.

Cooperation of this type is essential to promote wildlife management recommendations and disseminate information on various conservation programs.

### **Cropland Adjustment Program**

Under this program the Secretary of Agriculture will enter into agreements with farmers to assist them in turning surplus cropland to nonagricultural uses promoting the development and conservation of our soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreational resources, and establishing, protecting and conserving open spaces and natural beauty.

Specifically, the program provides: (1) five to ten-year landowner contracts, (2) basic land rental payments for diverted acres, (3) cost-share payments to establish a conserving cover

crop on the diverted acres, (4) service payments in recognition of benefits created for wildlife and other recreational uses, including opening those lands to the public, and (5) transfer of funds to other federal and state agencies to acquire excess cropland for development of wildlife and recreational facilities.

The federal Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service administers the program, but personnel of the Game Management Division have been asked to assist in various ways.

### **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 results in more and more hunting pressure on most wildlife. This results in a constant need for intensifying game management practices to meet changing wildlife habitat conditions and the need for larger harvests and better hunting opportunities.

### **Wild Turkey Open Season**

The first open season on wild turkeys (in modern times) was made possible by an act of the Legislature in 1965, enabling the Commission to regulate and limit the number of hunters participating.

The season, which was held in the

spring of 1966, was rated as a complete success.

### **Game Harvest**

Records of the annual game harvest showing the species and quantity of mammals, upland birds and woodcock taken during open seasons are prepared for the use of Department personnel, cooperating agencies, and individuals concerned with management

work. Such statistical reports are of value in showing harvest trends during the years and as guides in future planning.

During the biennium it was estimated that nearly eight million game mammals and birds were taken by hunters and trappers.

The known pelt value of trapped animals during the biennium was estimated to be \$2,076,368.00.



Wisconsin now has a limited open season on wild turkeys. This is a dividend from a restocking and management program launched in central Wisconsin in 1954.

### COMPARATIVE GAME HARVEST REPORT

	1964 - 65	Total	1965 - 66	Total
Rabbits .....	870,500		590,400	
Squirrels .....	1,456,600		1,305,800	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Pheasant .....	495,200	2,327,100	372,500	1,896,200
Ruffed grouse .....	558,700		296,600	
Hungarian partridge .....	47,400		37,500	
Woodcock .....	108,200		60,600	
Ducks .....	—		564,400	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Deer (gun and bow) .....	96,609	1,209,500	103,739	1,331,600
Bear (gun and bow) .....	511		308	
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Muskrat .....	371,300	97,120	306,700	104,047
Mink .....	24,900		18,300	
Otter .....	571		759	
Beaver .....	9,049		13,605	
Raccoon .....	59,700		53,079	
Foxes .....	12,330		32,395	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
		477,850		424,838
Total .....		4,111,570		3,756,685

### Licensed Farms and Shooting Preserves

Many private citizens are engaged annually in the production of wildlife.

In 1966, the biggest area, totaling 53,164 acres, was devoted to muskrat farming. Deer farming was second with 11,304 acres. There were approximately 8,003 acres of beaver farms.

Shooting preserves totaled 46,593 acres. Fifty-five game farms, comprising 8,133 acres, were licensed for hunting purposes.

In addition to the licenses shown in the accompanying table, 81 scientific certificates to collect wildlife, 96 bird-banding permits and 26 falconry permits were issued.

#### SUMMARY OF FARM AND SHOOTING PRESERVE LICENSES

	1964-65	1965-66
Beaver farms .....	29	27
Deer farms .....	166	164
Game bird and animal farms .....	1,117	1,103
Mink-on-muskrat farms .....	111	110
Muskrat farms .....	364	368
Raccoon, otter and skunk farms .....	339	330
Shooting preserve licenses .....	141	141
Wildlife exhibit licenses .....	75	76
Zoo permits .....	33	33

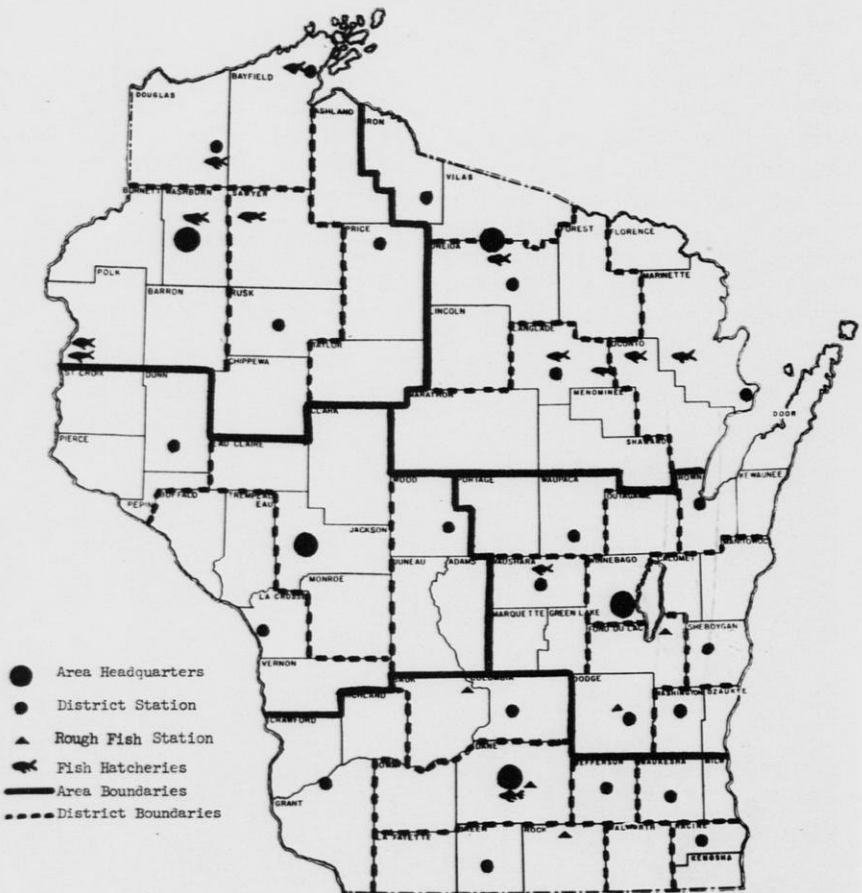


# Fish Management

Wisconsin statutes provide that "the purpose of the Conservation 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."

The portion of this law applying to waters and fish establishes the responsibility and functions of the Fish Management Division. These functions are as follows:

1. To maintain and improve fish habitat.
2. Develop and maintain productive fish populations.
3. Preserve water quality.
4. Protect public rights to waters and provide fishing opportunities.
5. Develop regulations to provide for an adequate harvest and protection of fish populations.



The Fish Management Division operates through five areas which are further broken down into districts.

These tasks have various solutions. Additional fishing is provided by building new lakes and acquiring public ownership of stream and lakeshore areas for fisherman access and habitat protection. Fish shelters are used to concentrate fish in clear lakes lacking weeds or other protection. Other essential tools include the stocking of depleted fish species and protection of fish by regulations. Rough fish problems are controlled by netting or by chemical treatment.

There are 1,137,329 acres of lake and stream area in Wisconsin, not including the Great Lakes. Managing these waters and meeting the demands of 1,267,735 license holders, both resident and nonresident, requires well-laid plans and intensive management programs.

The division is broken down into five areas with headquarters at Madison, Oshkosh, Black River Falls, Woodruff and Spooner. An area supervisor is in charge of each area. Each area is divided into districts of from two to four counties.

There are presently 24 district fish managers with several unfilled vacancies. District fish managers are responsible for all management activities in their districts.

Staff services include the processing of fishing regulations from the original recommendations and hearing stages to their final publication.

Additional service functions include coordination and technical guidance of rough fish control, fish propagation, surveys and investigation, habitat development, lake mapping, land acquisition, public access, federal aid programs and long-range planning.

The division also processes all applications for private fish hatchery and bait dealer licenses. Other division responsibilities are the issuance of permits for private stocking and permits for taking minnows.

All personnel contributed articles, lectures, demonstrations and bulletins as part of a public education program.

Expenditures for the 1964-65 fiscal year were \$2,585,248 and \$2,581,049 in 1965-66. These figures include ORAP funds.

#### FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES

	1963	1964
Land acquisition .....	\$ 521,971.92	\$ 692,378.00
Habitat management .....	153,581.22	272,331.72
Fish propagation .....	654,338.51	732,228.62
Fish removal .....	227,295.68	246,570.18
Investigations .....	444,796.15	516,778.28
Public access (state aid) .....	31,896.57	92,269.12
Capital outlay .....	214,430.90	224,144.06
Other .....	372,606.70	392,820.54
Total .....	\$2,620,917.65	\$3,169,520.52

WATERS INVENTORY DATA ON COUNTIES FOR WHICH REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED<sup>1,2</sup>

County	No. of Lakes	Area of Lakes	Miles of Frontage	Miles of Public Frontage
Adams	46	1,977	53.14	.27
Ashland	156	4,854.4	200.48	55.83
Barron	353	13,126.9	55.91	37.87
Burnett	429	31,518	589.07	61.19
Chippewa	428	19,335	459.18	76.67
Clark	30	1,615	46.3	24.1
Columbia	56	11,235	124.43	10.09
Dane	69	21,839	106.7	15.34
Dodge	31	11,206	106.65	8.47
Door	25	3,251.2	47.69	1.2
Dunn	19	3,668	55.91	5.07
Eau Claire	20	2,689.6	68.55	30.84
Green	3	274	9.5	1
Kenosha	24	3,352	48.84	1.5
Kewaunee	15	247.6	10.08	.39
Marquette	60	5,016.9	124.55	2.84
Menominee	40	165.2	14.99	12.17
Milwaukee	128	2,756.1	90.2	—
Oneida	1,132	69,874	1,331	376
Ozaukee	38	716.1	30.21	3.83
Polk	431	20,168.4	453.35	14.6
Racine	17	3,397	50.4	.45
St. Croix	61	6,524	126.47	.95
Vilas	1,321	92,232	1,498.7	352.48
Walworth	35	12,544	131.4	9.41
Washington	60	3,229.4	65.02	1.06
Waukesha	118	14,720.3	204.65	7.33

<sup>1</sup>The Great Lakes were not included.

<sup>2</sup>The figures given are correct for the year in which the inventory was completed.

### Lake and Stream Inventory

A major divisional function is that of conducting lake and stream investigations to obtain data for management purposes. During the past biennium, 289 streams and 372 lakes were intensively surveyed with electro-shocking equipment and nets to sample fish populations. Physical and chemical data were also obtained.

The classification of trout streams was initiated with the publication of the 1966 edition of the "Trout Stream" bulletin. All trout streams in the state were classified into three categories. Class 1 streams are high grade trout waters with conditions favorable for natural reproduction. These streams require little or no stocking. Class 2 streams have some natural reproduction but require stocking to maintain good fishing. Class 3 streams are marginal trout habitat.

With the trout streams classified, effective stocking and other forms of trout stream management will be simplified.

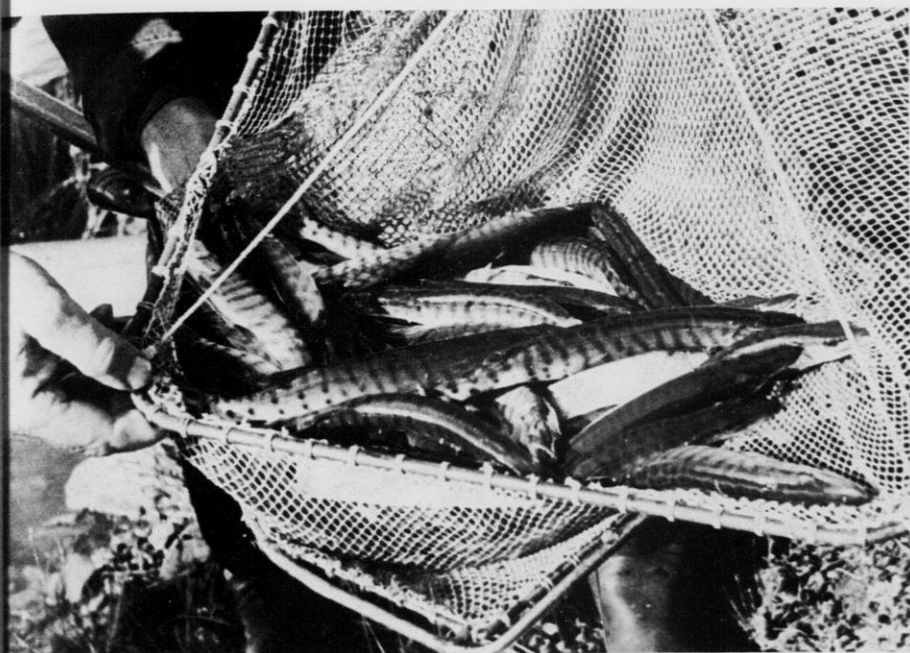
In addition, surveys were conducted on numerous other waters under the lake and stream classification program. An accompanying table provides a list of counties for which inventory reports were completed. (Waters inventory table.)

A statewide activity of considerable interest to fishermen is the contour mapping of lakes. Each year, approximately 100 lakes are added to the list of mapped waters.

### Fish Propagation, Distribution

The Fish Management Division operates 12 trout stations and 2 warm-water fish hatcheries. The objective has been to produce high quality fish from the standpoint of size and condition at a minimum cost. Record low production costs were achieved for both warmwater and cold-water species during the last biennium.

Muskellunge were reared at a cost of \$6.66 per pound in 1964. The total production for that year was 294,740 fingerlings with a total weight of 15,834 pounds.



These are 12-inch muskellunge fingerlings ready for stocking.

Although brown trout are generally not efficient in converting pellets into fish flesh, modern diets and rearing techniques have achieved excellent results. In 1963, brown trout were produced at a cost of 57c per pound. Normally, their production costs average 10c to 15c a pound above this figure.

The most recent (1964) trout production cost per pound are as follows: lake

trout — \$3.19, brook trout — \$.96, brown trout — \$.73, rainbow trout — \$.79, and splake — \$.68. Lake trout are more expensive to rear because they require a high percentage of fresh meat in their diet and grow at a relatively slow rate.

The following table provides state production figures for both cold and warmwater species:

**NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF PRINCIPAL FISH SPECIES REARED IN 1963 AND 1964**

	Warmwater Species				Coldwater Species		
	1963		1964		1963	1964	
	(Fgls.) Number	Weight	(Fgls.) Number	Weight	Weight	Weight	
Muskellunge .....	103,816	9,410	294,740	15,834	Lake Trout .....	36,138	28,332
Northern Pike .....	2,588	372	30,745	9,975	Brook Trout .....	97,721	104,903
Walleye .....	1,006,105	8,074	1,644,328	10,114	Brown Trout .....	163,451	157,757
					Rainbow Trout	112,157	118,892
Total .....	1,112,509	17,856	1,969,813	35,923	Splake .....	5,157	6,799
					Total .....	414,624	416,683

## Fish Population Control

A frequent problem encountered in fish management is the presence of rough fish in numerous waters throughout the state. The legal list of rough fish includes chubs, dace, suckers, carp, goldfish, redhorse, sheepshead, dogfish, garfish, buffalo fish and turtles.

There are other species not commonly considered rough fish but also undesirable when found in waters not well suited for them or under conditions where they compete with more favored species. The most common species in this category are bullheads, perch and several other species of panfish.

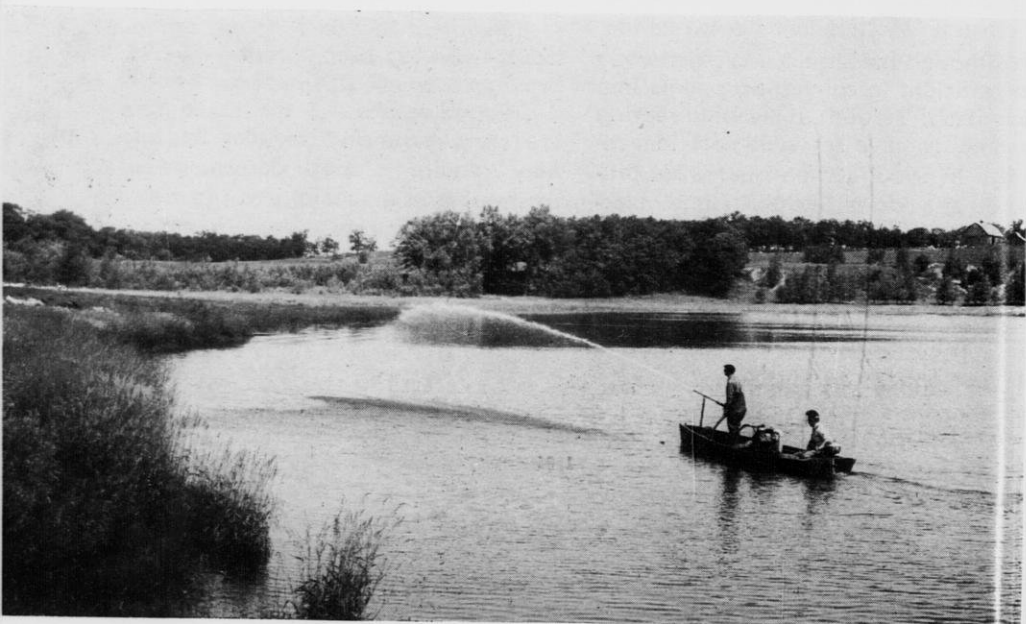
The most effective tool for the complete elimination of unwanted species is the use of chemicals. There are only two chemicals in wide use today and both have features which limit their

use. A research project was started in 1965 to develop a more perfect chemical. Considerable cooperation and field assistance was provided in testing a new drug which shows promise.

In 1963, 19 bodies of water with a total of 804 acres were treated with chemicals. Waters treated in 1964 numbered 16 with an acreage of 427.

It is of interest to note the trend in the management of treated waters. Over 90% of the waters are being restocked with warmwater species. In the 1940's and 1950's, the ratio was reversed in favor of cold-water species. One reason for the trend is that most waters suited for trout are already under trout management. Another is the great need for effective measures for control of unwanted species in warmwater lakes.

It is not always feasible to use chemicals for fish population control. Very



Chemicals are useful in eradicating unwanted fish species under some conditions. On this small 40-acre lake, it was a one-day job.



**On Lake Winnebago, commercial fishing for sheepshead helps the more desirable gamefish species by cutting down competition for food and space.**

Large bodies of water are especially difficult and costly to renovate. In such instances, netting operations are in order.

Rough fish stations located at Calumet Harbor, Horicon, McFarland and Newville accounted for removal of detrimental species in waters in their vicinity. These stations harvested 4,190,820 pounds of rough fish during 1964. Contract fishermen accounted for an additional 1,853,196 pounds during this period.

In 1965, state crews cropped 1,777,682 pounds of rough fish. Lake Winnebago consistently produces large crops of rough fish as well as game fish. The sheepshead is the major rough fish species. Crews removed 801,635 pounds of sheepshead from this lake in 1965 and 895,058 pounds in 1964.

Contract fishermen on the Mississippi River also contributed in the removal of rough fish with a harvest of six million pounds.

### **Commercial Fishing**

Total production figures for Lake Michigan indicate an increase of over one million pounds over the last biennium; however, the production increase was accompanied by a decrease in market values.

In 1962, the average price per pound was 9 cents. The average price in 1964 dropped to 6.8 cents with total commercial fish sales amounting to \$1,162,400. A sharp increase in the catch of low value alewife was largely responsible for the decrease in the cost per pound of commercial fish in Lake Michigan.

Lake Superior did not experience



any drastic changes in its fishery. The most encouraging note is the excellent recovery made by the lake trout as evidenced by population studies. Commercial catch records do not provide indications of lake trout population

size since the harvest is limited to predetermined quotas. Sea lamprey control measures were continued by the use of electric weirs and by chemical treatment of tributary streams.



Commercial fishermen use the trawl in fishing the Great Lakes.

HARVEST BY COMMERCIAL FISHERIES IN WISCONSIN — 1964

	Lake Michigan	Lake Superior	Mississippi River	Inland Lake
Alewife .....	8,410,152	41	—	—
Bowfin .....	5	—	4,924	3,280
Buffalo .....	—	—	678,801	615,110
Bullhead .....	31,637	8	65,329	103,380
Burbot .....	14,534	6,539	—	52,830
Carp .....	1,305,175	686	4,105,450	3,346,440
Catfish .....	117	—	612,125	—
Chubs .....	1,560,070 (animal)	21,966	—	—
	2,232,800 (human)	320,705	—	—
Cisco (herring) .....	13,357	539,803	—	—
Drum (sheepshead) .....	166,553	—	471,335	2,077,800
Eel .....	—	—	110	—
Gar .....	—	—	11,371	15,170
Lake Trout .....	117	37,798	8,249	4,950
Mooneye .....	—	—	—	—
Northern Pike .....	27,571	12	—	—
Perch .....	2,839,493	106	—	—
Quillback .....	—	—	18,986	9,680
Smelt .....	166,253	519,373	—	—
Sculpin .....	2,430	—	—	—
Sturgeon (sand) .....	—	—	1,713	—
Suckers .....	176,897	26,072	54,317	77,710
Whitefish .....	192,931	77,090	—	—
Whitefish (round) .....	2,426	37,103	—	—
Walleye .....	6,131	5	—	—
	17,148,649	1,587,307	6,032,710	6,306,220



ROUGH FISH CONTROL — 1964 AND 1965

Waters	POUNDS CAUGHT 1964		1965	
	State	Contract and Cooperative	State	Contract and Cooperative
Bark River .....	265,770	—	—	—
Beaver Dam Lake .....	429,425	46,000	403,900	—
Black River .....	—	—	—	53,915
Buffalo Lake .....	24,970	—	—	—
Butte des Morts Lake (Big) .....	—	163,565	—	91,055
Butte des Morts Lake (Little) .....	—	51,835	—	29,000
Chippewa River .....	—	166,844	—	97,393
Delavan Lake .....	149,003	—	197,580	—
Fox River .....	31,951	72,600	36,230	—
Kegonsa Lake .....	253,170	—	541,540	—
Koshkonong Lake .....	903,446	—	1,266,761	—
Mason Lake .....	83,400	—	69,000	—
Mecan River .....	—	—	150,032	—
Mendota Lake .....	265,220	—	190,365	—
Monona Lake .....	—	—	64,720	—
Mud Lake .....	271,780	—	98,910	—
Poygan Lake .....	87,262	—	40,338	—
Puckaway Lake .....	—	—	218,810	—
Rock River .....	112,400	—	222,295	—
Tainter Lake .....	—	—	—	133,273
Tichigan Lake .....	—	—	59,571	—
Trempealeau River .....	—	84,010	—	—
Waubesa Lake .....	370,110	—	294,150	—
Winnebago Lake .....	941,357	1,085,655	842,527	985,607
Winneconne Lake .....	—	51,489	—	—
Wisconsin River .....	—	62,814	—	37,771
Others .....	203,967	128,445	146,431	128,168
<b>Total (State and Contract) .....</b>		<b>6,306,488</b>	<b>6,399,342</b>	



Sonar equipment speeds up the gathering of data for lake contour maps. Such maps, sold by map companies, are in great demand by fishermen.

Whitefish production in Lake Michigan experienced an increase. The entry of a large year class into the catch was responsible.

Lake Superior fishermen were not so fortunate; a decline in this species dropped the harvest to an all-time low.

The effects of the 1963 botulism scare were still in evidence in the Great Lakes. A poor market for smoked chubs resulted in reduced fishing effort and lower production.

A sharp decline in Lake Michigan perch production in 1964 is attributed to a virtual absence of recruitment during the past several years. A record high in 1963 was followed by excellent fishing success in the winter of 1964 which marked the end of a strong year class.

Mississippi River fishermen harvested over six million pounds of fish in 1964. According to statistics, this is a record catch for the Mississippi



To July 1, 1966, no less than 102 access sites were completed by counties, townships, cities and villages under the state aid program. In addition, the Conservation Department provided access at many new locations on state land.

River. The estimated value of this crop is \$381,182.00. Catfish and carp comprised 70% of the total value. An encouraging note was the pronounced increase in numbers of catfish which had suffered a recent population decline.

### Public Access

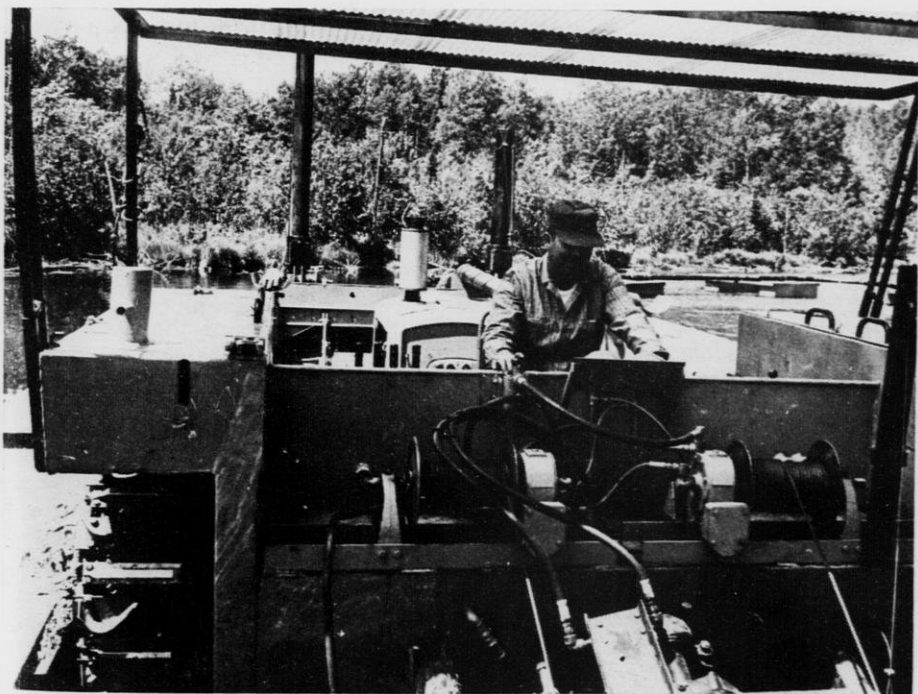
Wisconsin Statute 23.09 (15) provides for a program of access acquisition and development. Costs for this program are shared with local communities. The Fish Management Division administers the access program with an annual budget of \$60,000.00.

Since this program was initiated in 1959, a total of 102 access sites have been completed.

The total amount paid by the state for its 50% share was \$188,209.15. The average cost to the state per site was \$2,000.00.

In addition to the state aid program, access to waters is provided on Department-owned lands.

The Highway Commission also has funds for providing roads and parking areas. Access sites provided under this program approximate the number developed under the state aid program.



Dredging spring ponds serves to build up trout populations, since it provides these fish with more space and clean water.

### Habitat Development

Spring ponds frequently are the source of water supply for trout streams. They provide an excellent haven for our native brook trout, and

they furnish much fishing for trout fishermen. Over the years, many ponds became so filled with silt and mud that they were no longer trout habitat.

In 1963, three spring ponds were dredged by contract in the northeast part of the state. Additional contracts were let in 1965. These dredging results proved successful and in 1966 a dredge designed specifically for this purpose was purchased. To date, 12 ponds have been dredged in northern Wisconsin, restoring aged ponds into useful fish-producing areas.

Habitat improvement was continued on trout streams throughout the state. Accomplishments included construction of fencing and installation of bank cover and other stream improvement devices in 26 trout streams to provide cover for trout and protection from erosion.

Habitat improvement in lakes consisted primarily of providing fish shelters to attract fish. A total of 2,100 shelters in 71 lakes were installed. They perform best in clear lakes lacking in weeds or other forms of cover. This type of project is confined to northern areas of the state.

The construction of a 76-acre lake at the Browntown Wildlife Area during 1966 will also provide additional fishing.

### **Land Acquisition**

Considerable progress has been made in acquiring land for protection of key fish spawning grounds and to provide access to waters. Over the last biennium, the Fish Management Division acquired 94 tracts of land with a total of 4,579 acres at a cost of \$292,298.00. This includes 223,020 feet of lake frontage. In addition, 59 easements were obtained primarily on streams with protection and access assured on 302,289 feet of stream frontage. The cost of the easements for the 1964-65 biennium totaled \$67,319.00.

### **Private Fish Hatcheries**

The Fish Management Division ad-

ministers the provisions of the private fish hatchery law which was revised in 1965. This revision created for the first time in Wisconsin specific classes of licenses with graduated privileges and corresponding annual fees. Applications are received by the division, and inspections are made to see that applicants and licensees conform to the law.

A total of 1,125 of these licenses were issued in 1964 and 1,275 in 1965, representing a gain of 151 and 150 licenses, respectively.

Very briefly, the new private fish hatchery law provides for four licenses: Class "A" which permits fish reared from eggs to be sold to the general public; Class "B" allowing fish sales but not fish raised from eggs by the license; Class "C" covers hatchery operations for the private use of fish (except minnows); and Class "D" which allows for rearing and holding facilities supplemental to Class "A" and "B" licenses only.

Initial issuance of these classes of license to date indicates the following order of preference: "C", "B", "A" and "D".

### **Bait Dealers**

The Fish Management Division also administers the provisions of this law which licenses the taking, handling and storing of bait by means of two separate classes of license, "A" and "B".

Bait as defined by this law specifies only any species of frog, crayfish or minnow used for fishing purposes.

A total of 1,405 of these bait dealer licenses were issued in 1965 and will have collectively handled an estimated 50 million minnows through retail and wholesale markets.

# Research and Planning

More people and less space . . . a situation that is placing increasing stress on our natural environment. To meet today's demands as well as tomorrow's needs calls for imaginative planning, and progressive resource management integrated with carefully oriented research.

The research and planning program of the Department is pointed toward designing the course for the future, based on an exploration of all possible development and management oppor-

tunities, a constant determination of the supply of natural resources and the pressures put upon them, and the identification and solution of specific fish, forest and wildlife management problems.

To accomplish these ends the division works closely with personnel from all Department divisions and from other state and federal agencies. The Research and Planning Division consists of 45 permanent personnel located at 11 field stations and at the Madison office.

## FISHERY RESEARCH

### Major Goals

The Department's fishery research program is designed to provide management with the knowledge and understanding which, when translated into action programs, will most effectively protect, maintain and improve, and permit maximum utilization of the fishery resources. Broad goals established to meet this objective are the: (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 fluctuation of fish populations. Research projects are established to answer specific questions within this framework, but each will have one or more of the above as broad goals. Fishery research is supported by federal funds under the Dingell-Johnson act.

### Accomplishments

**Walleye Fry Stocking** -- Walleye fry stocking was effective in only one of

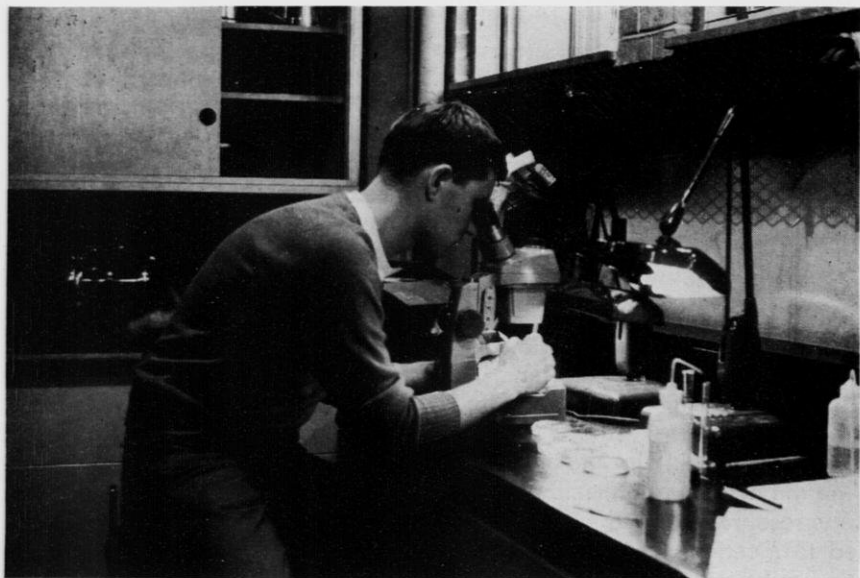
five southeastern Wisconsin lakes. To date zooplankton levels in the lakes are considered of primary importance in determining the success or failure of stocking. However, the source of the eggs and water chemistry differences between parent lake, hatchery, and the lake stocked may be equally important considerations.

**Fly-Fishing-Only** -- The fifth year of study on Lawrence Creek of a fly-fishing-only regulation was completed during the biennium. The findings indicate that fly-fishing-only has little biological value as a means of increasing wild brook trout populations in Wisconsin. It will not save trout unless it reduces fishing pressure. Its use is justified only in conjunction with fishing-for-fun programs.

**Eight-Inch Minimum Size Limit, 5 Daily Bag Limit** -- These regulations have also been under study at Lawrence Creek for five years. During this period the wild brook trout population has generally increased as has the anglers' catch, due almost entirely to the minimum size restriction.

**Wild Trout Productivity** - - Actual production of one representative year-class of trout in Lawrence Creek, a good trout stream, was less than one-fourth of one percent of potential production. Insight provided by these recent production studies at Lawrence

Creek point clearly to the need for sharply increased emphasis on research and management of the early life history of our sport fishes as the surest pathway to achievement of significant breakthrough to better fishing.



What's being seen through the microscope? Bottom samples from Lawrence creek. Such work reveals what kinds of food organisms are present and how many are available as food for trout.

**Trout Habitat Improvement** - - A habitat improvement program was completed on the upper portion of Lawrence Creek during the summer of 1964. Trout survival through the following winter was 72 percent higher than that in the remainder of the stream, compared to 23 percent through the previous three winters. Angling pressure and catch in this section increased during the two succeeding fishing seasons.

Although identification of the causes of natural mortality in a stream trout population remains largely unknown,

this study demonstrates their impact can be reduced by man-made modifications of the habitat.

**Underwater Spearfishing** - - In two years of this experiment on Nebish Lake, the catch from underwater spearfishing was approximately the same as that of hook-and-line anglers. These findings indicate little cause for concern that underwater spearfishing will have any major impact on a mixed warm-water fish population.

**Muskellunge Stocking** - - Studies continue to show that survival of stock-



ed muskellunge fingerling is low, but nevertheless stocked fish make up a substantial portion of the adult muskellunge population in some lakes.

**Northern Pike Stocking** -- As in the case of muskellunge, survival of stocked northern pike fingerlings in waters under study has been low. However, where natural reproduction is limited, the stocked fish may make up a high proportion of the adult population.

**Largemouth bass** -- An intensive study of the feeding habits of the largemouth bass and of the methods by which anglers caught bass was completed at Murphy Flowage. The findings show that most anglers fished during the hours of the day when fishing was poorest and they did not ex-

tensively use crayfish for bait, the organism that predominated as the natural food of the bass.

#### **Northern Pike Spawning Marshes** --

Studies indicated that the marsh environment, used as a spawning and nursery area by northern pike, has a greater zooplankton density than the shoreline of the lake proper during the period when the young are feeding on zooplankton. These data tend to support the theory that the pike's instinct to spawn in flooded marshes has survival value in that newly flooded areas are richer in leached nutrients, which in turn produce higher zooplankton densities needed as food for the young. Research on northern pike spawning marshes is proposed for expansion in the next biennium.



How was the hatch? Seining for fingerlings in this slough provides information on spawning success.

