

**FARRAGUT**  
**Wildlife Management Area**

**Management Plan**  
**July 1999**

**Idaho Department of Fish and Game**  
**Panhandle Region**  
**2750 Kathleen Avenue**  
**Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815**

**Prepared by:**  
**Bryan Helmich, Regional Habitat Biologist**

**Paul Hanna, Regional Habitat Manager**  
**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
FOREWORD .....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	2
LOCATION .....	2
PURPOSE AND MANAGEMENT APPROACH .....	2
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE .....	2
ACQUISITION .....	2
DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES .....	4
GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES.....	4
WILDLIFE GAME SPECIES.....	4
NON-GAME WILDLIFE SPECIES.....	4
FISH RESOURCES.....	5
FOREST RESOURCES .....	5
PUBLIC USE.....	7
MANAGEMENT GOALS AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES.....	8
ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES .....	9
APPENDIX A.....	15
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING .....	15
APPENDIX B .....	22
LAND AND WATER CONTROL.....	22
APPENDIX C .....	23
DEVELOPMENT HISTORY .....	23
APPENDIX D.....	25
BREEDING BIRD LIST.....	25

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of Farragut Wildlife Management Area.....	3
Figure 2. General Forest Cover Types on Farragut Wildlife Management Area. ....	6

## **FOREWORD**

A key element of wildlife management in Idaho involves managing land and water - the habitat base required for all fish and wildlife species. Providing public access for hunting, fishing, trapping or simply viewing wildlife is also an integral part of this state's wildlife management program.

In order to provide habitat for fish and wildlife species and public access, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Department) has developed a system of Wildlife Management Areas on Department-owned or managed lands throughout the state.

This document is the plan for the Farragut Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Kootenai County and replaces the previous plan adopted in 1985. The plan supplements the Department's Policy Plan 1990-2005: A Vision For The Future.

The reason for this planning effort is to ensure long-term protection and management of fish and wildlife resources on Department property within biological limits, economic, social and manpower constraints.

Management goals have been identified as well as those issues the Department believes could affect achieving the stated goals and ongoing management activities. Finally, objectives and strategies are proposed to deal with these issues.

Data used in this plan were those available through the spring of 1998. This plan should be viewed as a guideline for land and resource management decisions that will periodically be subject to change if necessary as new data regarding fish and wildlife resources, hunters, anglers, and other segments of the public become available.

An open house scoping session was held in Bayview on January 19, 1996, asking the public to assist the Department in identifying issues that needed to be discussed in formulating the Farragut WMA Plan. A second open house was held in Bayview on September 23, 1996, asking the public to assist the Department in formulating objectives and strategies to address issues previously identified. Public participation was invited by paid advertisements in local newspapers, flyers were posted at local businesses and the post office, and 90 personal letters were mailed to individuals, groups, government entities and elected officials with a stake in the future of the WMA.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Location**

The Farragut WMA is located in Kootenai County adjacent to the town of Bayview (Figure 1). Portions of the WMA are surrounded by Farragut State Park and border Lake Pend Oreille. Sandpoint is located 30 miles to the north and Coeur d'Alene 25 miles to the south.

### **Purpose and Management Approach**

The Department acquired the WMA from the United States government in order to protect white-tailed deer winter range and to provide public boating and fishing access to Lake Pend Oreille.

This WMA is unique in Idaho in that the Department has a formal agreement with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDPR) for co-management of the property by both agencies.

Administrative supervision of the WMA is shared with the IDPR through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) originally signed by both agencies in 1966 and later revised in 1982 (Appendix A). Wildlife management activities are the responsibility of the Department while the IDPR is primarily responsible for recreation and supervision of public use.

Additional benefits in the form of enhanced public recreational opportunities have been derived through the partnership with the IDPR. Generation of income for Department wildlife programs has also been achieved from management of the WMA's forest resources.

