Each time a hunter buys a hunting license, the money he spends goes toward many facets of wildlife management. Since 1920, close to a million and a half acres of State Game Lands have been acquired with these funds. Each year nearly $7,000,000 is spent to improve wildlife habitat. Habitat improvements enhance living conditions for non-game birds and mammals as well as those species which are hunted. Pennsylvania hunters willingly share these lands with the non-hunting public, and with few exceptions, State Game Lands are open for general use year round. Surveys indicate that hunting accounts for only thirty-five percent of game land usage. The remaining sixty-five percent is used by the general public for non-hunting purposes.

“Working Together for Wildlife” is a Game Commission program providing everyone an opportunity to help support wildlife management in the areas for endangered and non-game animals. Monies derived from the “Working Together for Wildlife” Program are being used in Pennsylvania to re-introduce the osprey, river otter, bald eagle, peregrine falcon and provide habitat for other birds and mammals indigenous to the Commonwealth. Construction placement of blue bird houses on State Game Lands provides needed homes for this beautiful songbird. Islands in the Susquehanna River have been set aside as propagation areas for non-game shore birds. Numerous other projects are planned on State Game Lands and other public properties which will also provide food and habitat for non-game wildlife.

The future of Pennsylvania’s wildlife resources requires the concern, cooperation and financial support of everyone, hunters and non-hunters alike. “Working Together for Wildlife” is the answer. Send your contributions to “Working Together for Wildlife”, 2001 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110.

State Game Lands (SGL) 134 consists of 8,375.01 acres and is located within Wildlife Management Unit 3B on the Lycoming and Sullivan County line. Management of the Game Lands three separate tracts is administered through the Pennsylvania Game Commission’s (PGC) Northcentral Region even though the Sullivan County acreage is within the Northeast Region. The Tracts are divided into 7 management compartments. Good public access is provided by state and township roads, five PGC parking areas, or by foot from the adjacent Loyalsock State Forest. A disabled hunter access road, two designated horse/bike trails, and the Northcentral Game Farm are all located within SGL 134.

The topography of SGL 134 varies from gentle slopes to very steep hillsides. The highest elevation of 1,926 feet is found on the ridge tops of Camp Mountain while the lowest elevation of 740 feet is found along the Loyalsock Creek on the southern extent. State Game Lands 134 is nearly 100% forested and dominated by stands of northern hardwood and hemlock/white pine. Stands of mixed oak and black birch are also present. Forest age distribution is heavily weighted toward 81 – 125 year age class. There are nearly 50 acres of herbaceous openings and 14 miles of vegetative administrative roads on SGL 134. Several invasive shrub species pose management issues on this SGL, including Japanese knotweed which has become established along the Loyalsock Creek.

State Game lands 134 is listed as both an Important Mammal Area and an Important Bird Area. Common mammals found are white-tailed deer, black bear, gray squirrel, porcupine, eastern chipmunk, and a wide variety of furbearers. Bird species include wild turkey, ruffed grouse, scarlet tanager, cerulean warbler, three species of owls, and northern goshawks. All streams on the game lands are considered cold water fisheries that sustain aquatic organisms and many support wild trout populations.

Hiking, bird watching, mountain biking, horseback riding and cross-country skiing are lawful recreational activities that occur occasionally.

This was once part of the Northcentral Game farm, which at the time raised turkeys. The game farm was started in 1947 and it raised turkeys for stocking on the game lands until 1980. In 1981 it was turned into a pheasant farm and it remains so today. The farm is split into two parcels with broader fields being in compartment 4 and the holding fields in compartment 7. From 1988 to 1994 a new species of pheasant, the Sichuan, was experimented with and it was raised at the Northcentral game farm.