## FORESTRY RESEARCH

### Major Goals

The Department's forestry research program provides the basis for management of the state forests. It furnishes the technical base for protecting, developing and utilizing the resources of the forest lands administered by the Department, and also contributes to the fund of knowledge on which depends effective management of all the state's forest lands - - private and public. Forestry research is done under a contract of long-standing with the University of Wisconsin and cooperatively with the U. S. Forest Service. During the biennium, forest research was continued in the fields of forest insects and disease, genetics, soils and management.

### Accomplishments

**Soil Survey of Wisconsin's Coniferous Plantations - -** A four-year soil survey was completed and the data published. This work reported the decisive importance of nutrient content of soils necessary for a successful reforestation program, both financially and productivity wise.

**Aspen Susceptible to Destructive Rot - -** The leading pulpwood species of Wisconsin is particularly susceptible to a trunk rot fungus. Research has provided detailed information on the fungus and conditions effecting its establishment. With this knowledge, more effective control measures aimed at prevention or reduction of losses are being developed.

**Forest Land Management Costs - -** Timber management cost data informa-

tion can be used to evaluate the profitability of various timber management opportunities. Initial conclusions will provide data that will permit economic analysis as a guide to important forest management decisions. This will be used in determining the expending of available funds for state forest land management.

### Biological Control of Forest Insects - -

The sex attractant for the pine sawfly, isolated and identified during the biennium has recently been synthesized in the laboratory. Researchers have successfully produced the material and have proved its attractiveness. This is a major step forward toward the time when it will be possible to attract destructive sawflies into selected places where they can be destroyed. This will lessen the probability of damage to the extensive red pine plantations in the state and will put less reliance on the use of chemical controls.

### Red Pine Seed Orchards Started - -

Earlier research has indicated that red pine, the chief species used in Wisconsin's reforestation efforts, is responsive to genetic improvement. Because it comprises 70 percent of the annual nursery production, a broad approach to genetic improvement is in order. Action was initiated during the biennium to establish four seed orchards to produce seed with a genetic potential for greater height, diameter and volume than seed currently used in the state nurseries.

## GAME RESEARCH

### Major Goals

Outdoor recreation is one of the major facets of our economy. Wildlife and wildlife-related activities are prime resources on which many outdoor programs depend. Thus maintenance and improvement of our wildlife resource mandates a continuation of the full-scale research program that has been operating successfully for the past 25 years. These goals are met by: (1) evaluating the effects of land-use changes on wildlife and developing means of improving wildlife habitat

accordingly; (2) investigating major factors affecting game and fur populations, including an evaluation of hunting regulations; (3) integrating wildlife research with other programs concerning wildlife and wildlife habitat, including cooperation with other agencies and academic institutions; (4) making recommendations for game management based on research findings; and (5) making research results public. Game research is supported by federal funds under the Pittman-Robertson act.



Marking pheasants for identification makes it possible to obtain significant information on their movement at different seasons and between different habitat types.

### Accomplishments

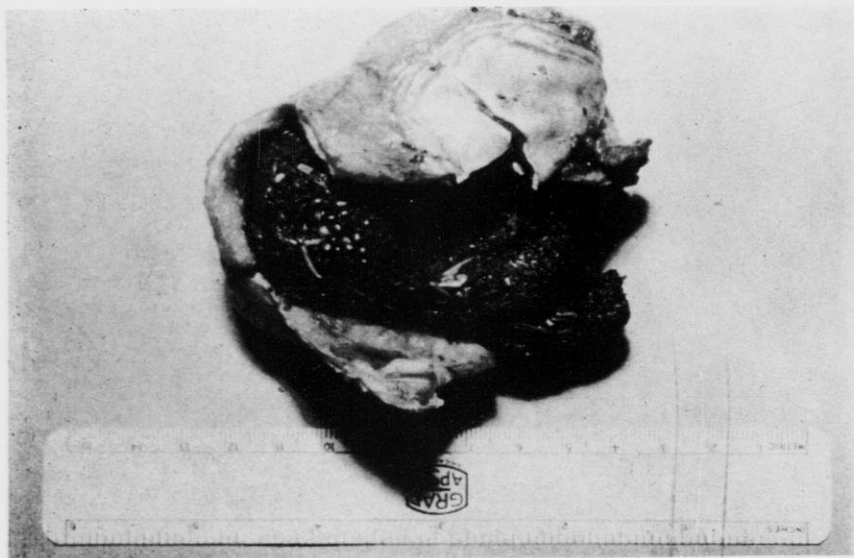
**Developing Game Habitat In Wetlands** -- Fertilized former marsh hayfields show marked improvement in height and density of pheasant nesting cover compared to unfertilized fields.

Canary grass responds particularly well to increased fertility. Spring burning, however, on similar unfertilized fields produced only barely detectable changes in cover quality when compared to unburned, unfertilized hayfields.

The value of fertilizing lowland soils is becoming increasingly apparent.

**Wildlife in Federal Agricultural Programs** - - Research results have played a large part in emphasizing the values of wildlife in the agricultural picture. Cost-sharing in federal agricultural programs now allows landowners enthusiastic about wildlife to do several types of habitat management and to be reimbursed for permitting hunting on their lands.

**Waterfowl Production in Wisconsin** - - A complete survey of the number and types of waterfowl breeding in Wisconsin was conducted in 1965 and 1966 for the first time since 1950. Breeding ducks were found to number about 3 per 2 square miles. This is a relatively low density when compared to the main duck breeding areas in Canada. About 40 percent of our breeding ducks are blue-winged teal, 30 percent are mallards, 10 percent are wood ducks, and the remainder are miscellaneous species.



This goose gizzard was found to contain lead shot pellets. When waterfowl pick up shot, the result can be lead poisoning.

**Deer Age and Deer Numbers** - - Each hunting season, several thousand deer brought to registration stations by hunters are examined for sex and age. These data when combined with legal kill statistics can be used to calculate deer numbers which in turn are used to evaluate the needs for next season's

harvest. All deer population records are kept on the basis of the same management units which are used in setting hunting season zones. Such survey results provide a factual basis for discussing current deer status and planning future deer management programs.

### **Importance of Muskrat Trapping --**

After 20 years of a share-trapping program at Horicon Marsh nearly 270,000 muskrats were harvested which brought in a gross revenue of more than \$217,000 to the State of Wisconsin. About 1/4 of this was returned to local governments in lieu of school taxes. This annual intensive trapping had very little effect on the muskrat

populations in comparison to natural controls such as disease, freeze-outs and drought. Muskrat research points to one policy; muskrats must be adequately harvested. Under-harvesting is more of a problem than over-harvesting. There is a greater need to develop new muskrat control methods than to stimulate more muskrat production.



The northern forest country has been the scene of much research on deer populations and habitat, as well as on forest insects and genetics.

**Forest Openings for Wildlife --** Forest openings and a mixture of forest types are basic to the maintenance of a healthy and productive deer herd. The size of the opening and their distribution per section are also important. Research has now documented the heavy use of openings by deer,

and an "openings policy" has been proposed.

**Sandhill Wildlife Area --** This tract has become an experimental research area for controlled studies on deer and ruffed grouse populations, and for experimental habitat development.

## **WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH**

### **Major Goals**

The enactment of Chapter 502, Laws of 1965 enabled the Department to initiate an accelerated water resources

research program about half way through the biennium. The need for acceleration of water resources research has been apparent in recent

years due to the increasing heavy demand for the use of water by expanding recreation, urbanization and industry.

The water resources research program has enabled a number of agencies and scientific specialists to work together on a cooperative basis toward a similar objective. Fortunately the goal of preserving an abundance of good quality water is identical for all users, but from the Department's standpoint water quality for fish and wildlife resources must usually be just a little bit better — we can drink water slightly chlorinated, but fish can't live in it!

In cooperation with management divisions and staff a list of priority needs was developed from the long list of existing and emerging water resource problems. Those of most pressing concern were formulated into the immediate goals of this research unit:

1. Establishment of a network of monitoring stations on lakes and streams to study the effects of: dams on streams; irrigation on water quality and yield to streams and lakes; fish hatchery development on spring feeders and trout streams; urbanization development on lakes and streams; agricultural and forest cover development on lakes and streams; muckland drainage on streams; and increasing lake use on water quality.
2. Evaluation of lakeshore development by home developers such as lagooning to increase lake lot developments, sand blanket applications for swimming beach improvement on lowland shores, bulkhead establishment to retain or hold additional fill on

lowland areas of lake shores for home lots.

3. Establishment of the economic value of wetlands, particularly in those areas of the state where land demands are overcoming previously prohibitive costs of drainage or filling.
4. Study of the level of pesticides (particularly DDT) in fish throughout the state to determine where the higher levels are in relation to man's use of them, and if in high land areas they are affecting fish reproduction.
5. Study of some of the remaining few "wild rivers" in the state to establish a knowledge of the ecology of these streams in order to preserve them from overdevelopment.
6. Evaluation of lake deterioration including spring pond dredging as a method of enlarging and improving trout habitat.
7. Determination of thermal pollution due to rapidly increasing uses of large water volumes for condenser cooling in electric generating plants.

### **Accomplishments**

Complications in recruiting new personnel to conduct these programs resulted in several of the personnel from on-going research programs being assigned to new and additional duties to get some of the programs going. Contingent on clearing recruitment obstacles, a search for new personnel with the best training and experience available was initiated.

**Stream and Lake Monitoring** - - Several monitoring stations were immediately established. Many of the water monitoring projects needing surface and groundwater study are being conducted in cooperation with the U. S.



Geological Survey in Wisconsin which enables further doubling of the state's money plus the services of experts in the field of ground and surface water engineering.

**DDT In Fish** - - A rush was placed on the development of facilities to experimentally hatch and observe fish from lakes with a recent history of DDT contamination. Equipment was purchased for the fish pathology laboratory to analyze for minute quantities of pesticides, and a chemist was hired to aid in satisfying the increased demand for laboratory analysis of both pesticide and water for quality.

**Water Quality and Fish Production** - - Underwater "air guns" were installed in Cox Hollow Lake in Governor Dodge Park as a new and promising method of improving water quality for both fish and recreation by continuously mixing the lake. Results already have been effective: surface water temperatures dropped 10 degrees which greatly benefitted swimmers accustomed to "bathtub" temperatures; stagnant water, heavy with algae-producing nutrients, was rapidly replaced with oxygen-rich fresh water.

**Wild Rivers Ecology** - - Special studies are underway in the remote stretches of the Pine and Popple Rivers in northeastern Wisconsin on fish populations, spring and run-off water (with U. S. Geological Survey), stream insect life (with University of Wisconsin), vegetation and other animal populations to obtain a total ecological picture of what makes a wild river "tick" so that we may know how to protect a vanishing resource.

**Cooperative Studies** - - Lake Shore development studies and wetland surveys are under way in the Southeastern Regional Planning Area's Fox River Watershed. Fortunately current information being collected and assembled with a regional planning program contract made it advantageous to utilize this area for these studies.

The thermal pollution impact on the environment is receiving study on the Mississippi River in cooperation with the Fish Management Division and in Lake Monona in cooperation with the University Department of Civil Engineering through the Water Resources Center.

## TECHNICAL SERVICES

### Surveys

#### Major Goals

Status and inventory data are needed on wildlife species for proper management and harvesting. There may also be aspects related to public attitudes or preferences. Surveys are directed at obtaining valid information for these purposes so that as precise a level of management as necessary can be applied leading to maximum safe utilization of the resource.

Surveys are of two general types: first, the field surveys wherein the various management division person-

nel gather survey data, and second, the mailed questionnaire type by which queries are sent to cooperative reporters as hunters, fishermen, or landowners.

Wildlife and fish habitat surveys are also conducted for purposes of land-use evaluations in connection with planning operations of the department.

Biometrical services are provided to insure the gathering of data that are of significance, as opposed to mere accumulation of observations, and the drawing of objective inferences from

these data. They are offered to all other sections and divisions of the department and are extremely broad in scope.

### **Accomplishments**

In addition to the many surveys that have been standardized and operated more or less routinely in past years, a new series relating to angling covering harvest, preferences and effort has been instituted. These are proving very successful.

Some of the findings so far are that the annual sport fishing harvest for Wisconsin is approximately 100,000,000 fish. Of this catch, panfish com-

prise about 85 percent. About a quarter of the fishermen fish in winter through the ice. In addition to the million licensed anglers, another quarter million are outside the age bracket requiring a license.

Habitat for game and fish were specifically studied in the southeast regional planning area and even more detailed in the Root River and Fox River (Ill.) watersheds. These studies will contribute to planning for outdoor resource use and development.

A statewide study of pesticide residues in fish was coordinated and reported and methods worked out for further sampling.

### **Publications**

#### **Major Goals**

Make the results of research projects and planning efforts available to research and planning technicians, management personnel, administrators, other conservation workers in related fields and the general public. This varied communication is accomplished through technical papers and bulletins and special articles for newspapers, magazines and other special outlets.

#### **Accomplishments**

Some of the important research and planning reports published during the biennium were:

Technical Bulletin No. 33: Duck and coot ecology and management in Wisconsin.

No. 34: Population ecology and management of pheasants in Wisconsin.

No. 35: Production and angler har-

vest of wild brook trout in Lawrence Creek, Wisconsin.

No. 36: Muskrat population studies at Horicon Marsh, Wisconsin.

No. 37: Life history of the grass pickerel in southeastern Wisconsin.

Pothole blasting for wildlife

Long-range planning report — 1965

A comprehensive plan for Wisconsin outdoor recreation

In addition, 35 papers on fish and game were published; over 100 on forestry research carried on at the University of Wisconsin under contract; 22 articles for the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin; and 6 interagency reports.

During the biennium, Cyril Kabat and Donald Thompson received the Wildlife Society's national publication award for the outstanding wildlife publication (1965) for their report "Wisconsin Quail 1834-1962: Population Dynamics and Habitat Management" (Tech. Bull. No. 30).

## **PLANNING**

### **Long-Range Planning**

#### **Major Goals**

Prepare and maintain a complete,

fully-integrated plan for Conservation Department action programs to protect

and develop the state's natural resources, adequate to meet both current and future needs.

This effort identifies development and management opportunities, explores present weakness in organization and programs, develops possible alternative treatments of problems, develops sound guidelines and priorities for the orderly development of natural resources in the most efficient manner and assists and coordinates management division project planning activities.

In accordance with Section 23.09 (7) Wis. Statutes, which requires submission of a Department long-range planning report by September 1 of each odd-numbered year, executive and legislative officers, other state and federal agencies and the citizens of the state are kept informed on the Department's planned future actions.

### **State Outdoor Recreation Planning Program**

#### **Major Goals**

Determine the present and future need for outdoor recreation land acquisition facility development and resource protection in Wisconsin, and develop an action program to meet these needs. This program will:

(a) Continue Wisconsin's eligibility under the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Program (LAWCON).

(b) Provide the framework for outdoor recreational planning at all levels of government in Wisconsin.

(c) Provide a basis for allocating federal and state aids for outdoor recreation.

(d) Provide the basis for evaluating the adequacy of existing fund sources.

(e) Provide useful information on development possibilities for private enterprise.

#### **Accomplishments**

Compiled and published the Phase 2 Long-Range Planning Report (1965) in September, 1965. A sequel to the Phase 1 report (1963), it:

(a) Developed goals for Department programs required to meet 1980 needs.

(b) Determined changes in current programs and additional measures required to attain the goals.

(c) Determined research, land acquisition developments needs.

(d) Made a general appraisal of personnel and finances required to carry out needed programs by 1980.

Began a process of detailed evaluation of all Department goals leading to the improvement of current programs, establishment of programs to fill anticipated needs and set priorities.

Established a long-term planning schedule initially extending to 1971, to insure orderly, progressive plan development.

Improve coordination between the State Outdoor Recreation Planning Program and the action planning of public agencies and private enterprise, so that a continuous two-way exchange of information is obtained.

#### **Accomplishments**

The State Outdoor Recreation Planning Program is entering its second phase. The first phase, using information already available, was an "interim plan" for qualification under the LAWCON program. This plan was distributed to administrators, legislators, planners and other interested persons, agencies or groups. In the second phase, special studies and surveys will fill informational gaps and an updated and revised plan will be published in December 1967.

## Community Planning Service

### Major Goals

The primary objective of this service established during the last few months of the biennium is to insure proper consideration of natural resources in comprehensive planning at all levels of government.

The program follows three main approaches:

(a) Work with county and regional planning commissions on comprehensive planning.

(b) Preparation by the Department of a county or regional natural resources plan as part of a comprehensive plan.

(c) Preparation of recreation plans for Land and Water Conservation Fund eligibility. In the absence of any more comprehensive planning effort at the local level, the Department will, under contract, assist counties in preparing recreation plans to qualify the various

governmental units within the county for Land and Water Conservation Fund monies.

### Accomplishments

Provided services to: five regional planning commissions, directly or through the Department of Resource Development (DRD); one county through DRD; one county through a regional planning commission; three counties through private planning consultants.

Provided relatively complete natural resource planning services on a land use-transportation plan for Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC); coordinated special park and open space survey for SEWRPC, involving over 200 sites; started preparation of Fox River watershed phase of comprehensive plan, under contract with SEWRPC.

## WATERSHED COORDINATION

### Public Law 566 Programs

### Major Goals

The watershed program involved guidance and planning assistance to federal agencies, local Soil and Water Conservation Districts and other state agencies on various phases of 26 P. L. 566 small watershed projects. Recreational lakes, including fish and game resources, were an integral part of nine of these projects.

A long-range goal is to develop a comprehensive analysis of natural resources on approximately 128 watersheds by 1975, utilizing a task force team of specialists.

### Accomplishments

Major progress was made by the development of a procedural guide for project planning, approved by all

division chiefs, which indicated the responsibilities of each division. It also created a Department Watershed Analysis Group consisting of division chiefs, which now has developed 14 position reports on watersheds.

The Department was involved during the period in technical assistance for planning, positions, recommendations and other phases of resource management on the following watersheds: (1) Plum Creek, Pierce-Pepin Counties; (2) Blackhawk-Kickapoo, Crawford-Vernon Counties; (3) Otter Creek, Iowa County; (4) Tri-Creek, Monroe County; (5) Willow Creek, Richland-Sauk Counties; (6) Kickapoo Chief, Monroe-Vernon Counties; (7) Swiss Badger, Green-Dane Counties; (8) Pine River, Richland-Vernon Counties.

ties; (9) Gilbert Creek, Dunn-St. Croix Counties; (10) Blue River, Grant-Iowa Counties; (11) French-Beaver Creek, Jackson-Trempealeau Counties; (12) Trimbelle Creek, Pierce County; (13) Furnace Hill Watershed, Lafayette-Iowa Counties; (14) First Capitol Watershed, Lafayette County; and (15) Spring Creek, Barron-Rusk Counties.

Task force reviews or preliminary investigations were made on four watersheds: (1) Dutch Mill Watershed, Monroe County; (2) No Name Creek Watershed, Monroe County; (3) Spring Brook Watershed, Langlade County; and (4) Little Suamico Creek Watershed, Oconto County.

Four watersheds have been approved for intensive work plan development by the Soil Conservation Service during the current year: (1) Gilbert Creek Watershed; (2) French-Beaver Creek Watershed; (3) Pine Creek Watershed; and (4) Blue River Watershed.

A comprehensive natural resource analysis for each of these watersheds is being developed which will constitute the Conservation Department position and recommendations on the

individual watersheds. An analysis for the Blue River Watershed, Grant-Iowa Counties, developed at the request of the two county boards, has been completed, presented to and accepted by them. The natural resource analysis is designed to identify the basic resources available in the particular watershed so that more than just the engineering aspects of the area are presented to the sponsors of the project. This should insure that the surface water amenities of fish and game and the forestry resources are given due consideration in any total watershed plan.

The comprehensive analysis format will be used in all future watershed studies, both P. L. 566 watersheds and other basins.

Participation on a study committee established by the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee resulted in a revised procedure by which local watershed associations will apply for state and federal assistance to alleviate flooding and sedimentation problems. The revision also resulted in improved consideration of WCD responsibilities by other agencies.

### **Fox (Illinois) River Watershed Planning**

A total of 31 studies of aspects of the fish, game and recreational resources of the Fox (Illinois) River Watershed are part of the contractual agreement between the Wisconsin Conservation Department and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. The product of these

studies will be an overall plan for the enhancement of the watershed's natural resources. The Wisconsin Conservation Department assisted the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission in completing a comprehensive plan for the Root River Watershed.

### **Pri-Ru-Ta Planning**

This three-county unit is a Resource Conservation and Development Project of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and involves Price, Rusk and Taylor Counties. It is an accelerated open-end planning and operations project utiliz-

ing the natural resource base. The planning is done by the Soil Conservation Service on projects the local sponsors desire and federal grants for operations are provided. The accelerated forestry phase has progressed accord-



ing to schedule using five Department foresters, with full financing provided by the U. S. Forest Service. A similar Memorandum of Understanding with the Soil Conservation Service for intensive fish, game, parks and recreation planning work under a financial agreement was considered at great length but was not signed by the State Ad-

ministrator of SCS. Subsequently, the SCS hired a biologist for Pri-Ru-Ta.

With the collapse of the Memorandum of Understanding with SCS the Department continued to cooperate with the local sponsors in planning a 15 percent acceleration above regular programs. Services included the completion of the "Classification of Water Resources Report for Rusk County."

### **STATE BOARD FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SCIENTIFIC AREAS**

The Chief of the Research and Planning Division is the Secretary and Executive Officer of the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas. Created by the 1951 Legislature, this six-member board is charged with identifying and designating tracts of land still in an essentially natural state, to preserve native plants, animals, geological and archeological features. These are essential for scientific research and conservation teaching. They will be of most value to future generations.

By July 1, 1966, forty-three tracts were established as scientific areas. Eighteen distinctive plant communities are represented as well as several rare plant and animal species. Three of the

areas are geological sites and one is of archeological interest. Significantly, 31 of the 43 scientific areas have been established with approval of the Conservation Commission on state forests, parks and wildlife areas.

In the biennium, seven new areas were added to the scientific area system. Also, the 1965 Legislature provided for the first time a small budget to allow the hiring of a staff, consisting of one ecologist and part-time assistant. This budget makes it possible to investigate a large backlog of scientific area proposals, inspect existing scientific areas to insure maintenance and to publish descriptive information and maps to facilitate use.

### **SPECIAL ACTIVITIES**

Several personnel from the Research and Planning Division participated in the following special activities:

#### **Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies**

**Red Clay Interagency Working Group** -- This group was appointed to determine land use problems and develop and implement sedimentation control in lakes and streams on red clay areas in northwestern Wisconsin. During the biennium members participated in bank stabilization studies, arranged meetings with the State Soil

and Water Conservation Committee and county and town highway commissions. Practical methods of bank stabilization were developed and tested.

**Weed Control and Brush Management Working Group** -- This group carries out interagency studies on selective brush management and weed control for right-of-way management. Its selective brush management program provides wildlife food and cover, increases the esthetic value of the country road and makes management of



roadsides much easier. Work continues with governmental units to implement this program at the local level. Pub-

lication: Selective Brush Management Program on Wisconsin Roadsides—1965.



Low-growing brush is selectively managed along the left side of this road. The result is an attractive highway with food and cover for wildlife, but without the safety hazards of tall-growing brush.

**Farm Game Working Group** - - This group was formed in 1961 to evaluate the problems of managing and maintaining farm game (pheasants, quail, Hungarian partridge, rabbits and squirrels) under Wisconsin's complex land-use program. Long-term studies are producing new methods for improving farmlands for wildlife. Recent findings were used in developing wildlife management practices incorporated in the USDA Cropland Adjustment Program in 1965. Publication: Status of Farm Game in Wisconsin—1964.

#### **Evaluation of WCD Water Resources Program**

A special Department committee has been evaluating all facets of WCD involvement in water resource conservation, with the ultimate goal of recommending long-range water management and research programs. During the biennium the major water protection, use and development problems

were classified, the status of present programs determined and further action necessary delineated. Recommendations are being prepared.

#### **Agricultural Programs**

Provided technical consultation to the USDA on Agricultural Conservation Programs (ACP) and Cropland Adjustment Programs (CAP) as they relate to wildlife. New programs were developed to enhance fish and wildlife production on Wisconsin farmlands and provide public access to private lands for the rapidly increasing number of sportsmen.

#### **Special Task Force**

A special interagency task force appointed by the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee to inventory fish and wildlife resources in specific areas of the state and determine the impact of land and water management on these resources in relation to proposed P. L. 566 developments. Publica-

tion: Study of an East Central Wisconsin Watershed—1966.

### **Carp Control Research**

The 1965 Legislature provided a \$90,000 fund to the Conservation Department to contract with public or private agencies for an accelerated carp control research program. Contracts have been awarded to Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, Battelle-Northwest, and the University of Wisconsin Water Chemistry Department.

WARF is developing further uses for Antimycin, now registered as "Fintrol", as a selective toxicant for carp. Testing is being done on the killing of eggs after carp have spawned and also elimination of the total fish population.

Battelle-Northwest, with headquarters at Richland, Washington, is working on the possibility of developing attractants and repellents which would be useful in carp control work.

The University of Wisconsin Water Chemistry Department is testing the persistence of toxaphene in waters that have been treated.

### **Great Lakes Fishery Commission**

This international agency has focused its attention on the work on Lake Superior, which has resulted in a very strong comeback of the lake trout. Chemical treatment of streams tributary to Lake Superior has reduced the sea lamprey population at least 80 to 90 percent. The lake trout have responded very nicely with very high survival of the stocked fish, rapid growth and consequently spawning populations are developing. The work was subsequently transferred to Lake Michigan last spring where a considerable number of streams have been treated and the repopulation of lake trout has been inaugurated. Indications of success are slowly appearing.

### **Great Lakes Commercial Fishery Advisory Committee**

This committee, made up of persons engaged in the commercial fishing industry of the Great Lakes, acts on recommendations to be made to the Director and to the Conservation Commission regarding regulations, and assists the Department in planning various management and research projects.

### **Aquatic Life Advisory Committee**

This committee, composed of biologists from the federal government and various states of the Midwest, advises the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission on the biological aspects of pollution abatement. The water quality criteria applicable to the Ohio River and its tributaries which were published several years ago elicited considerable interest by many other states and counties and are now being reviewed.

### **Wisconsin-Minnesota Area Boundary Commission**

This commission was approved by the 1965 Legislature of both Wisconsin and Minnesota. Principal duties have consisted of advising this commission of activities and projects conducted by the Wisconsin Conservation Department in the area and also to advise the respective divisions of the activities and interests of the Boundary Area Commission.

### **Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee**

This committee deals with conservation problems affecting the upper portion of the Mississippi River involving Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin. In the past year a set of bylaws was prepared which set up the states as active members with voting powers and the government agencies and others as cooperators.

## Law Enforcement

Recent years have witnessed a marked increase in citizen awareness of the law compliance problem or the violation problem. This growing interest, particularly that shown by persons who previously had taken the position that violation is solely the responsibility of the law enforcement profession, is most encouraging. It offers promise of materially aiding law enforcement efforts in controlling violations.

Individuals and organizations representing many segments of our society are displaying a keen interest in programs to assist conservation wardens and ultimately to reduce the amount of violation. In many parts of the state civic and sportsmen's organizations

have developed plans and have put them in action to achieve a better understanding of local conservation violation conditions and have come forward as citizens to seek their curtailment. The success of these programs depends largely upon being informed of the problem existing in their areas, to comprehend the nature and extent of the violation problem and then to formulate organized effective measures of prevention and control which leave the violating element with the impression that their acts will no longer be tolerated and that any citizen observing them in violation will report their violation and follow through with court action if necessary.



Although law enforcement is gaining in efficiency and the public is giving increased cooperation, the violator is still a menace. These deer were illegally taken.

The mobility of the general population and specifically the mobility of the intentional violator influences the violation rate from one jurisdiction to another or from one locale in the state to another. This factor of mobility has multiplied the law enforcement problem in the control of violation and the performance of other enforcement services.

The rapid population growth in certain sections of the state has placed great burdens on our enforcement personnel in areas of resource concentration and specifically in those areas within reasonable driving time proximity of the population. This has neces-

sitated a Law Enforcement Division shift of its manpower, both seasonal and permanent, to cope with the change of user participation.

Add to this a constant flow of non-residents from other states and a greater strain is placed on the already inadequate enforcement strength in some areas. The summer recreational boating surveys show that 40% of the boaters on Wisconsin waters in any one given day are nonresident to the state. This additional competition for recreational space places an increased burden on our water safety enforcement responsibilities.



Gamefish are especially vulnerable to violators during spawning runs.

### Compliance

The goal of the Law Enforcement Division is to obtain compliance of all laws pertaining to the natural resources of the State of Wisconsin. Wisconsin conservation wardens have law enforcement powers in all areas in which the Conservation Commission is re-

quired to administer and may bring, or cause to be brought, actions and proceedings in the name of the state for that purpose. Specifically a warden's authority is enumerated in the Wisconsin Statutes, Sections 23.10, 29.02, 29.05, 27.01 (8), 23.09 (8a), 29.08 (1),

26.06, 26.12, 26.14, 134.60 and 59.635 (6).

In order to gain the cooperation of the public and compliance with the laws, a statewide selling program is necessary to inform the public of the reasons for changes or new regulations enacted to help manage our natural resources.

Conservation wardens inform the public by articles in their local newspapers, T.V. and radio programs, Conservation Bulletin articles, civic organizations, telephone calls, sportsmen's clubs, and by person-to-person contacts.

The Division's air patrol dispenses information via public address systems to recreational users and reaches over a million people annually.

Surveys are conducted on a statewide basis three periods during the summer months by all wardens while checking boaters and fishermen. During these periods over 98% of the public were found to comply with Wisconsin laws.

Arrests for the biennium totaled 14,826 cases, a new high for the Division. Convictions were obtained in over 98% of the arrests. This increased number of arrests is due to several factors, including better training of personnel, improved equipment, more public mobili-

ty, park enforcement and a population increase.

Violations can be viewed to a degree as a social problem and a concern for the citizenry of the state. The law enforcement effort is limited to factors within its control. Some of the conditions which will affect the amount and type of violation which occurs from place to place are: the economic status and morals of the population; the relative stability of the population (seasonal or transient types); policies of the prosecuting officials and courts; attitude of the public toward the law enforcement problems; the administrative and investigative efficiency and strength of law enforcement; the availability of natural resources; and the public's attitude toward its natural resources.

Fines assessed by the courts accrue to the state school fund as specified in the State Constitution. In the two years of this report (1964-65 and 1965-66) \$408,281.15 in fines and costs was assessed against violators by the court.

There were 5,948 seizures processed and sold amounting to \$78,961.45; 406 and 9 months of license privileges were revoked; 3,803 days of jail sentence were meted out and violators were placed on probation to the State Department of Public Welfare totaling 27 years and 8 months.

### **Recruitment, Training, Inspection**

Recruitment of new personnel for the Law Enforcement Division is carried out through civil service procedures with a rigid screening of the successful applicants in order to insure obtaining men of the highest caliber with a genuine desire to perform the duties and carry out the responsibilities of the office.

During the biennium, eight recruit

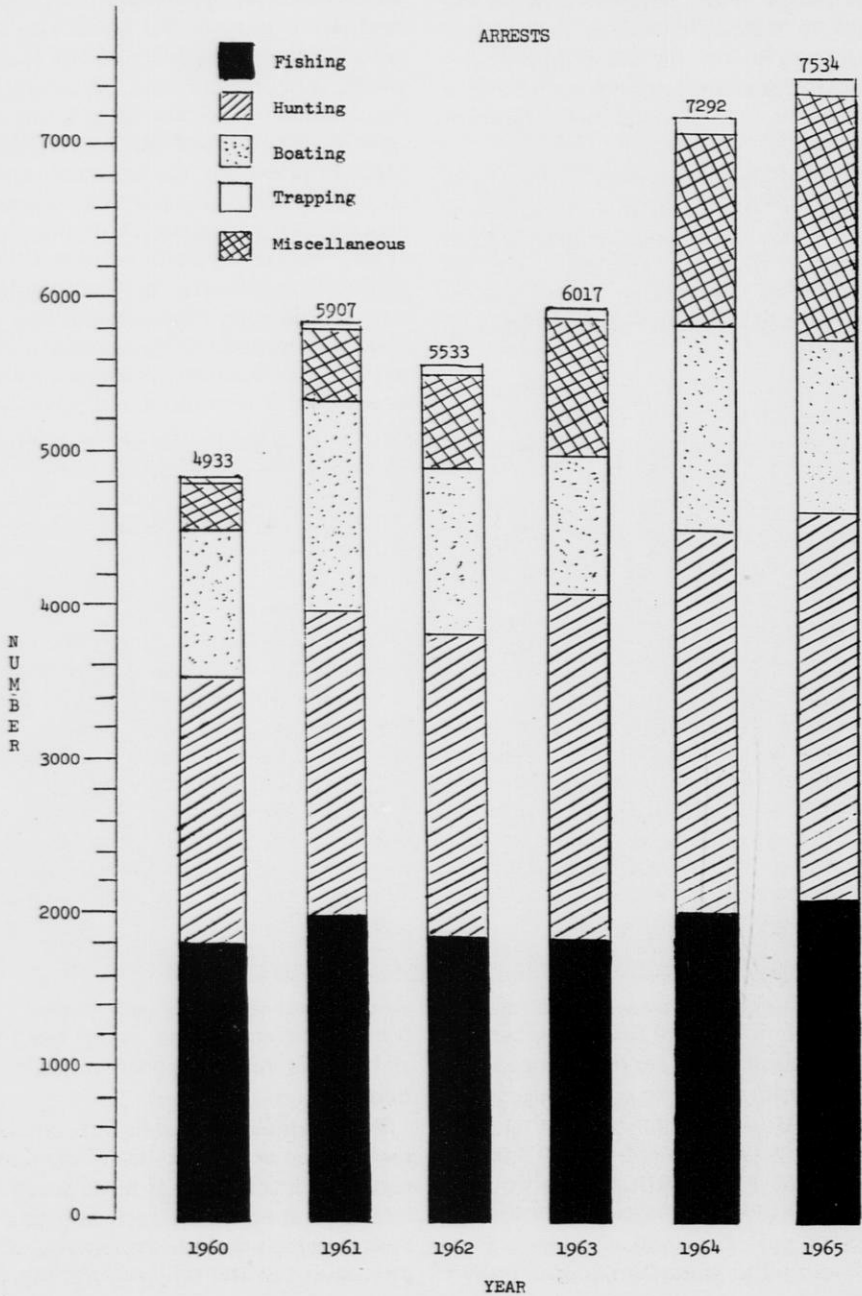
wardens successfully completed the training program and were assigned stations as regular conservation wardens.

Their training consisted of both classroom and on-the-job training. Classroom work consisted of three weeks of intensive training in such subjects as law enforcement fundamentals, court procedures, water pollution, safety and



first aid. These sessions are conducted at the Conservation Department Training Center at Poynette.

Following the classroom exercises, each recruit is periodically assigned to veteran wardens in various localities





throughout the state, thus assuring a well balanced knowledge of all phases of conservation enforcement.

In-service training is a never ending process, in which even the most seasoned warden receives training in new techniques of evidence collection, criminal investigation, self defense tactics, courtroom procedures and departmental policies.

Recent Supreme Court decisions concerning individual rights guaranteed by our Constitution have added greatly to the importance of our training program and have necessitated the upgrading of all enforcement officers to highly professional levels.

Our Division provided annual training in the enforcement of our boating laws for 205 municipal water patrol officers from all parts of the state.