## **HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

### **Acquisition**

The Farragut WMA was formerly the site of the Farragut Naval Training Center established by the United States Navy in 1942. After World War II ended, the base was de-commissioned in 1946. Land acquisition by the Department started in 1949 when four separate parcels were purchased that bordered on Lake Pend Oreille. Acquisition was completed in 1950 when the United States gifted 3,854 acres to the Department with a conditional deed stating that the property must be managed for wildlife conservation purposes.

In 1964 the Department deeded 2,566 acres of the original gift back to the United States who in turn deeded the property to the IDPR. The Idaho Legislature then created Farragut State Park in 1966.

The Department's ownership at Farragut WMA presently consists of approximately 1,413 acres - four parcels totaling 157 acres on the shore of Lake Pend Oreille and one 1,256 acre parcel located west of Bayview

## FARRAGUT LAKE WMA MAP

**Figure 1. Map of Farragut Wildlife Management Area.**

The five parcels are separated from each other by portions of Farragut State Park. Appendix B outlines the Department's acquisition of the WMA and Appendix C contains a brief listing of developments and management actions on the WMA undertaken by both the Department and the IDPR since 1951.

## **DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES**

### **Geographic Features**

The most prominent feature on the WMA is Lake Pend Oreille, the largest lake in Idaho. The terrain is nearly flat and 70% of the property has a slope less than five degrees. Soils are composed of glacial outwash and are extremely porous. No live streams or wetlands occur on the WMA.

### **Wildlife Game Species**

White-tailed deer are the most numerous big game species found on the WMA. The resident deer population is unknown but probably lies within the range of 5-10 deer per square mile.

The area's deer population can increase dramatically during winter months as deep snow drives deer to lower elevations and away from timber stands with poor snow intercept characteristics. In the past, an estimated 500 deer wintered on the WMA and adjacent State Park. Current estimates are probably closer to 200-300.

Winter use of the WMA by deer varies with snow depth. Deep snow increases the number of deer using the area. Deer use of the WMA typically peaks between December and February. Habitats used the most by wintering deer are consistent with older forest stands comprised of Douglas fir and grand fir. These stands intercept substantial amounts of snow in the tree canopy. Deer select these areas for their cover value to avoid deep snow.

The only hunting season on the WMA occurs during November when the Department authorizes an archery-only deer season. The reported deer harvest is often less than five animals per year.

Other big game species found on the WMA on a transitory basis include mule deer, black bear, moose, mountain lion and occasionally elk.

Ruffed grouse and Merriam's turkey are resident upland game species on the WMA. Ruffed grouse are commonly flushed in natural forest openings and along trails and old roads. Turkeys were introduced into Farragut State Park in 1989. Their population has spread, colonizing areas outside the State's ownership while bird numbers in the park and WMA confines appear to have stabilized.

### **Non-Game Wildlife Species**

Information on the WMA's non-game species has never been formally collected until recently. In 1991, the Coeur d'Alene Chapter of the National Audubon Society was asked by the Department to compile a list of breeding birds using the WMA. A total of fifty-three species of birds were identified by visual or auditory means (Appendix D). Nineteen (35%) resident bird species were

identified. Twenty-one (40%) obligate neotropical migrant species were identified. Obligate neotropical migrants are birds that migrate from winter areas in Central and South America to nest in northern Idaho. Thirteen (25%) facultative neotropical migrant species were identified. These are species where some individuals migrate from either the tropics or warmer climates in the U.S. to nest in northern Idaho.

Due to concerns expressed about the potential impacts to the avian community from logging activities conducted on portions of the WMA during the 1992-93 winter, breeding bird surveys were conducted in May each year from 1993-1996. No significant differences were found in the avian community between logged and unlogged areas.

There have been no surveys to identify the frequency and abundance of small mammals on the WMA. Those mammals known to occur on the WMA that have not been previously mentioned include: coyote, bobcat, weasel, Columbian ground squirrel, pine squirrel, chipmunk, packrat, pocket gopher, white-footed deer mouse, badger, striped skunk, porcupine, and five species of bats.

