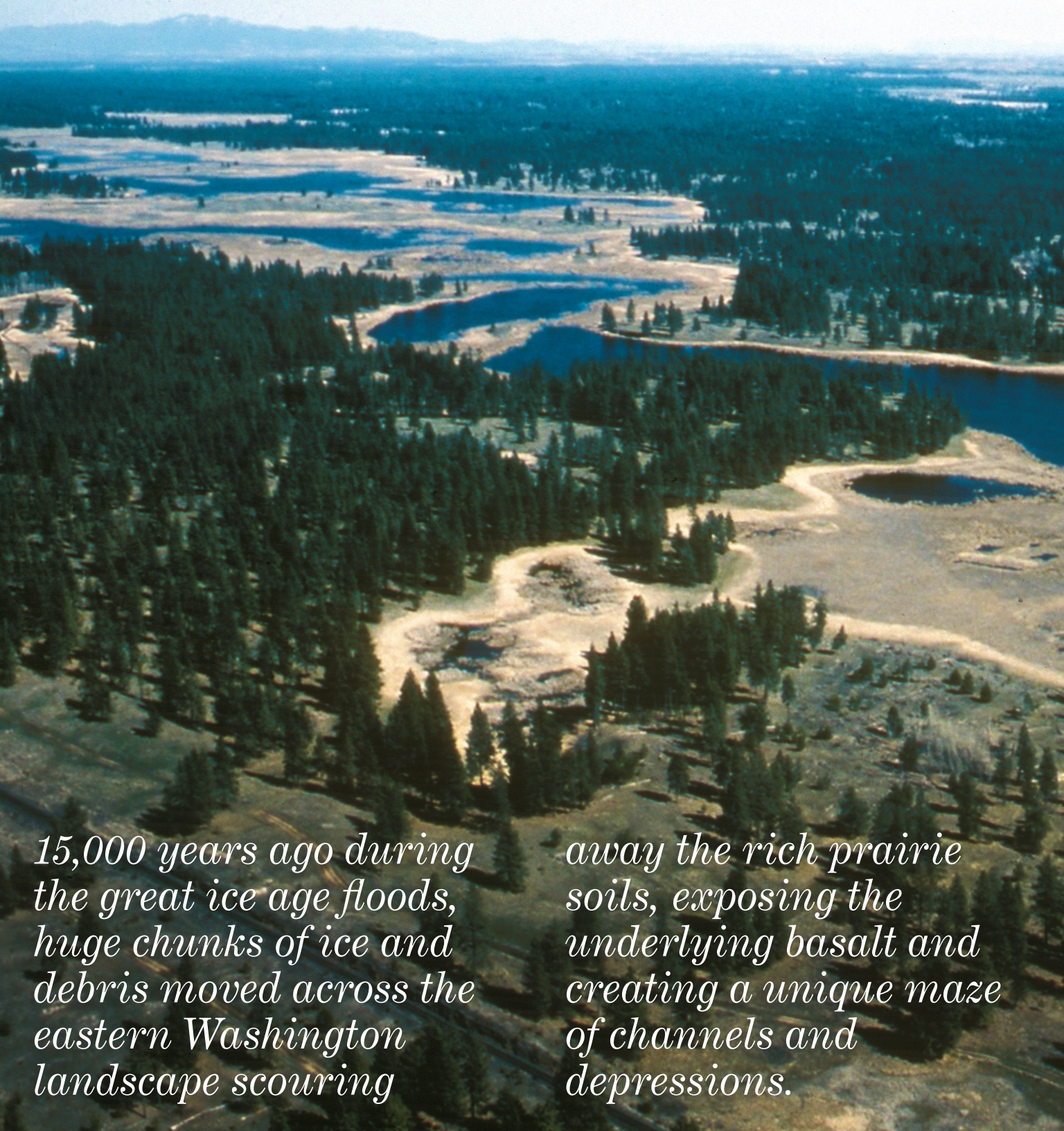


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

# Turnbull

*National Wildlife  
Refuge*





*15,000 years ago during the great ice age floods, huge chunks of ice and debris moved across the eastern Washington landscape scouring*

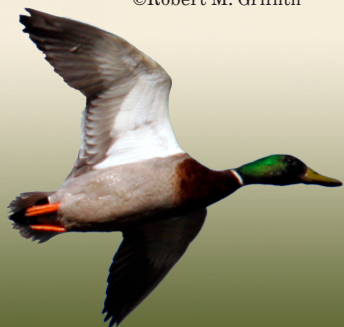
*away the rich prairie soils, exposing the underlying basalt and creating a unique maze of channels and depressions.*

**Turnbull  
National  
Wildlife Refuge:  
A Unique Area  
of Wetlands,  
Grasslands, and  
Forests**

Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge is located in an area of eastern Washington on the edge of the Columbia River Basin, known as the Channeled Scablands. This rugged terrain today supports an unusual combination of wetlands, rock, ponderosa pine and aspen forests, grassland and steppe habitat.