A training program has been a part of our operation for many years and is important not only to our own Division's operations, but also in raising the standards of the law enforcement effort within the Department by providing basic, intermediate, and advanced law enforcement training to members of the parks and recreation division in all phases of police work to be encountered in our state parks, forests and recreational land areas.

During the recent biennium, all regular conservation wardens have become qualified as radioactive fallout moni-

tors in cooperation with the state civil defense program. The wide coverage afforded throughout the state by our warden fallout monitors could serve as a substantial asset during a time of national emergency. This training could also be of use at accident scenes in which radioactive material is involved and could help to avert serious injuries or harm to large numbers of people.

The Division training officers attended the University of Wisconsin Police Extension Division on training the law enforcement training officers. Two men attended University of Wisconsin sessions on police supervision, one member, a graduate of the F.B.I. National Academy, attended a sectional retraining session, and a large percentage of the Division participated in F.B.I. police training sessions held locally in the state.

The implementing of the district warden program throughout the state has provided for a more effective program for the inspection of equipment, personnel and operating procedures and a more streamlined system of communications which improves the overall efficiency of our operations.

The Division is continually exploring new methods and procedures in order to improve our program and obtain maximum effectiveness with available resources.

### **Special Investigation**

The primary function of the investigation section is still the control of the activities of those who would commercialize on our fish, game and other natural resources. Secondary functions include cooperation with investigative units of other law enforcement organizations.

Intelligence information on methods of violations is obtained by the Invest-

igators and is presented to the area supervisors and field staff for follow through.

The investigation section is equipped and authorized to do skindiving and has recovered physical evidence from lake bottoms and has assisted in the recovery of drowned persons.

Members of the section are skilled self-defense instructors and have been

used in training division personnel and Forest and Parks Division police in the art of self-defense.

The section, by undercover contact with the violating element in the field, has been able to learn of loopholes in

law enforcement procedures and in the regulations; this information is relayed to the division's administration for remedial action, thereby improving the efficiency of the Law Enforcement Division.

### Air Patrol

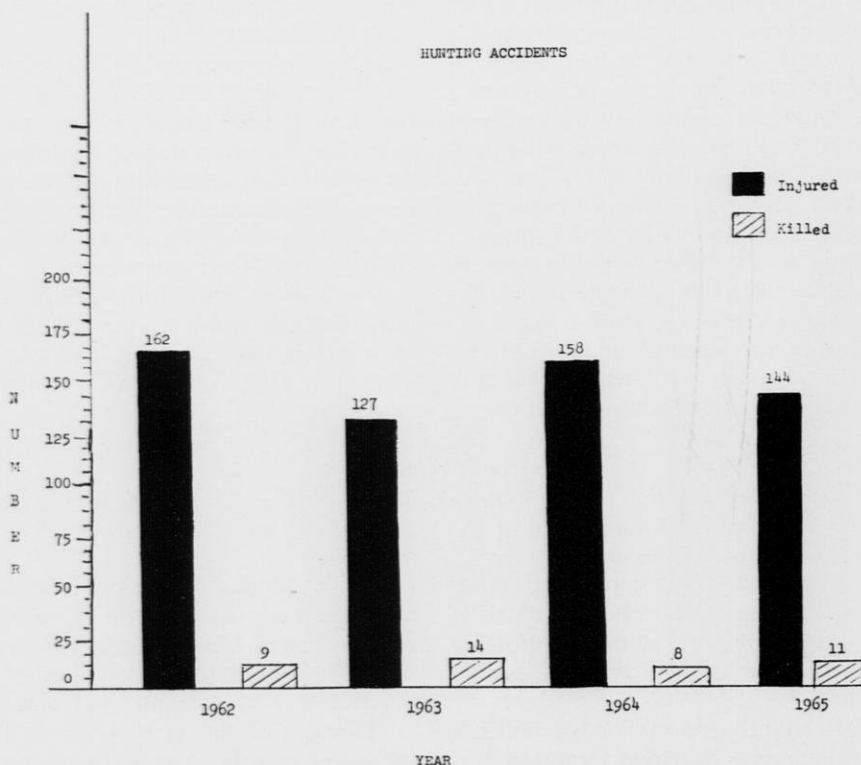
The five law enforcement aircraft flew a total of approximately 7,000 hours during the biennium. There is one aircraft and pilot stationed at each Area Headquarters.

The Northeast Area aircraft is equipped with pontoons and is used for checking out-of-the-way lakes for illegal fishing and boating, as well as utilization by other divisions; mainly Fish and Game Management.

The Southern Area aircraft is equip-

ped with a K-17 aerial camera for taking vertical photographs. The use of this aircraft and camera in the taking of 16,662 photos at an average cost of \$1.34—saving \$8.59 per photograph—resulted in a total savings of \$143,126.56 to the state for the biennium.

The aircraft were responsible for saving the lives of seven people involved in boating accidents and/or lost in large wooded areas who were suffering from extreme cases of ex-



posure; also six bodies of drowning victims were located and 21 lost persons found.

The five aircraft were utilized in all phases of cooperative law enforcement with Sheriff's Departments, Traffic Patrol and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

There is a continual increase in their utilization by other divisions of the

Conservation Department in all aspects of the conservation program; thereby, adding to the efficiency of the operation of these aircraft.

In-service pilot training sessions are held periodically, with emphasis on instrument flight techniques as well as weather phenomenon, flying habits and emergency procedures.

### Equipment and Communications

The Law Enforcement Division has 130 state-owned automobiles equipped with two-way radios, red lights and sirens. Approximately one-third of these are police special pursuit cars. Issued equipment utilized daily by members of the Law Enforcement Division would include such items as: canoes, rowboats, outboard motors from 3 to 100 horse power, sleeping bags,

binoculars, waders, hip boots, cameras, guns, evidence collection kits, metal detectors, black lights, two-way radios, spotting scopes, snowshoes, tents, traps—both spring and live traps, winches and typewriters; all necessary to carry out the complex duties assigned to the present-day conservation wardens. Specialized equipment used in unusual conditions includes: winches,



Checking trappers for law compliance is one of the warden's winter duties.

airboats, ice scratchers, and of late, snowmobiles to control the public who have taken to this new off-trail winter sport in large numbers.

More improved radio service has been developed with the addition of new towers in cooperation with the Motor Vehicle Department. These are strategically located to give better statewide coverage. The Department maintains, for law enforcement use alpha and numerical records of boat numbers which are available through state radio 24 hours a day and maintains conviction records which are also available to the police statewide. New and more compact transistor portable radios are being acquired to replace older sets to further improve radio communication. The portable two-way

radio is probably one of our most important tools. It is especially effective working on illegal fish spearing; checking fishermen with boats—the radio providing communications with wardens on shore; working on illegal hunting in the fall; and on muskrat, mink and beaver trapping in the fall and winter.

Each area of the state has its own law enforcement aircraft. This equipment is used heavily in all seasons of the year. The aircraft has been proven to be a very effective tool. Modern sporting equipment has greatly mobilized the hunter and fisherman necessitating acquisition of more sophisticated equipment by the Law Enforcement Division.

### **Hunting Accident Investigations**

Conservation wardens investigate all hunting accidents and initiate prosecutions where the evidence establishes a violation. Every means is utilized in such investigations, bringing into use such detection means as metal detectors and the State Crime Laboratory. Reports of each accident are analyzed to determine the cause. Trends are noted for utilization in regulation formulation and in preparing hunter safety instruction and other educational pro-

grams. The Chief Warden is the administrator of the firearm instruction program, a cooperative program to provide gun safety instruction throughout the state. This program is designed to reach the majority of hunting license holders under the age of 16. All wardens are certified N.R.A. hunter safety training instructors and take an active part both in coordinating and conducting such training.

### **Laboratory Service**

Scientific examination and analysis of evidence is conducted by the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory.

The Division requests factual evidence examination by the laboratory to aid in court prosecutions. These analyses covered a wide scope of examinations ranging from firearm identification from recovered bullets and firearms to expert scientific determinations of soil, hair, blood, hand-

writing, and sex determinations. These scientific examinations are sometimes the vital link between a suspect and illegal game or contraband.

The publicity gained from such use of the laboratory is a great deterrent and has a great effect on the commercialized operation. The habitual violator knows that neither he nor any other person is beyond detection.

New investigative techniques and

devices are brought to our attention and taught to the warden force under the advisement of the Crime Laboratory, who also disseminates information on legal procedures and stolen items through the Crime Lab Bulletin.

The laboratory has assisted law enforcement in keeping pace with the recent demands of the courts and has helped adapt new equipment, procedures and programs to our type of enforcement.



There's a warden in that plane. That's fine with law-abiding sportsmen, but the risks go up steeply for violators. If the airborne warden sees anything suspicious, he radios to wardens in patrol cars, who promptly investigate.

### **Boat Safety and Registration**

Wisconsin wardens play a major role in enforcing Wisconsin's boating law.

Wisconsin had 241,000 boats registered in Wisconsin as of June 30, 1966. Canoes, rowboats and small sailboats not requiring registration are estimated to be of a like number.

In addition to those registered in Wisconsin, an ever-increasing number (40% of boats using Wisconsin waters) are being trailed into the state from

neighboring states and used in Wisconsin for a large part of the boating season.

Conservation wardens investigate and report drownings and boat accidents. During the biennium there were 276 reportable boating accidents involving 386 boats; 86 water transportation drownings; 211 drownings other than water drownings and 5 non-drowning accident deaths.

With the ever-increasing use of our

waterways these figures indicate an improvement in water oriented accidents. It appears the safety training and enforcement of the boating law are getting results. Of the persons contacted on the water 98% are found to comply with Wisconsin law. Failure to provide proper and necessary safety equipment continues to be the most violated law.

One hundred thirty-six municipalities have enacted local ordinances pur-

suant to Section 30.77 of the Statutes, most of which are more restrictive than state law. In 1964-65, \$103,111.05 was paid to 53 local patrols and in 1965-66, \$113,785.10 was paid out to 57 local patrols who assist the wardens in obtaining compliance to water safety laws.

The Law Enforcement Division conducted training sessions for municipal patrols and coordinated their efforts with those of the division and the



**Wardens patrol the water, too — and not just on pleasant summer days.**

Coast Guard. The effectiveness of the municipal patrols has improved in the biennium as a result of this training.

During the biennium the boat toilet law (Section 30.71, Wisconsin Statutes) was changed by the Legislature to now encompass all the inland waters of the state with the exception of the Mississippi River and the St. Croix River. Attempts to postpone the effective date of this legislation all failed in the Legislature. Boaters are installing equipment to comply which will eliminate

this source of pollution. The law now requires each boat equipped with a toilet to retain its wastes in a holding tank for shore disposal.

Important additional water safety legislation was enacted during the biennium establishing a system of uniform waterways marking enabling boaters across the nation to read and understand the highway markers of the water and the capacity plate law which requires manufacturers to compute and label the weight and people



capacity loads of boats being sold in Wisconsin. These new safety laws should help provide enforcement tools needed to continue to hold the line with water and boat accidents.

The suspected improper use of pesticides is causing more investigative effort to be initiated to determine and collect the facts. These silent killers leave little visible evidence to the eye—

but its effects can be ascertained on the environment which can and must be analyzed. This highly technical laboratory work is done on submitted samples by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture Pesticide Residue Laboratory. These techniques aid the warden in pinpointing responsibility and by providing proper interpretation of evidence.

### **Licensed Wild Animal Enterprises**

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the supervision of the issuance, possession and annual renewal of special permits and licenses enabling individuals to possess and propagate wild animals and fish. The Division finally determines if an individual has complied with the laws pertaining to the issuance of such license. Supervision is provided to see that the provisions of the law are maintained and

annual inspections are made to determine renewal status.

During the last year of the biennium, the number of such special licenses and permits issued climbed to 141 shooting preserves, 1,117 game farms, 1,124 private fish hatcheries, 76 wildlife exhibits, 164 deer farms, and 33 zoo permits. Each required a special contact by a warden and supervision throughout the year.

### **Animals Doing Damage**

The Law Enforcement Division is charged with the administration of the deer and bear damage laws. This requires the inspection of all claims to determine if requirements of the statutes are met before payment can be approved.

In 1964-65, 51 bear damage claims were approved in which the claims amounted to \$4,516.03 and 245 deer damage claims were approved in which the claims amounted to \$40,927.48. Because the statutes limit the payment of deer and bear damage to \$40,000.00 annually it was necessary to prorate these claims and each claimant received 88.02 per cent of the amount claimed. In 1965-66, 57 bear damage claims were approved in which the claims amounted to \$4,724.23 and 294 deer damage claims were approved in which the claims amount-

ed to \$62,728.22. It was necessary to prorate these claims and each claimant received 59.30 per cent.

To minimize the amount of damage, 38 permits were granted to take deer doing damage in anticipated high damage situations. Repellents and scare devices were used to reduce damage where possible and to reduce the number of deer killed on damage complaints.

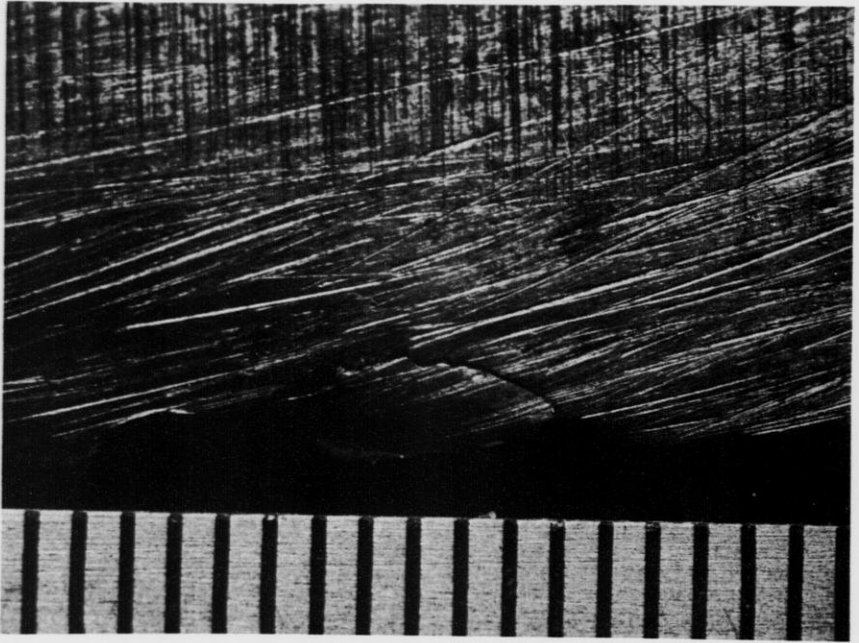
The Law Enforcement Division controls the taking of wild animals causing damage which includes the issuing of permits to landowners to take and dispose of such animals; 538 permits were issued to control small game animals doing damage.

The number of complaints for relatively minor animal damage is growing rapidly, which can be directly attributed to the growth of subdivisions

in rural or semi-rural areas where large numbers of wild animals may be found.

Damage by deer has increased greatly in the central agricultural counties

due largely to the fact that the deer harvest has not been sufficient to keep the deer population in harmony with its range.



This is part of the story of one violator's downfall, brought on with help from the State Crime Laboratory. Lab technicians proved that a metal chip found in illegal venison came from the suspect's hunting knife. Here is part of the knife's edge (enlarged) showing how the chip fits in place.

### Car-Killed Deer

Law Enforcement has been responsible for recovering, salvage and sale of seized wild animals. The number of car-killed deer processed is climbing greatly — in 1964, 8,107 and in 1965, 9,360 dead deer were recovered and disposed of — the increase due, in part, to high populations of deer and

humans traveling an extensive network of heavily traveled, high-speed roads.

In prime months a number of wardens are required to expend 9 per cent of their operational budget and 15 per cent of their manpower effort to meet this responsibility.

### Cooperation With Other Divisions

In keeping with a well balanced conservation program the Law Enforcement Division cooperates with the other divisions in many ways. It

starts with the trainee warden when he receives instructions at the start of his career.

**Parks and Recreation**—Aid was ex-

tended in policing and patrolling state parks and state campgrounds. Training and supervision was extended to State Parks and Recreation field personnel. Wardens handled the court procedures arising from arrests made in these areas.

**Forest Protection** — Aided in its fire prevention, detection and suppression work. Law Enforcement pilots kept watch for undetected fires.

**Game Management** — Assisted in game surveys, winter bird feeding, damage claims investigations where permits are required for abatement, land acquisition, both purchase and lease.

**Fish Management** — Assistance was given on fish stocking in fish population surveys and land acquisition projects. Warden pilots flew lake use surveys.

**Information and Education**—Partici-

### **Cooperation With Other Agencies**

The Law Enforcement Division of the Wisconsin Conservation Department geographically covers the entire state, and in this program of enforcing the conservation laws, we make many contacts with other law enforcement agencies; particularly, the wardens cooperate with sheriff's offices, local police departments, constables, and with the State Traffic Patrol, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Treasury Department, and U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service. For example, during the past biennium, the wardens have cooperated in Operation "Stay Alive" as proposed by Governor Warren Knowles, whereby the wardens worked with and in cooperation with the State Highway Patrol and County Traffic Patrols in enforcing rules and regulations of the Motor Vehicle laws.

pated in numerous school educational programs at grade schools, high schools and colleges. Submitted a weekly report of statewide fishing conditions during the open water fishing seasons, reports on seasonal scenic beauties of the state, and reports on winter sports opportunities. These were incorporated into Department news releases for recreational publicity.

**Engineering** — Did considerable of the required field investigations connected with highway relocations and new construction, the deposit of sand in lakes for swimming areas, dredging and drainage projects.

**Finance**—Sale and distribution of various licenses and tags.

**Forest Management**—Patrolled state forests for timber trespass and littering. Pilots kept watch for outbreak of tree diseases.

The Law Enforcement Division is part of the State Government Police Service Section of the Civil Defense Program — oriented, trained and prepared. The Division also has been pressed into duty of an emergency notice by the Governor to assist civil authorities quell civil disorders.

The Law Enforcement Division also cooperates with the State Board of Health in reporting pollution violations, under the guidance of the State Water Pollution Committee; and also with the Public Service Commission for which we report violations, enforce regulations, and make investigations applying to waters, such as dredging, sand blankets, illegal diversion, construction of dams and obstructions to navigation.

The Law Enforcement Division also

has a very effective anti-litter program wherein our wardens have the authority to make arrests for this type of violation and also to assist conservation clubs in further controlling this type of nuisance on our lands, lakes and streams. Wardens cooperate with County Boards as liaison on County Conservation Aid programs.

The Law Enforcement Division of the Conservation Department needs the help of all other enforcement agencies.

Today's violator comes from far and wide — an increasing number from outside the state as transportation facilities improve. The Law Enforcement Division of the Conservation Department is only as good as the public with whom we work wants it to be. Without the help of the public and other law enforcement agencies, we could not attain our own objectives and carry out its entire program.

## Forest Protection

The Conservation Act, Section 23.09 of the Wisconsin Statutes, provides in part for the protection of our forests. The Conservation Commission is vested with power, authority and jurisdiction in all matters relating to the prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires outside the limits of incorporated cities and villages.

To provide for the protection of lands from forest fires, the Conservation Commission has established forest protection districts. Each district is organized to most effectively prevent, detect and suppress forest fires. This

organization requires the services of trained personnel that can be supplemented as the occasion demands by additional seasonal and temporary people.

Effective forest fire detection requires lookout towers and airplanes, and a communication system of telephone lines and radios. Suppression of forest fires requires ranger stations, mechanized equipment such as tractors, trucks and pumps, and a large assortment of hand tools.

During the biennium, twelve forest protection districts encompassing 17,-



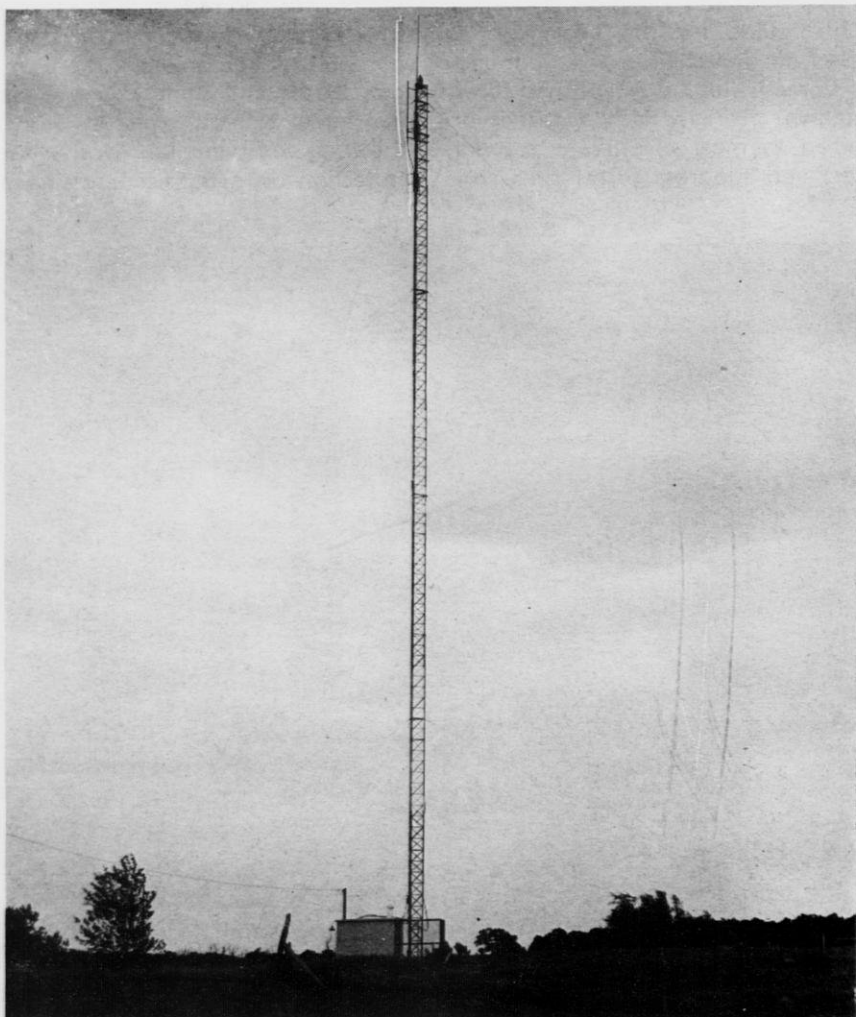
This forest fire simulator helped train 129 rangers in fire-fighting during 1966. Fire pictures projected on the screen, with sound effects, introduce trainees to problems they will encounter on their jobs.

165,000 acres were continued. Each district has in charge a district forest ranger who is responsible for all forest protection activities in a district. Each district is further broken down into from four to six subdistricts with a forest ranger in charge. The state-wide area organization covers the forest protection division but one supervisor in the southern area is responsi-

ble for forest protection activities in both the southern and east central areas.

Some highlights of the biennium are:

1. Completion of the basic mobile radio system to high band, selective call operation. Some additional changes such as a repeater station for D-11 near Arnett in Portage County



**A tower near Arnett, Portage county, now is part of the state radio system. It was obtained economically as surplus government property.**



and a new microwave tower near Squirrel Hill.

2. A steel building acquired from government excess property was erected at Friendship. This provides a workshop for a radio technician assigned to districts nine, ten, eleven and twelve.

3. A second government excess steel building was erected at Wautoma to provide badly needed shop and storage space.

4. A forest fire simulator was used for intensive training in forest fire con-

trol procedures. In the first period of three weeks, nearly all forest rangers and a number of cooperators for a total of ninety-six were trained. A second special training period for thirty-three foresters employed by forest industries brought the total number of people trained to one hundred and twenty-nine.

5. Two veteran airplanes, a two-place Cub and four-place Cessna were disposed of and one new four-place Cessna purchased for use in fire control activities.



Once government surplus, this steel building now provides needed shop and storage space at Wautoma.

### Fire Prevention

The number of fires occurring during 1965 was a marked decrease over 1964. This is a reflection of burning conditions. During 1966 a sharp increase in the number of fires offset the gains made in 1965.

The number of railroad-caused fires

remains high although additional efforts were made by the railroads to lessen the incidence of fires and to provide more safeguards on their rights of way.

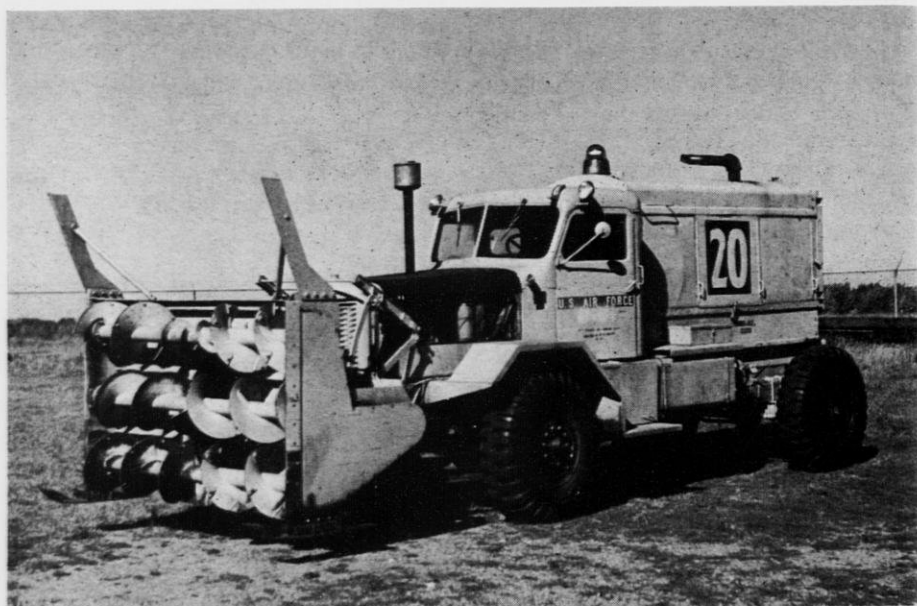
A continuous fire prevention program was carried on. Included were group presentations to schools, clubs,

fire departments, youth camps, and others.

Special fire prevention issues in newspapers, exhibits at fairs and con-

ferences, and special releases for papers, radio and TV were issued.

A continuing program of inspection of incinerators, dump grounds and campsites brought good results.



This heavy-duty snow blower clears the state airport at Tomahawk. Like much other WCD equipment, it was federal government property in the past.

#### FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

	1965	1966		1965	1966
Contacts with newspapers .....	1,137	934	Radio station contacts .....	619	800
News releases .....	878	748	Radio fire danger warnings .....	1,431	1,587
Editorials .....	15	118	Other radio programs .....	251	288
Fillers .....	834	703	TV station contacts .....		
Sponsored advertisements .....	439	325	TV fire danger warnings .....	5	11
Other fire prevention copy .....	231	999	Other TV programs .....	1	8
Printed material distributed			Displays, window or other .....	10	4
(pieces) .....	128,066	118,643	Floats entered in parades .....	54	54
Signs posted .....			Attendance .....	207,550	188,064
Roadside .....	820	561	Special exhibits displayed .....	19	21
Tower .....	57	59	Attendance .....	85,028	9,633
Dump .....	176	131	Field demonstrations .....	35	36
Wayside .....	837	884	Attendance .....	4,330	4,060
Other .....	1,949	1,828	Programs for adult groups .....	151	152
Inspections made .....			Attendance .....	8,100	5,753
Dumps .....	1,480	1,725	Programs for student or		
RR rights of way .....	169	186	children groups .....	689	613
Locomotives .....	24	134	Attendance .....	56,185	46,859
Sawmills .....	23	15	Fire prevention contacts .....		
Camping or picnic areas .....	1,004	1,142	Office .....	26,089	29,827
Request for broadcast burn .....	884	841	Field .....	26,797	30,755
Seasonal burning permits .....	4,896	4,535	Cars tagged .....	501	1,012
Other operations .....	619	118	High hazard areas burned off .....	47	50
Firebreaks (miles) .....			Dumps fireproofed .....	177	140
Plowed .....	6	18	Furrows plowed along (miles)		
Discd .....	67	117	Road .....	1	1
Other (miles) .....	2	—	Railroad .....	44	1

	1965	1966
Number of emergency wardens employed .....	1,361	1,365
Number of burning permits issued .....	40,442	41,686
Number of arrests for fire law violations .....	23	46
Number of convictions .....	23	44
Number of civil cases costs collected .....	571	646
Number of civil cases pending .....	82	128

### Enforcement of Laws

The enforcement of laws governing the use of fire in the forest areas is a significant part of the forest fire control program.

Anyone who starts a fire has the responsibility for keeping the fire under control. If a fire started for any purpose becomes a forest fire, liability for the suppression costs follows. Suppression claims in excess of \$28,000 were collected during the biennium.

The thousands of burning permits issued require the identification of

each resulting smoke. Day to day changes in burning conditions require constant vigilance and frequent changes in burning regulations to minimize the danger of fires getting out of control. The steady increase in the numbers of people enjoying out-of-doors recreational opportunities increases the risk from fire.

The constantly increasing demand for forest products of all types necessitated additional effort to check for trespass and secure conformity to slash disposal requirements.



A new airplane has replaced two 15-year-old planes.

### **Equipment and Facilities**

The rebuilding of the basic Forest Protection radio system was completed during the biennium. One radio tower and associated building for a radio repeater was completed.

As an improvement in communications, one microwave tower and building to house equipment was built. This is a joint use sharing facility with the Motor Vehicle Department.

A government excess landing craft was refurbished and stationed in Lake Superior at Bayfield. This provides a means of hauling heavy fire equipment for fire suppression to the Apostle Islands.

Acquired for forest fire control from government excess property sources

were trucks, tankers, tools and a wide variety of materials. Equipment acquired in previous years that did not justify the expense of reconditioning was offered for government sale. The proceeds of such sales were used to acquire new forest fire control equipment units.

Improvements at several ranger stations included replacement of old furnaces and connections to municipal water and sewage disposal systems. Work continued on road improvements to key lookout towers, communication sites and parking areas at ranger stations.

### **Plans and Training**

Project work plans were developed and initiated that provided for partici-



**A new telephone line and road in Iron county were made possible by Economic Opportunity Act funds.**







**Another Economic Opportunity Act project was the rebuilding of back pack cans used in forest fire-fighting.**

in operation of deer registration stations; assist in habitat destruction and restoration reports; provide information on game management plans and programs; and assist on maintenance of recreation areas.

**Fish Management:** Help plant fish, assist in building of brush shelters; work on stream bank fencing projects; and loan specialized equipment units.

**Forest Management:** Assist with tree distribution program; assist on forest pest reporting; help with equipment repairs; work with county foresters on county forest comprehensive plan; assist in planning and construction of firebreaks on county forests; assist in handling requests for information on timber sales, tree planting stock

availability and recreational area programs.

**Parks and Recreation:** Sell park stickers and help operate campgrounds; train personnel in fire protection; inspect equipment, arrange for loans of specialized equipment; provide communications facilities; and assist in special surveys.

**Non-Department:** Assist fire departments in training for wildland fires; help federal agencies in fire detection and suppression; provide special weather records and record and report ground water level observations; train monitors and report radiological fallout data on request; work with county and state enforcement agencies on safety, rescue and investigations; and improvements to school forests.



# Forest Management

Activities of the Forest Management Division have as their goal the wise use and management of Wisconsin's forest resources.

This division provides technical forestry advice and assistance to counties in the management of county forests, to private woodland owners and wood-using industries 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 planting stock are available in the establishment of forest plantations. Foresters guide cultural cuttings in plantations and natural stands. They also select and mark mature timber for harvest and provide guidance in the marketing and utilization of forest products.

Wisconsin's five Northern State Forests are administered and managed by this division. They are managed under the multiple use principle emphasizing the growing of recurring forest crops but also considering scenic values, outdoor recreation, public hunting and stabilization of stream flow.

The Division is also responsible for the prevention and control of forest pest infestations, for administration of the forest tax laws and maintenance of records for all department-owned lands.

## Private Forestry

A majority of Wisconsin's forest land is privately owned. About nine million acres are owned by small

woodland owners such as farmers, businessmen and professional people. These acres have a mighty effect on our landscape, watersheds, industries, wildlife and outdoor recreation. They are a priceless heritage that is often taken for granted.

The Conservation Department is vitally interested in the care given to these private woodlands. Technical assistance is rendered by 50 foresters who give either full-time or part-time service to requests made by these wood owners. This assistance takes the form of tree planting recommendations, timber harvest and sales advice, timber improvement assistance, forest taxation laws and forest pest control recommendations.

Accomplishments of woodland owners during the biennium were at record levels in most respects. Even so, the forestry outlook on privately owned land was not all bright. The best information available indicates that the following problems still remained on private woodlands:

1. At least 1½ million acres need reforestation.
2. About 2 million acres of woodland need improvement by weeding, thinning, pruning and sanitation.
3. Over half of the timber harvesting on private lands is still done with disregard for the future productivity of the forest.
4. Timber quality continues to decline due to the overcutting of the best trees and the leaving of the poorest trees.

5. At least 3 million acres of woodland are still destructively grazed by domestic livestock.

Growing a forest crop may take two or more generations of landowners.

Such long-term conservation projects need support of the public as well as the landowners. Ways must be found to increase forestry accomplishments on these private lands.



Almost 30,000 acres on the lands of small private owners were reforested under WCD supervision in the two years covered by this report.

#### PRIVATE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE

Item	1962-64	1964-66
1. Requests for assistance — number .....	17,052	17,064
2. Owners given assistance — number .....	16,206	15,580
Woodland involved — acres .....	321,764	332,882
Timber marked — board feet .....	31,748,300	45,698,200
Timber marked — cords .....	66,823	73,714
Timber marked — acres .....	34,002	51,107
3. Timber inventoried for management plans — acres .....	51,737	103,320
4. Woodland with improved practices		
Commercial timber cut — acres .....	20,408	26,638
Forest improvement cut — acres .....	11,007	11,826
Land planted — acres .....	32,459	29,502
Woodland protected — fire, pests, grazing — acres .....	127,292	118,657
5. Products harvested under improved management		
Sawlog, veneer, etc. — board feet .....	20,139,900	30,142,500
Cords .....	45,172	45,370
Total — converted to board feet .....	42,709,900	52,827,500
6. Gross returns to owners — estimated .....	\$1,275,828	\$1,375,753
7. Forest products operators advised .....	900	1,040



**These white oak logs were harvested under sound conservation principles. WCD foresters gave landowners harvesting and marketing advice on 53 million board feet of timber in two years.**



**After an improvement cut, the trees remaining in this woodlot are tall and straight. Foresters supervised the removal of inferior trees on 12,000 acres.**

## County Forests

Passage of the new County Forest Law by the 1963 Legislature had a definite impact in strengthening the county forest program. It added permanency, emphasized multiple use of the forests, encouraged better coordination of allied conservation programs, and resulted in a more harmonious working relationship between the counties and Wisconsin Conservation Department.

In this partnership program the counties provide the land and local administration with the State providing funds for development, monies in lieu of taxes and technical forestry assistance. Each shares in the timber sale receipts — the counties retaining 80 percent of gross timber sale revenue and the State is reimbursed with 20 percent. There are now 2,212,422

acres entered under the County Forest Law in 27 northern and central counties.

Of special significance and perhaps the greatest single achievement during the biennium was development of 10-year comprehensive forest land use plans. These plans brought records of accomplishments up to date, set down policies, procedures and guidelines, and outlined and programmed forestry and other conservation work to be accomplished in the 10-year period. To date 22 plans have been developed and approved.