Migrating bald eagles are seasonal visitors to the WMA. Eagles arrive in late October and stay until the middle of March. They are commonly found all winter along the shoreline of Lake Pend Oreille where they feed on spawning kokanee and whitefish. Perch trees utilized by eagles searching for prey are normally selected within 100 yards of the water's edge. The IDPR has also documented two communal roost sites along the lake's shore.

### **Fish Resources**

There are no live streams or wetlands on the WMA. Four parcels of the WMA include the shoreline of Lake Pend Oreille. Native game fish in Lake Pend Oreille include westslope cutthroat, bull trout, mountain whitefish, and pygmy whitefish. Eight other game fish species have been introduced - Gerrard rainbow, kokanee salmon, Lake Superior whitefish, brown trout, lake trout, black crappie, yellow perch, largemouth bass, and smallmouth bass.

Lake Pend Oreille is well known for its trophy-sized Gerrard rainbow and bull trout. An important kokanee salmon spawning area occurs along the shoreline of Idlewilde Bay including the parcels owned by the Department.

### **Forest Resources**

There are five general forest cover types within the WMA (Figure 2): openings or fields not fully grown in with trees; Douglas fir/grand fir overstory; mature lodgepole pine overstory with an adequate to fully stocked understory of conifers; lodgepole pine overstory with an undeveloped understory of conifers; and ponderosa pine/western larch overstory with an understory of grand fir and Douglas fir.

**Figure 2. General Forest Cover Types on Farragut Wildlife Management Area.**

The four parcels of Department property that border Lake Pend Oreille slope to the lakeshore and face predominantly south. Ponderosa pine and western larch are well represented with numerous large trees (>30"DBH). Douglas fir and grand fir are also present and increasing in abundance due to the absence of naturally occurring fire. This cover type represents the oldest forest successional stage found on the WMA and covers 157 acres or 11% of the WMA. Most of the large pine trees are 120-150 years old.

The Douglas fir/grand fir cover type has a reasonably closed canopy with typical low-lying vegetation on the forest floor. Where small openings have developed, a combination of young conifers and shrub species occur. This cover type represents the second oldest forest successional stage found on the WMA and covers about 382 acres or approximately 27% of the Department's ownership. The oldest trees are approximately 80 years old. Included in the Douglas fir/grand fir cover type is a mixed-tree species cover type. The mixed-tree species type has a high percentage of western white pine and covers approximately 25 acres.

Where the overstory is comprised mainly of mature lodgepole pine, the understory has been occupied with Douglas fir and grand fir. The overstory is declining due to old age and will eventually be replaced. The canopy is very open and provides little snow intercept. This is the third oldest forest successional stage found within the WMA and covers roughly 300 acres or 21% of the property.

Dense, but vigorous lodgepole pine stands are also found within the WMA. The overstory has a canopy of lodgepole pine with ponderosa pine and western larch found in minor degrees. The understory consists primarily of assorted shrub species and scattered conifers. This cover type represents an early forest successional stage covering roughly 524 acres or approximately 37% of the property.

Where clearings exist, the forest is slowly encroaching. First to occupy these sites are grasses, forbs and noxious weeds. Where conditions are conducive, conifers and shrubs have become established. This cover type represents roughly 50 acres or 4% of the WMA.

## **PUBLIC USE**

Most public use of the WMA originates from non-consumptive users drawn to the area by adjacent Farragut State Park and co-management of Department property by the IDPR. A trail network on the WMA is maintained by the IDPR and receives considerable use by hikers, birdwatchers, horseback riders, mountain bikers, mushroom gatherers and snowmobilers. An estimated 6,200 visitor days use are expended on the trail system.

Developed rifle and pistol ranges also exist on the WMA and are used by approximately 2,000 shooters annually.

Archery deer hunting is a seasonal use of the WMA providing 750 user days.

