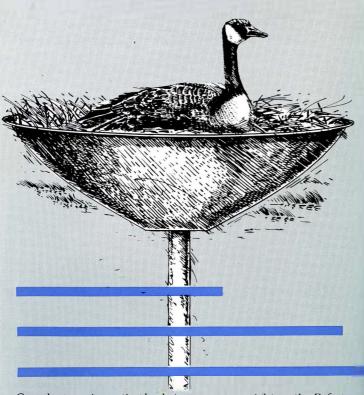


WELCOME

Welcome to North Platte National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). During your visit, you are invited to participate in several seasonal recreational activities; however, certain regulations are necessary to protect wildlife and to preserve the beauty of the area. Please take a moment to review the map and regulations contained in this leaflet. Your understanding of Refuge regulations will make your visit a safe and enjoyable one.

To provide undisturbed habitat during critical migration periods, units of the Refuge will be closed to all public entry as follows:

UNIT Lake Minatare Winters Creek Lake Alice CLOSED TO PUBLIC ENTRY October 1 through January 15 October 1 through January 15 October 1 through May 15



Canada goose in nesting basket - a common sight on the Refuge

GENERAL INFORMATION

Wildlife observation, sight-seeing, hiking, and photography are permitted and encouraged, as are special group trips (school, scouts, etc.). Guided group tours may be arranged in advance.

Motor vehicles may be operated on designated roads only. Off road/trail vehicle use is prohibited to protect wildlife habitat.

All firearms, including bow and arrow, must be unloaded and cased or dismantled. Pets must be confined.

Any public access or activity not specifically described in this leaflet is not permitted. Prohibited activities include, but are not limited to: • open fires • littering • hunting

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Crescent Lake NWR HC 68, Box 21 Ellsworth, NE 69340 308/762-4893



Spring migrants, a pair of redhead ducks. Photo by Kent Olson.

HISTORY & ENVIRONMENT

The North Platte NWR is located eight miles northeast of Scottsbluff in the Nebraska Panhandle. A satellite of Crescent Lake NWR, located 120 miles to the east, the 5,047 acre Refuge is superimposed over three Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs and consists of three units: Lake Minatare, Winters Creek, and Lake Alice.

The North Platte NWR was established by Executive Order under President Wilson on August 21, 1916. This Executive Order set aside the area as "a preserve and breeding ground for native birds."

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife species using the Refuge are varied. As many as 20 bald eagles and over 200,000 water-fowl may concentrate on the Refuge during fall migration. A list of nearly 200 bird species observed on the Refuge since 1975 is available through the Refuge Manager. Mammals common to all Units include: raccoon, striped skunk, blacktail prairie dog, eastern fox squirrel, white-tailed deer, and eastern cottontail. Some of the fish species found in Refuge lakes include: walleye, crappie, yellow perch, goldeye, northern pike, white bass, catfish, and carp.

The Refuge is used primarily as a resting and feeding area for waterfowl and shore birds and, to a lesser extent, for waterfowl production. Other important uses include providing habitat for bald eagles and nesting waterbirds and offering a recreational program with activities compatible with the management of Refuge wildlife.