**Timber Sales** -- Sale of timber stumpage is the biggest activity on county forests. Stumpage sales are continuing to increase as forests mature and Wisconsin mills use more and more local wood.

Income from sale of timber stump-



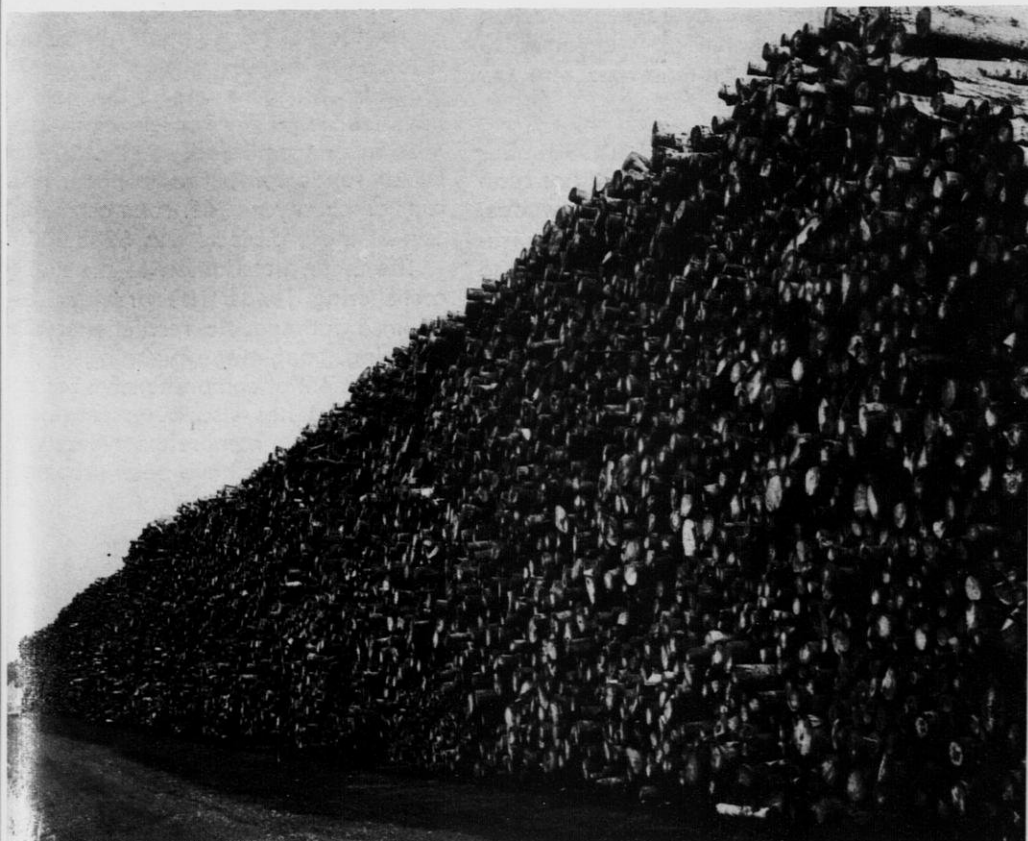
On more than 1,000 occasions, foresters advised loggers and timber buyers — in most cases helping them locate timber that was ready for harvest on private lands.

age reached an all-time high of \$1,170,822.76 for the biennial period. This is the second biennium that receipts have exceeded one million dollars. Harvest of 6,039,830 board feet of sawlogs, 321,506 cords of pulpwood and 73,188 piece products was realized from 1306 completed sales covering 54,258 acres. Most volume (82%) was aspen and pine pulpwood. These forest products, if piled four feet high and eight feet wide, would reach from Milwaukee to Hurley.

The cutting and subsequent sprouting on this large acreage, scattered

throughout the forested areas, has been very beneficial to the state deer herd.

When state payments to the counties for development, and to towns in lieu of taxes, are added to the net timber sale receipts, the average 40-acre description brought in to local governments \$18.47 per year. The high was the Forest County forest with \$50.50 per 40-acre description per year (\$1.25 per acre). Other high-income-producing descriptions were in Burnett County, \$25.06; Oneida, \$24.60; Vilas, \$23.32; Washburn, \$22.86; and Marinette,



No less than 12½ per cent of all pulpwood produced in Wisconsin was cut on county forest lands.



\$22.25 per year. All this is in spite of the fact that county forests originated from tax delinquent lands.

**Tree Planting** -- During the biennial period, new plantations were established on 3,645 acres. This is a decrease from the previous biennium and is due largely to the fact that most of the easy planting sites have already been planted. Conversion of sites occupied by low-value tree species is going on, but the work is slow and costly.

There are now 116,921 acres of successful plantations on the county forests. Many of these are already producing pulpwood from planned periodic thinnings. Average production from these plantations is expected to reach one cord or more per acre per year.

**Cultural and Road Work** -- Timber stand improvement, consisting of conifer release from inferior hardwoods, thinning and pruning, was accomplished on 6,919 acres. Most of the release was done with selective herbicides and at a greatly reduced per-acre cost compared with hand methods.

New road construction for timber and hunter access and for fire protection amounted to 66.9 miles for the period. Much of this was done through the coordinated efforts of the counties

and Game and Forest Protection Divisions of the State Conservation Department. In addition to new road construction, the counties did maintenance work on 377 miles of county forest roads.

**Recreational Developments** -- Development of recreational facilities on the county forests continued at an increased pace. A brochure published near the close of the biennium listed 28 campgrounds having a total capacity of 577 campsite units. Numerous beaches, picnic areas and boat landings have been developed also.

Many counties have used the 50-50 cost-sharing funds under the Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) for development and expansion of campgrounds and picnic areas. During the biennial period the Conservation Commission encumbered \$119,420 of ORAP funds for 27 recreational projects on county forests. Total estimated cost of these projects was \$238,840.

The State, in addition to providing cost-sharing funds, has provided assistance for specific recreational site planning. Long-range planning in the development of comprehensive recreational plans has also been provided. As of this date comprehensive county recreational plans have been prepared for 16 counties.



**SUMMARY OF TREE PLANTING ON COUNTY FORESTS**

**July 1, 1964 — June 30, 1966**

**NEW PLANTING — ACRES**

<b>County</b>	<b>Prior to This Period</b>	<b>This Period</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ashland .....	615	75	690
Barron .....	187	2	189
Bayfield .....	10,409	240	10,649
Burnett* .....	7,051	723	7,774
Chippewa .....	501	20	521
Clark* .....	8,384	90	8,474
Douglas .....	8,205	171	8,376
Eau Claire* .....	3,774	234	4,008
Florence .....	2,494	40	2,534
Forest .....	500	—	500
Iron .....	4,778	55	4,833
Jackson .....	8,890	650	9,540
Juneau .....	4,657	—	4,657
Langlade .....	4,888	10	4,898
Lincoln .....	2,335	27	2,362
Marinette .....	16,267	544	16,811
Monroe .....	474	50	524
Oconto .....	7,268	—	7,268
Oneida* .....	1,811	51	1,862
Polk .....	861	1	862
Price .....	1,820	156	1,976
Rusk .....	1,223	119	1,342
Sawyer .....	4,522	92	4,614
Taylor .....	442	31	473
Vilas .....	2,999	—	2,999
Washburn .....	2,902	264	3,166
Wood .....	5,019	—	5,019
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>113,276</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>116,921</b>

\* Corrections from previous totals due to sale or failure of plantations.

**SUMMARY OF TIMBER SALES ON COUNTY FORESTS**

July 1, 1964 — June 30, 1966

County	No. Sales Completed	Products and Volumes Cut											Cord Equiv.	Total Sales Value
		Logs - MBF		Pulpwood and Misc. Bolts — Cords					Piece Products					
		Conif.	Hdws.	Pine	Spruce	Bal-sam	Other Conif.	Aspen	Other Hdws.	Posts	Poles	Xmas Trees		
Ashland	21	5.94	154.99	—	51	1,409	412	929	41	—	—	—	3,161	\$ 23,040.97
Barron	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	723	—	—	—	—	723	1,282.49
Bayfield	107	103.58	202.16	—	93	780	407	26,578	604	2,209	153	—	38,631	105,895.86
Burnett	75	15.46	—	10,472	—	209	278	3,755	74	—	—	25	14,818	82,099.75
Chippewa	24	44.27	195.34	—	—	—	11	4,383	174	—	—	—	5,603	10,145.90
Clark	80	87.88	111.25	1,793	—	—	—	2,671	447	3,874	64	5,398	5,381	27,341.35
Douglas	131	9.16	68.62	2,563	360	263	103	20,284	1,722	8,657	—	1,547	25,545	63,117.25
Eau Claire	26	53.49	24.31	1,592	—	—	—	1,541	109	—	—	1,990	3,408	15,790.49
Florence	15	14.83	14.55	616	129	315	73	9,404	40	1,000	69	100	10,654	25,696.27
Forest	18	.72	140.16	—	—	8	113	8,328	264	—	—	—	8,995	27,343.15
Iron	38	3.09	350.36	123	271	2,617	750	3,784	1,167	—	—	580	9,420	35,320.67
Jackson	74	5.20	2.47	11,989	—	—	98	885	2,189	—	—	160	15,177	80,935.48
Juneau	3	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	307	—	—	—	449	1,251.85
Langlade	34	10.35	464.65	344	13	464	265	13,647	35	—	—	50	15,716	60,588.22
Lincoln	63	20.09	18.45	1,302	96	992	221	10,014	2,758	10,573	—	575	15,567	42,769.94
Marquette	96	395.27	276.13	7,348	1,121	3,333	1,341	30,711	2,336	27,268	77	—	47,816	171,913.27
Monroe	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	38	61.56
Oconto	30	37.77	4.02	567	5	46	36	3,766	320	1,306	—	—	4,834	15,344.38
Oneida	45	87.47	111.06	507	280	1,265	265	21,174	4,120	575	440	—	28,059	73,669.41
Polk	1	—	—	203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	1,085.60
Price	79	83.66	98.02	160	241	814	678	13,561	3,182	—	—	—	18,997	52,350.52
Rusk	87	76.27	1,230.67	—	53	193	122	11,555	1,287	—	—	—	15,800	57,689.08
Sawyer	59	273.81	664.05	78	126	275	239	2,621	515	490	—	1,306	5,742	28,547.69
Taylor	23	7.66	63.77	—	26	158	90	4,033	1,933	—	—	—	6,477	16,213.76
Vilas	22	54.35	1.21	2,409	87	53	36	4,151	343	—	—	—	7,189	26,970.82
Washburn	140	119.65	333.62	10,786	239	191	735	11,779	880	—	155	4,372	25,274	117,935.74
Wood	8	—	—	479	—	—	—	503	—	—	—	175	983	3,427.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,509.97</b>	<b>4,529.86</b>	<b>62,992</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>13,385</b>	<b>6,273</b>	<b>210,818</b>	<b>24,847</b>	<b>55,952</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>16,278</b>	<b>334,660</b>	<b>\$1,170,822.76</b>

**SUMMARY OF WORK PROJECTS ON COUNTY FORESTS**

July 1, 1964 — June 30, 1966

County	Forest Stand Improvement (acres)			Insect, Disease Control (acres)			Surveying (miles)			Road Construction (miles)			Firebreak Con. (miles)
	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	Total to Date
Ashland .....	52	643	695	40	—	40	181.0	—	181.0	30.1	3.8	33.9	—
Barron .....	68	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7
Bayfield .....	3,311	114	3,425	20,000	—	20,000	478.5	—	478.5	31.0	4.0	35.0	44.3
Burnett .....	3,768	282	4,050	7,380	—	7,380	66.0	2.0	68.0	31.0	—	31.0	42.0
Chippewa .....	182	15	197	464	40	504	2.0	—	2.0	8.1	2.2	10.3	—
Clark .....	530	440	970	82	100	182	600.0	—	600.0	12.0	3.1	15.1	26.5
Douglas .....	1,391	407	1,798	5,015	105	5,120	420.0	—	420.0	58.0	8.5	66.5	20.0
Eau Claire .....	390	8	398	496	34	530	2.5	—	2.5	2.1	1.4	3.5	3.0
Florence .....	462	70	532	4,276	—	4,276	174.5	—	174.5	3.1	2.2	5.3	16.0
Forest .....	253	75	328	19	—	19	—	—	—	2.0	0.6	2.6	—
Iron .....	3,018	259	3,277	450	—	450	1,125.0	—	1,125.0	69.2	12.9	82.1	21.0
Jackson .....	2,885	499	3,384	2,794	678	3,472	399.5	—	399.5	3.0	—	3.0	10.5
Juneau .....	569	52	621	20	—	20	256.0	—	48.0	5.0	—	5.0	25.0
Langlade .....	1,485	26	1,511	2,472	—	2,472	415.0	7.0	422.0	—	1.3	1.3	—
Lincoln .....	851	133	984	238	—	238	244.0	—	244.0	41.4	5.9	47.3	—
Marinette .....	11,018	1,391	12,409	13,838	199	14,037	979.5	33.5	1,013.0	56.0	4.0	60.0	117.8
Monroe .....	171	47	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0
Oconto .....	4,093	81	4,174	12,300	22	12,322	148.5	11.0	159.5	68.0	1.8	69.8	35.2
Oneida .....	1,564	54	1,618	703	52	755	25.0	—	25.0	42.9	3.5	46.4	—
Polk .....	33	—	33	1,640	—	1,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Price .....	701	63	764	2,010	45	2,055	362.5	—	362.5	40.7	3.7	44.4	—
Rusk .....	3,409	302	3,711	20	—	20	48.0	—	256.0	31.7	1.2	32.9	—
Sawyer .....	5,991	357	6,348	35,816	2,211	38,027	141.0	—	141.0	43.8	1.2	45.0	—
Taylor .....	114	13	127	425	—	425	50.5	—	50.5	17.4	1.7	19.1	4.0
Vilas .....	163	4	167	2,212	—	2,212	25.0	—	25.0	15.0	—	15.0	32.0
Washburn .....	3,628	1,584	5,212	1,525	60	1,585	285.0	—	285.0	23.2	0.9	24.1	14.0
Wood .....	696	—	696	1,495	—	1,495	32.0	—	32.0	9.0	3.0	12.0	17.5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>50,796</b>	<b>6,919</b>	<b>57,715</b>	<b>115,730</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>119,276</b>	<b>6,461.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>6,514.5</b>	<b>643.7</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>710.6</b>	<b>435.5</b>

## Northern State Forests

The five northern state forests are the Northern Highland, American Legion, Brule River, Flambeau River and Black River. They total nearly 355,000 acres. Over 75% of this acreage was not on the tax rolls or was tax-distressed land at the time of acquisition. These lands have been restored to productivity through the public investment of time and money. Through constantly improving management techniques, the forests are not only helping to fulfill the increasing needs for wood products but are providing more outdoor

recreation along with watershed protection.

**Land Acquisition** - - There were 5,703 acres of land acquired in 51 purchases during the biennium. This was 28% less than in the previous period. Approved for purchase were 11.4 miles of lake and stream frontage including 14,864 feet of frontage on the Brule River and 3,825 feet on the Flambeau River. Lands with good recreation potential were given highest acquisition priority.

**Recreation Development** - - Use of the Northern State Forests for outdoor



Information collected on state forest lakes such as this will be used to plan future water-oriented recreational sites.

recreation continues to increase. Total use is now estimated at 750,000 visitor days annually. Camping pressure increased 33% over the previous biennium. Two new campgrounds were developed which brings the total to 30 containing 1,064 camping units. In addition, there are now 163 canoe campsites, 13 primitive campsites, 14 picnic areas and two group campgrounds. Emphasis was placed on bringing campground, picnic area and boat landing facilities up to standards. This involved construction of 73 new toi-

lets, drilling 20 new wells and constructing 4 new parking lots. An observation tower was constructed on the Black River State Forest. New hiking trails and snowmobile trails were constructed on the Northern Highland and American Legion State Forests.

**Highways** -- Forest road fund projects were associated with new developments or redevelopment on such as boat landings, canoe landings, campgrounds and picnic areas. Surfacing of public use areas received high priority.



Newly-developed hiking trails are becoming increasingly popular. They are compatible with other uses of the northern state forests.

**Sale of Forest Products** -- Market conditions improved considerably over the previous biennium with a result that timber sale income was up 16% over the previous period. Salvage of storm-damaged timber continued on

the Black River State Forest. Many roadside stands of jack pine left for buffer zones were lost due to wind and hail. A shortage of woods labor developed late in the biennium and is causing concern.

**Forest Protection** -- The Flambeau River and Black River State Forests reported a total of 4,524 acres treated for control of white pine blister rust. The Black River State Forest continued measures to control a pocket gopher problem on 120 acres of plantations. The American Legion and Northern Highland State Forests treated 59 acres for control of Saratoga spittlebug which was threatening young red pine plantings. Although some small fires occurred, total acreage burned was minor.

**Forest Planting** -- Large forest openings and abandoned farm lands have received reforestation efforts in the past. It has been recognized that small openings are beneficial for wildlife purposes and are not economically feasible to reforest or manage for forestry purposes. Planting efforts in the biennium were geared toward converting areas of nonmerchantable species and brush to pine by planting. These areas are subsequently released by aerial spraying with a selective herbicide that is not toxic to pine or wildlife. A total of 3,239 acres were planted which represents a 16% increase over the previous period. Federal aids covered approximately one-half of the cost of this program.

**Cultural Work** -- Timber stand improvement work is being carried out

where it will produce the maximum dollar return. Plantation pruning and hardwood thinning is done by hand labor which is available from four prison camps located on the forests. Young plantations respond rapidly to release from overtopping vegetation and this type of operation accounts for the greater share of the timber stand improvement work accomplished.

**Income Apportioned to Towns and Counties** -- Section 70.113 of the Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 400, Laws of 1963, provides for a state aid payment to the towns of 30c per acre in lieu of real estate taxes on lands owned by the Wisconsin Conservation Department. For the biennium this amounted to \$211,384.49, approximately 2½ times the payment made in the preceding biennium when the apportionment was based on 25% of the revenue from timber sales.

**Miscellaneous Activities** -- Field work was completed on the Black River State Forest and neared completion on others for the formulation of comprehensive management plans. Potential recreation sites on the American Legion and Northern Highland State Forests were examined and catalogued.

Eighty-seven miles of surveying were completed and 70 monuments were established. Several trespasses were resolved.

#### CULTURAL WORK IN NORTHERN STATE FORESTS

July 1, 1964 — June 30, 1966

Forest	Type of Work — Acres			Total
	Pruning	Thinning	Release	
American Legion .....	65	135	283.25	483.25
Black River .....	382	20	1,346.00	1,748.00
Brule River .....	10	0	460.00	470.00
Flambeau River .....	51	1,929	168.00	2,148.00
Northern Highland .....	177	6	649.00	832.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>685</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>2,906.25</b>	<b>5,681.25</b>



**PLANTING ON NORTHERN STATE FORESTS**

July 1, 1964 — June 30, 1966

Forest	No. Trees	Acres Planted		Total Planting
		New Planting	Replanting	
American Legion .....	215,800	318	0	318
Black River .....	557,000	805*	50	855
Brule River .....	683,600	775	257	1,032
Flambeau River .....	384,300	515	0	515
Northern Highland .....	432,150	519	0	519
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,272,850</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>3,239</b>

\* 110 acres aerial seeded.

**NORTHERN STATE FOREST LAND ACQUISITION AND OWNERSHIP**

Forest	Acres Purchased	Cost	Total Acreage
	July 1, 1964 — June 30, 1966		June 30, 1966
American Legion .....	266.45	\$ 55,159.28	42,729.84
Black River .....	112.00	6,404.50	63,088.88
Brule River .....	1,780.96	123,895.00	30,434.05
Flambeau River .....	939.28	78,949.60	79,758.06
Northern Highland .....	2,604.94	96,481.64	138,874.07
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>5,703.63</b>	<b>\$360,890.02</b>	<b>354,884.90</b>

**NORTHERN FOREST INCOME**

Source	1964-65	1965-66	Total
Camping Fees .....	\$ 58,136.80	\$ 68,356.75	\$126,493.55
Park Sticker .....	14,959.00	17,108.50	32,067.50
Timber Sales .....	159,900.06	193,207.27	353,107.33
Sale of Buildings .....	8,517.26	824.00	9,341.26
Miscellaneous .....	5,124.52	3,014.55	8,139.07
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$246,637.64</b>	<b>\$364,087.07</b>	<b>\$529,148.71</b>

**SUMMARY OF FOREST PRODUCTS SOLD**

July 1, 1964 — June 30, 1966

Forest	Cords	Board Feet	Stumpage Receipts
American Legion .....	22,060.47	644,810	\$ 79,732.59
Black River .....	13,119.38	31,320	77,024.07
Brule River .....	8,981.90	1,950	23,433.58
Flambeau River .....	4,410.24	756,826	77,451.08
Northern Highland .....	19,693.00	1,226	95,466.01
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>68,264.99</b>	<b>1,436,132</b>	<b>\$353,107.33</b>

**CAMPER DAYS — NORTHERN STATE FORESTS**

1965 and 1966 Calendar Years

Forest	1965	1966	Total
American Legion .....	47,970	49,554	97,524
Black River .....	9,877	10,605	20,482
Brule River .....	5,306	7,504	12,810
Flambeau River .....	4,205	4,920	9,125
Northern Highland .....	132,235	130,197	262,432
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>199,593</b>	<b>202,780</b>	<b>402,373</b>

**APPORTIONMENT TO TOWNSHIPS OF STATE AID PAYMENT  
IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON STATE FOREST LANDS**

Forest and County	Township	Town Acreage		Revenue Paid Towns For Biennium @ 30¢/acre/year		
		1965	1966			
<b>AMERICAN LEGION</b>						
Oneida	Cassian .....	120.00	120.00	\$ 72.00		
	Hazelhurst .....	42.25	42.25	25.36		
	Lake Tomahawk .....	9,488.90	9,600.55	5,726.83		
	Minocqua .....	267.55	267.55	160.52		
	Newbold .....	12,090.80	12,205.60	7,288.92		
	Sugar Camp .....	8,662.72	8,662.72	5,197.63		
	Woodruff .....	11,791.17	11,791.17	7,074.70		
		42,463.39	42,689.84	\$25,545.96	\$25,545.96	
<b>BLACK RIVER</b>						
Jackson	Adams .....	840.88	840.88	\$ 504.52		
	Brockway .....	3,695.33	3,735.33	2,229.20		
	Knapp .....	44.00	44.00	26.40		
	Komensky .....	18,889.44	18,889.44	11,333.66		
	Manchester .....	229.28	229.28	137.56		
	Millston .....	39,591.85	39,591.85	23,755.12		
		63,290.78	63,330.78	\$37,986.46	\$37,986.46	
<b>BRULE RIVER</b>						
Douglas	Bennett .....	1,402.50	1,841.84	\$ 973.30		
	Brule .....	8,168.65	8,644.91	5,044.06		
	Cloverland .....	1,564.85	2,035.16	1,080.01		
	Highland .....	10,458.93	10,515.08	6,292.21		
	Solon Springs .....	5,252.37	5,252.37	3,151.42		
	Wascott .....	1,987.69	1,987.69	1,192.61		
		28,834.99	30,277.05	\$17,733.61	\$17,733.61	
<b>FLAMBEAU RIVER</b>						
Price	Flambeau .....	1,697.10	1,697.10	\$ 1,018.26		
	Lake .....	6,114.67	6,114.67	3,668.80		
		7,811.77	7,811.77	\$ 4,687.06		
Rusk	Cedar Rapids .....	5,290.16	5,481.38	\$ 3,231.46		
	South Fork .....	4,348.63	4,393.91	2,622.76		
		9,638.79	9,875.29	\$ 5,854.22		
Sawyer	Draper .....	12,200.98	12,332.83	\$ 7,360.14		
	Lenroot .....	104.30	104.30	62.58		
	Sand Lake .....	320.00	320.00	192.00		
	Winter .....	48,847.24	49,287.24	\$29,440.34		
		61,472.52	62,044.37	\$37,055.06	\$47,596.34	
<b>NORTHERN HIGHLAND</b>						
Iron	Mercer .....	7,673.33	7,709.33	\$ 4,614.80		
	Sherman .....	5,410.27	5,570.27	3,294.16		
		13,083.60	13,279.60	\$ 7,908.96		
Vilas	Arbor Vitae .....	25,951.74	25,946.04	\$15,569.33		
	Boulder Junction .....	35,454.53	36,087.17	21,462.51		
	Cloverland .....	2,897.17	2,897.17	1,738.30		
	Conover .....	1,702.01	1,702.01	1,021.20		
	Land O'Lakes .....	6,977.51	7,894.83	4,461.70		
	Manitowish Waters .....	4,788.41	4,791.31	2,873.92		
	Plum Lake .....	33,030.42	33,245.25	19,882.70		
	Presque Isle .....	6,096.29	6,136.29	3,669.78		
	St. Germain .....	4,070.30	4,210.15	2,484.14		
	Washington .....	140.62	140.62	84.38		
	Winchester .....	2,215.33	2,335.33	1,365.20		
		123,324.33	125,386.17	\$74,613.16	\$ 82,522.12	
	<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>				<b>\$211,384.49</b>	

## State Nurseries

Forty-four million seedlings and transplants were distributed for forest planting during the biennium. Trees were produced at nurseries located at Boscobel, Wisconsin Rapids, Hayward and Rhinelander. Plantings were made by over 10,000 landowners during the two-year period.

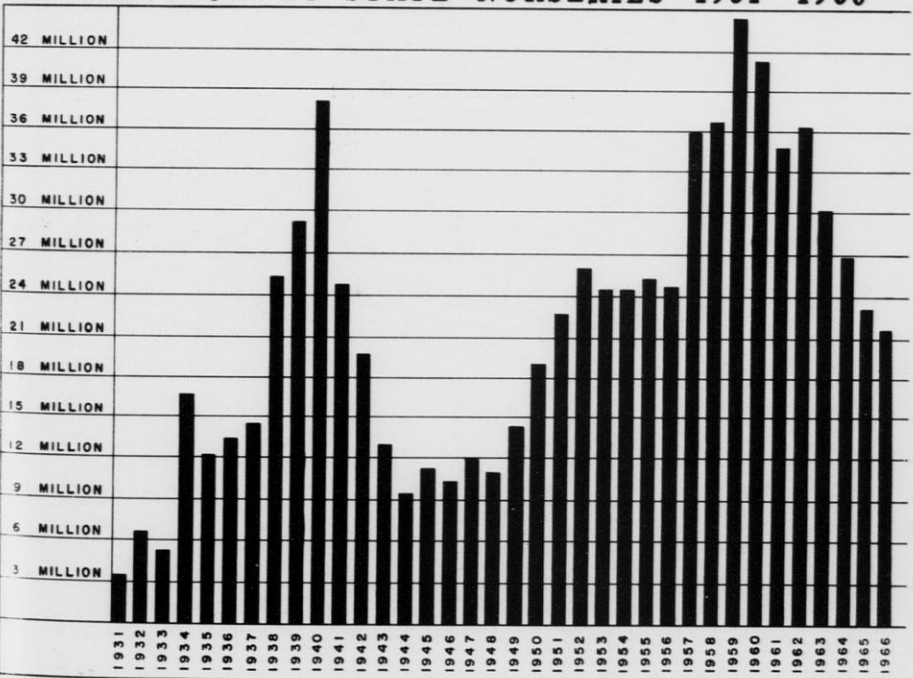
Conifers were in greatest demand and the use of transplants continued at a brisk rate in spite of their higher cost. More interest is being shown in the planting of certain hardwoods, particularly black walnut. The production of this species is also being increased. European larch is also being added to those varieties available for reforestation purposes.

Studies in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin continued in the control of damaging tree diseases, soil and tree improvement and quality development. Also, new methods of tree ordering and inventory control were placed in operation at all nurseries.

Soil fumigation injectors were acquired at Rhinelander, Boscobel and Wisconsin Rapids. A new transplanting machine was added at Wisconsin Rapids, and replacement trucks and tractors were purchased at all nurseries. Irrigation pumps at Rhinelander were converted to electrical units with greatly increased efficiency and lower operating costs.

Seed supplies remain adequate making it possible to keep expenditures for

## DISTRIBUTION BY STATE NURSERIES 1931-1966



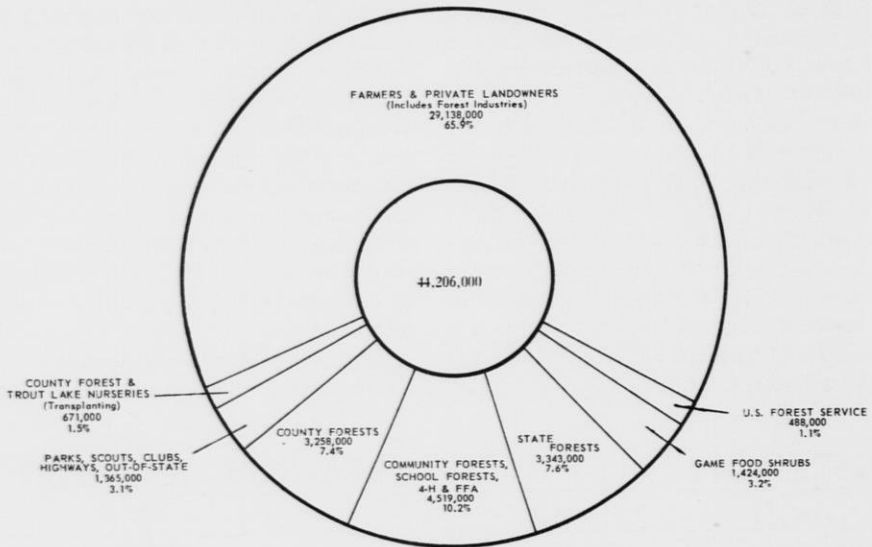
PRIOR TO 1931, A TOTAL OF 11,905,542 TREES WERE DISTRIBUTED THROUGH STATE CHANNELS.  
 THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES DISTRIBUTED IN ANY YEAR THROUGH STATE CHANNELS PRIOR  
 TO 1931 WAS 2,416,017.

cones and seed at a low level.

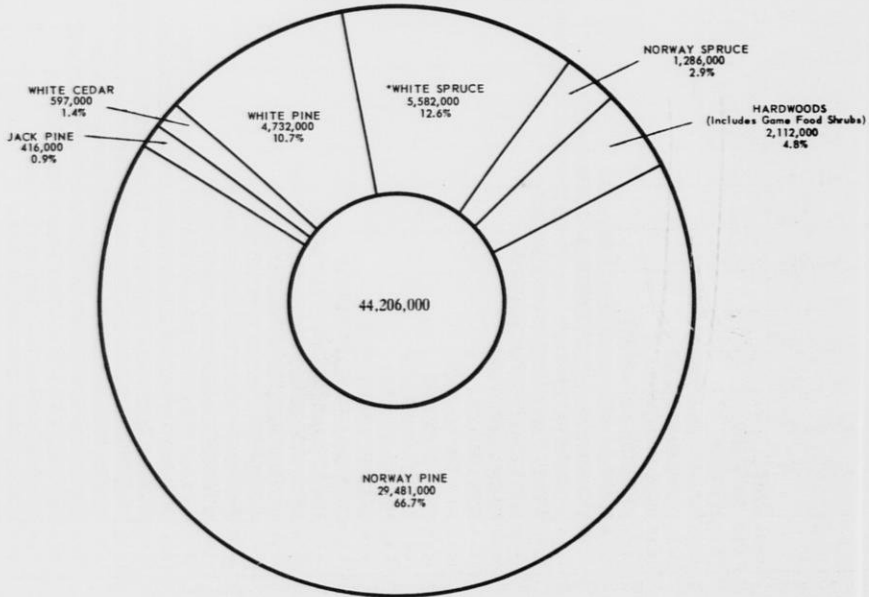
Interest in the improvement of forest lands with the planting of trees continued to be strong throughout the

biennium and a vigorous nursery program was able to take care of the large majority of planting stock requirements.

FIELD PLANTING OF TREES BY PLANTING AGENCIES



FIELD PLANTING BY SPECIES



\* Includes 46,565 Black Spruce and 2,600 Larch

**ACTUAL NURSERY PRODUCTION — 1965-1966**

**All Nurseries — State and County**

Nursery	Total Shipments	Plus Trees Shipped to Other Nur.	Minus Trees Recd. From Other Nur.	Actual Nursery Production
Griffith State .....	13,865,190	1,728,350	1,760,825	13,832,715
Trout Lake State .....	130,000			130,000
Hayward State .....	12,021,025	392,900	2,755,950	9,657,975
Hugo Sauer State .....	6,997,795	1,453,500	2,036,950	6,414,345
Boscobel State .....	10,743,620	3,490,875	616,900	13,617,595
Clark County Transplant .....	30,000			30,000
Marinette Co. Transplant .....	418,133			418,133
Mason State, Illinois .....		50,000		50,000
Jasper-Pulaski State, Ind. ....		55,000		55,000
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>44,205,763</b>	<b>7,170,625</b>	<b>7,170,625</b>	<b>44,205,763</b>

**STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY**  
**All Nurseries — State, County and Federal — 1965-1966**

County	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	# General	Total	No. of Orders
Adams .....			60,850	1,568,700	8,950	1,638,500	243
Ashland .....		75,000	28,200	161,500	500	265,200	39
Barron .....		2,000	102,750	279,775	5,500	390,025	138
Bayfield .....		227,000	27,850	292,500	8,500	555,850	83
Brown .....			78,900	110,850	21,600	211,350	100
Buffalo .....			73,000	504,600	2,500	580,100	129
Burnett .....		614,500	40,000	484,425	6,500	1,145,425	147
Calumet .....			10,825	28,525	675	40,025	50
Chippewa .....		22,000	132,575	362,300	71,350	588,225	185
Clark .....		257,100	113,100	213,250	13,500	596,950	111
Columbia .....			111,575	619,400	7,200	738,175	221
Crawford .....			47,550	54,800	1,025	103,375	67
Dane .....			76,725	413,900	32,925	523,550	277
Dodge .....			16,875	41,875		58,750	54
Door .....			48,700	138,600	125	187,425	54
Douglas .....	445,300	190,000	30,600	893,000	15,500	1,574,400	105
Dunn .....			62,000	1,081,025	17,000	1,160,025	244
Eau Claire .....		190,000	97,775	426,750	36,250	750,775	197
Florence .....			14,000	158,700	3,000	175,700	30
Fond du Lac .....	298,623		33,925	85,800	16,200	434,548	76
Forest .....			23,000	581,500	1,700	606,200	39
Grant .....			43,450	198,975	9,650	252,075	118
Green .....			39,775	169,700	12,675	222,150	65
Green Lake .....			50,000	281,350	300	331,650	117
Iowa .....			64,725	349,850	9,175	423,750	143
Iron .....	33,000	53,000	17,050	37,850	6,500	147,400	33
Jackson .....	500,000	400,000	65,125	429,900	14,675	1,409,700	136
Jefferson .....	154,500		70,025	175,500	28,000	428,025	144
Juneau .....			84,025	1,205,725	4,150	1,293,900	240
Kenosha .....			41,450	191,250	26,300	259,000	59
Kewaunee .....			57,200	116,050	6,500	179,750	59
La Crosse .....	7,250		57,425	505,875	39,500	610,050	130
Lafayette .....			24,400	52,400		76,800	55
Lafayette .....		10,000	59,850	191,825	7,200	268,875	75
Langlade .....		28,000	81,000	566,780	1,700	677,480	100
Lincoln .....			92,725	317,500	9,000	419,225	175
Manitowoc .....			169,875	438,400	10,200	618,475	191
Marinette .....		37,230	63,250	1,164,750		1,265,230	297
Marquette .....			68,700	901,700	13,500	983,900	220
Menominee .....			2,000	202,500		204,500	4
Milwaukee .....			10,075	8,100	6,450	24,625	26
Monroe .....		30,000	118,000	876,250	9,525	1,033,775	156
Oconto .....			80,325	267,325	3,000	350,650	123
Oneida .....	226,900	50,000	24,225	569,900	14,000	885,025	109
Outagamie .....			48,625	125,925	4,000	178,450	64
Ozaukee .....			6,800	91,050	1,500	99,350	62
Pepin .....			59,975	288,900	2,000	350,875	82
Pierce .....			73,500	293,900	28,000	395,400	122
Polk .....		7,000	97,450	555,100	8,000	667,550	255
Portage .....			131,975	601,400	44,650	778,025	187
Price .....		125,000	51,750	295,800	1,000	473,550	92
Racine .....			18,250	100,400	11,450	130,100	69
Richland .....			83,300	225,250	10,900	319,450	112
Rock .....			58,475	243,550	20,600	322,625	154
Rusk .....		89,650	87,500	333,425	3,500	514,075	107

**STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY (Continued)**

County	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	# General	Total	No. of Orders
Sauk .....			98,800	526,400	100	625,300	213
Sawyer .....	384,300	80,000	25,250	488,800	88,350	1,066,700	163
Shawano .....			139,000	274,200	9,000	422,200	127
Sheboygan .....	50,055		37,850	139,475	15,000	242,380	119
St. Croix .....			90,650	836,425	42,500	969,575	255
Taylor .....		30,000	73,350	296,200	70,500	470,050	95
Trempealeau .....			110,600	1,506,300	11,050	1,627,950	333
Vernon .....			85,500	196,075	4,500	285,075	106
Vilas .....	371,500		17,975	229,250	13,700	638,425	107
Walworth .....	385,100		48,650	397,375	100,400	931,525	188
Washburn .....		291,750	47,300	496,575	9,500	845,125	97
Washington .....	170,537		42,325	300,650	500	514,012	157
Waukesha .....	315,400		50,050	245,175	24,550	635,175	203
Waupaca .....			104,825	664,750	4,125	770,700	261
Waushara .....			88,000	1,109,850	223,150	1,421,000	271
Winnebago .....			25,775	100,250	19,350	145,375	74
Wood .....			100,300	455,450	16,600	572,350	83
Sub-Total .....	3,342,465	2,809,230	4,519,150	29,139,130	1,287,975	41,097,950	9,524
Miscellaneous .....						1,683,863	25
***Game Food .....						1,423,950	496
Total .....						44,205,763	10,045

\*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 — Individuals 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 Bosobel State Nursery.