Most of the previously identified public use occurs on the northern 1,256-acre parcel of the WMA. The northern, eastern and western boundaries of this parcel are enclosed by a six-foot tall, galvanized steel, chain link security fence left over from the Farragut Naval Training Center. After the Department acquired the property, the barbed-wire portion on top of the fence was removed. The chain link portion of the fence was maintained to delineate the property boundary and prevent unauthorized vehicle access from adjacent paved county roads. Over the years, numerous breaches in the fence have been made to facilitate the movement of big game animals.

Public use estimates of the southern WMA parcels adjacent to Lake Pend Oreille have not been determined but likely exceed 30,000 visitor days annually. The IDPR has developed major recreational facilities on the properties including a boat launch, parking areas, restrooms, docks, and trails. The boat launch provides a major portion of the public boating and fishing access to Lake Pend Oreille. It is estimated that 20% of all boat anglers seeking access to the lake use the facility.

### **MANAGEMENT GOALS AND ONGOING ACTIVITIES**

The following goals have been developed to guide management at Farragut WMA. The goals are responsive to the identified issues as well as the purpose for which the WMA was originally acquired.

1. Protect and enhance winter habitat for white-tailed deer.
  - Manage Douglas fir/grand fir forest stands for their snow intercepting, thermal cover, and escape cover characteristics.
  - Selectively thin lodgepole pine stands with poor snow intercept characteristics to improve the growth of Douglas fir/grand fir in the understory, thereby accelerating conversion of the stands from lodgepole pine to Douglas fir/grand fir.
2. Provide habitat for wildlife species associated with late successional, low elevation forests.
  - Manage Douglas fir/grand fir forest stands to provide multi-tiered canopies, vertical diversity of tree species, a high density of large diameter trees, and a large number of snags on a per acre basis.
  - Use prescribed burning and logging as tools to protect and accelerate the development of stands of mature ponderosa pine and western larch adjacent to Lake Pend Oreille.
  - Periodically monitor non-game forest birds during the breeding season to evaluate the influence of management activities.
  - Plant mast-producing tree species in forest openings to provide food sources for wild turkeys.
  - Attempt to prevent newly introduced noxious weeds from becoming established.

3. Provide and enhance public use of the WMA and recreational facilities where compatible with wildlife goals and programs.
  - Provide public access facilities for fishing and boating access to Lake Pend Oreille through an interagency MOU with the IDPR.
  - Provide public shooting range facilities through an interagency MOU with the IDPR.
  - Provide a system of trails for WMA visitors through an interagency MOU with the IDPR.
  - Provide an archery only deer season in November. All other wildlife will be managed for non-consumptive use.
  - Maintain the WMA boundary fence.
  - Randomly monitor WMA visitors for compliance with use restrictions.
4. Continue the partnership with the IDPR for co-management of the Department's property established by the existing MOU.
  - Meet annually with IDPR staff to coordinate habitat improvement projects, funding and maintenance needs, user surveys and planning efforts.

### **ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

The following management issues were identified jointly by the Department, IDPR and the public. Objectives and strategies were then developed in an attempt to address these issues while still meeting the goals driving management on the WMA. Wherever possible strategies are quantified to assist the Department and the public to evaluate plan accomplishments.

Issue 1: Some members of the public believe the Department should not be harvesting timber on the WMA due to the proximity of Farragut State Park and the partnership with the IDPR. Due to co-management of the property by the IDPR, the public perceives the WMA as part of the Park and not a separate management unit.

Objective: Conduct timber harvest activities such that habitat management objectives are achieved and negative impacts to recreation are minimized.

Strategies: Although the Department has granted broad management authority to the IDPR to supervise recreation and public use on the WMA, the Department's property is not a State Park. Logging remains the only practical tool the Department can use to attain desired habitat conditions within the forested portions of the WMA.

The WMA is used extensively for recreation and Department management programs need to address negative impacts to public use.

- Prepare a timber management plan for the WMA by June 30, 1999.