*Mallard pair*  
©Robert M. Griffith



**WASHINGTON**



*White-tailed deer*  
©Robert M. Griffith

*Pygmy nuthatch*  
©Robert M. Griffith



*The dramatic  
coloration of the  
aspen tree makes  
fall a vibrant time  
on the refuge.*  
©James Dietrich



Some of the exposed basalt eroded to depressional land features, which later matured into a diverse complex of ponds, sloughs and lakes. Deciduous trees, including aspen, water birch, alder and hawthorn now grow in narrow moist bands along streams and wetland perimeters. The upland areas of the Channeled Scablands, a blend of mounds, depressions and exposed rock, support a mosaic of steppe (grassland) and ponderosa pine forest communities. Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge protects only a remnant of the original Channeled Scablands.



*A remnant of  
eroded basalt  
looks upon a pond  
occupied by  
beaver.*

**Abundant  
Natural  
Resources  
Provide Food  
and Habitat for  
Humans and  
Wildlife**

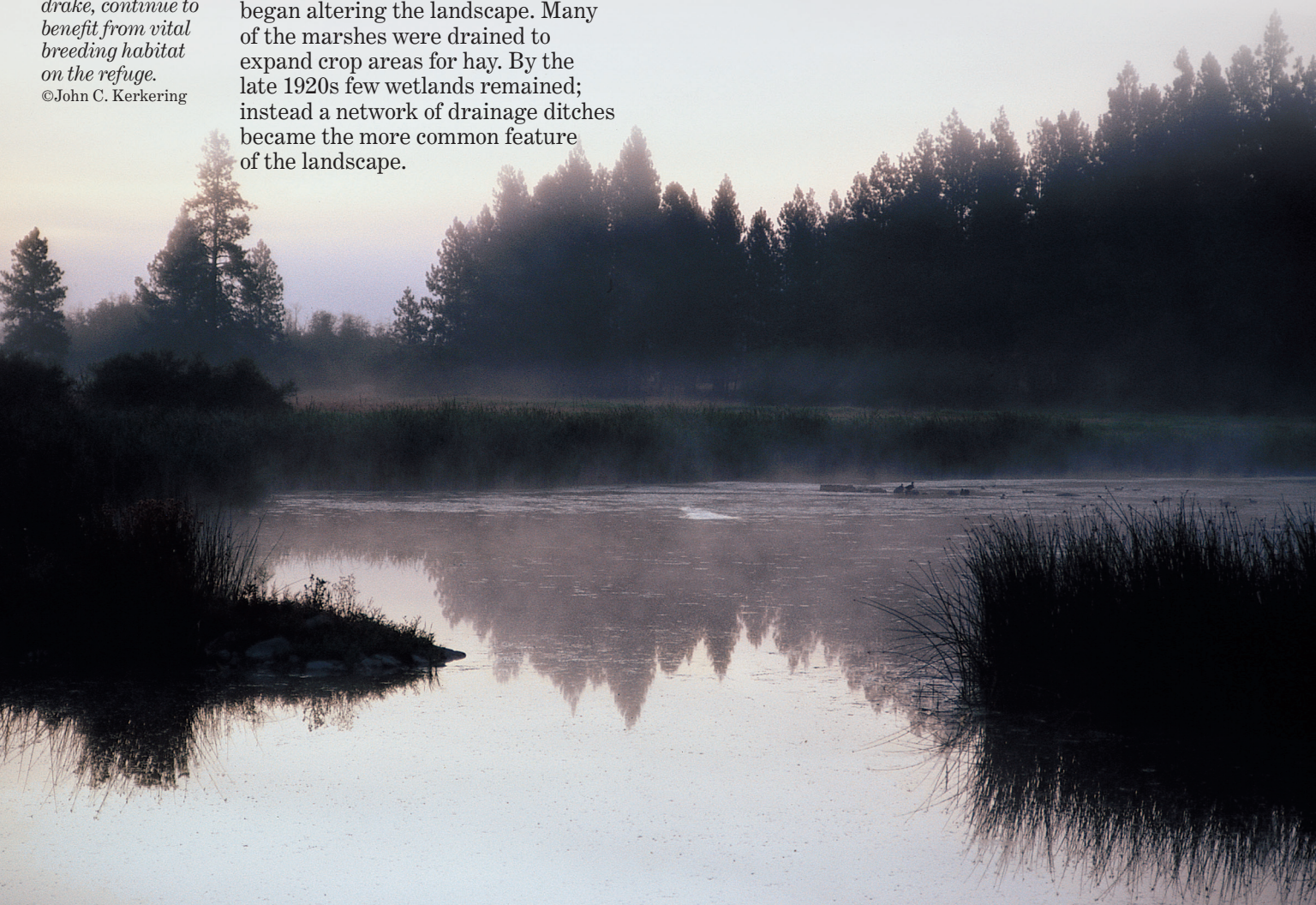
Prior to settlement, ducks, geese, and other water birds nested here in large numbers. Many waterfowl also used the productive marshes and lakes during the spring and fall migrations. Because of its unique resources, this area was also important to local indigenous cultures. The Northern Plateau peoples frequented this vicinity in the spring to dig the roots of camas, bitterroot, wild onion and numerous species of lomatium, and to gather waterfowl eggs. Pioneers arrived in the late 1800s and rapidly began altering the landscape. Many of the marshes were drained to expand crop areas for hay. By the late 1920s few wetlands remained; instead a network of drainage ditches became the more common feature of the landscape.