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

**Forest Inventory**

During the biennium detailed plans were made for a new statewide forest inventory to start early in 1967. This will be the third statewide forest survey to be conducted in Wisconsin. Previous surveys were completed in 1938 and 1958.

The new inventory will be a joint project between the North Central Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service and the Wisconsin Conservation Department. Aerial photo contracts were let early in 1966 to obtain current aerial photographs in some northern counties where recent photography is not available. Existing aerial photos, panchromatic or modified infrared, will be utilized on this project. All the photographs to be used on the survey will be recent.

Sampling design to be used is similar to that used in other states in the North Central Region. Aerial photographs are used to separate forest and nonforest areas. A sample of each of

these two classes is then checked on the ground. In this survey a cluster of small sample plots (ten 37.5 basal area factor plots) will be used. These ten plots are arranged to cover one acre.

Information collected on these plots will serve as a basis of forest management and to determine the amount and kind of material that will make up the desired allowable cut. It is anticipated that the survey will require approximately two to two and one-half years.

In the heavily forested counties there will be individual county reports while those less forested will be grouped for reporting purposes. As in the past, a report will be published on the overall state picture. The current data to be presented in these reports is of vital importance to resource planners and wood-using industries.

In the fall of 1965 an inventory of potential recreational sites was made on the American Legion and Northern Highland State Forests. Purpose of this inventory was to classify lakes with



sand beaches for recreational purposes. The information collected will be used in planning future water-oriented recreational sites.

Aerial photo remapping of the Brule River State Forest on a compartment basis was completed during this biennium. Lands owned by the Land Commission within the boundaries of the Northern State Forests were mapped for possible acquisition purposes. In addition, Vilas County lands within the boundary of the Northern Highland State Forest were mapped for possible acquisition or trade.

New purchase of private land within county forest boundaries were photomapped at request of department foresters. It is the aim of management to photomap all new entries under the County Forest Law.

A cooperative aerial photo project which began during the last biennium was completed during this period. The Forest Inventory Section inspected new aerial photography and accepted or rejected them in accordance with the contract. In addition, the section also distributed these aerial photographs to various cooperators according to agreement made at the start of the project. The total project area covered approximately 7,000 square miles in northern and central Wisconsin.

### **Watersheds**

Two watersheds were mapped during this biennium. Both were under Public Law 566. The Tri-Creek Watershed in Monroe County contained 32,533 acres and the Knight's Creek Watershed in Dunn and Pierce Counties contained 24,311 acres.

Preliminary plans call for mapping various watersheds in southeastern and southwestern Wisconsin. Emphasis on water quality and good land management have stimulated interest in

the mapping of watersheds. It is anticipated that watershed mapping will be on the upswing during the next biennium.

### **Forest Pest Survey and Control**

The pine-forested areas of Wisconsin continued to be the source of major forest pest problems as they have been in the past. While hardwood areas were also the source of problems, they were not as spectacular and little direct intervention was necessary.

Jack pine budworm populations increased over most of the jack pine type in northwest Wisconsin as the biennium progressed. In June of 1966 approximately 80,000 acres of timber, covering parts of Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Washburn Counties, were severely infested. Similar budworm problems arose in jack pine areas of Michigan, Minnesota and Ontario.

A ban on the use of DDT in Wisconsin's forested areas, imposed because of growing concern over its effects on fish and wildlife, made it mandatory that more suitable, less persistent pesticides be found for control of forest pests. A search for the ideal pesticide for each control situation has been in progress for several years. A number of chemical insecticides and a microbial insecticide were tested in the field but none of them matched DDT in ability to control our major forest insects.

Aerial application of malathion, dibrom and thiodan as low-volume concentrates did not provide adequate control against the jack pine budworm in field tests conducted during the spring of 1966. Further testing of these and other materials will continue.

Evaluation of pesticide residues in wildlife, started in 1962 in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, continued. Major attention

was focused on areas which had been treated with DDT and included sampling of internal body fat of deer, small mammals, soil and vegetation. Similar sampling was also done in other areas of the State. Fat samples taken in November, 1965, 18 months after treatment of an area had a higher proportion with no detectable residues than those taken from the same area 6 months after treatment in 1964. In addition, residues were generally much lower in the 1965 samples with detectable residues.

A nonchemical approach to control of the jack pine budworm was attempted on 6,000 acres of timber in Polk and Burnett Counties. Timber sales provided for the removal of scattered clumps

of older trees which had been harboring budworms for several years. Harvesting these trees apparently contributed to a reduction of the insect threat to younger timber.

Pine tussock moth, which had been troublesome in the previous biennium, declined in importance and no chemical control was required. Investigation of factors contributing to the decline are continuing and pathogens of the insect are being studied.

Although more than 11,000 acres of susceptible pine plantings were surveyed for pine spittlebug in 1964, only 57 acres required treatment. Surveys in 1965 resulted in treatment of 280 acres of plantations.

Christmas tree plantings and other



**Forest utilization workshops provide instruction in log grading and bucking for grade to both state foresters and industries.**

coniferous plantings were troubled by a variety of pests and in parts of the State pest activity was aggravated by drought conditions. Efforts continued to develop practical and effective control measures for such pests as the balsam gall midge, scale insects, pine spittlebug and the Hylobius weevils.

A cooperative Forest Disease Survey was initiated in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service. Federal cost-sharing under the program has permitted expansion of the forest disease survey effort in the State. A laboratory assistant was hired on a limited-term basis and work on development and improvement of disease detection methods has been intensified.

Sampling was started for **Fomes anonus** root rot, a serious destructive pathogen in pine plantations in neighboring states. The disease has not been found in Wisconsin after two years of spore-trap operation. Samples from northeastern Minnesota submitted to the pest control laboratory also failed to produce evidence of the disease organism. However, samples from a known infected area in southern Illinois produced positive results in an unannounced check on screening techniques.

Plant pathologists at the North Central Forest Experiment Station established that the cause of a dieback disease of red and jack pine, long known as Jones Disease, was a fungus, **Scleroderma lagerbergii**. Surveys of national forests in Upper Michigan and northern Wisconsin revealed that the fungus was present in 66% of the red pine plantations and 86% of the jack pine plantations sampled. At this time there is little information as to the importance of the disease on state and county lands.

Reports on deteriorating maples along rural and urban roads and streets

increased in number during the biennium. Dutch elm disease continued to advance northward in the State and oak wilt continued its spread in most areas.

Several publications were prepared and made available to the public to help them with growing trees. Two of these, Circular 93, "Pests of Young Conifers"; and Circular 642, "Diseases and Disorders of Ornamental Maples in Wisconsin," were prepared in cooperation with university pathologists and entomologists.

Three forest pest leaflets, No. 6, "Hickory Bark Beetle", No. 7, "European Pine Shoot Moth" and No. 8, "Decays of Sugar Maple" were also published.

#### **Forest Tax Laws**

**County Forest Law** - - The 27 county forests originating largely from land forfeited for tax delinquency now contain 2,212,422 acres. Of this total 1,859 acres are special-use lands - lands that are not suitable for timber production but are valuable for scenic outdoor recreation, public hunting and fishing, water conservation and other multiple-use purposes.

Under the provisions of this law two annual State Aid Payments are made:

1. A payment of 10 cents per acre per year is made to counties for development of county forests. During the biennium \$442,955.14 of aid payments were made.

2. A payment of 15 cents per acre per year is made to the civil towns in which the lands are located. This is further distributed as follows: 60% for civil town expenses and 40% to the various school districts or parts of such districts in which the lands are located. During the biennium \$664,845.93 of aid payments were made.

County forest lands are located in 213 towns and one village. These lands are open to the public for hunting, fishing, trapping and other recreational uses.

**Forest Crop Law** - - The Forest Crop Law provides tax reform rather than tax relief. It offers no exemptions but sets up a more equitable method of taxing land used for timber production. This law makes a distinction between land which is capital and timber which is the crop or income, taxing the land annually and the timber only when it is cut and income is realized.

During the biennium there was an increase of 66,114 acres making a total of 556,268 acres entered under the law as of June 30, 1966. Of this total 42,493 acres are special classification - lands outside the boundaries of established forest protection districts at the time of entry.

Lands are entered under this law in 61 counties and 610 towns. All lands are open to the public for hunting and fishing.

**Woodland Tax Law** - - The Woodland Tax Law was enacted to assist owners of small tracts of woodland to hold and improve their lands for the production of continuing crops of forest products.

Acreage of lands entered under this law has increased each year to a total of 123,678 acres as of June 30, 1966. During the biennium the increase was 16,247 acres. These lands are located in 826 towns and in 70 of the State's 72 counties. There are 5,207 orders of entry in effect.

During the biennium, contract renewals were issued on 1955 and 1956 orders of entry which were recommended for renewal by the mutual consent of the State and the landowner. Of 11,390 acres entered in 1955

there were 8,834 acres continued under the law for another 10-year period; and of 11,006 acres entered in 1956 there were 8,743 acres continued.

Most entries are in agricultural areas of the State where many wooded areas are not large enough to qualify for entry under the Forest Crop Law. These wooded areas provide a source of wood raw material for many wood-using industries in the State. They also furnish cover and winter food sources for small game and wild birds.

The owner of a tract of woodland containing less than 40 acres may file application with the Conservation Commission for entry of his land under this law. The application should show location of the land and must contain a pledge by the owner that he intends to hold the land for the production of timber and that he will not permit grazing and burning on the land. Entry is made for a 10-year period. Under the law the owner pays a tax of 20 cents per acre and no severance tax is paid when timber is cut.

**Sustained Yield Tax Law** - - During the biennium cooperative technical assistance was provided and liaison was maintained with Menominee Enterprises, Inc. This industry owns approximately 225,000 acres of forest land for which special tax computation methods have been provided in consideration of their continued sustained-yield management.

### **Wood Utilization and Marketing**

Wisconsin's wood-using industries continued to modernize and expand during the biennium at a record-breaking pace. Almost total employment in Wisconsin has created a major problem for these new and expanding industries. Raw material requirements have increased drastically - yet a **decrease** in available woods labor has occurred.

To meet challenges of the times, the Wood Utilization and Marketing Section has worked with foresters and industry to increase efficiency in raw material production. The goals were to obtain maximum grade and volume yield in logging operations, to extract the maximum lumber grade yield in sawing logs, to reduce cut-up and manufacturing waste and to encourage the conversion of residue into salable products.

**Log Bucking and Grading** - - The last remaining area available for loggers and timber producers to increase profits with no major capital investment is through proper bucking of logs for grade based on product yield. This must be done in an intelligent manner based on facts which have been substantiated by research. Actual field tests have proven that logs properly

cut will yield lumber worth \$5 to \$15 more per MBF than logs cut to length without consideration of grade.

In an attempt to get log grading and bucking for grade applied state-wide, eight Forest Utilization Workshops were conducted for department foresters and two for industry. This basic training of foresters will provide the groundwork and background knowledge for these men to work with local timber producers and loggers. Their efforts will encourage increased wood utilization and assure top dollar value of products produced.

Industry has shown intense interest in these workshops and has requested assistance in conducting similar courses on a continuing basis.

**Grade Sawing and Lumber Grading** - - Instruction in grade sawing, proper lumber handling, seasoning and care



Grade sawing can produce lumber worth \$15 to \$30 more per thousand board feet as compared with old-fashioned sawing methods.



of lumber and lumber grading has been and will continue to be emphasized in contacts with industry. These are the last remaining areas where industry can recover maximum income with **no** additional financial expenditure. Again, it is entirely possible through the applications of proven research findings to **achieve** and **maintain** maximum lumber grade yield during sawing and seasoning operations.

#### **Forest Products Marketing Bulletin --**

The bimonthly Wisconsin Forest Products Marketing Bulletin continues to grow in demand and use. Subscribers now total nearly 4,000. Most recipients are in Wisconsin and other Lake States but individual copies go to nearly every state, including Alaska. A major service to industry, this publication assists large and small industry alike. It also serves as a tool in the marketing of managed timber and brings safety news to growers, producers and users of forest products.

A 1966-67 "Special Christmas Tree Edition", Wisconsin Forest Products Marketing Bulletin was published and distributed. Major distribution was into major metropolitan areas southeast and west of Wisconsin. The "Special" is a marketing tool designed to stimulate interest in Wisconsin Christmas trees and allied products. It is up to

Wisconsin's Christmas tree producers to grow high-quality trees and to cultivate repeat business with established and potential clients.

**Other Accomplishments --** The Utilization and Marketing staff has increased with the staffing of a Utilization and Marketing office in Ladysmith. This position was established to fulfill the needs of a full-time specialist in north-west Wisconsin and to conduct the accelerated Forestry and Utilization and Marketing Project in the Pri-Ru-Ta Resource, Conservation and Development (RC&D) Project being conducted in Price, Rusk and Taylor Counties.

The Utilization and Marketing Section has provided consultation, guidance, resource analysis, plant layout suggestions, market assistance, etc., to new and existing wood-using industries involving new construction or expansion of existing facilities valued at over \$50,000,000 during this biennium. As personnel of this section become more experienced and the file of technical and market information expands, increasingly important assistance can be provided to foresters, industry and other public agencies in a coordinated effort to achieve maximum management of our forest resource and a healthy, expanding forest products industry.



# Engineering

Normally the responsibility for all engineering work and construction supervision for work by any department, board, or commission is the responsibility of the State Bureau of Engineering pursuant to 16.85 of Wisconsin Statutes.

The statute recognizes, however, that due to the size of the various state departments, individual engineering organizations associated with the given state department will be more efficient in certain cases. Therefore, provision is made under 16.85 (6) for the establishment of specific engineering service. In such case, engineering work is carried out under the immediate supervision of the board, commission, or agency concerned and under the general supervision of the director of the Bureau of Engineering. When such special engineering agency is set up, responsibility for engineering work falls on the shoulders of the principal engineer involved pursuant to 16.86, Wisconsin Statutes.

The engineering division of the Conservation Department exists pursuant to such statutory provisions. Work is carried out in accordance with four basic principles:

1. An engineering project approval system is utilized insuring a clear definition of the engineering assignment and mutual understanding between the Engineering division and the division to be served. All projects must be approved by the conservation director.

2. A centralized engineering file on a project basis is kept and a standard drawing system is used. In this way, engineering plans in connection with any design are readily available for review, reuse, or immediate adaptation for purposes other than those for which they were originally intended.

3. A record system is kept of all engineering costs and in accordance with such system pursuant to 16.88 of Wisconsin Statutes costs are billed back to the agency served. Incidental to this, of course, it is then possible to render an annual report of all engineering costs.

4. The Engineering division is organized into sections which specialize in various phases of engineering work. In this way, individual engineers progressively develop into specialists for the attainment of the highest possible degree of engineering efficiency.

Because the Engineering division is responsible for all water measurement relative to flow in the various Wisconsin streams and the biological engineering section operates in connection with problems almost exclusively related to water supply and water flow, that section is under supervision of the Engineering division. The section is charged with determination of effects on relative conservation values of water level changes, highway relocations, water diversions, and any other physical changes. Such problems are coordinated through the required operating divisions which may be affected.

Because the Conservation Department has expanding responsibilities, the work load upon the Engineering division varies accordingly. The division operates on a staff of a size to fulfill only the minimum engineering requirements of the department. Consulting engineering service is relied upon to supplement permanent staff in such manner as to meet maximum peak work loads at any given time. In this way, a maximum of engineering efficiency is maintained with a minimum number of personnel.

The accompanying table summarizes the situation in connection with annual

costs on a fiscal-year basis. Attention is called to the fact that in this table biological engineering expenditures are listed separately. While engineering services are kept track of account-

ing-wise and costs billed back against the projects handled, the biological engineering section within the Engineering division operates on a fixed budget and their costs are not billed back.



Engineers designed a boat dock for Stockton island.

For comparative purposes, the table includes costs over the past six years or three bienniums. Particular attention is called to the number of personnel at the end of the year listed under item No. 2. It is interesting to note that under item No. 6, "Total Annual Travel Expense," in spite of a continually expanding work load expenses have been held down. Much of the credit in this direction must be given to the fact that the Conservation Department has purchased automobiles; and to a maximum extent, state-owned vehicles are used in lieu of personal cars as was done in previous bienniums. Consulting engineering costs listed under item No. 8 are a rather substantial portion of the over-all engineering costs for

the reason previously indicated in that we use consulting service to take care of peak work loads. Much additional work has resulted from improvements associated with the Outdoor Recreation Act Program based on the 1-cent per pack cigarette sales tax.

Item No. 9 includes an item of \$19,000 cooperative 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 a direct cash outlay.

Of the total expenditures shown, generally speaking approximately 40 percent of the funds were provided by a fixed budget of the Engineering division which covered administration,



This is a new youth camp dormitory at Wyalusing state park.

safety work, hydrology studies, general department engineering, and biological engineering activities and the remaining 60 percent of engineering costs were billed back against projects accomplished for the various divisions.

All engineering administration coordination within the department and relations with other engineering agencies such as the State Bureau of Engineering, Industrial Commission, State Board of Health, Federal-Aid engineering agencies, Corps of Engineers, etc., is handled through the office of the chief conservation engineer. The chief engineer was also the Conservation Commission's representative on the State Committee on Water Pollution and functioned to represent the Conservation Department in interdepartmental relations involving the use of insecticides and pesticides.

Aside from the biological engineering section, the Engineering division is organized into four basic sections. Each is headed by a section chief.

Records show that the four basic engineering sections exclusive of the

biological engineering section handle about a hundred specific assignments per year. Some are minor tasks requiring only a few hours, while others are major assignments calling for hundreds of hours of engineering time.

The Engineering division also handles a number of continuous service functions such as maintenance of radio equipment within the department monitoring and working in connection with the rather sizable fleet of motorized equipment, handling the continuing building inventory system, and progressively working with and recording hydrological data in the state.

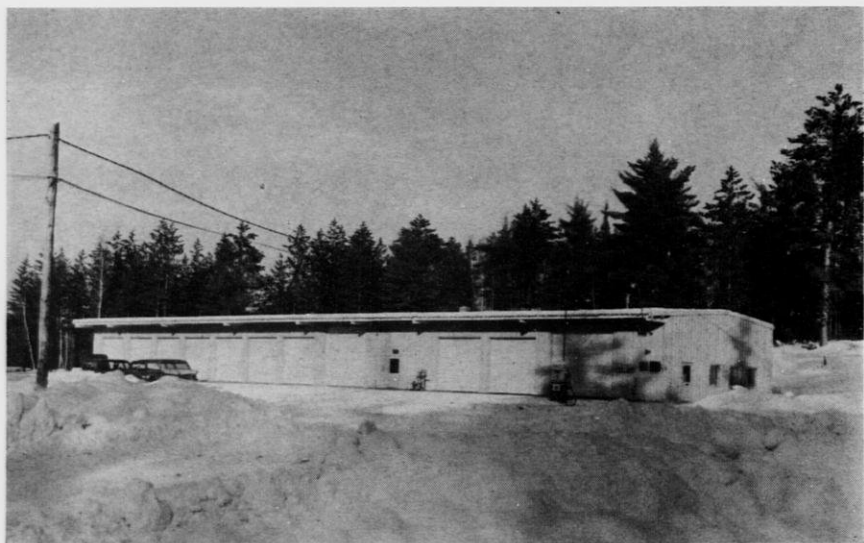
### **Mechanical**

The Conservation Department in its various divisions owns and operates approximately 840 trucks together with numerous tractors, trailers, fire plows, pumpers, and other mechanical devices. The efficient purchase, development, use and, in some cases, manufacture of such equipment poses many mechanical engineering problems. These, together with necessary heating,

refrigeration, and other routine mechanical engineering problems is the responsibility of the mechanical section.

Also, the Conservation Department operates a fleet of approximately 242 state automobiles. Specifications for

acquisition of and the handling of any engineering problems in connection with such mechanical fleet comes under the jurisdiction of the mechanical section.



**A steel garage building is one of the improvements at Peninsula state park.**

### **Electrical and Communication**

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 and 500 miles of microwave circuit. Supplementing these point-to-point facilities, a land-mobile radio service is operated from the various field stations. Several hundred mobile units are operated in such manner for the purpose of carrying out conservation activities.

Engineering demands in connection with the communications facilities described, from a standpoint of planning, operation, and maintenance are very great. The electrical and communications section also assumes responsibili-

ty for providing such direct electrical engineering service in connection with other engineering construction projects as may develop.

### **Structural**

The various operating divisions of the Conservation Department own and maintain approximately 1,600 buildings of various sizes and types located in all parts of the State. Engineering problems involving design of new buildings, modification of existing buildings, maintenance and disposal of existing buildings, are great.

The structural section, in cooperation with the topographic and hydrology section, is called upon to design dam structures for water impoundments in connection with fish and game

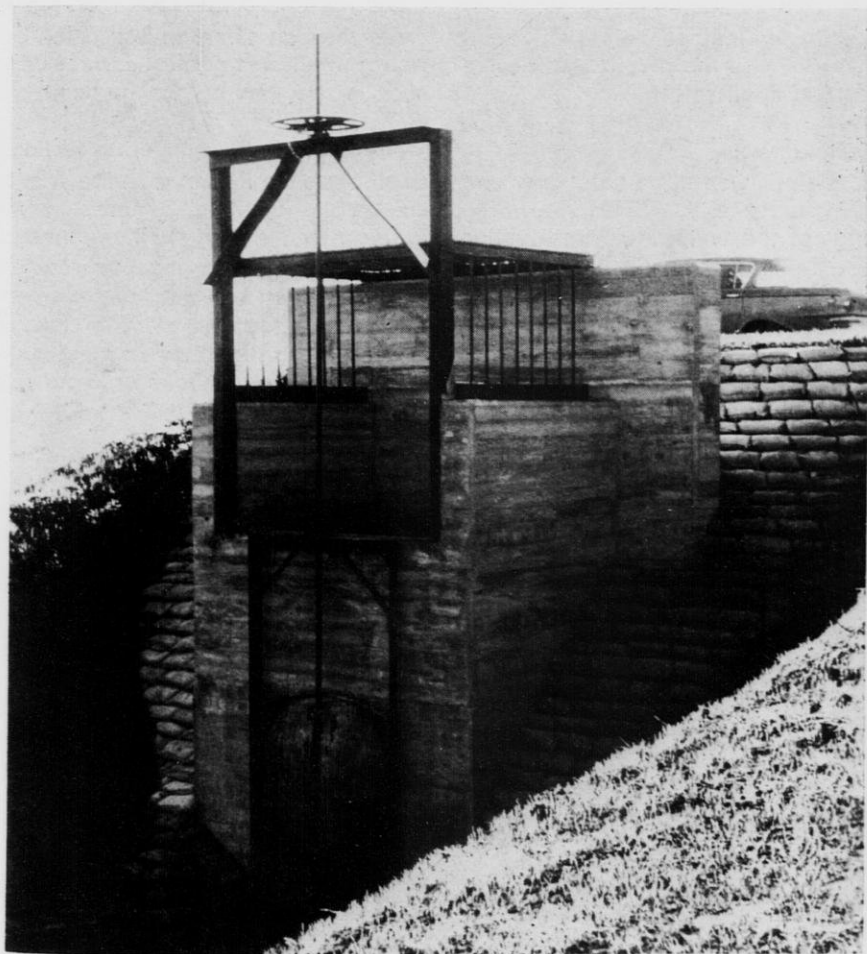
habitat development and for recreational purposes. Special structures such as water control devices, fish hatchery raceways, and other structural design problems are encountered.

#### **Topographic and Hydrology**

This section handles all survey problems either directly or on a consulting basis. It carries on all departmental topographic and planimetric mapping, provides necessary geological services and conducts hydrological studies and

does water measurement work in cooperation with the biological engineering section. Consequent to such work, engineering recommendations are made relative to water impoundments, water tables, runoff, various water supplies, etc. Federal-aid programs cooperating in the work outlined are handled through the topographic and hydrology section.

Under Wisconsin Statute 84.28 funds are provided in the Highway Commis-



At Crex Meadows, a new water control structure will help maintain conditions favorable to wildlife.

sion's budget for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of highway facilities on state-owned land. Projects established for such work must receive approval of both the Highway Commission and the Conservation Commission. All engineering requests for such projects are consolidated by the topographic and hydrology section within the Engineering division and then they function as liaison with the highway engineering staff in arranging for engineering work, cost estimating, etc., done by the highway engineers and then securing approval of the parent agencies.

### **Biological Engineering**

This section is charged with five specific duties:

1. Maintain an up-to-date river and stream survey with respect to priority listings 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 divisions concerned, and in many cases through direct investigation and representation at public hearings when such is required by the particular circumstances.

The biological engineering section is in all cases the liaison with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and works directly with their engineering staff to a very great extent in evaluating the various water problems around the State. They also work in close cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.



**ENGINEERING DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT**  
**July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1966**

**COST SUMMARY AND COMPARISON WITH PAST YEARS**

No.	Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1.	Engineering Personnel (Man-Months) .....	168	173- $\frac{1}{2}$	190- $\frac{1}{2}$	189- $\frac{3}{4}$	183	185
2.	Number of Personnel at end of year .....	14	16	16	16	15	17
3.	Total Annual Engineering Salaries (Payroll) .....	\$ 97,344.00	\$105,057.35	\$114,841.10	\$123,633.86	\$124,027.61	\$134,251.70
4.	Retirement — not included in (3) or (10) but is in (17) .....	10,232.00	10,225.00	10,593.00	15,548.00	16,061.00	17,510.00
5.	Average Monthly Salary Per Man (3)/(1) .....	579.43	606.83	602.84	653.28	677.75	725.68
6.	Total Annual Travel Expense .....	9,320.35	10,007.74	8,707.04	7,876.93	8,387.57	9,574.35
7.	Capital Investment Costs .....	1,457.53	796.54	511.33	482.74	2,675.80	514.45
8.	Consulting Engr. Costs (Includes Bur. of Engr. Costs) .....	938.42	11,985.97	19,173.48	18,834.94	27,245.96	54,343.07
9.	All Other Engineering Costs .....	15,411.95	16,766.51	23,034.73	29,145.65	30,731.24	35,263.21
10.	Total Engineering Costs .....	124,472.25	144,614.11	166,267.73	179,974.12	193,068.18	233,946.78
11.	Item (10) Less Items (7) + (8) .....	122,076.30	131,831.60	146,582.87	160,656.44	163,146.42	179,089.26
12.	Biological Engineering Personnel (Man-Months) .....	24	24	24	24	27	26
13.	Biological Engineering Personnel at end of year .....	2	2	2	2	2	3
14.	Biological Engineering Annual Salary .....	13,512.00	14,124.00	14,652.00	15,954.00	18,651.50	18,850.46
15.	Biological Engineering Travel Expense .....	1,893.30	1,958.82	1,090.79	1,574.34	1,298.44	1,006.13
16.	Total Biological Engineering Costs .....	15,405.30	16,082.82	15,742.79	17,528.34	19,949.94	19,856.59
17.	Total Engineering Costs .....	\$150,109.55	\$170,921.93	\$192,603.52	\$213,050.46	\$229,079.12	\$271,313.37

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## Information and Education

### Vacation and Travel Service

Several notable achievements highlighted the 1964-66 biennium for the Vacation and Travel Service. Outstanding among these was an excellent 37% increase in the number of inquiries resulting from the department advertising program. Without doubt this can be attributed to an increase in the biennial advertising budget from \$700,000 to \$1-million. The Outdoor Recreation Act Program budget used for Tourist Information Centers remains the same at \$130,000 for the biennium.

Remodeling of the Wisconsin Vacation Center in Chicago for the convenience of visitors to Wisconsin from Illinois highlighted information services during this period. A Swiss chalet type of balcony and a whole new interior is very attractive and provides better office and storage facilities.

Another step forward was relocation of the Milwaukee office from the eighth floor of the new State Office Building to the more convenient ground floor of the Plankinton Building on Wisconsin Avenue. This office serves as the department's "front door" in Milwaukee with numerous appearances on radio, TV and at public meetings, more than 30,000 telephone contacts and walk in visitors annually.

During the biennium eight Tourist Information Centers were in operation on major highways entering the state. Attractive trained information specialists pass out cheery "Hellos", special and timely hints on places to see and things to do, numerous brochures and occasionally a piece of cheese, from early May through October. This state-wide service to Wisconsin visitors was established in 1961 as part of the Outdoor Recreation Act Program.

Interest in this program has grown

with visitors increasing from 12,964 carloads in 1962 to 43,160 in 1964, 55,246 in 1965 to 67,276 in 1966. All fifty states and fifty foreign countries registered as travelers at the centers. Illinois topped the list with 40% of the total. Sightseeing, camping and fishing in that order, were leaders among subjects of interest to center visitors. Wisconsin is recognized for its leadership in this hospitality service.

Special emphasis on publicity for Wisconsin included dedication ceremonies at the new offices, a first annual Governor's press luncheon at Chicago's McCormick Place in conjunction with the Chicago boat show, and an official opening of the fishing season with a three-day tour for the press. Numerous out of state papers and magazines carried stories of Wisconsin outdoor recreation and vacation opportunities.

Cooperation of the Vacation and Travel Service was extended to the Wisconsin Federation of Womens' Clubs in coordinating visits of foreign visitors to American homes, the Northern Great Lakes Area Council for promotion of recreation in the Great Lakes boundary states, and development of a Mid-America Travel Directors Council to highlight vacation interest throughout 13 Midwest states, in addition to continued participation in the New York World's Fair with other state agencies.

Other activities included participation in major sport and vacation shows within a day's drive where specially trained exhibit personnel promote tourist travel by thousands of personal contacts. Show cities include Chicago, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Numerous and colorful brochures



The Chicago office of the Vacation and Travel Service has been remodeled for more effective service to a public interested in Wisconsin vacations.

and directories were produced, all geared to making vacations in Wisconsin more interesting and of longer duration. Included were a Campground Directory listing over 25,000 campsites, Welcome to Wisconsin, covering some "dos" and "don'ts" for the visitors; Discover Wisconsin by Car, 12 one-day auto tours; Green Thumb Tours, a thumb-nail sketch of where cash crops may be seen during cultivation, harvest and processing; and many more: lists of public hunting and fishing grounds, industrial tours, bike-ways, hiking trails, water trail outfitters and similar informative materials.

## Education

**School Services** -- In keeping with the mandate issued by the Legislature over 30 years ago, Conservation Education continues to be an important function of the Conservation efforts. The past biennium has seen an increase in the outdoor laboratories utilizing school forests, school camping and the nature trail. Over 50 school systems of about 400 now are conducting an active program in overnight outdoor education stressing the importance of conservation. With over 350 registered school forests in Wisconsin, major emphasis in the past biennium has been upon improving the utilization of this resource. Teacher workshops, in-service training programs, assistance in setting up trail guides, management plans and furnishing planting stock has been stressed.

Coupled with the Department of Public Instruction and the College of Agriculture, in-service training programs have been held to pinpoint the need and use for this resource. The past years have included meetings at River Falls, Oconomowoc, Stevens Point, Spooner, Wyalusing and Poy-

nette. These have been held in conjunction with local school systems and teacher training institutions in the area.

Other educational activities include work on the following conservation education committees:

- a. State Conservation Curriculum Committee.
- b. Wisconsin Council for Conservation Education.
- c. Wisconsin Education Association.
- d. The Midwest Conservation Education Conference.
- e. The Conservation Education Association.
- f. The Educational Advisory Committee for Trees for Tomorrow.
- g. The Educational Subcommittee of Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies.
- h. The Guido Rahr Conservation Scholarship Committee.

Major emphasis during the past biennium has been in teacher training and teachers workshops. This has involved in-service training programs for entire school systems and involved cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction and Trees for Tomorrow. The inauguration of conservation curriculum committees within school systems with guidance from the Conservation Department is an example.

Teaching aids continue to be in demand for conservation teachers. With over 40 school systems in Wisconsin offering separate conservation courses in their curriculum, there is a definite need for teaching guides and teaching materials. The Department has for many years furnished teaching and resource materials in the forestry, fish, game and recreational fields. The use of nature trails and outdoor laboratories has increased with these schools offering and stressing conservation.

The Conservation Film Library continues to grow. With the advent of an

audiovisual director in many of the schools, greater utilization is made of conservation films. In many instances five, six or even ten showings of a film are possible through a single shipment. We have found that the growth of conservation films slightly exceeds the school growth in Wisconsin.

Summer offerings in conservation continue to expand. With federal monies available for programs, conservation continues to be one of the prime interest areas. Field biology, field ecology, outdoor recreation, conservation education projects, a work learn program and development of outdoor laboratories all have been a regular part of the systematic growth.

The past biennium has seen the introduction of three new programs in

conservation education at the University level. Wisconsin State Universities at Whitewater and Stevens Point now offer courses leading to majors or minors in outdoor education. The University of Wisconsin at Madison is offering an advanced degree in conservation education for the first time.

