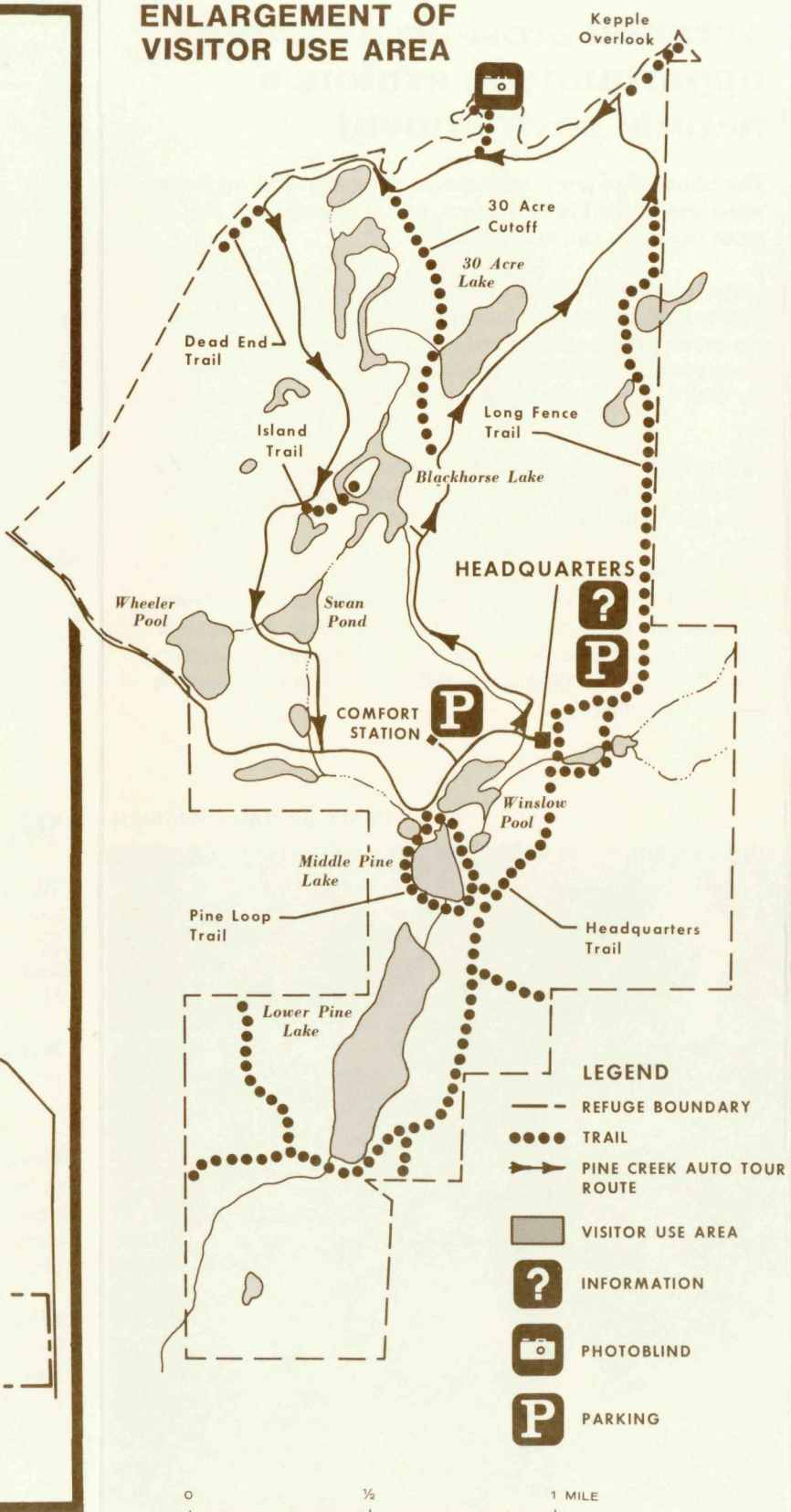


ENLARGEMENT OF VISITOR USE AREA



How To Enjoy The Refuge

Admission to all refuge public use facilities is free.