*Redheads, like this drake, continue to benefit from vital breeding habitat on the refuge.*

©John C. Kerkerling

The developing community met its growing needs by harvesting timber, grazing native plant communities, suppressing fires and introducing exotic plants. This excellent wildlife area may have been lost forever if it had not been for the failure of the drained lakebeds to produce crops. Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge, named after early pioneer Cyrus Turnbull, was set aside as a refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife in 1937. The area was preserved through the long, untiring efforts of countless people, including sportsmen, naturalists, and community activists devoted to wildlife conservation.



## A Living Tribute to Habitat and Wildlife Diversity

Although the main habitat management emphasis has been waterfowl, the refuge's focus expanded to include restoring and maintaining the native ecosystem processes of this unique area. This means that habitat on the refuge will be managed to sustain the diversity of flora and fauna native to the Channeled Scablands.



To achieve habitat diversity, the refuge is reintroducing fire to fire-dependent plant communities, restoring wetlands and planting native vegetation. Research is conducted on various habitats and wildlife to direct future management.

Ideally, migratory birds, and numerous other wildlife species using these habitats, benefit.

One of the few remaining old growth Ponderosa pines on the refuge

©John C. Kerkerling



*Turnbull's lone trumpeter swan found a new mate after 33 years in residence.*

©John C. Kerkerling

Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge is a lasting tribute to wildlife. Of prime importance, the refuge conserves habitat for nesting and migrating birds, including ducks, geese, swans, shorebirds and other water birds. Diving ducks, such as redheads, canvasbacks, and scaup, search the deeper wetland habitats for food.



Gray catbird. ©Tom Munson

*Downingia adds vibrant color to vernal wetlands*

©Robert M. Griffith



The less conspicuous migrant songbirds, including the yellow and Wilson warblers, warbling vireo, black-chinned hummingbird, song sparrow and catbird use deciduous tree and shrub habitat found near wetlands and in the Pine Creek riparian areas. This habitat is increasingly important to both breeding and migratory songbirds with the loss of important habitat throughout North, Central and South America.



Dead standing trees, known as snags, and ponderosa pines with dead tops provide important habitat for numerous types of wildlife. Cavity nesting birds (bluebirds, nuthatches, chickadees and woodpeckers) and mammals (chipmunks, squirrels and bats) may use this vital habitat for feeding and rearing young.