- Schedule timber harvest activities for periods when the WMA receives the least recreational use. Timber harvest should normally occur in the winter.
- Avoid timber harvest in high use recreation areas unless harvest fills an interpretive need or addresses a pressing management issue.
- Establish buffers between logged areas and trails or other high use recreation areas where appropriate.
- Avoid the establishment of new roads/skid trails which could develop into unregulated foot/horse/bike trails.
  1. Use existing roads/trails for haul systems wherever possible.
  2. Create obstructions between newly created access and the maintained trail system.
- Schedule timber harvest entries at intervals of no less than three years.
- Avoid dispersing harvest activity throughout the WMA on any given entry.
- Attempt to impact no more than 10% of the WMA on any given timber harvest entry.

Issue 2: Some members of the public believe the WMA's forest stands should be managed for the benefit of non-game bird species instead of white-tailed deer, a common game animal.

Objective: Manage timber stands on the 1,256 acre block of the WMA to provide a mature forest for both game and non-game wildlife species.

Strategies: The vast majority of low elevation land within the northern five counties of Idaho is privately owned and monetary return, not wildlife values dictate land management practices. As such, properties are perpetually broken into smaller pieces and more intensively managed. The result of these actions has been a reduction in historically common habitat types and associated wildlife species, particularly habitats with older aged trees. Farragut WMA provides a unique opportunity to provide older aged stands with large diameter trees valuable to many wildlife species.

- Accelerate the conversion of seral, sparse canopied lodgepole pine stands to dense stands of large diameter grand fir and Douglas fir with canopy closure of at least 70% and an open understory. Typically, this will be accomplished by harvesting mature to over mature stands of lodgepole pine with well developed understories of grand fir and Douglas fir.
- Accelerate the development of immature stands of grand fir and Douglas fir through the use of precommercial and commercial thinning operations. Plan harvest activities to develop dense stands of large diameter trees with a canopy closure of at least 70% and an open understory.
- Maintain existing stands of mature grand fir and Douglas fir with closed canopies and open understories.
- Avoid the creation of large openings during harvest activities and where openings are unavoidable (landings, skid trails, road, etc.) create the smallest opening required.

- Maintain a minimum of 12 snags per acre placing emphasis on large diameter snags ( $\geq 20$  inches DBH).
- Periodically monitor non-game forest birds during the breeding season to evaluate the influence of management activities on the avian community. Conduct all breeding bird surveys in a consistent manner following the guidelines established in 1993.
- Develop stands of mast producing trees and shrubs in openings created for log landings to benefit wild turkeys.

Issue 3: Low elevation forest stands in northern Idaho, and particularly Kootenai County, are rapidly being developed to the detriment of white-tailed deer as the area's human population growth increases.

Objective: Manage timber stands on the WMA to provide wintering white-tailed deer with cover and security areas required to sustain them through the critical winter months.

Strategies: During the critical winter months (December through February) deer densities on the WMA increase as animals move into closed canopied stands of timber to avoid deep snow. Portions of the WMA contain stands of grand fir and Douglas fir whose canopies intercept large amounts of snow.

- Accelerate the conversion of seral, sparse canopied lodgepole pine stands to dense stands of large diameter grand fir and Douglas fir with canopy closure of at least 70% and an open understory. Typically, this will be accomplished by harvesting mature to over mature stands of lodgepole pine with well developed understories of grand fir and Douglas fir.
- Accelerate the development of immature stands of grand fir and Douglas fir through the use of precommercial and commercial thinning operations. Plan harvest activities to develop dense stands of large diameter trees with a canopy closure of at least 70% and an open understory.
- Maintain existing stands of mature grand fir and Douglas fir with closed canopies and open understories.
- Avoid the creation of large openings during harvest activities and where openings are unavoidable (landings, skid trails, road, etc.) create the smallest opening required.

Objective: Do not promote additional winter-based recreation on the northern 1,256 acre block of the WMA that could displace wintering white-tailed deer.

Strategies: Maintain existing levels of winter-based recreation which includes cross country skiing and snowmobiling on established trails.