With systematic growth in the educational program in teacher training, in in-service training and faculty improvement and the introduction of many new courses in the schools, this only reflects a definite and progressive growth rate in the conservation offering in Wisconsin schools.

The bimonthly Conservation Bulletin continues to be an important and useable tool in the conservation teachings. At present over 11,000 copies of the



Conservation Department employees receive in-service training to give them the know-how their jobs require. Here a University of Wisconsin professor instructs a group of them in use of an overhead projector.

Conservation Bulletin go to the 418 school systems, to some 30 teacher training institutions, both public and private, to the dozen and a half county colleges as well as special interest groups stressing the need for conservation education.

The educational staff has worked very closely and supervised with the other Department divisions in the conservation education program in the youth conservation camps. Conservation careers, the importance of resource management in fish, game and forestry as well as literally unlimited conservation films and materials have been made available to this program. The program shows a marked and increased growth in the Youth Conservation Program in Wisconsin.

**Conservation Education Center** -- The Conservation Center has shown a tre-

mendous growth rate in the past six years. Starting with a very meager beginning from the state educational facility of the State Game Farm, the Conservation Center now attracts some 70,000 visitors each year. Over 380 organized school groups visited the Conservation Center this past year with over 200 receiving specialized instruction by a trained naturalist.

Facilities at the Center now include the four conservation nature trails: one is a general area, another in forestry, third in wildlife and fourth in ecology. The museum continues to expand with the introduction of new dioramas in conservation exhibit. The story in resource management continues to be shown to the public.

It also serves as a media for in-service training and teachers groups with a number of organizations such as the



How to use visual aids effectively — that's one of many subjects WCD personnel study as part of their in-service training.



State Conservation Curriculum Committee, the Wisconsin Council for Conservation Education and others utilizing this facility.

Hunter safety programs, marksman training programs and a cooperative arrangement with the State Patrol for a shooting range have been developed.

New educational activities planned or installed also include a farm pond, a forestry museum and the introduction of the new farm plan. Here it is possible to see the strip-cropping, the crop rotation and the grass waterways that would be found in a typical up-to-date conservation farm.

The Conservation Library offers many of the new teaching materials in conservation materials available to Wisconsin teachers.

**In-Service Training** -- The Conservation Center has provided a focal point for new in-service training programs.

Beginning with new employees training, all new Department employees spend a minimum four days at the Conservation Center learning about the Department organization, employee supervisor relationships, the organization of the state government, personnel matters, financial and fiscal matters of the Department and state as well as general orientation information to state and conservation service. The clerical staff, mechanics, forestry, fish, game and law enforcement programs are also held at Poynette. There are specialized trainings in Information and Education as well as Public Relations. It is the plan that all Department employees would have an opportunity to train at the Conservation Center each bienium. This has met with wide approval on behalf of the Department personnel and plays a definite role in long-range growth plan.



New employees, as part of their training, need to get acquainted and learn how the Conservation Department operates. Here some of them get a quick run-down on how various Hill Farms offices at Madison fit into the picture. This is the Information and Education-Vacation and Travel Service office.

**Conservation Exhibits** - - The Conservation Exhibit Program has grown and expanded with the rest of the program. Although the budget has remained constant, we have provided additional services by offering these materials to the field personnel for use. Many of the exhibits are designed to be easily moved and quickly installed at exhibit places throughout the state. The past year noted an increase of nearly 60% for a total of nearly 150 exhibit days in Wisconsin. Most of these exhibits are manned by local Department personnel and the exhibits furnished through the Exhibit Section of the Conservation Department.

The main exhibits continue to be centered around Farm Progress Days, The Wisconsin State Fair located at

West Allis and Sport Shows at Milwaukee, Green Bay, and The Chicago Boat Show. The current Department programs are the main emphasis of these exhibit programs.

The Conservation Center acts as a coordinating center for the Exhibit Program.

#### **Information**

**Radio** - - The weekly 14-minute radio program, "Wisconsin Outdoors", is now in its tenth year of continuous operation.

The taped program is currently being distributed to 53 commercial stations. It also is aired by the 10-station state radio network. These 63 outlets provide a total weekly audience of more than a million persons.



In conservation education, the outdoors is a useful classroom at times. Here an instructor from the Wausau schools conducts an ecology field trip for sixth graders, utilizing the school forest.

Availability of lightweight portable recording equipment has made it possible to produce the programs in remote field locations, adding to the listener appeal of the series.

**Television** - - Production of a series of 13 filmed television shows was begun early in the biennium and was scheduled for completion by fall of 1966. The films are to be full color and sound and are planned with a format which will make them suitable for live audience showing as well as for TV.

Production of such a series in a span of only two years proved to be a Herculean task. Films such as these require a great deal of time in order to obtain the professional kind of quality desired in the finished product.

The completed series will be distributed to TV stations throughout Wisconsin beginning in the fall of 1966. It is expected that many of the stations will program the series more than once in different time spots, taking full advantage of the full audience potential.

We are now in the "thinking about it" stage of considering moving into videotape production of TV shows. Rapid advances are being made in design and development of practical, dependable portable videotape equipment. Costs are quite high as yet, but will lower as the various manufacturers get further into the field on a competitive basis.

Videotaping would enable us to distribute complete format TV shows



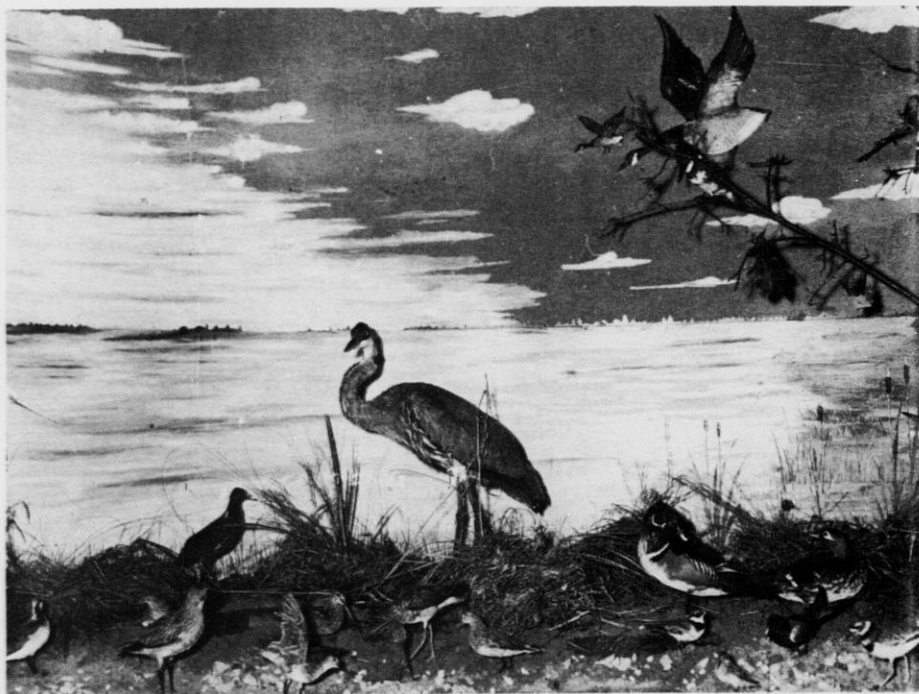
The Conservation Center at Poynette has wildlife exhibits of interest to touring school groups. The buffalo or American bison is one of many species to be seen here.

simultaneously to multiple stations on a quick-order basis. This is unquestionably somewhere in our future, but we cannot now predict accurately when it will come.

The production of short on-the-spot TV film clips was limited during the past two years since most of our production time and money was allotted

to the 13-film series. Short film clips on wild turkeys, snowmobiling and Christmas trees were produced and distributed to 20 TV stations.

A number of live appearances were made on various TV stations in Wisconsin as a supplement to our filmed efforts.



Indoors at the Conservation Center is a nature museum. This display illustrates shore birds, with a taped narration explaining their relationships and history.

**Photography** - - Most of the motion picture activities were devoted to filming for the TV series, which involved shooting many thousands of feet of film.

Two feature films were completed and placed in circulation. One titled "Bonus Acres" is on the subject of county forest management. The second "Crown Fire" depicts the hazards

of crown fires which now exist in Wisconsin and how our forest production forces are geared to meet this threat.

Production of a feature film on school camping was begun. Footage for this film was to be shot as time permits, with completion of the film planned for late 1966.

An electronic device called a "fotoval" was installed in the darkroom,

providing for better quality control of black and white enlargements.

The darkroom work load continues to increase, making it ever more difficult to meet the demand placed on our facilities and personnel.

A total of 22,303 black and white and color films were processed during the biennium. From these and from file negatives 31,283 prints and enlargements were made.

**Newsletter** -- Publication of the Newsletter, the Department's internal house organ, continues apace. This monthly publication is a valuable medium for keeping personnel throughout the state apprised of programs, policies and activities of the Department and Commission on an overall basis.

### **Press and Publicity Services**

Press and Publicity activities are aimed at maintaining a constant flow of information to the Department's many "publics," via the printed and spoken word. News of the Department, its personnel, policies, actions and programs, is channeled from Madison, area headquarters and field stations to many media.

As a rule-making body, with enforcement powers, the Conservation Department must adequately inform interested citizens of regulations concerning resource use. As a policy-making agency, with programs involving public funds constantly evolving, the Department must explain these programs and build support for them. As a government body carrying out functions which touch the lives of all citizens, the Department is obligated to explain objectives and methods. The public wants to know, and has a right to know. It is fortunate that the communications media of Wisconsin recognize this and have given marve-

lous cooperation. The job would be impossible otherwise.

During the biennium, 663 news media received news releases on a regular basis. Approximately 561 individual stories were distributed, in 503 separate mailings. On the list to receive these stories were 277 weekly newspapers, 127 individual writers and editors on daily newspaper staffs, in or near Wisconsin, 101 daily newspapers in nearby states, and 158 Wisconsin radio and television stations. These releases were also mailed to 291 Department field stations and personnel as a means of keeping employees informed.

Once each week, a "Conservation Calendar" is included with the releases. The Calendar lists meetings, hearings and conferences dealing with resources and management, within Wisconsin and in other states, plus season openings, closing dates, and other events of interest to conservationists and sportsmen.

Special stories which "broke" suddenly and in which time was a vital element were often filed through the wire services and directly to about 40 daily papers and key writers. Short "fillers" and longer features were also distributed.

Spot announcements on such subjects as hunting and boating safety, fire prevention, and anti-litter were distributed to radio and television stations.

Distribution of material through the mail is never sufficient to assure the best possible press relations and mutual understanding between an agency and the communications media. Hence, press and publicity personnel made innumerable personal and telephone contacts with editors, writers and broadcasters. Special events, from monthly commission meetings to press



conferences, dedications, unveilings and press tours, offer excellent opportunities to build and maintain open channels of communication with the press, and were heavily utilized during the biennium.

Miscellaneous services provided for the press and various agencies, officials and organizations included photographic coverage, speech writing and researching, radio and television appearances, participation in public meetings, and arrangements for contacts between Department field personnel and media representatives.

Publicity services performed for the Vacation and Travel Service are integrated with other Department press activities. News and features, editorial research, special mailings, press conferences and tours, How's Fishing and Colorama and snow condition reports, and Calendar of Events were among the functions handled in this manner.

### **Publications**

In the 1964-1966 biennium the one-man publications section handled 78 publications orders. Work applied to the publications varied greatly.

The 12 issues of the bimonthly Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin called for most intensive effort, including planning, editing and rewriting, original writing, makeup, supervision of proofreading, and checking of two revised proofs. Only slightly less demanding was the 180-page Biennial Report.

At the other extreme were publications or Bulletin articles requiring only to be reprinted. Time spent on these was minimal and devoted to routine technicalities.

In between were various publications, usually sponsored by other divisions, that were essentially new or required major revision. Here it was necessary to compromise between the

demands of desirable attention and the limitations of available time. This section acted in an advisory capacity and contributed the most urgently-needed editing, copy-marking, and makeup, as well as writing specifications for the orders and seeing to proofreading on material composed by printers.

### **Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin - -**

Bulletin circulation was pretty well stabilized. It was 90,300 copies per issue at the beginning of the biennium, dropped some, and then recovered to 90,500 at the end.

Prospects for the immediate future are for some gain in circulation, since the school list is being revised to add new schools and to provide more adequately for high schools.

As for individual free subscriptions, rigorous circulation control continued. The Bulletin is supplied to those adult residents of Wisconsin who are sufficiently interested to submit their own applications and to renew their subscriptions every two years. Non-residents can obtain the Bulletin only if they are taxpaying owners of Wisconsin property. The latter rule was tightened recently to require a statement as to exactly where the Wisconsin property is located. There is practically no promotion for Bulletin circulation.

In content and appearance, the Bulletin continued much as before. However, plans were underway to effect some modernization in design.

**Other Publications - -** A noteworthy development is that to save time, composition for hunting and fishing regulations now is handled within the Conservation Department on a Varitype machine and the copy made up in camera-ready form. All that remains for the contract printer is to run it



off by photo-offset lithography. Since it is not within the power of the Conservation Department to speed up state printing, the only hope of cutting production time where required appears to lie in taking over as much of the work as possible.

It was deemed necessary to issue a supplement to the fishing regulations covering the subjects of spearing and netting, because the regulations are now too voluminous to fit into one convenient and economical folder.

Although the Conservation Department does a high proportion of its printing in black and white, occasionally color is worth the extra cost and production time. For example, color solved problems in the last issue of Wisconsin Boating Regulations by portraying realistically the various flags, buoys, markers and signals that boat-

ers need to recognize.

The new edition of Wisconsin Pheasant Propagation, revised and updated, wraps up everything essential in a smaller publication than its predecessor.

A new version of Wisconsin Lakes offers more complete information than the earlier edition, and also is in a more convenient format.

Of the 78 publication orders, 32 were for reprints of Conservation Bulletin articles. Those articles that are suitable for separate publication represent the ultimate in publication economy, and generally are on very timely subjects. In most cases the edition is limited to 1,000 copies, but some warrant 5,000 and one went up to 10,000. Five were second reprintings of unusually useful articles that originally appeared several years ago.



A new film checking machine speeds service of conservation films to some 350 Wisconsin communities. There are more than 5,000 showings of these films each year.

## Clerical

Clerical services continue to be a vital function in the Conservation program. Every activity of the eleven divisions is dependent upon clerical assistance somewhere along the line before it is completed.

The key word in clerical services today is automation. It permits the completion of additional assignments without the pyramiding cost of added personnel. Services provided by this division are as follows:

### Madison

Secretaries perform the administrative detail necessary in correspondence, publicity releases, record keeping, land purchases, and contact with the general public. Preparation of approximately 75,000 replies to corres-

pondence and telephone or public contacts in excess of 100,000 annually are but two of the many duties they take care of.

The typists prepare material that will be reproduced and distributed to Department personnel, state and federal agencies, and the general public. They type masters for more than 200 news releases, about twenty of the popular "How's Fishing" reports and compose copy for the printing of Hunting and Fishing Laws, and other Conservation booklets.

The main office files store temporary and permanent records of the Department. Microfilming is an accepted method of storing permanent information and the filming of law enforcement arrest cards has been finished



Clerical employees spend much of their time helping the public. They answer telephones, supply information, type reports and other materials of interest to citizens. This is at the Hill Farms state office building in Madison.

through the year 1949. Purging of obsolete files is a continuing project.

Mail and Supply activities continued to expand. The storage, booking and issue of nearly 500 copies of Department films was assigned to this section. The normal distribution of licenses, laws, tourist and Department information, plus the handling of all incoming and outgoing mail, and the completion of copying and reproduction services keeps twelve to eighteen people busy throughout the year.

### Field Services

Clerical personnel were placed at three new locations, bringing to 32 the number of field stations served. One of the more important of their duties is public contact such as selling licenses or park stickers, giving information, and writing permits. Completion of secretarial and typing assignments for field administrators takes a large percentage of their time.



Here a clerical employee unloads a shipment of the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, fresh from the printer. With a fork lift, this operation is speedy.

## Finance

The Finance Division is responsible for the over-all financial business of the Department. The Division is composed of five sections operating under the direction of the Comptroller's office. The work assigned to each section is outlined as follows:

### Accounting

The Accounting Section responsibilities start with the detailed preparation of a biennial budget. Upon approval of the budget by the Governor and legislature the Accounting Section responsibility shifts to controlling expenditures within the approved budget. To do this detailed records are maintained on expenditures and revenues, funds, appropriations, allotments, and encumbrances.

Detailed cost accounting records are maintained for the operating divisions.

These detailed costs extend in many instances to individual stations and projects within the stations. Personnel supervising the cost compilations maintain close contact with field personnel to help and advise them whenever field accounting problems occur.

Audit procedures are used to insure that all income is remitted for the 350 types of revenue received by over 1,400 Department agents.

### License

The License Section is responsible for the purchase, distribution, and sale of all Departmental licenses, tags, and regulations pamphlets. The section maintains its own license sales accounting records and is responsible for the collection of accounts receivable connected with the license business.

The License Section also handles the



The Finance division has a variety of duties concerned with finances. General accounting, cost accounting, auditing, and cashing are among them.

processing and issuance of special permits, the recording of lease agreements and the performance thereon. It administers for the Law Enforcement Division the arrest and seizure records, the collection of warden fees and the sale of confiscations.

The License Section also supervises the function of boat registration. The second year of this biennium started a renewal year in which the Department provided a more durable plastic registration certificate as required by s. 30.52 (4), of the Wisconsin Statutes. A data processing machine was purchased to produce a plastic registration certificate. The data processing is accomplished under the control of punched cards as information input media.

### **Procurement and Inventory**

The Procurement and Inventory Section is responsible for the centralized control of all purchases of material and supplies for the Department including the development and maintenance of specification and vendor files of active items purchased. Purchases are coordinated with the Bureau of Purchases of the Department of Administration.

Additional duties include maintaining an active inventory of all nonexpendable items purchased, providing a surplus items inventory for transfer between divisions and providing for the annual sale of those items no longer of use to the Department.

The Procurement and Inventory Section has the responsibility to make cer-



**Here's the machine that makes the plastic registration cards supplied to boat owners. It can turn out about 1,200 cards a day.**

tain that the Department's interests are properly covered by insurance.

### **Business Management**

The Business Management Section handles the field business affairs for the Finance Division and other divisions at the area level. The area business managers and their staffs are responsible for coordinating personnel and clerical matters, performing audits and keeping management records at the five area headquarters located at Spooner, Woodruff, Oshkosh, Black River Falls, and Madison.

### **Data Processing and Systems**

This biennium saw the reestablishment of a Data Processing and Systems Section in the Department. Large scale plans are now being made to improve data flow and availability of data through electronic mechanization and systems improvement. Areas scheduled for improvement include fiscal accounting, cost analysis, statistics, inventories of lands and waters, inventory of forests, inventories and sales of nursery stock, renewal of licenses and permits, land lease payments, and inventories of equipment and facilities, among others.



**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964-1965**  
**Conservation Fund**

Program	7-1-64 Balance Forwarded	Revenue 1964-1965	Net Revenue Allocated	Disbursements 1964-1965	Cash Balance	Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1965-1966
Fish and Game .....	3,096,656.21*	9,008,430.75*	376.83*(d)	8,017,958.40*	4,087,505.39*	527,832.34*	3,559,674.05*
Unallocated .....	2,812,148.97	9,008,430.75	(-) 8,269,337.05		3,551,242.67		3,551,242.67
Fish and Game Operations .....	268,564.40		6,186,515.96	495,822.56	495,822.56	405,822.56	—C—
Fringe Benefits .....			462,635.86	462,635.86			
Bear and Deer Damage .....			40,000.00	40,000.00			
Water Pollution Transfer .....			49,138.17	49,138.17			
Water Regulatory Transfer .....			6,000.00	6,000.00			
Topographic Mapping Transfer .....			5,000.00	5,000.00			
Taxes and Assessments .....			7,811.79	7,811.79			
State Aid — 30¢ an acre .....			76,074.63	76,074.63			
(a) Vacation and Travel Service .....	1,651.48		470,706.73	456,072.38	16,285.83	7,855.45	8,430.38
(a) Information and Education .....	5,309.99		122,878.80	121,589.81	6,598.98	6,598.98	
(a) Fringe Benefits — I & E .....			6,080.52	6,080.52			
(b) Administrative Services .....	8,981.37		786,947.84	778,373.86	17,555.35	17,555.35	
(b) Fringe Benefits — Adm. Services ..			49,923.58	49,923.58			
Forestry .....	971,779.73*(c)	6,441,952.80*	—0—	6,028,816.90*	1,384,915.63*(c)	31,201.24*	1,293,714.29*
Unallocated .....	907,919.59	6,441,952.80	(-) 6,056,158.10		1,293,714.29		1,293,714.29
Forestry Operations .....	52,852.31		4,224,133.27	4,202,951.07	74,034.51	74,034.51	
Fringe Benefits .....			432,864.95	432,864.95			
County Forest Aid .....			221,540.15	221,540.15			
Forest Crop Administration .....			4,750.00	4,750.00			
Forest Crop Aid .....			376,773.86	376,773.86			
Taxes and Assessments .....			5,381.92	5,381.92			
State Aid — 30¢ an acre .....			115,456.52	115,456.52			
(a) Information and Education .....	4,303.31		97,435.00	96,651.12	5,087.19	5,087.19	
(a) Fringe Benefits — I & E .....			1,980.43	1,980.43			
(b) Administrative Services .....	6,704.52		539,158.84	533,783.72	12,079.64	12,079.64	
(b) Fringe Benefits — Adm. Services ..			36,683.16	36,683.16			
State Parks .....	146,063.91*	794,681.87*	—0—*	804,573.24*	136,172.54*	20,900.33*	115,272.21*
Unallocated .....	107,899.35	794,681.87	(-) 787,309.01		115,272.21		115,272.21
State Park Operations .....	36,249.03		560,795.95	579,526.39	17,518.59	17,518.59	
Fringe Benefits .....			87,568.81	87,568.81			
Taxes and Assessments .....			5,040.64	5,040.64			
(a) Information and Education .....	727.18		18,552.91	18,309.35	970.74	970.74	
(a) Fringe Benefits — I & E .....			417.65	417.65			
(b) Administrative Services .....	1,188.35		107,933.13	106,710.48	2,411.00	2,411.00	
(b) Fringe Benefits — Adm. Services ..			6,999.92	6,999.92			

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964-1965 (Continued)**  
**General Fund**

Program	7-1-64 Balance Forwarded	Revenue 1964-1965	Net Revenue Allocated	Disbursements 1964-1965	Cash Balance	Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1965-1966
Outdoor Resources Program	837,405.76*	3,862,002.74*	—0*	2,997,735.82*	1,701,672.68*	1,546,528.88*	155,143.80*
Unallocated	5,158.54	3,862,002.74	(-) 3,867,161.28				
Fish Mgt. — Land Acquisition	23,403.60		176,447.78	188,060.99	11,790.39	10,825.60	964.79
Fish Mgt. — Land Easement	11,514.00		28,874.85	21,508.22	18,880.63	17,265.30	1,615.33
Game Mgt. — Land Acquisition	223,£34.£0		484,198.23	474,750.41	233,282.42	232,108.02	1,174.40
Game Mgt. — Land Easement	609.48		29,747.25	25,513.81	4,842.92	4,833.44	9.48
Game Mgt. — Bong Acquisition	201,500.00		—	—	201,500.00	201,500.00	—
Fish Mgt. — Development	—		135,529.00	40,959.50	94,569.50	94,569.01	— .49
Fish Mgt. — State Aid — 30¢ an acre	—		3,761.61	3,761.61	—	—	—
Game Mgt. — Development	—		50,000.00	50,000.00	—	—	—
Game Mgt. — State Aid — 30¢ an acre	—		10,016.54	10,016.54	—	—	—
Northern Forests — Land Acquisition	10,480.00		296,460.84	277,350.02	29,500.82	25,300.00	4,290.82
Northern Forests — Development	2,833.87		63,000.00	61,096.59	4,737.28	4,390.43	346.85
Northern Forests — 30¢ an acre	—		2,398.41	—	—	—	—
Recreational Aids to Counties	36,929.49		155,568.66	22,260.74	170,237.41	68,161.98	102,075.43
Parks & Recreation — Land Acquisition	204,750.00		1,082,269.15	802,229.46	484,789.69	484,302.63	487.06
Parks & Recreation — Land Easement	—		31,782.29	292.85	31,489.44	—	31,489.44
Parks & Recreation — Development	114,778.70		880,509.14	591,589.07	403,698.77	402,094.49	1,604.28
Parks & Recreation — 30¢ an acre	—		1,956.85	1,956.85	—	—	—
State Parks Operations	—		372,000.00	372,000.00	—	—	—
Tourist Information Centers	1,613.48		62,640.68	51,990.75	12,263.41	1,177.98	11,085.43
World's Largest Cheese	248.51		—	—	248.51	—	248.51
Sub-total General Fund	837,654.27	3,862,002.74	—	2,997,735.82	1,701,921.19	1,546,528.88	155,392.31
GRAND TOTAL CONSERVATION	5,792,859.82	20,503,037.47	—	18,312,789.39	7,983,107.90	2,277,538.06	5,705,569.84

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964-1965 (Continued)**

Program	7-1-64 Balance Forwarded	Revenue 1964-1965	Net Revenue Allocated	Disbursements 1964-1965	Cash Balance	Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1965-1966
Gifts and Donations	79,481.36	125,028.57		98,927.51	105,582.42	77,450.94	28,131.48
Boat Registration and Enforcement	251,903.21	46,978.37	(-) 100,000.00	125,345.74	73,535.84	3,533.20	70,002.64
Boat Registration and Enf. — Aids	121,179.85		100,000.00	103,111.05	118,068.80		118,068.80
Car Operations	162,024.82	14,124.47		15,979.12	160,170.17	346.64	159,823.53
Imprest and Petty Cash	5,000.00				5,000.00		5,000.00
Cancelled Drafts	12,415.84	1,283.30	(-) 376.83 (d)	1,450.00	11,872.31		11,872.31
Insurance Loss	28,172.16	24,140.30		15,257.11	37,055.35		37,055.35
Total Segregated Conservation Fund	4,874,677.09	16,456,620.43	—	15,211,419.07	6,119,878.45	721,264.79	5,398,613.66
<b>Reforestation Fund</b>							
Reforestation Fund	80,515.09	184,414.30		103,634.50	161,294.89	9,744.39	151,550.50
Ref. Fund — Cancelled Drafts	13.37				13.37		13.37
Total Reforestation Fund	80,528.46	184,414.30		103,634.50	161,308.26	9,744.39	151,563.87
Sub-total Conservation	4,955,205.55	16,641,034.73		15,315,053.57	6,281,186.71	731,009.18	5,550,177.53

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1964-1965 (Continued)**

**Footnotes**

Program	7-1-64 Balance Forwarded	Revenue 1964-1965	Net Revenue Allocated	Disbursements 1964-1965	Cash Balance	Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1965-1966
<b>General Fund — Forest Crop Severance Tax and Withdrawals</b>							
Forest Crop Severance Tax .....		37,720.33	13,528.29		24,192.04		24,192.04
Forest Crop Withdrawals .....		5,254.51	1,802.40		3,452.11		3,452.11
		42,974.84*	15,330.69*		27,644.15*(e)		27,644.15*(e)
<b>Warden Pension Fund</b>							
Warden Pension Fund .....	750,358.03	154,026.31		119,148.40	785,235.94		785,235.94
(a) Education & Vacation & Travel Service .....	119,991.96*		718,052.04*	701,101.26*	28,942.74*	20,512.36*	8,430.38*
Vacation & Travel Service							
Fish & Game .....	1,651.48		706.73	(-) 13,927.62	16,285.83	7,855.45	8,430.38
General Fund .....			270,000.00	270,000.00			
Highway Fund .....			200,000.00	200,000.00			
Information & Education							
Fish & Game .....	5,309.99		122,878.80	121,589.81	6,598.98	6,598.98	
Forestry .....	4,303.31		97,435.00	96,651.12	5,087.19	5,087.19	
State Parks .....	727.18		18,552.91	18,309.35	970.74	970.74	
Information & Education — Fringe Benefits							
Fish & Game .....			6,080.52	6,080.52			
Forestry .....			1,980.43	1,980.43			
State Parks .....			417.65	417.65			
(b) Administrative Services .....	16,874.24*		1,527,646.47*	1,512,474.72*	32,045.99*	32,045.99*	
Administrative Services							
Fish & Game .....	8,981.37		786,947.84	778,373.86	17,555.35	17,555.35	
Forestry .....	6,704.52		539,158.84	533,783.72	12,079.64	12,079.64	
State Parks .....	1,188.35		107,933.13	106,710.48	2,411.00	2,411.00	
Adm. Services — Fringe Benefits							
Fish & Game .....			49,923.58	49,923.58			
Forestry .....			36,683.16	36,683.16			
State Parks .....			6,999.92	6,999.92			
(c) Unallocated Surplus for Southern Wis. Forests	OPENING				CLOSING		
Southern Wis. Forests — Operating .....	149,029.69				198,669.41		
Southern Wis. Forests — Land Acquisition .....	149,006.21				189,767.35		
	298,035.90				388,436.76		

(d) Cancelled Drafts over 6 years old (\$376.83) revert to the Fish and Game Fund

(e) Nonappropriated Revenue — Reverts to General Fund

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1965-1966**

**Conservation Fund**

Program	7-1-65 Balance Forwarded	Revenue 1965-1966	Net Revenue Allocated	Disbursements 1965-1966	Cash Balance	Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1966-1967
Fish and Game	4,087,505.39*	9,326,322.76*	441.35*(d)	8,456,703.86*	4,957,565.64*	1,025,248.57*	3,932,317.07*
Unallocated	3,551,242.67	9,326,322.76	(-) 8,945,248.36	6,537,977.24	3,932,317.07		3,932,317.07
Fish and Game Operations	495,822.56			6,447,007.59	586,792.21	586,792.21	
Fringe Benefits			599,016.31	599,016.31			
Bear and Deer Damage			40,000.00	40,000.00			
Water Pollution Transfer			56,282.60	56,282.60			
Water Regulatory Transfer			6,000.00	6,000.00			
Topographic Mapping Trans.			5,000.00	5,000.00			
Taxes and Assessments			5,891.42	5,891.42			
State Aid — 30¢ an acre			77,144.72	77,144.72			
County Conservation Aids			137,578.26	4,515.62	133,062.64	133,062.64	
Carp Control Research			90,000.00	14,428.42	75,571.58	75,571.58	
Preservation Scientific Areas			9,101.42	8,177.93	923.49	923.49	
Claims against the State			1,298.00	1,298.00			
Wild Duck and Goose Damage			10,000.00	10,000.00			
(a) Vacation and Travel Service	16,285.83		(-) 1,805.27	10,637.78	3,842.78		3,842.78
(a) Information and Education	6,598.98		132,639.10	131,626.36	7,611.72	3,842.78	7,611.72
(a) Fringe Benefits — I & E			4,932.41	4,932.41			
(b) Administrative Services	17,555.35		1,169,983.22	970,094.42	217,444.15	217,444.15	
(b) Fringe Benefits — Adm. Services			64,650.28	64,650.28			
Forestry	1,384,915.63*(c)	6,263,562.03*	—0—*	5,836,535.77*	1,811,941.89*(c)	101,186.57*	1,710,755.32*
Unallocated	1,293,714.29	6,263,562.03	(-) 5,846,521.00	4,400,935.99	1,710,755.32		1,710,755.32
Forestry Operations	74,034.51			4,397,602.16	77,368.34	77,368.34	
Fringe Benefits			452,967.69	452,967.69			
County Forest Aid			221,414.99	221,414.99			
Taxes and Assessments			2,624.80	2,624.80			
State Aid — 30¢ an acre			115,519.77	115,519.77			
(a) Information and Education	5,087.19		92,956.99	92,672.34	5,371.84	5,371.84	
(a) Fringe Benefits — I & E			3,701.65	3,701.65			
(b) Administrative Services	12,079.64		511,783.10	505,416.35	18,446.39	18,446.39	
(b) Fringe Benefits — Adm. Services			44,616.02	44,616.02			
State Parks	136,172.54*	615,980.81*	—0—	682,526.38*	69,626.97*	12,948.37*	56,678.60*
Unallocated	115,272.21	615,980.81	(-) 674,574.42	411,206.61	56,678.60		56,678.60
State Park Operations	17,518.59			421,358.27	7,366.93	7,366.93	
Fringe Benefits			100,237.58	100,237.58			
Taxes and Assessments			7,621.09	7,621.09			
(a) Information and Education	970.74		19,185.56	19,051.93	1,104.37	1,104.37	
(a) Fringe Benefits — I & E			761.00	761.00			
(b) Administrative Services	2,411.00		126,390.25	124,324.18	4,477.07	4,477.07	
(b) Fringe Benefits — Adm. Services			9,172.33	9,172.33			

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965-1966 (Continued)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>7-1-65 Balance Forwarded</b>	<b>Revenue 1965-1966</b>	<b>Net Revenue Allocated</b>	<b>Disbursements 1965-1966</b>	<b>Cash Balance</b>	<b>Unliquidated Encumbrances</b>	<b>Unencumbered Balance Available For 1966-1967</b>
Gifts and Donations — Fish & Game .....	15,907.21	12,854.91		13,337.03	15,425.09	3,640.43	11,784.66
Gifts and Donations — Forestry .....	13,463.09	4,740.43		14,625.09	3,578.43		3,578.43
Gifts and Donations — State Parks .....	75,625.12	78.65		74,083.28	1,620.49	931.33	689.16
Gifts and Donations — Ed. & VTS .....	587.00	163.00			750.00		750.00
Boat Registration & Enforcement .....	73,535.84	659,999.95	(-) 100,000.00	201,943.99	431,591.80	22,158.45	409,433.35
Boat Registration & Enforcement — Aids ..	118,068.80		100,000.00	113,785.10	104,283.70		104,283.70
Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) .....		98,880.00		70,785.39	28,084.61	321.66	27,772.95
Land & Water Cons. Act (LAWCON) .....				102,106.43	(-) 102,106.43	119,098.78	(-) 221,205.21
Housing & Urban Dept. (HUD) .....						950.00	(-) 950.00
Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Comm. (SEWRPC) .....				11,204.55	(-) 11,204.55		(-) 11,204.55
Car Operations .....	160,170.17	15,819.45		(-) 13,729.05	189,718.67	2,494.46	187,224.21
Imprest and Petty Cash .....	5,000.00				5,000.00		5,000.00
Advance Travel Expense .....				150.00	(-) 150.00		(-) 150.00
Cancelled Drafts .....	11,872.31	3,155.98	(-) 441.35 (d)	10,686.47	3,900.47		3,900.47
Insurance Loss .....	37,055.35	13,299.80		7,725.52	42,629.63		42,629.63
<b>Total Segregated Conservation Fund .....</b>	<b>6,119,878.45</b>	<b>17,014,857.77</b>		<b>15,582,469.81</b>	<b>7,552,266.41</b>	<b>1,288,978.62</b>	<b>6,263,287.79</b>
<b>Reforestation Fund</b>							
Reforestation Fund .....	161,294.89	245,111.20		129,986.39	276,419.70	51,957.52	224,462.18
Ref. Fund — Cancelled Drafts .....	13.37				13.37		13.37
<b>Total Reforestation Fund .....</b>	<b>161,308.26*</b>	<b>245,111.20*</b>	<b>—0—*</b>	<b>129,986.39*</b>	<b>276,433.07*</b>	<b>51,957.52*</b>	<b>224,475.55*</b>
<b>Highway Fund</b>							
(a) Vacation & Travel Service .....		300,000.00		300,000.00	—0—		—0—
Sub-total Conservation .....	6,281,186.71	17,559,968.97		16,012,456.20	7,828,699.48	1,340,936.14	6,487,763.34