*Tree snags make an ideal home for many animals and birds, like this family of northern flicker.* ©Tom Munson

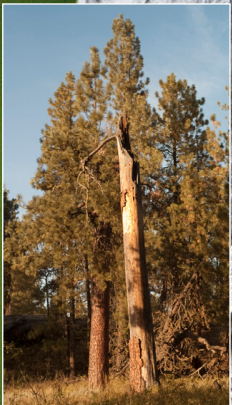
The refuge supports a large variety of wildlife. Over 200 different kinds of birds have been recorded. Mammals include moose, elk, white-tailed and mule deer, coyote, badger, river otter, porcupine, muskrat, beaver, bobcat and cougar. There are also numerous small mammals such as chipmunks, red squirrels, Columbian ground squirrels, deer mice, and vole. Eleven species of bats have been recorded on the refuge. Notably, the long-eared and California myotis, and big brown bats breed and rear their young on the refuge.



*Badger*  
©John C. Kerkerling



*While found on the refuge, spotting an elusive cougar is a rare opportunity.*  
©Stan Bousson



## Activities and Visitor Hours

The refuge is open during daylight hours. A daily fee per vehicle is required from March 1 - October 31. Several permits may be used in lieu of the daily fee. Refer to the brochure map for a list of these permits and to locate visitor activity areas. You'll find information on the refuge's history, wildlife, and management at the interpretive kiosks by refuge headquarters and the public restrooms. The new Visitor Center offers additional information and hands on activities for the inquiring mind as well as books and other gifts ideas at the Friends of Turnbull bookstore.

## Entrance Road and Auto Tour Route

The entrance road, auto tour route, and designated parking areas are available for year-round street vehicle and bicycle use inside the Visitor Use Area. Vehicles must remain on these roadway facilities. Visitors are welcome to drive, walk or bicycle the 5.5-mile auto tour route where most waterfowl and other wildlife can be observed.

## Environmental Education and Research



The refuge has an indoor classroom facility and four study sites designated for use by groups wishing to conduct environmental education (EE) activities. A curriculum is available upon request. Contact the refuge to schedule all field trips and any other EE activities. Refuge staff also work in coordination with Eastern Washington University faculty and students at the Turnbull Laboratory for Ecological Studies (TLES). All research activities require a special use permit.

*An Osprey attends her nest at feeding time.*

©Tom Munson



*Cinnamon teal.* ©Robert M. Griffith

## Walking Trails

Several short hiking and three accessible trails are available in the Visitor Use Area. Blackhorse Lake offers an accessible boardwalk that allows all visitors easy lake viewing. Excellent wildlife viewing opportunities can be found along these trails. A 5.6 mile gravel loop trail allows hiking access to Stubblefield Lake. All visitors are required to stay on designated trails and roads March 1st through August 15th. Bicycles and motorized vehicles are not permitted on trails or roads designated for hiking only.

## Columbia Plateau Trail

Washington State Park's Columbia Plateau Trail bisects the west side of the refuge. Visitors are reminded that the refuge is closed to the public on both sides of the trail. Public access to this trail is only available off the refuge at Cheney-Spangle Road and Amber Lake Trailheads.

*Visitors on the Blackhorse Lake Boardwalk*

©John C. Kerkering

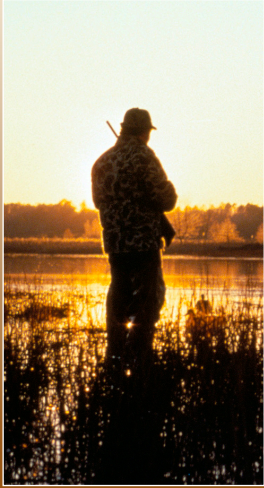


## Hunting

During special seasons elk hunting and youth waterfowl hunting are available activities at Turnbull. Refuge permits are required to participate in these hunts.

The two-day youth waterfowl hunt provides an opportunity for parties of two youths and a non-hunting adult to experience this activity. The hunt dates run concurrently with the state youth waterfowl hunt in September. Elk hunts vary in accordance with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife hunts. A Washington elk hunting permit is required in addition to the refuge permit.

During all other times, Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge is closed to all hunting and discharge of firearms. For more information about these special hunt seasons, please contact the refuge.



## Camping

Camping is not allowed on the refuge. Camping is available at nearby, privately owned and operated resorts and campgrounds. Ask at Headquarters for information.

## Litter

No litter containers are provided on the refuge. All visitors must carry out litter.