- Do not promote organized cross country skiing or snowmobiling events.
- Do not expand the existing trail system. Add/leave obstructions in skid trails and roads created by timber harvest activities to prevent their conversion to recreational trails.

- Maintain low spots/breaches in the chain link perimeter fence to facilitate big game movement across the WMA boundary.

Issue 4: During the fall of 1992, a question arose whether the Department violated provisions of the conditional deed on a portion of the WMA gifted by the United States by selling timber to accomplish habitat management goals and generate income.

Objective: Continue to manage the northern 1,256 acre block of the WMA for wildlife conservation purposes consistent with the conditions in the deed.

Strategies: After a legal review by the US Attorney's office in Boise, logging for habitat management purposes to conserve wildlife was an acceptable management action.

The General Services Administration (GSA) is the agency of the United States government with oversight responsibility to ensure the property gifted to the Department is managed for wildlife conservation purposes. In June 1998 both the Department and GSA renewed a Letter of Intent/Program of Utilization that outlined the Department's broad management goals including the use of harvesting timber to maintain long term forest canopy (Appendix E).

Issue 5: Some members of the public believe hunting is not an appropriate use of the WMA due to the proximity of Farragut State Park. Others have expressed concern for their safety.

Objective: Continue to provide a late season (November) archery only deer season.

Strategies: Hunting is an appropriate use of the Department's property provided the species being hunted is abundant and there are no over-riding conflicts with other WMA visitors.

A late season archery deer hunt has been authorized at Farragut WMA since 1955. This is the only hunting season offered on the WMA. The season is normally held in November after the peak summer and fall visitor use has ended and winter based recreational activities have not started yet. Hunter participation is comparable to surrounding areas and the average deer harvest reported is less than five animals per year.

Issue 6: The role naturally occurring fire once played in perpetuating mature stands of ponderosa pine and western larch on the four lakeshore parcels of the WMA has been interrupted due to modern fire suppression programs. In the absence of fire, shade tolerant species of conifers and dense brush have replaced the grass understory and placed these stands at risk if a fire does occur.

Objective: Use prescribed burning and logging as tools to protect and accelerate the development of mature stands of ponderosa pine and western larch adjacent to Lake Pend Oreille.

Strategies: The majority of these stands occur on the four parcels of Department property totaling 157 acres that border Lake Pend Oreille. These sites are surrounded by Farragut State Park and receive intense recreational use from park visitors. They are critical to the overall mission and management of the surrounding park. Consequently, management activities will be closely coordinated with IDPR.

- Accelerate the development of stands of large diameter ( $\geq 20$  inches DBH), widely spaced ponderosa pine and western larch with a grass dominated understory. Typically, this will be accomplished by harvesting competing, shade tolerant species such as grand fir and Douglas fir. Openings that remain following harvest will be planted with site adapted ponderosa pine and western larch seedlings.
- Maintain stands of ponderosa pine and western larch by using prescribed fire to remove competing tree and shrub species.
- Maintain a minimum of 4 snags per acre placing emphasis on large diameter snags ( $\geq 20$  inches DBH).
- Approach harvest and prescribed burning conservatively due to the intense recreational use these sites receive.
- Avoid ground disturbance and harvest activities that would result in the delivery of sediment to Lake Pend Oreille.

Issue 7: The shooting range facilities located on the WMA when in use create safety concerns, and a disturbance to some WMA visitors and neighboring landowners

Objective: Maintain access to the shooting ranges for public use, private organizations, law enforcement agencies and the United States Military.

Strategies: One rifle range and two pistol ranges are present on the WMA. The rifle range and one pistol range were present when the Department originally acquired the property. Since that time, the original pistol range has been improved and expanded. Both ranges qualify for officially sanctioned competitive shooting events. The rifle range is one of a few public facilities in the northwest that is large enough to accommodate major competitive shooting events. In 1993, a tactical pistol range was constructed for Department firearms qualifications/training sessions.