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965-1966 (Continued)**

**Appropriations From The General Fund**

Program	7-1-65 Balance Forwarded	Appropriations 1965-1966	Disbursements 1965-1966	Cash Balance	Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1966-1967
Outdoor Resources Program .....	1,701,672.68*	1,743,783.00*	3,445,455.68*	—0—	1,497,470.58*(f)	472,502.62*(f)
Unallocated .....	155,143.80	(-) 155,143.80	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Fish Mgt. — Land Acquisition .....	10,825.60	48,218.48	59,044.08	—0—	7,314.10	66,577.42
Fish Mgt. — Land Easement .....	17,265.30	25,292.23	42,557.53	—0—	15,786.00	36,421.77
Game Mgt. — Land Acquisition .....	232,108.02	57,603.90	289,711.92	—0—	305,282.16	36,805.94
Game Mgt. — Land Easement .....	4,833.44	26,419.88	31,253.32	—0—	662.90	(-) 11,984.78
Game Mgt. — Bong Acquisition .....	201,500.00	(-) 201,500.00	—0—	—0—	201,500.00	—0—
Fish Mgt. — Development .....	94,569.01	(-) 892.39	93,676.62	—0—	15,999.38	34,893.01
Fish Mgt. — State Aid — 30¢ an acre ..	—0—	4,842.40	4,842.40	—0—	—0—	(-) 1,292.40
Game Mgt. — State Aid — 30¢ an acre ..	—0—	11,759.43	11,759.43	—0—	—0—	3,790.57
Northern Forests — Land Acquisition ..	25,300.00	262,016.66	287,316.66	—0—	57,800.00	39,983.34
Northern Forests — Development .....	4,390.43	49,751.23	54,141.66	—0—	9,223.79	3,524.98
Northern Forests — 30¢ an acre .....	—0—	3,835.63	3,835.63	—0—	—0—	1,364.37
Recreational Aids to Counties .....	68,161.98	(-) 63,229.30	4,932.68	—0—	126,127.39	11,301.91
Parks & Recreation — Land Acquisition	484,302.63	804,622.22	1,288,924.85	—0—	447,813.00	195,697.78
Parks & Recreation — Land Easement ..	—0—	200.48	200.48	—0—	—0—	15,366.52
Parks & Recreation — Development .....	402,094.49	384,837.01	786,931.50	—0—	309,788.36	35,874.63
Parks & Recreation — 30¢ an acre .....	—0—	2,139.39	2,139.39	—0—	—0—	2,560.61
State Park Operation .....	—0—	422,000.00	422,000.00	—0—	—0—	—0—
Tourist Information Centers .....	1,177.98	61,009.55	62,187.53	—0—	173.50	1,616.95
Forest Crop Administration .....	—0—	4,800.00	4,800.00	—0—	—0—	—0—
Forest Crop Aid .....	—0—	379,901.75	379,901.75	—0—	—0—	—0—
State Park Operation .....	—0—	150,000.00	150,000.00	—0—	—0—	—0—
Restoration First Captol .....	—0—	1,136.67	1,136.67	—0—	—0—	9,413.33(f)
(a) Vacation & Travel Service .....	—0—	200,000.00	200,000.00	—0—	—0—	—0—
Water Research .....	—0—	25,025.55	25,025.55	—0—	—0—	74,974.45(f)
World's Largest Cheese .....	248.51	(-) 248.51	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Sub-total General Fund .....	1,701,921.19	2,504,398.46	4,206,319.65	—0—	—0—	—0—
GRAND TOTAL CONSERVATION .....	7,983,107.90	20,064,367.43	20,218,775.85	7,828,699.48	1,340,936.14	6,487,763.34



CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1965-1966 (Continued)

Footnotes

Program	7-1-65 Balance Forwarded	Revenue 1965-1966	Net Revenue Allocated	Disbursements 1965-1966	Cash Balance	Unliquidated Encumbrances	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1966-1967
<b>General Fund — Forest Crop Severance Tax and Withdrawals</b>							
Forest Crop Severance Tax .....		51,488.99		12,124.25	39,364.74		39,364.74
Forest Crop Withdrawals .....		5,043.57		7,174.43	(-) 2,130.86		(-) 2,130.86
		56,532.56*		19,298.68*	37,233.88*(e)		37,233.88*(e)
<b>Warden Pension Fund</b>							
Warden Pension Fund .....	785,235.94	233,390.82		130,148.85	888,477.91		888,477.91
(a) Education & Vacation & Travel Service .....	28,942.74*		752,371.44*	763,383.47*	17,930.71*	17,930.71*	
Vacation & Travel Service							
Fish & Game .....	16,285.83		(-) 1,805.27	10,637.78	3,842.78	3,842.78	
General Fund .....			196,678.00	196,678.00			
Highway Fund .....			296,678.00	296,678.00			
Vacation & Travel Service—Fringe Benefits							
General Fund .....			3,322.00	3,322.00			
Highway Fund .....			3,322.00	3,322.00			
Information & Education							
Fish & Game .....	6,598.98		132,639.10	131,626.36	7,611.72	7,611.72	
Forestry .....	5,087.19		92,956.99	92,672.34	5,371.84	5,371.84	
State Parks .....	970.74		19,185.56	19,051.93	1,104.37	1,104.37	
Information & Education—Fringe Benefits							
Fish & Game .....			4,932.41	4,932.41			
Forestry .....			3,701.65	3,701.65			
State Parks .....			761.00	761.00			
(b) Administrative Services .....	32,045.99*		1,926,595.20*	1,718,273.58*	240,367.61*	240,367.61*	
Administrative Services							
Fish & Game .....	17,555.35		1,169,983.22	970,094.42	217,444.15	217,444.15	
Forestry .....	12,079.64		511,783.10	505,416.35	18,446.39	18,446.39	
State Parks .....	2,411.00		126,390.25	124,324.18	4,477.07	4,477.07	
Adm. Services—Fringe Benefits							
Fish & Game .....			64,650.28	64,650.28			
Forestry .....			44,616.02	44,616.02			
State Parks .....			9,172.33	9,172.33			
(c) Unallocated Surplus for Southern Wis. Forests	OPENING				CLOSING		
Southern Wis. Forests—Operating .....	198,669.41				228,934.31		
Southern Wis. Forests—Land Acquisition .....	189,767.35				158,170.52		
	388,436.76				387,104.83		

(d) Cancelled drafts over 6 years old (\$441.35) revert to the Fish and Game Fund

(e) Nonappropriated Revenue — Reverts to General Fund

(f) Informational — Available for Reimbursement in 1966 — 1967

CONSERVATION FUND

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
<b>FISH AND GAME OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>Fish Management</b>		
NWA	\$ 281,518.28	\$ 324,057.09
Bayfield	33,798.02	35,217.74
Brule	19,308.07	19,477.00
Hayward	11,648.31	11,951.09
Oseola	46,729.27	48,875.17
St. Croix Falls	39,340.08	42,561.11
Lake Superior	17,511.67	19,210.54
White River	18,275.92	
NEA	289,408.00	322,879.46
Crystal Springs	18,970.46	17,925.33
Lakewood	19,936.21	19,526.61
Langlade	14,208.34	11,912.63
Thunder River	13,810.22	14,699.71
WCA	227,572.90	245,544.69
ECA	299,116.71	272,981.85
Calumet Harbor	57,548.82	59,988.59
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing	11,111.97	7,283.07
Horicon	59,392.44	70,721.66
Wild Rose	65,021.14	80,370.59
<b>Lake Trout Assessment Studies</b>		
SA	220,365.16	259,265.64
McFarland	64,021.56	51,532.32
Nevin	40,203.06	36,146.71
Newville	54,391.49	58,568.93
Pathology & Nutrition	16,366.25	19,560.09
Lake Classification	69,290.21	
D-J Coordination	5,159.40	5,000.00
Waters Access	76,802.46	46,822.79
D-J Land Acquisition	103,871.30	33,064.34
Land Acquisition	16,096.43	36,751.74
Administration	50,020.05	67,062.08
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	2,260,814.20*	2,260,474.53*
	142,538.05	160,225.46
	2,403,352.25**	2,420,699.99**
<b>Game Management</b>		
NWA	248,452.42	252,797.73
NEA	247,132.16	249,513.56
WCA	329,473.06	363,766.91
ECA	212,817.72	306,520.18
SA	289,285.00	304,067.20
Pershing Wildlife Area Impr.	1,938.00	
Juneau Co. Carp. Proj.	3,614.78	
Marinette Co. Wildlife Dev.	15,075.48	
P-R Coordination	25,134.61	30,487.39
Game Farm	224,020.00	233,758.85
P-R Land Acquisition	36,043.56	152,238.96
Land Acquisition	43,756.15	180,298.42
Administration	124,367.26	104,167.02
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	1,801,110.20*	2,177,616.22*
	94,914.84	109,426.41
	1,896,025.04**	2,287,042.63**
<b>Law Enforcement</b>		
NWA	288,797.96	302,468.92
NEA	268,323.52	288,745.20
WCA	257,444.50	255,298.94
ECA	299,540.61	301,629.35
SA	238,812.18	247,869.42
Radio Dispatching	72,056.40	72,107.82
Administration	21,856.45	33,813.08
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	1,446,831.62*	1,509,932.73*
	190,039.34	291,712.44
	1,636,870.96**	1,801,645.17**
<b>Research and Planning</b>		
Cold Water Research	51,315.60	47,567.75
Warm Water Research	144,142.00	127,503.45
University of Wisconsin Fish Research	17,581.11	22,446.34
Farm Game & Range Research	46,452.58	45,568.80
Forest Game & Range Research	47,287.58	42,975.93
Wetland Game & Range Research	37,987.16	40,895.96
University of Wisconsin Game Path.	9,262.14	9,464.28
Tech. Service & Planning	65,762.87	80,094.82
Water Research		25,025.55
Administration	30,710.74	40,856.24
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	450,501.78*	482,398.52*
	34,209.35	36,802.33
	484,711.13**	519,200.85**

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)**

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
Car Purchase (F & G)		41,611.14**
Administrative Services Transfers (F & G)	778,373.86**	970,094.42**
Administrative Service Transfers—Fringe Benefits (F & G)	49,923.58**	64,650.28**
Water Research Transfers		25,025.55CR**
Retirement, etc. Fish and Game		
Wisconsin Retirement	165,777.29	205,244.95
Social Security	110,601.81	124,263.20
Cons. Warden Pension	99,000.00	183,400.00
Group Life Insurance	6,757.06	7,152.46
Group Health Insurance	35,672.26	35,507.76
Unemployment Compensation	40,412.91	35,595.90
Workmen's Compensation	4,414.53	7,852.04
Distributed to Operating Divisions	462,635.86CR	599,016.31CR
	-0**	-0**
Total Fish and Game Operations	7,249,256.82**	8,079,918.93**
Bear and Deer Damage		
Bear Damage	3,948.80	2,790.05
Deer Damage	36,051.20	37,209.95
Water Pollution Transfer	40,000.00**	40,000.00**
Water Regulatory Transfer	49,138.17**	56,282.60**
Topographic Mapping Transfer	6,000.00**	6,000.00**
	5,000.00**	5,000.00**
Taxes and Assessments (F & G)	7,811.79**	5,891.42**
State Aid 30c an acre—Fish and Game		
Fish Management	4,187.16	4,908.83
Game Management	71,887.47	72,235.89
	76,074.63**	77,144.72**
County Conservation Aids		
Fish Management—Other		771.00
Game Management—Development		2,380.62
Bounties		1,364.00
		4,515.62**
Carp Control Research		14,428.42**
Preservation of Scientific Area		8,177.93**
Claims Against the State—F & G		1,298.00**
Wild Duck and Goose Damage		10,000.00**
Gifts and Donations	98,927.51**	102,045.40**
Boat Registration & Enforcement		
NWA Enforcement	4,827.22	5,027.56
NEA Enforcement	5,077.45	4,932.14
WCA Enforcement	5,548.87	3,442.66
ECA Enforcement	5,051.38	3,528.19
SA Enforcement	2,909.53	3,512.89
Administration Enforcement	65,676.57	60,144.00
Fringe Benefits, etc.	1,622.08	2,213.18
Administration	34,632.64	119,143.37
	125,345.74**	201,943.99**
Boat Registration and Enforcement Aids	103,111.05**	113,785.10**
Forestry Operations		
Forest Protection		
NWA Headquarters	11,967.09	12,629.94
NEA Headquarters	10,629.45	11,560.16
WCA Headquarters	11,479.48	13,044.40
ECA Headquarters	9,544.61	9,796.98
SA Headquarters	11,498.42	12,122.73
District No. 1	139,031.58	143,688.17
District No. 2	139,066.76	141,970.76
District No. 3	118,216.95	122,787.69
District No. 4	153,135.89	156,231.90
District No. 5	142,235.42	143,860.30
District No. 6	122,683.63	128,155.83
District No. 7	146,217.27	148,748.21
District No. 8	132,827.71	138,595.25
District No. 9	138,551.27	142,682.54
District No. 10	123,718.52	127,050.15
District No. 11	69,054.89	74,074.48
District No. 12	51,587.37	54,246.71
Tele. Procur. District No. 2	3,437.22	
Remodeling F. P. Headquarters	3,741.75	
Tomahawk Headquarters	290,933.39	329,390.24
Administration	28,618.51	21,506.91
	1,858,177.18*	1,932,143.35*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	231,745.66	230,770.68
	2,089,922.84**	2,162,914.03**
Fire Suppression		
Reportable Fires (County)	18,830.57	18,048.01
Nonreportable Fires (Other)	5,541.28	5,425.41
	24,371.85*	23,473.42*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	665.57	995.80
	25,037.42**	24,469.22**

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)**

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
<b>Forest Management</b>		
County Forestry .....	352,791.10	372,718.02
Pest Control .....	74,637.38	82,305.40
Private Forestry .....	445,064.45	479,555.16
St. Forest Inventory .....	63,635.24	79,311.74
Tax Law .....	34,119.72	42,385.18
Administration .....	40,128.19	21,330.35
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	1,010,376.08*	1,077,605.85*
	93,968.83	107,079.38
	1,104,344.91**	1,184,685.23**
<b>Nurseries</b>		
Gordon .....	38.50	
Hayward .....	73,677.62	77,299.60
Hugo Sauer .....	47,366.69	49,875.11
Griffith .....	127,356.91	126,992.92
Boscobel .....	113,989.23	113,296.78
Packing Shed—Hayward .....	125.50	
Blister Rust .....	6,000.00	6,000.00
Nursery Tr. to Reforest. ....	55,150.20CR	59,538.74CR
Administration .....	14,549.36	22,992.01
	327,950.61*	336,917.68*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	48,226.86	51,149.47
	376,177.47**	388,067.15**
<b>Northern Forests</b>		
American Legion .....	60,975.20	62,949.67
Apostle Islands .....	955.30	1,164.71
Black River .....	54,272.92	58,794.70
Brule River .....	52,635.75	50,836.16
Brule Garage & Shop .....	26,736.85	
Council Grounds .....	216.42	
Flambeau .....	53,426.44	51,080.71
Flambeau Storage Shed .....	5,774.79	
Northern Highland .....	140,572.96	153,052.24
No. High. Camp Gr. Constr. ....	23,197.62	
No. High. Storage Bdg. ....	6,298.82	
No. For. Trans. to Refor. ....	38,986.96CR	66,151.20CR
Administration .....	11,541.46	22,621.42
	397,617.57*	334,348.41*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	37,415.65	35,895.29
	435,033.22**	370,243.70**
<b>Southern Forests</b>		
KM Northern Purchase Unit .....	134,891.64	151,951.58
KM Southern Purchase Unit .....	84,913.04	76,238.29
Point Beach .....	32,573.97	35,063.85
Lawcon Development .....		47,482.29
Administration .....	35,425.73	33,277.59
	287,804.38*	344,013.60*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	19,217.31	24,752.85
	307,021.69**	368,766.45**
	137,569.57**	219,241.94**
<b>Kettle Moraine Land</b>		
<b>Research and Planning</b>		
Univ. of Wis. For. Res. ....	140,537.83	129,608.73
WCD Forestry Research .....	166.50	1,375.48
Water Pollution Comm. Charges ..	499.50	
Fish and Game Service Charge .....	17,880.00	16,695.00
	159,083.83**	147,679.21**
<b>Car Purchase—Forestry</b>		
Transfers—Lawcon—So. Forests ..		10,719.84**
Administrative Service Transfers—Forestry	533,783.72**	23,741.14CR**
Administrative Services—Transfers		505,416.35**
Fringe Benefits—Forestry .....	36,683.16**	44,616.02**
Forest Crop Administration Trans. ....		4,800.00CR**
<b>Retirement, etc. Forestry</b>		
Wisconsin Retirement .....	151,733.31	178,661.39
Social Security .....	94,236.24	104,249.22
Group Life Insurance .....	5,769.48	5,889.86
Group Health Insurance .....	32,397.26	32,137.20
Unemployment Comp. ....	146,101.21	127,283.85
Workmen's Compensation .....	2,627.45	4,746.17
Distributed to Operating Divisions ..	432,864.95CR	452,967.69CR
	-0.**	-0.**
Total Forestry Operations .....	5,204,657.83**	5,398,278.00**
County Forest Aid .....	221,540.15**	221,414.99**
Taxes & Assessments—Forestry .....	5,381.92**	2,624.80**
<b>State Aid—30c an Acre—Forestry</b>		
Northern Forests .....	106,888.83	106,884.02
Southern Forests .....	8,567.69	8,635.75
	115,456.52**	115,519.77**

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)**

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
<b>STATE PARKS</b>		
State Parks Operations		
Amnicon Falls .....	5,067.03	3,044.23
Aztalan .....	3,482.83	4,337.78
Big Bay .....		1,576.62
Big Foot Beach .....	38,400.28	32,449.17
Blue Mound .....	12,138.38	14,051.32
Brunet Island .....	23,692.32	26,066.81
Copper Culture Mounds .....	29.23	
Copper Falls .....	25,392.09	23,984.87
Council Grounds .....	7,252.73	5,512.10
Cushing Memorial .....	237.10	200.37
Devils Lake .....	145,063.80	139,981.69
First Capitol .....	3,622.37	2,874.45
Governor Dodge .....	1,008.89	921.99
Hartman's Creek .....	7,218.89	12,198.40
High Cliff .....	30,217.19	33,965.79
Interstate .....	42,365.36	50,941.08
Lake Kegonsa .....	1,218.28	16,420.16
Lake Wissota .....	334.95	61.30
Lizard Mound .....	695.07	833.67
Lost Dauphin .....	28,444.48	39,099.91
Lucius Woods .....	9,602.04	7,402.99
Merrick .....	20,335.16	20,263.17
Mill Bluff .....	6,989.53	6,906.97
Mirror Lake .....	2,293.44	17,709.93
Nelson Dewey .....	18,560.30	17,384.81
New Glarus Woods .....	3,384.60	3,541.59
Ojibwa .....	5,884.30	2,033.74
Pattison .....	41,217.03	44,564.04
Peninsula .....	113,038.55	126,342.75
Peninsula Garage and Shop .....	19,199.56	
Perrot .....	19,776.79	23,377.85
Potawatomi .....	24,398.61	25,803.20
Red Bird .....	64.90	50.28
Rib Mountain .....	26,135.54	20,105.70
Roche a Cri .....	6,620.70	6,479.92
Rock Island .....	7,251.25	11,343.12
Rocky Arbor .....	10,347.94	9,816.60
Terry Andrae .....	27,198.74	30,819.53
Tower Hill .....	14,639.69	11,878.29
Wade House .....	4,825.88	4,987.32
Wildcat Mountain .....	16,985.59	16,787.47
Wyalusing .....	40,768.40	33,895.76
Elroy-Sparta Trail .....		741.00
Park Planning .....	38,581.96	46,717.15
Coop.—State Historical Soc. ....	4,500.00	4,500.00
Coop.—Aztalan Exploration .....	776.14	
Administration .....	90,472.48	90,589.38
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	949,730.39*	992,564.27*
	81,484.58	90,773.63
	1,031,214.97**	1,083,337.90**
Research and Planning		
Fish and Game Service Charge .....	1,796.00**	794.00**
Administrative Service Transfers .....	106,710.48**	124,324.18**
Administrative Service Transfers .....		
Fringe Benefits .....	6,999.92**	9,172.33**
Retirement, etc., State Parks		
Wisconsin Retirement .....	30,064.54	37,782.55
Social Security .....	23,659.96	27,837.00
Group Life Insurance .....	1,201.35	1,285.70
Group Health Insurance .....	6,596.66	6,750.00
Unemployment Comp. ....	25,632.76	24,622.20
Workmen's Compensation .....	413.54	1,960.13
Distributed to Operating Divisions .....	87,568.81CR	100,237.58CR
	-0.**	-0.**
Total—State Parks .....	1,146,721.37**	1,217,628.41**
ORAP State Parks Transfers .....	372,000.00CR**	422,000.00CR**
State Parks Transfers—General Fund .....	200,000.00CR**	150,000.00CR**
Net State Parks .....	574,721.37**	645,628.41**
Taxes and Assessments—Parks .....	5,040.64**	7,621.09**
<b>EDUCATION &amp; VACATION &amp; TRAVEL SERVICE</b>		
Madison .....	391,085.00	402,527.69
Chicago .....	43,470.10	70,747.94
Milwaukee .....	16,523.55	22,287.77
	451,078.65*	495,563.40*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	4,993.73	6,644.00
	456,072.38**	502,207.40**
Vac. & Tr. Serv.—Reimb. Hwy. & Gen. Fund		
Highway Fund .....		3,587.40

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)**

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
General Fund .....		4,842.98
Information and Education		8,430.38**
Clubs and Cons. Congress .....	14,287.79	16,283.31
Information .....	72,010.55	68,515.95
Publications .....	46,942.40	46,220.31
Exhibits .....	18,242.84	16,047.72
Schools .....	24,328.96	23,990.41
Conservation Center .....	46,376.24	55,397.22
Administration .....	14,361.50	16,895.71
	236,550.28*	243,350.63*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	8,478.60	9,395.06
	245,028.88**	252,745.69**
Retirement, etc. Ed. & Vac. & Trav. Serv.		
Wisconsin Retirement .....	8,752.07	9,741.63
Social Security .....	3,382.24	4,564.91
Group Life Insurance .....	288.78	340.61
Group Health Insurance .....	1,022.24	1,306.16
Workmen's Compensation .....	27.00	85.75
Distributed to Operating Divisions ..	13,472.33CR	16,039.06CR
	-0.**	-0.**
Total Education and Vacation and Travel Service	701,101.26**	763,383.47**
Vacation & Travel Service Transfer to Highway Fund	200,000.00CR**	300,000.00CR**
Vacation & Travel Service Transfer to General Fund	270,000.00CR**	200,000.00CR**
Net Education and Vacation and Travel Service	231,101.26**	263,383.47**
Neighborhood Youth Corps		
Fish Management .....		2,887.35
Game Management .....		17,825.00
Forest Protection .....		30,291.29
Forest Management .....		2,491.56
Nurseries .....		1,456.47
Northern Forests .....		1,051.56
Southern Forests .....		3,896.91
State Parks .....		9,156.44
Fringe Benefits .....		1,698.31
Administration .....		30.50
Lawcon—Program 7		70,785.39**
Northern Forests Land Acquisition ..		1,262.50
Southern Forests Development .....		56,824.59
State Park Development .....		29,011.28
Administration—Lawcon .....		15,008.06
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission		11,204.55**
		102,106.43**
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</b>		
General Administration		
Commission Services .....	1,307.06	1,285.90
Personnel .....	52,499.97	54,974.15
Administration .....	181,734.71	203,277.29
	235,541.74*	259,537.34*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	14,599.15	17,651.08
	250,140.89**	277,188.42**
Clerical		
Clerical .....	574,559.40*	665,328.38*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	40,207.75	49,817.67
	614,767.15**	715,146.05**
Finance		
NWA .....	22,990.30	24,198.37
NEA .....	19,443.22	21,181.88
NCA .....	18,980.42	20,704.46
ECA .....	21,544.89	23,682.99
SA .....	30,251.71	28,858.88
Accounting .....	97,755.80	102,565.98
Cashier .....	7,131.27	7,415.69
License Sales .....	130,365.90	126,697.01
Office Rent .....	95,078.27	121,537.62
Procurement & Property .....	17,760.91	17,301.90
Systems and Data Processing .....	46,507.69	52,806.94
Administration .....	24,346.20	21,319.94
	532,156.58*	567,937.66*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	26,340.67	30,943.24
	558,497.25**	598,880.90**
Engineering		
Engineering .....	49,874.05	53,551.71
Biological Engineering .....	3,105.85	1,042.22
Hydrology Research .....	18,900.00	24,750.00
Radio Maintenance .....	80.73CR	150.53CR
NWA Headquarters Bldg. ....	2,916.20	
Safety A-Z .....	1,894.97	1,210.21
WCA Headquarters Bldg. ....		514.83
	76,610.34*	80,918.44*



**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)**

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	12,459.09	15,254.06
Program Coordination .....	89,069.43**	96,172.50**
Administration .....		26,113.13*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....		4,772.58
Total Administrative Service .....	1,512,474.72**	1,718,273.58**
Administrative Services .....		30,885.71**
Transfers (Adm. Services) .....		970,094.42CR
Fish and Game .....	778,373.86CR	505,416.35CR
Forestry .....	533,783.72CR	124,324.18CR
State Parks .....	106,710.48CR	1,599,834.95CR**
	1,418,868.06CR**	
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES</b>		
Transfers—Fringe Benefits (Adm. Services) .....		64,650.28CR
Fish and Game .....	49,923.58CR	44,616.02CR
Forestry .....	36,683.16CR	9,172.33CR
State Parks .....	6,999.92CR	118,438.63CR**
	93,606.66CR**	
Retirement, etc. Admin. Services .....		
Wisconsin Retirement .....	50,053.16	68,374.20
Social Security .....	31,014.56	38,140.73
Group Life Insurance .....	1,791.09	2,050.43
Group Health Insurance .....	8,036.00	8,397.72
Unemployment Comp. ....	2,469.70	1,172.00
Workmen's Compensation .....	242.15	303.55
Distributed to Operating Divisions .....	93,606.61CR	118,438.63CR
Net Administrative Services .....	-0.**	-0.**
Car Operations .....	15,979.12**	13,729.05CR**
Advance Travel Expense .....		150.00**
Cancelled Drafts—Cons. Fund .....	1,450.00**	10,686.47**
Insurance Loss .....	15,257.11**	7,725.52**
Total Conservation Fund .....	14,151,251.63***	15,569,831.97***
Fish Management—Land Acquisition .....		
Beaver Creek, No. Br. NEA .....	1,835.00	17.00
Big Sioux River—NWA .....		11,781.95
Campbell Creek—WCA .....		3.00
Camp Lake Marsh—SA .....	1.50	
Chaffee Creek—ECA .....	4,000.00	
Cherokee Marsh—SA .....		121.50
Dell Creek—SA .....		1.00
Evergreen River—NEA .....	16.50	
La Budde Creek—ECA .....	113.00	
LaCrosse River—WCA .....	12.00	
Mt. Vernon Creek—SA .....	5,505.50	1.50
Oconto River So. Br.—NEA .....	4.00	7,136.50
Pine River—ECA .....	15,483.00	3,436.50
Plover River—NEA .....	8,582.00	2.50
Prairie River—NEA .....	2.50	2,135.00
Radley Creek—ECA .....	14.00	
Rat River—ECA .....	23,375.50	8,164.50
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas—NWA .....	10,706.35	51.85
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas—NEA .....	9,451.55	2.00
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas—WCA .....	6,504.00	542.30
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas—ECA .....	24,069.00	14,781.00
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas—SA .....	19,734.90	3.00
Soper Creek—WCA .....		4.25
Soules Creek—ECA .....	515.00	
Trempealeau River No. Br.—WCA .....	13.50	
Trout Creek—SA .....	1.50	1.00
Upper Neenah Creek—WCA .....	1,504.50	13.00
Upper Tomorrow River—ECA .....		16.00
Upper Waubesa Marsh—SA .....	16,552.00	
Wedde Creek—ECA .....	10.00	40.00
Wedde Creek, So. Br.—ECA .....	4,572.50	
White River (Waushara Co.) ECA .....	32,500.00	51.00
Willow Creek—ECA .....		46.50
Woods Flowage—NEA .....		9,124.00
Administration .....	2,981.69	1,567.23
	188,060.99*	59,044.08*
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	284.38	167.28
	188,345.37**	59,211.36**
Fish Management—Land Easement .....		
Beaver Creek, No. Br.—NEA .....	1.00	149.50
Black Earth Creek—SA .....	19.50	455.30
Black River—WCA .....	1.00	
Embarrass River, No. Br. ....	3.00	
Kinnickinnic River—WCA .....	4,013.50	110.00
Knapp Creek—SA .....	2,000.00	3.00
Mt. Vernon Creek—SA .....	1.50	8,155.75

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
Nace Creek—ECA	2,150.00	1,518.00
Oconto River, So. Br.—NEA	2.00	8.00
Pine River—ECA	1,302.00	
Prairie River—NEA	1,109.00	1.00
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—NWA	5,792.80	7,507.50
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—NEA	34.50	823.00
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—WCA	615.00	4,246.00
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—ECA	21.50	4,097.50
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—SA	2,203.10	2,073.30
Sand Creek—NWA		3,680.60
Trempealeau River, No. Br.—WCA	1,757.00	3,769.50
Upper Neenah Creek—WCA		1.00
White River, So. Br. (Bayfield Co.) NWA	11.00	607.50
Willow Creek—ECA		4,119.95
Yellow River—NWA		230.00
Administration	470.82	1,001.13
	21,508.22*	42,557.53*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	44.90	106.43
	21,553.12**	42,663.96**
Fish Management—Development		
Kickapoo Springs—WCA	8,816.50	7,951.17
Spring Pond—NWA		15,612.37
Spring Pond—NEA		20,041.75
Browntown Cons. Area—SA		49,862.51
Administration	32,143.00	208.82
	40,959.50**	93,676.62**
State Aid—30c an Acre—Fish Mgt.	3,761.61**	4,842.40**
Game Management—Land Acquisition		
Allentown Marsh—ECA		1.00
Avoca—SA		250.00
Avon Bottoms—SA	7,979.32	103.91
Bakkens Pond—SA	5,719.20	
Blue River—SA		3,000.00
Brillion Marsh—ECA	1,006.50	25.50
Cherokee Marsh—SA		120.00
Collins Marsh—ECA	21,807.00	27,021.50
Deansville Marsh—SA	402.00CR	1.50
Dunn—WCA		1.50
Eldorado—ECA	38,062.84	40.75
Evansville Marsh—SA	3,604.00	5,760.00
Fish Lake—NWA	6.00	9,736.05
Gardner Swamp—ECA	1.60	1,334.10
Goose Lake—SA	1,254.50	301.50
Grand River—ECA	3,071.00	9,111.50
Honey Creek—SA	2.25	7,054.00
Jackson Marsh—ECA		343.50
Kewaunee Wildlife Area—ECA	315.00	16.50
Killsnake Marsh—SA	1,244.50	
Lake Mills—SA	1,244.50	
Liberty Creek—SA	4,113.50	
Lima Marsh—SA	36.50	10,012.45
Lodi—SA	15,603.40	14.30
McMillan—NEA	15,048.50	
Mead—NEA	61,620.50	7,000.00
Mead—ECA	4,200.00	1,326.00
Mud Lake (Columbia Co.) SA	26,513.60	
Mud Lake (Dodge Co.) ECA	377.00	6,807.25
Muddy Creek (Dunn Co.) WCA	474.50	5,870.00
Mullet Creek—ECA	69.84	
Peshigo Harbor—NEA	1.50	1,078.50
Pine Island—SA	21,773.02	5,778.32
Poygan Marsh—ECA	454.00	1,623.50
Princess Point—SA	413.50	
Rome Pond—SA	19,388.75	
Scattered Wetlands—NWA	6.10	5,863.50
Scattered Wetlands—WCA	4,467.65	9,039.05
Scattered Wetlands—ECA	16.00	
Scattered Wetlands—SA	32,027.25	24,897.54
Scuppernong Marsh—SA		3,315.00
Shaw Marsh—ECA	66,971.70	2.95
Storr's Lake—SA		32.00
Theresa—ECA	38,018.95	25.00
Tichigan Marsh—SA	346.70	
Tiffany Marsh—SA	3.00	3,011.50
Turtle Creek—SA		2,642.11
Van Loon—WCA	149.84	21.50
Vernon—SA	28,214.00	62.50
Waterloo—ECA	8,687.50	16,552.50
Wauwaukee—SA		18,521.00
Wauzeka Wildlife Area—SA		500.00CR

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)**

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
White River—ECA .....	3,706.25	84,008.50
Wildcat Marsh—ECA .....	636.50	
Wolf River—ECA .....	1,058.25	1,786.60
Wolf River—NEA .....	30,815.97	11,287.50
Administration .....	5,863.93	5,322.54
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	474,750.41*	289,711.92*
	580.89	575.96
	475,331.30**	290,287.88**
<b>Game Mgt.—Land Easement</b>		
Albany—SA .....		213.00
Avoca—SA .....	3.00	
Buena Vista—WCA .....	8,382.89	8,652.33
Cylon Marsh Wildlife Area—WCA .....	512.40	
Mill Creek Wildlife Area—SA .....	762.30	675.25
Richland Marsh—SA .....	336.60	23.50
Richwood—SA .....	309.50	
Scattered Wetlands—NWA .....	1,558.40	443.50
Scattered Wetlands—ECA .....	3.00	
Scattered Wetlands—SA .....	615.00	3.50
Shaw Marsh—ECA .....		210.00
Theresa—ECA .....	9,411.00	10,997.40
Wauzeka Wildlife Area—SA .....	2,787.44	4,489.75
Lake Butte des Morts—ECA .....	579.50	
Leasing .....		5,545.09
Administration .....	252.78	
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	25,513.81*	31,253.32*
	24.11	
	25,537.92**	31,253.32**
<b>Game Mgt. Development</b>		
Bakkens Pond .....	615.72	
Collins Marsh .....	23,766.00	
Crex .....	7,873.86	
Mead—NEA .....	8,473.56	
Muddy Creek (Dunn Co.) .....	1,191.53	
Princess Point .....	615.72	
Scattered Wetlands—WCA .....	947.90	
Vernon .....	615.71	
Wolf River—NEA .....	5,900.00	
	50,000.00**	
State Aid—30c an Acre—Game Mgt. ....	10,016.54**	11,759.43**
<b>Northern Forest—Land Acquisition</b>		
American Legion—NEA .....	54,359.35	3,645.74
Bayfield Peninsula—NWA .....	3.20	
Black River—WCA .....	435.50	6,026.78
Brule River—NWA .....	88,920.18	50,038.12
Flambeau River—NWA .....	65,781.72	105,202.26
Northern Highland—NEA .....	64,530.21	117,791.73
Administration .....	3,319.86	4,612.03
Distribution to Retirement, etc. ....	277,350.02*	287,316.66*
	356.36	538.71
	277,706.38**	287,855.37**
<b>Northern Forests—Development</b>		
American Legion—NEA .....	17,753.72	12,338.31
Black River—WCA .....	1,507.36	11,149.52
Brule River—NWA .....	7,526.06	8,877.58
Flambeau River—NWA .....	11,460.70	1,801.61
Northern Highland—NEA .....	22,848.75	19,513.34
Administration .....		461.30
Distribution to Retirement, etc. ....	61,096.59*	54,141.66*
	1,268.71	1,785.51
	62,365.30**	55,927.17**
Recreational Aids to Counties .....	22,260.74**	4,932.68**
State Aid—30c an Acre—Northern Forests .....	2,398.41**	3,835.63**
<b>Parks and Rec.—Land Acquisition</b>		
Amnicon Falls—NWA .....	10,442.75	1,216.96
Apostle Islands .....	9,037.94	124.85
Aztalan—SA .....		18,000.00
Big Bay—NWA .....	1,319.60	16,697.31
Big Foot Beach—SA .....	7.28	
Brunet Island .....	3.30	7.55
Castle Rock Lake—WCA .....		355.49
Copper Falls—NWA .....	2.23	19.78
Devils Lake—SA .....	8,004.85	23,191.83
Europe Lake—ECA .....	68,624.21	13,362.00
Governor Dodge—SA .....	461.75	91,796.24
Hartman's Creek—ECA .....	32,043.15	2.96
High Cliff—ECA .....	13.49	98,917.53
Interstate—NWA .....	3,989.34	13,566.50
Interstate System .....		13,912.97
KM—Northern Purchase Unit—ECA .....	33,975.05	341,957.95