Wildlife Observation— Wildlife observation, nature study and photography are the primary recreational activities available to you within the Visitor Use Area.

Trails— Please feel free to explore all of the Visitor Use Area. Trails are provided for easier access. (See map)

Horseback Riding— The Visitor Use Area is open to horseback riding.

Cross-country Skiing— Please feel free to enjoy the Visitor Use Area on skis. Snow helps highlight animals and their activities.

Group visits— such as school classes, youth groups and bird clubs are encouraged. A packet is available upon request detailing activities for groups. Please contact the refuge office for assistance in planning field trips and outdoor education activities.

Camping— The refuge is open during daylight hours only. Camping is available at nearby resorts and campgrounds.

Litter— No litter barrels are provided on the refuge. Please carry out what you bring in.

Pets— Dogs and other pets must be kept on a leash at all times.

Closed Areas— Some parts of the refuge are closed for safety reasons or to protect wildlife habitat or private property. Visitors are asked to please obey all signs.

Sorry— no boating, firebuilding, on-ice activities, or hunting are allowed.

For additional information, contact:
 Refuge Manager, Turnbull NWR
 Route 3, Box 385
 Cheney, WA 99004
 Telephone: 509-235-4723

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1987-791-032/60,016 REGION NO. 10



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



TURNBULL

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE





This area was a natural haven for wildlife

Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge is a lasting tribute to wildlife. The area has been preserved through long, untiring efforts of countless workers, sportsmen, naturalists and citizens interested in wildlife conservation and appreciation.

Prior to settlement, ducks, geese and water-birds nested here by the thousands. Many more made use of the productive natural marshes and lakes during their migration flights. This area was also a garden spot for the Spokane Indians who came to collect roots and herbs such as camas, wild onion, bitterroot, kouse and kinnikinick and to gather wildfowl eggs for food.

By the 1920's many of the lakes had been drained

Pioneers arrived in the late 1800's and before long, there was a demand for more cropland. Drainage of the lakes and marshes began until they were almost completely gone by the early 1920's. This excellent wildlife area might have been lost forever had it not been for the failure of the lakebeds to produce crops as expected and for the efforts of individuals who felt that the area should be returned to its natural state.

Turnbull was established and is now a key area for diving ducks

Conservationists and sportsmen encouraged the addition of this area to the rapidly growing system of National Wildlife Refuges. Their efforts bore fruit in 1937 when the refuge was created and named after Cyrus Turnbull, an early settler.

Since then, the lakes and marshes have been restored to be much the same as they were prior to settlement. Management of the area is directed toward assurance of continued wildlife existence. Through such areas as this, wildlife can continue to be a part of everyone's outdoor experience.