Shooting ranges are a legitimate use of Department property and the WMA. The Department in cooperation with the IDPR will periodically review use of the ranges and recommend new and improved safety features if necessary.

The IDPR supervises public use of the rifle range and is responsible for maintenance. The Department will continue to coordinate facility development with the IDPR and pursue funding for renovation and upgrading the facility as budgeting allows. The current forest stand surrounding the facility creates a natural buffer reducing the noise and will be maintained.

Both pistol ranges will be reserved for Department use. Maintenance and development of these facilities will be the responsibility of the Panhandle Region's enforcement staff.

Issue 8: The spread of noxious weeds has the potential to decrease the quality and quantity of wildlife habitat on the WMA.

Objective: The Department will comply with Idaho State Law pertaining to the control of noxious weeds.

Strategies: A number of noxious weeds are present on Farragut WMA. Orange hawkweed, Canada thistle and common tansy occur but presently are not abundant. Spotted knapweed is the only significant noxious weed infestation. It was originally introduced to the area during the 1960s. Since that time, it has rapidly colonized all of the open areas and formed a self-perpetuating monoculture. Most of the large stands of knapweed do not occur on Department property. Within the WMA, knapweed is limited to the perimeter fence line, the rifle range and roadsides. Kootenai County has defined a special management zone relieving landowners of the responsibility of controlling knapweed unless requested by neighbors involved in control activities. The IDPR has introduced biological control agents (insects) in an attempt to control knapweed. If this attempt is successful, the WMA and surrounding areas may benefit also.

The Department will avoid those management activities that create conditions favorable for spreading noxious weeds.

- Avoid creating large openings in forested areas. Most noxious weeds do not grow well in shaded areas.
- Conduct timber management activities on snow and/or frozen ground whenever possible to avoid creating bare soil conditions conducive to spreading weeds.

Objective: The Department will attempt to suppress infestations of noxious weed species newly introduced to the WMA.

Strategies:

- Contact the Kootenai County Noxious Weed Control Department to determine the most effective control methods for new species of noxious weeds.
- Map infestations of noxious weeds newly introduced to the WMA and attempt to eradicate the species before it spreads.
- Allow existing openings to convert to forested stands making the sites less desirable to noxious weeds.

Issue 9: Coordination between the IDPR and the Department concerning co-management of the WMA can be improved.

Objective: Schedule an annual meeting with the IDPR.

Strategy: Department personnel will meet with the IDPR staff at least once annually to discuss ongoing programs, future plans, development needs, issues, and other topics concerning both agencies. Annual meetings between the Department and the IDPR will result in increased communications, more cooperation, and better service to WMA visitors.

**APPENDIX A**  
**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

## APPENDIX B

### LAND AND WATER CONTROL

#### LAND ACQUISITIONS:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds Used</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acquired From</i>
<u>Kootenai County</u>			
1949	FG	28.22	US Government
1949	FG	36.12	US Government
1949	FG	35.94	US Government
1949	FG	56.51	US Government
1950	Gift	1,255.62	US Government
<b>Total WMA</b>		<b>1,412.41</b>	

#### LAND EXCHANGES:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds Used</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Exchanged With</i>
<u>Kootenai County</u>			
1964	None	2,566.20	Quit claimed back to US Government who in turn deeded property to Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation in 1965 to create Farragut State Park.
1972	None	32.36	Quit claimed former railroad right-of-way near Athol back to US Government.
<b>Total WMA</b>		<b>2,598.56</b>	

#### AGREEMENTS

1982	Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation for administrative supervision of Fish and Game property at Farragut WMA.
1993	Letter of Intent/Program of Utilization signed with the General Services Administration.
1998	Letter of Intent/Program of Utilization renewed with the General Services Administration.