## Closed Areas

Much of the refuge is closed to public access for safety reasons and to reduce disturbance to wildlife. Visitors are allowed only in the Public Use area, Columbia Plateau Trail and designated sites identified in hunt permits. Visitors are required to stay on trails and designated roadways March 1st through August 15th and are asked to comply with all regulatory signs.

## Pets

We suggest that you leave pets at home; however, dogs are permitted if they are kept on a non-retractable leash (no longer than 6 feet) at all times.

## Prohibited Activities

Fishing, boating, camping, horseback riding, fires, swimming, bathing, on-ice activities, feeding wildlife, illegal dumping, and use of remotely piloted/controlled devices are not permitted on the refuge. The collection of any plant or animal or parts thereof is prohibited except licensed hunting in accordance with state and federal law.

## Volunteering

Turnbull has a large, active volunteer program. There are opportunities for individuals with special skills and interests to assist with wildlife research, environmental education, administration, maintenance, and habitat and trail restoration.



*Volunteer assistance is an invaluable part of refuge management.*  
Sandy Rancourt/USFWS

For information on how you can get involved, call or check out our website.

*Spotted towhee*  
©Robert M. Griffith



*Bull elk*  
©Tom Munson





## Wildlife Observation Tips

The patient observer will be rewarded with many wildlife viewing opportunities. Use the following tips to observe and enjoy the varied wildlife each season brings.

### When

Early morning and evening are the best times to observe wildlife. Spring migration occurs from mid-March through mid-May and fall migration from September through November.

### Where

Most waterfowl can be found on wetlands along the auto tour route. A variety of other wildlife may be observed along the trails in the riparian, ponderosa pine forest, or grassland habitats.



### What to Bring

Binoculars, camera, field guides, insect repellent, water and a lunch will contribute to a pleasant visit.

### How

Quietly listen for calls and songs and wait for wildlife to resume their activities. Use your car as a blind for wildlife viewing and photography.

Observation blinds may be available to allow a close-up view of wildlife with minimal disturbance.



Cow moose  
©Robert M. Griffith



*Cattails are plentiful throughout the refuge providing important habitat for many marsh birds including the yellow-headed blackbird.*

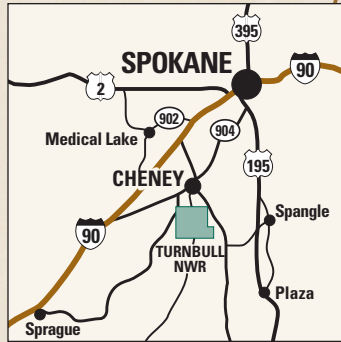
©Tom Munson

# PUBLIC USE AREA MAP LEGEND

-  Refuge Boundary
-  Public Use Boundary
-  Auto Tour Route
-  Hiking Trail
-  Fee Station
-  Parking Area
-  Restrooms
-  Disabled Access
-  Refuge Headquarters
-  View Point
-  Photo Blind
-  Interpretive Display
-  Environmental Education Trail

## Entry Permits:

- *Refuge Pass*
- *Federal Duck Stamp*
- *Golden Eagle, Golden Age, and Golden Access Passports*
- *Interagency Access, Senior, Annual, and Volunteer Passes*



Cheney - Plaza Road

South Smith Road

Kepple Lake Overlook  
Kepple Lake  
Kepple Peninsula Trail

Beaver Pond  
30 Acre Lake

Blackhorse Lake Boardwalk  
Blackhorse Lake

Wheeler Pool  
Swan Pond  
Pine Creek Auto Tour Route

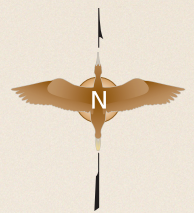
Pine Lakes Loop Trail  
Pine Lakes  
Winslow Pool  
Headquarters Pond

Windmill Pond  
Headquarters Trail

Cheever Lake

Stubblefield Trail

Stubblefield Lake



**Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge**  
26010 South Smith Road  
Cheney, WA 99004  
509/235 4723

[www.fws.gov/refuge/turnbull](http://www.fws.gov/refuge/turnbull)

**Washington Relay Service**  
TTY 1 800/833 6388  
Voice 1 800/833 6384  
Telebraille 1 800/833 6385

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**  
<http://www.fws.gov>

**For refuge information**  
1 800/344 WILD

**March 2018**



*Cover: Female western bluebird*  
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