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)**

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
KM—Southern Purchase Unit—SA .....	62,586.92	108,884.24
Lake Kegonsa—SA .....	741.43	45,293.02
Lake Pepin-Maiden Rock—WCA .....		429.04
Lake Wissota—NWA .....	65,369.26	43,295.30
Merrick—WCA .....	4.40	418.70
Mill Bluff—WCA .....	4.40	
Mirror Lake—SA .....	264,379.44	243,225.32
Nelson Dewey—SA .....	3.13	
New Glarus Woods—SA .....	1,015.50	
Pattison—NWA .....	2.24	11,574.65
Peninsula—ECA .....	6.75CR	56,238.20
Perrot—WCA .....	409.30	41,180.90
Point Beach—ECA .....		2.97
Port Washington Areas—ECA .....		609.49
Rib Mountain—NEA .....	2.23	5.55
Roche a Cri—WCA .....	9.86	
Rock Island—ECA .....	170,466.98	352.97
Rocky Arbor—SA .....	5.09	
Terry Andrae—ECA .....	1,538.44	56,617.57
Wade House—ECA .....	3.90	19.05
White Fish Bay—ECA .....	44.97	48.15
Wildcat Mountain—ECA .....	23,538.28	7.40
Willow River—WCA .....	266.88	173.14
Wolf River—Menominee—NEA .....	4,925.03	32.38
Wyalusing—SA .....	22,068.10	12,772.55
Elroy Sparta Trail .....		12,189.51
Pike Lake .....		1,800.00
Administration .....	16,925.49	20,624.83
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	802,229.46*	1,288,924.85*
	2,098.71	2,639.02
	804,328.17**	1,291,563.87**
<b>Parks and Rec. Land Easements</b>		
Devils Lake—SA .....	109.00	
Administration .....	183.85	200.48
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	292.85*	200.48*
	20.44	23.85
	313.29**	224.33**
<b>Parks and Rec.—Development</b>		
Amnicon Falls—NWA .....	14,245.50	29,210.63
Apostle Island—NWA .....	83,348.25	3,065.57
Aztalan—SA .....	3,661.16	616.16
Big Bay—NWA .....	251.54	567.18
Big Foot Beach—SA .....	6,413.18	15,773.73
Blue Mound—SA .....	112,582.96	36,260.21
Brunet Island—NWA .....	7,968.34	38,766.31
Copper Falls—NWA .....	8,595.05	8,495.87
Council Grounds—NEA .....	2,688.68	39.32
Cushing Memorial—SA .....	42.15	24.03
Devils Lake—SA .....	64,886.07	40,964.51
Europe Lake—ECA .....	312.34	23.22
First Capitol—SA .....	913.73	11,491.94
Governor Dodge—SA .....	35,532.52	117,974.88
Hartman's Creek—ECA .....	1,339.07	14,670.93
High Cliff—ECA .....	40,097.65	96,413.40
Interstate—NWA .....	100,505.21	40,386.76
Interstate System .....		2,580.25
KM—Northern Purchase Unit—ECA .....	10,270.19	47,559.08
KM—Southern Purchase Unit—SA .....	4,432.86	13,126.47
Lake Kegonsa—SA .....	1,271.57	16,459.90
Lake Wissota—NWA .....	125.73	604.59
Lizard Mound—ECA .....	5.09	488.15
Lost Dauphin—ECA .....	16.16	3,756.66
Lucius Woods—NWA .....	264.93	110.74
Merrick—WCA .....	823.36	5,083.60
Mill Bluff—WCA .....	3,733.41	7,427.54
Mirror Lake—SA .....	555.37	57,225.73
Nelson Dewey—SA .....	1,116.81	13,953.98
New Glarus Woods—SA .....	4,398.68	3,153.60
Ojibwa—NWA .....	292.41	257.51
Pattison—NWA .....	7,085.63	12,311.59
Peninsula—ECA .....	24,595.28	65,257.61
Perrot—WCA .....	1,091.80	8,869.07
Point Beach—ECA .....	936.30	8,235.68
Potawatomi—ECA .....	3,194.85	2,077.03
Rib Mountain—NEA .....	6,233.59	589.64
Roche a Cri—WCA .....	4,361.60	1,924.18
Rock Island—ECA .....	9,753.14	9,809.04
Rocky Arbor—SA .....	3,092.82	4,037.83
Terry Andrae—ECA .....	452.69	3,429.22
Tower Hill—SA .....	196.81	13,269.38
Wade House—ECA .....	283.96	45.76

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1964-1965 Total Disbursements	1965-1966 Total Disbursements
Wildcat Mountain—WCA .....	641.48	13,421.55
Wolf River—Menominee—NEA .....	33.11	
Wyalusing—SA .....	11,484.26	5,278.45
Elroy-Sparta Trail .....		3,299.71
Pike Lake .....		36.10
Administration .....	7,457.78	8,506.01
Distribution of Retirement, etc. ....	591,589.07*	786,931.50*
	3,965.08	6,801.08
State Parks Operations Transfers .....	595,554.15**	793,732.58**
State Aid—30c an Acre—	372,000.00**	422,000.00**
Parks and Recreation .....		
Tourist Information Centers .....	1,956.85**	2,139.39**
Tourist Information Centers		
Tourist Information Centers .....	49,346.67	59,086.54
Retirement, etc. ....	2,644.08	3,100.99
TOTAL ORAP .....	51,990.75**	62,187.53**
Forest Crop Administration .....	3,006,379.40***	3,458,093.52***
Forest Crop Aid .....	4,750.00**	4,800.00**
State Parks Operations .....	376,773.86**	379,901.75**
Restoration, First Capitol .....	200,000.00**	150,000.00**
Vacation and Travel Service .....	270,000.00**	1,136.67**
Water Research .....		200,000.00**
Forest Crop Severance Tax .....	13,528.20**	25,025.55**
Forest Crop Withdrawals .....	1,802.40**	12,124.25**
TOTAL GENERAL FUND .....	866,854.55***	717,443.33**
REFORESTATION FUND		780,162.65***
Forestry Activities—Reforestation		
Aerial Photography .....	9,497.34	4,292.55
Reforestation Fund—Nurseries		
Nursery Trans. from Forestry .....	55,150.20	59,538.74
Reforestation Fund—Northern Forests		
Land Acquisition .....		3.90
No. Forests Trans. from Forestry .....	38,986.96	66,151.20
TOTAL REFORESTATION FUND .....	103,634.50***	129,986.39***
CONSERVATION WARDENS PENSION FUND		
Retirement .....	116,903.46	129,819.40
Investment Expense .....	245.59	329.45
Unearned Discount .....	1,999.35	130,148.85**
TOTAL WARDEN PENSION FUND .....	119,148.40***	130,148.85**
HIGHWAY FUND		
Vacation & Travel Service .....	200,000.00**	300,000.00**
TOTAL HIGHWAY FUND .....	200,000.00**	300,000.00**
GRAND TOTAL .....	\$18,447,268.48***	\$20,368,223.38***

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE

			1965-66	1964-65
008 FOREST CROP				
Forest Crop Taxes — Gen. Fd.	8910			
100% Sev. Tax Private		8912	51,488.99	37,720.13
Withdrawal — Private		8922	5,043.57	5,254.71
			56,532.56*	42,974.84*
			56,532.56**	42,974.84**
010 FISH & GAME FUND				
Services to State Agencies	0310	0315	260.68	15.67
Services			260.68*	15.67*
Sales to State Agencies	0400	0412		224.47
Aerial Photos			*	224.47*
Federal Aid P R	0540	0541	9,582.15	9,820.25
Coordination P R		0542	301,582.29	532,421.43
Land AQO F & G-P		0544	89,205.62	
Game Research			400,370.06*	542,241.68*
Federal Aid D J	0550	0551	7,839.95	8,034.76
Coordination D J		0552	106,542.54	222,717.34
Land Acquisition F&G D-J		0554	118,120.31	
Fish Research			232,502.80*	230,752.10*
Federal Aid F & G APW	0560	0561		2,120.88
Pershing Wildlife APW		0562		3,384.30
Juneau Co Carp. Proj. APW		0563	28.25	4,439.20
NWA Storage Bldg. APW		0565		6,393.35
Crex Meadow Hdqr. Bdg. APW		0566		19,680.02
NWA NEA Access Dev. APW		0567		12,408.79
NWA Hdqr. Bldg. APW		0568	2,278.19	6,749.99
Marinette Co. Wildlife APW			2,306.44*	55,176.53*
Federal Aid—Fish & Game	0580	0581		335.78
Feed Grain Program		0942	Reimbursement	270,000.00
TR From Gen. Fund-Rec. Adv.			in 1965-66 *	270,335.78*
Trans. From Hwy. Fund	0943	0943	Reimbursement	200,000.00
Trans. From Hwy. Fund			in 1965-66 *	200,000.00*
Fishing Licenses Sport	7100	7111	11.70	12.60
Fish Shipping Coupons		7112	8.00	10.00
Fish Shipping Coupons		7121	318,935.60	316,691.65
Nonres 15 Day Fish Lic.		7122	5,976.00	5,244.00
Nonres 15 Day Fish Lic.		7131	1,525,236.77	1,369,795.54
Nonres Fishing Lic.		7132	23,466.00	19,665.00
Nonres Fishing Lic.		7141	1,341,578.85	1,341,776.49
Resident Fishing Lic.		7142	12,579.00	9,833.10
Resident Fishing Lic.		7150	1,893.00	1,344.00
Settlers Fish Lic.			3,229,684.92*	3,064,372.38*
Fishing Lic. Commercial	7200	7220	8,773.75	11,812.00
GLCF Resident		7230	923.00	2,328.00
GLCF Nonresident		7241	2,645.00	2,600.00
Bait Dealer Licenses A		7242	6,285.00	6,530.00
Bait Dealer Licenses B		7251	3,133.00	2,951.00
MRCF Licenses		7252	1,242.50	1,040.75
MRCF Tags		7260	10,465.00	6,425.00
Private Fish Hatchery		7271	799.50	858.00
Slat Net Licenses		7272	713.00	844.00
Slat Net Tags		7280	4,075.00	4,125.00
Wholesale Fish Dealer		7290	360.00	360.00
Trammel Net Licenses			39,433.75*	39,873.75*
Misc. Fishing Lic. & Tags	7300	7310	1,653.35	1,489.95
Bank Pole Fishing Lic.		7321	503.00	429.00
Cisco Licenses		7331	1,743.30	1,670.40
Setline Licenses		7332	1,082.25	985.75
Setline Tags		7340	10,712.50	16,657.50
Sturgeon Spearing Lic.			15,694.40*	21,232.60*
Game Licenses—Hunting	7400	7411	610,959.61	610,140.24
Res. Hunting Small Game		7412	4,684.00	4,336.00
Res. Hunting Small Game		7421	889,987.35	784,034.90
Res. Hunting Big Game		7422	12,515.00	11,650.00
Res. Hunting Big Game		7423	15,523.55	
Res. Archer Lic. Under 18		7424	888.50	
Res. Archer Lic. Under 18		7425	90,137.25	26,995.10
Camp Deer		7426	114,095.00	95,100.00
Camp Deer		7427	175,201.90	
Res. Hunt Archers License		7428	5,864.50	
Res. Hunt Archers License		7431	34,912.25	31,007.75
Nonres. Hunting Sm. Game		7432	31,625.00	28,099.50
Nonres. Hunting Sm. Game		7441	118,239.00	87,236.50
Nonres. Hunting Big Game				



**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE (Continued)**

		1965-66	1964-65
Nonres. Hunting Big Game	7442	133,550.00	107,625.00
Nonres. Hunting Archers	7451	49,450.80	24,680.70
Nonres. Hunting Archers	7452	61,050.00	38,700.00
Nonres. Shoot Pres. Htg. Lic.	7461		
Nonres. Shoot Pres. Htg. Lic.	7462	4,140.00	4,070.00
Shooting Preserve Lic.	7471	985.00	910.00
Shooting Preserve Tags	7472	1,159.50	843.50
Settlers Ht. Lic. Sm. Game	7480	2,352.00	2,296.00
Settlers Ht. Lic. Big Game	7490	3,675.00	3,730.00
		2,360,995.21*	1,861,455.09*
<b>Game Licenses—Trapping</b>	<b>7500</b>		
Trapping Licenses	7511	3,272.65	3,894.75
Trapping Licenses	7512	124.00	76.00
Trap Tags	7521	24,351.31	32,662.58
Trap Tags	7522	1,121.00	1,038.70
Settlers Trapping Lic.	7540	64.00	66.00
		28,932.96*	37,738.03*
<b>Game Licenses Commercial</b>	<b>7600</b>		
Deer Farm Licenses	7611	4,025.00	4,225.00
Dead Deer Tags	7612	282.50	384.30
Live Deer Tags	7613	183.00	203.00
Deer Dealer Lic. & Tags	7614	155.00	150.00
Venison Tags	7615		1.25
Res. Fur Dealer Class A	7621	1,680.00	1,840.00
Res. Fur Dealer Class B	7622	520.00	490.00
Itinerant Fur Buyer	7625	1,000.00	1,000.00
Game Farm Licenses	7631	2,801.00	2,724.00
Game Farm Tags	7632	841.62	1,120.38
Game Marking Bands	7633	916.80	916.90
Muskrat Farm Licenses	7641	1,795.00	1,845.00
Beaver Farm Licenses	7651	117.56	141.56
Beaver Farm Tags	7652	.60	.68
Ott Rac & Skunk Farm Lic.	7661	1,452.88	1,282.13
Spec. Fur Farm Tags	7662	.05	4.06
Mink Farm Licenses	7671	412.50	423.75
Exhibition Licenses	7681	740.00	800.00
Wild Rice Harvester Lic.	7691	552.00	579.00
Wild Rice Deal. Lic. C	7694	200.00	150.00
Wild Rice Deal. Lic. D	7695	285.00	240.00
		17,960.51*	18,521.01*
<b>Vol. Sportsmen's Lic.</b>	<b>7800</b>		
Vol. Sportsmen's Licenses	7811	2,146,947.76	2,002,170.55
Vol. Sportsmen's Licenses	7812	139,410.70	138,668.21
		2,286,358.46*	2,140,838.76*
<b>Mic. Lic. &amp; Tags &amp; Permit</b>	<b>7900</b>		
Christmas Tree Dealer Lic.	7911	5,995.00	6,765.00
Christmas Tree Dealer Tags	7912	29.91	78.98
Duplicate Licenses	7920	3,055.20	3,225.25
Guide Licenses	7930	3,325.00	3,070.00
Scientific Certificates	7940	22.00	120.00
Taxidermist Licenses	7950	830.00	765.00
Managed Goose Ht. Permit	7960	7,516.00	6,072.00
Managed Deer Hunt Permit	7970	509.00	655.00
		21,282.11*	20,751.23*
<b>Fees</b>	<b>9100</b>		
Camp Site Fees	9110	6,357.55	4,819.10
Warden & Witness Fees	9130	3,214.72	3,141.20
Other Fees	9140	20.00	
		9,592.27*	7,960.30*
<b>Rents &amp; Services</b>	<b>9300</b>		
Building & Building Site	9311	7,041.94	5,651.50
Concession	9312	1,593.49	1,289.11
Equipment	9314		20.42
Land Use	9315	4,089.55	5,280.07
Easement	9317	936.79	555.76
Other Rent & Rentals	9319	300.00	
Emp. Dwell & Bunk Hs. Rent	9321	11,153.00	10,928.00
Exhibits	9334	1,346.52	416.20
Other Activity Services	9339	205.06	645.57
Permit Supv. Inland Water	9343		2,380.00
Inspections	9344	1,171.20	784.82
Mileage Supv. & Insp. Serv.	9345	332.70	370.30
Other Supv. & Insp. Serv.	9346		7.32
Electric Charges Campers	9353	210.25	29.75
		28,380.50*	28,358.82*
<b>Sale of Prod. or Assets</b>	<b>9400</b>		
Timber Other	9411	20,489.60	14,131.56
Rough Fish Sales	9420	236,496.07	167,617.09
Rough Fish Commissions	9421	165.90	988.34
Land	9422	8,915.00	23,578.10
Fish Game and Fur	9424	19,549.98	20,363.30
Game Sold to Farms	9425	1,117.00	425.00
CWCA MV Timber	9427	21,151.85	13,811.94
CWCA MV Moss	9428	4,205.00	4,350.50
Other Resources	9430	7,903.80	5,559.80

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE (Continued)**

		1965-66	1964-65
Baby Trout & Wtfish. Conf.	9441	1,237.01	1,763.77
Deer Conf. & Seizure	9442	12,938.78	12,969.54
Other F & G Conf. & Seizu.	9443	239.01	233.46
Fur-Conf. & Seizure	9444		697.50
Equipment Conf. & Seizure	9445	20.57-	514.34
Other — Conf. & Seizure.	9449	11.00	3.00
Agricultural Produce	9452	4,517.10	2,231.96
Game Birds Animals & Fur	9454	2,429.75	475.00
Publications	9456	523.65	555.55
Photos	9457	145.60	182.90
Lists	9458	393.24	294.13
Other Products	9459	22.00	316.65
Propagation Equipment	9472	580.50	1,679.59
Law Enforcement Equip.	9473		2,198.10
Flexible Rules Equip.	9474	88.95	15.55
Game Farm Pliers Equip.	9475	17.50	40.00
Other Equipment	9479		420.55
Fish Boxes	9481	6,072.00	4,496.65
Ice	9482	16.10	59.90
Buildings & Structures	9483	22,028.19	10,876.36
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	9484	381.89	413.92
Other Items	9489	92.25	181.00
Fur Farm Signs	9491	131.00	135.80
Priv. Fish Hatchery Signs	9492	124.50	111.00
Shooting Preserve Signs	9493	1,087.45	1,812.20
Game Farm Signs	9494	308.75	325.65
Other — Signs	9499	962.37	1,041.99
		374,322.22*	294,871.69*
Investment Income	9890		
Other Investment Income	9891	269,873.95	163,422.18
		269,873.95*	163,422.18*
Unclassified	9900		
Civil Action Damages	9914	75.00	120.00
Prepayment of Taxes	9915	5,107.01	7,314.49
Refund of Prior Year Exp.	9917	2,389.55	1,031.32
Other Revenue	9920	799.96	1,822.87
		8,371.52*	10,288.68*
		9,326,322.76**	9,008,430.76**
<b>020 FORESTRY FUND</b>			
Services to State Agencies	0310		
Microwave Communications	0313	25,000.00	25,000.00
		25,000.00*	25,000.00*
Serv. to Local Units	0320		
Fire Suppression County	0321	2,394.72	2,889.82
Fire Supp. Tax Levy	0322	1,474.08	2,421.88
		3,868.80*	5,311.70*
Services to Federal Govt.	0330		
Seed Extraction	0331		447.80
Other Activities	0332		822.31
		*	1,270.11*
Sales to State Agencies	0410		
Game Shrubs	0413	5,186.30	5,501.72
Tree Seed	0424	45.84	
		5,232.14*	5,501.72*
Sales to Federal Govt.	0430		
Tree Seed & Nursery Stk.	0432	5,324.80	1,444.50
		5,324.80*	1,444.50*
Federal Aid Forestry	0530		
Coop Fire Fighting Cm. 2	0531	409,007.45	423,800.00
Coop Pltng. Stck.-CM-4 For.	0532	3,000.00	3,000.00
CFM-Private Land Forest	0533	219,644.26	162,805.86
Pest Control Forestry	0534	6,685.23	5,714.27
ACP Forestry	0535	49,885.36	55,986.18
WS-PL566 Watershed-Fores.	0536	6,630.46	4,613.52
Tech. Assistance Soil Bnk.	0537		768.00
Coop Forest Mgt. RC & D	0538	11,362.03	14,487.22
Title for IV—Forestry	0539	35,701.42	10,922.81
		741,916.21*	682,097.86*
Federal Aid	0570		
F P Tel. Line Proc. & Cons.	0571	992.25	4,987.02
NWA Hdqrs. Bldg.—APW	0572	20.47	33,797.43
NO Highland Campground	0573	5,787.76	19,941.88
N Highland Gar. & Shop	0574		7,500.00
Brule Garage & Shop	0575	244.75	23,900.00
Stocton Island Dock—APW	0576		35,000.00
Hayward Nursery Packing	0577	163.23	12,291.85
Remodeled Tomahawk Hdqrs	0578	46.31	7,577.70
Flambeau Storage Shed	0579	29.76	11,485.24
		7,284.53*	156,481.12*
Interfund Transfers	0940		
Tr. From Gn. Fd. Forest Adm.	0944		4,750.00
Tr. From Gn. Fd. Forest Aid	0945		376,773.86
		Reimbursement in 1965-66	381,523.86*
Misc. Lic. Tags Permit	7900		

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE (Continued)**

		1965-66	1964-65
Annual Forest & Pks. Stic.	7991	49,094.00	45,775.20
Daily F & P Sticker	7992	15,843.50	14,543.60
		64,937.90*	60,318.80*
County For. Taxes—For. Fd.	8900		
Severance Tax County	8911	118,788.09	78,579.21
Withdrawal — County	8921	23,593.34	8,654.26
		142,381.43*	87,233.47*
Forestry Tax	8970		
2/10 Mill Tax Prior Yr.	8971	91,823.74	111,952.14
2/10 Mill Tax Current Yr.	8972	4,593,074.80	4,366,443.90
		4,684,898.54*	4,478,396.04*
Fees	9100		
Camp Site Fees	9110	117,782.75	108,276.00
Warden and Witness Fees	9130	10.20	
Other Fees	9140	5.00	
		117,797.95*	108,276.00*
Rent & Services	9300		
Building & Building Site	9311	2,057.00	1,587.00
Concession	9312	3,689.07	3,244.84
Land Use	9315	114.00	75.00
Contact Rental	9316	2,027.45	2,077.40
Easement	9317	5.00	807.00
Other Rent & Rentals	9319	31.10	1.18
Emp. Dwell & Bunk Hs. Rent	9321	13,421.42	14,634.10
State Car Rental — EMP	9325	33.35	8.47
Fire Suppress Other	9332	12,186.95	16,574.08
Pest Control	9335		5,157.36
Other Activity Services	9339	443.37	1,818.10
Raising & Moving Wires	9351	6.30	
Elect Charges Campers	9353	1,713.75	1,654.00
State Roads	9354	7,085.17	9,457.12
Other Convenience Service	9359	9.00	11.00
		42,822.93*	57,106.65*
Sale of Prod. or Assets	9400		
Timber Other	9411	1,320.78	394.66
Land	9422		35.00
Other Resources	9430	1,017.80	3,191.46
Nursery Stock	9451	299,580.05	319,654.02
Agricultural Produce	9452	3,590.03	1,536.10
Maps	9455	29.05	60.85
Publications	9456	102.60	198.42
Other Products	9459	3,198.72	2,671.58
Fire Fighting Equipment	9471	43,797.37	22,060.84
Other Equipment	9479	7.00	210.00
Bldgs. and Structures	9483	12,559.90	11,813.14
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	9484	3,018.35	1,064.68
Other Items	9489	9.20	.35
		368,230.85*	362,891.10*
Investment Income	9890		
Other Investment Income	9891	50,630.08	25,310.16
		50,630.08*	25,310.16*
Unclassified	9900		
Disorderly Persons Payms.	9913	145.47	75.54
Prepayment of Taxes	9915	987.31	2,284.38
Telephone Line Damage	9916	715.28	136.58
Refund of Prior Year ESP	9917	1,007.15	1,255.22
Other Revenue	9920	380.66	37.99
		3,235.87*	3,789.71*
		6,263,562.03**	6,441,952.80**
030 STATE PARKS			
Resource Delv.—Planning	0314		
Resource Delv. — Planning	0314	*	*
Federal Aid Forestry	0500		
Copper Falls Rec. Dev.	0591		4,700.00
Peninsula Garage & Shop	0592		12,500.00
Trans. From Gen. Fund Pks.	0941		200,000.00
		Reimbursement	217,200.00*
		in 1965-66 *	
Trans.—Outdoor Resource	0946		
Trans. — Outdoor Resource	0946		
		Reimbursement	372,000.00
		in 1965-66 *	372,000.00*
Misc. Lic. & Tags & Permit	7900		
Annual F & P Sticker	7991	150,881.60	137,670.80
Daily F & P Sticker	7992	93,378.50	83,473.90
		244,260.10*	221,144.70*
Fees	9100		
Camp Site Fees	9110	237,213.75	231,164.96
Golf Fees	9120	44,315.75	44,215.50
Warden and Witness Fees	9130	11.00	
Other Fees	9140	.25	
Marina Dock Permit Fee	9150	911.00	876.25
		282,451.75*	276,256.71*
Rent & Services	9300		
Building & Building Site	9311	60.00	252.00
Concession	9312	19,683.45	32,666.30

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE (Continued)**

			1965-66	1964-65
Sewer and Water	9313		709.25	813.00
Land Use	9315		5,744.08	4,672.50
Easement	9317		10.00	1.00
Other Rent & Rentals	9319		494.44	481.52
EMP Dwell & Bunk Hs. Rent	9321		4,520.30	4,100.01
Other Activity Services	9339		448.25	6.47
Elect Charges Campers	9353		3,773.45	2,966.40
State Roads	9354		8,654.51	11,316.67
Other Convenience Service	9359		3,260.45	2,869.00
			47,358.18*	60,144.87*
Sale of Prod. or Assets	9400			
Timber Other	9411		2,554.38	56.00
Other Resources	9430		2,354.00	3,897.00
Agricultural Produce	9452		8,908.34	329.00
Maps	9455		1.50	1.00
Other Products	9459		4,476.75	3,991.00
Other Equipment	9479			156.50
Buildings and Structures	9483		6,333.30	6,763.91
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	9484		842.28	534.02
Sale of Abandoned Prop.	9485			.27
Other Items	9489		639.00	3.00
			26,109.55*	15,731.70*
Investment Income	9890			
Other Investment Income	9891		9,765.02	382.08
			9,765.02*	382.08*
Unclassified	9900			
Disorderly Persons Paym.	9913			260.00
Prepayment of Taxes	9915		5,844.23	3,298.49
Refund of Prior Year ESP	9917		83.22	152.61
Other Revenue	9920		108.76	110.71
			6,036.21*	3,821.81*
			615,980.81**	1,166,681.87**
060 OUTDOOR RESOURCES				
Outdoor Resources	0940			
Trans. — Outdoor Resource	0946			3,490,002.74
Trans. — Outdoor Resource	0948		Reimbursement in 1965-66	3,490,002.74*
				3,490,002.74**
191 GIFTS—DONATIONS FISH GAM.				
Gifts and Donations	9500			
Crex Meadows	9501		60.00	25.00
Rock Co. Wetlands	9502		100.00	50.00
Dunn Co. Wetlands	9507		1,300.00	1,000.00
Mead Wildlife Area	9514			5,000.00
Princess PT Wildlife Area J	9518		300.00	
Bong Development	9519			150.00
Wild Turkey Prop.	9520			50.00
Holland Wildlife Area	9521			1,000.00
Rice Beds Creek Wildlife	9522			450.00
Augusta Wildlife Area	9523		250.00	
Waterloo Wildlife Area Dane	9524		400.00	
Roadside Brush Mgt. Prog.	9545		200.00	
Spring Pond Dredging—NEA	9567		1,481.60	1,000.00
Caldron Falls Flowage	9573		4,514.25	
Rathbone Creek Rec. Proj.	9574		300.00	
Chippewa Wildlife Pota. Cr.	9577		1,200.00	1,000.00
Eagle Scout Forestry Camp	9585		2,750.00	
Ashland Co. Public Works	9587		108.94-	
Miscellaneous Gifts	9599		108.00	114.94
			12,854.91*	9,839.94*
			12,854.91**	9,839.94**
192 BOAT REGISTRATION				
Boat Registration Lic.	7700			
Regular Registration	7710		588,848.00	6.00-
Regular Registration	7711			18,854.00
Regular Registration	7712		8,992.00	13,080.00
Fleet Registration	7713		20,268.00	875.50
Fleet Registration	7714		25,725.75	1,305.50
Dealer Registration	7715		143.00	
Dealer Registration	7716			90.00
Dealer Registration	7717		50.00	72.00
Dealer Registration	7718		11,547.00	11,041.00
Transfer Registration	7718		550.00	1,169.00
Duplicate Registration	7719		656,123.75*	46,481.00*
Sale of Products	9450			
Lists	9458		3,828.00	412.50
			3,828.00*	412.50*
Unclassified	9900			
Other Revenue	9920		48.20	84.87
			48.20*	84.87*
			659,999.95**	46,978.37**
270 REFORESTATION FUND				
Sales to State Agencies	0410			
Aerial Photos	0412			184.65

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE (Continued)

		1965-66	1964-65
Sales to Local Units	0420	*	184.65*
Aerial Photos	0422		
Sale of Equipment	0423	475.00	7,254.98
		475.00*	
Sales to Federal Government	0430		7,254.98*
Aerial Photos	0431		789.52
		*	789.52*
Rent & Services	9310		
Equipment	9314	802.39	1,178.28
Land Use	9315	2,775.00	2,760.00
Easement	9317	358.40	282.06
Other Activity Services	9339	4,000.00	
		7,935.79*	
Sale of Products or Asset	9400		4,220.34*
American Legion Timber	9412	47,091.11	32,641.48
Black River Timber	9413	46,545.04	30,479.03
Brule River Timber	9414	16,721.08	6,712.50
Flambeau River Timber	9416	35,776.49	41,674.59
Kettle Moraine Timber	9417	735.37	851.78
Northern Highland Timber	9418	47,073.55	48,392.46
Moss	9419	440.00	2,120.00
Land	9422	32,780.00	
Maps	9455	1,411.00	3,504.33
Other Equipment	9479		150.00
		228,573.64*	166,526.17*
Investment Income	9890		
Other Investment Income	9891	8,126.77	5,368.38
		8,126.77*	5,368.38*
Unclassified	9910		
Prepayment of Taxes	9915		70.26
		*	70.26*
		245,111.20**	184,414.30**
291 GIFTS — DONATIONS FOREST			
Gifts and Donations	9500		
High Cliff Forest Park	9580		60,000.00
Kettle Moraine Forest	9581	50.00	3,890.00
Iron County Public Works	9582	1,769.48-	1,420.00
Forestry Research	9583	1,000.00	
Washburn County Public Wk.	9584	100.00-	
Eagle Scout Forestry Camp	9585	2,250.00	
Douglas Co. Public Works	9586	1,729.72	
Ashland Co. Public Works	9587	210.84-	471.98
Sawyer Co. Public Works	9588	2,030.22	
Burnett Co. Pub. Works	9589	265.55-	500.00
Price County Public Works	9590	73.09-	
Marinette Co. Public Work	9591		19,579.00
Taylor County Public Work	9592	.55-	
LaCrosse Co. Public Works	9593		20,000.00
Governor's Conf. — For. & Rec.	9597		1,000.00
Miscellaneous Gifts	9599	100.00	
		4,740.43*	106,860.98*
		4,740.43**	106,860.98**
391 GIFTS & DONATIONS — PARKS			
Gifts and Donations	9500		
Devils Lake	9560		7,650.00
Purch of State Park Land	9561	3.65	3.65
State Parks	9562	75.00	500.00
		78.65*	8,153.65*
		78.65**	8,153.65**
491 GIFTS — DONATIONS—ED.—VAC.—			
Gifts and Donations	9500		
Miscellaneous Gifts	9599	163.00	174.00
		163.00*	174.00*
		163.00**	174.00**
770 WARDEN PENSION FD			
Interfund Transfers	0940		
Trans. to Warden Pension	0947	183,400.00	99,000.00
		183,400.00*	99,000.00*
Contributions	9200		
Pension Contr. Employe	9293	17,117.42	17,467.63
		17,117.42*	17,467.63*
Investment Income	9800		
Interest on Bonds	9810	32,478.53	33,315.86
Profit on Bond Sales	9815		220.82
Canadian Exchange	9816		199.32-
Interest on Mortgages	9830	190.53-	933.06
Profit on Mortgage Sales	9835		1,363.20
Other Investment Income	9891	585.40	1,925.06
		32,873.40*	37,558.68*
		233,390.82**	154,026.31**
781 NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS			
Neighborhood Youth Corps	0500		
Neighborhood Youth Corps	0582	98,880.00	

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE (Continued)**

			1965-66		1964-65
			98,880.00*		*
			98,880.00**		**
892 CAR OPERATIONS					
Employee Rents-Services	9320				
State Car Rental EMP		9325	12,587.57		11,001.75
			12,587.57*		11,001.75*
Sale of Other Items	9480				
Sale of Salvage & Scrap		9484	2,640.10		1,563.20
			2,640.10*		1,563.20*
Unclassified	9910				
Refund of Prior Year Exp.		9917	591.78		448.40
Other Revenue		9920	591.78*		1,111.12
			15,819.45**		1,559.52*
					14,124.47**
995 CANCELLED DRAFTS					
Unclassified	9900				
Cancelled Drafts		9905	3,155.98		1,283.30
			3,155.98*		1,283.30*
			3,155.98**		1,283.30**
999 INSURANCE LOSS					
Unclassified Fr. St. Agenc.	0910				
Insurance Loss		0911	13,299.80		24,140.30
			13,299.80*		24,140.30*
			13,299.80**		24,140.30**
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>			<b>17,549,892.35**</b>		<b>20,700,038.62**</b>
Reimbursements Received from General Fund					
Accelerated Water Research .....			25,025.55		-0-
Forest Crop Administration .....			4,800.00		Shown as revenue
Forest Crop Aid .....			379,901.75		Shown as revenue
State Park Operations .....			150,000.00		Shown as revenue
Restoration First Capitol .....			1,136.67		-0-
Vacation & Travel Service .....			200,000.00		Shown as revenue
Net ORAP Reimbursement .....			1,743,783.00		Shown as revenue
			2,504,646.97*		-0-
Reimbursement Received from Highway Fund					
Vacation & Travel Service .....			300,000.00*		Shown as revenue
Reimbursement to General Fund					
World's Largest Cheese .....			(-) 248.51*		-0-
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b> .....			<b>20,354,290.81**</b>		<b>20,700,038.62**</b>



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