**APPENDIX C**  
**DEVELOPMENT HISTORY**

1951	Portion of the boundary fence rebuilt and relocated.
1951-1955	Portions of the south boundary fence removed and replaced with four strand barbed wire to allow deer passage.
1951-1955	Portions of the property farmed to produce alfalfa hay (250 acres) and barley (65 acres).
1951-1955	Grasses and legumes seeded on 85 acres.
1951-1955	Approximately 12,000 shrubs planted.
1951-1955	A small campground and boat dock were built on Lake Pend Oreille for public recreation.
1951-1955	Several hundred white-tailed deer were trapped and transplanted to southern Idaho.
1951-1962	Demolition and removal of most of the remaining buildings left by the US Navy.
1964	2,566.2 acres quit-claimed to GSA.
1965	GSA deeded 2,566.2 acres back to State of Idaho, Department of Parks and Recreation.
1966	Farragut State Park created by Idaho Legislature.
1970-1971	Vault toilets placed at rifle range and pistol range.
1972	Remaining portion of the railroad spur right-of-way near Athol quit claimed to GSA.
1975-1985	Recreational trail system developed by IDPR.
1975-1990	Improvements to boat access by IDPR including pilings, docks, concrete ramps, restrooms and parking.
1975-1990	Improvements to rifle range by IDPR and other cooperators including shelters, parking and water line.
1988	Shelter added to pistol range by Fish and Game.
1990	Pistol range expanded by Fish and Game.
1991	Timber sale contract for 69,000 board feet let to salvage trees killed by insect attacks.
1992-1993	North boundary fence modified in places to facilitate big game passage.

- 1992-1993 Timber sale contract for 750,000 board feet let to maintain timber canopy and stand vigor; create a demonstration woodlot; and remove hazard trees from boundary fence.
- 1993-1996 Ongoing breeding bird survey initiated to determine the impact of logging on the avian community.
- 1993 A tactical pistol range was constructed for Department firearms training and qualifications.
- 1996 Timber sale completed along the border of Bayview to remove trees which could fall, contact a power line and ignite a fire. Entry gate widened to allow Bayview Fire Department better access in case of fire.
- 1996 Replace firing line shelter at rifle range.
- 1996-1998 Timber sale contract for 750,000 board feet let to thin mature lodgepole pine stands to accelerate the growth of Douglas fir/grand fir in the understory. Contract extended to include removing 250,000 bd ft of merchantable trees along the Careywood and Good Hope roads to reduce damage from falling trees to the electric and telephone lines and boundary fence.
- 1997 Major improvements to boat access by IDPR including new restrooms, waterlines, expansion and paving of the parking lot, and an additional traffic lane for boats exiting the lake.

**APPENDIX D**  
**BREEDING BIRD LIST**

<u>Obligate</u>	<u>Facultative</u>	<u>Resident Birds</u>
<u>Neotropical Migrants</u>	<u>Neotropical Migrants</u>	
Turkey Vulture	Northern Goshawk	American Kestrel
Calliope Hummingbird	Red-tailed Hawk	Ruffed Grouse
Dusky Flycatcher	Brown Creeper	Barred Owl
Hammond's Flycatcher	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Hairy Woodpecker
Barn Swallow	Mountain Bluebird	Pileated Woodpecker
Tree Swallow	Townsend's Solitaire	Northern Flicker
Western Bluebird	American Robin	Gray Jay
Veery	Yellow-rumped Warbler	Common Raven
Swainson's Thrush	Rufous-sided Towhee	Black-capped Chickadee
Warbling Vireo	Brewer's Blackbird	Mountain Chickadee
Solitary Vireo	Western Meadowlark	Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Red-eyed Vireo	Pine Siskin	Red-breasted Nuthatch
Orange-crowned Warbler	American Goldfinch	Pygmy Nuthatch
Yellow Warbler		White-breasted Nuthatch
McGillivray's Warbler		Song Sparrow
Townsend's Warbler		Dark-eyed Junco
Western Tanager		Pine Grosbeak
Chipping Sparrow		Red Crossbill
Vesper Sparrow		Golden-crowned Kinglet
Savannah Sparrow		
Brown-headed Cowbird		

---

Source: Coeur d'Alene Chapter of the National Audubon Society