Photo by Dawn Holiday

Short-eared Owl
Cover Photo by
John C. Kerkering

Turnbull provides a unique opportunity to explore a natural environment

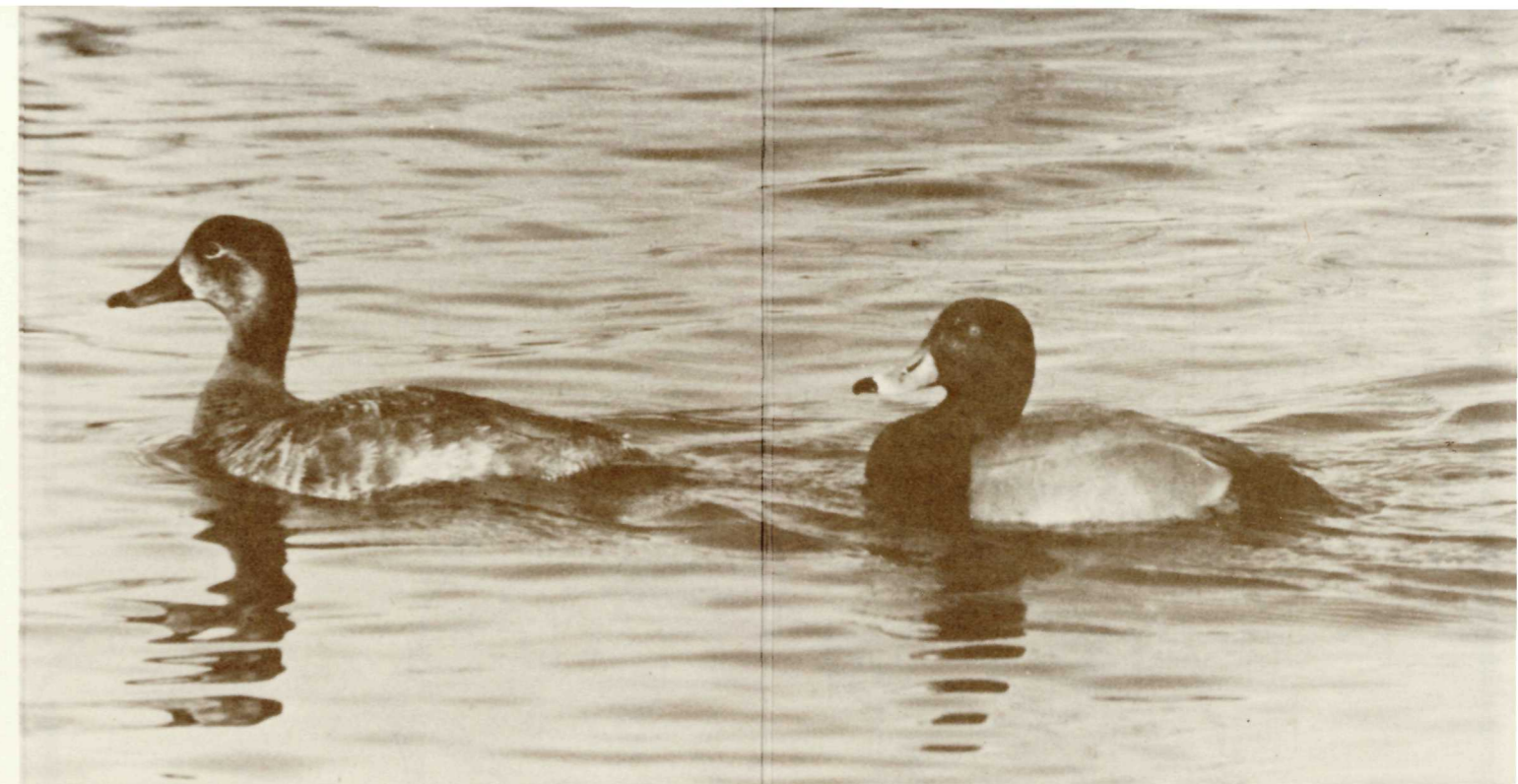
The refuge is of prime importance to nesting and migrating waterfowl in the Pacific Flyway, and is managed so that all types of wildlife can exist here.

Large numbers of ducks, geese, swans, and other waterbirds nest and raise young on the refuge. Many of Turnbull's lakes are managed especially for diving ducks such as Redheads, Canvasbacks and Scaup. Canada Geese also use the area for both nesting and migration and are always an attraction.

During migration season, a great variety of waterfowl stop to feed and rest here. Numbers have reached as high as 50,000 birds during the fall.

The refuge also supports a large variety of other wildlife. Over 200 different kinds of birds have been recorded. Mammals include white-tailed deer, coyotes, beaver, porcupines, badgers and muskrats. There are also numerous smaller animals such as chipmunks, red squirrels and Columbia ground squirrels.

Photo by Barry Whitehill



Pair of Redhead Ducks

Wildlife Observation Tips

When— Early morning and evening are the best times to observe wildlife, especially in times of clear, calm weather. Spring migration usually occurs from mid-March through mid-May and fall migration from September through November.

Where— Most waterfowl can be found on the lakes and ponds along the tour route. A variety of other wildlife may be observed along the trails in the upland habitats.

How— You will see more animals if you are quiet and be sure to listen for animal calls and songs. You might also try sitting down and waiting. Often staying in your car allows you to get closer to wildlife since automobiles make good blinds for observation and photography.

What to Bring— Binoculars or spotting scopes are helpful for observing wildlife and a good field guide will help you identify what you see. You are always welcome to bring your camera and a lunch to eat along the trail if you like.



Tree Swallow

Photo by John C. Kerkering