SPORTSMEN'S RECREATION MAP

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 17110-6797.

State Game Land No. 163

ERIE COUNTY

State Game Land 163 is a 333 acre tract located in the Northwestern Glaciated Plateau Section of the Appalachian Plateaus Province within the PGC's Northwest Region, Wildlife Management Unit 1. It is situated 1.7 miles north of Route 430, just west of Cold Station. New Road borders the game land on the west and provides access. This tract drains into 2 major drainages. The northern portion of the game land is part of the Lake Erie drainage, and the southern portion drains into the French Creek/Allegheny River watershed.

The most prevalent plant community type on SGL 163 is the Northern hardwood Forest. These stands have dominant trees that include American beech, red maple, sugar maple, black cherry, sweet birch, yellow birch, white ash and red oak. Approximately 40 percent of this Game Land is covered with this habitat type in varying age classes. The understory conditions of these stands vary from invasive cover of species such as multi-flora rose, Japanese barberry, and beechnuts sprouts to regeneration of black cherry, red maple and white ash. Closely related to the Northern hardwood type is the Black Cherry type which covers 11 percent of SGL 163. The majority of the acreage of this type is in small and large sawtimber sized trees of ages that range from 40 to 125 years.

Conifers on this Game Land are found in three different plant community types. The Hemlock (White Pine) – Northern hardwood Forest type covers 35 percent of the total acreage. These stands are medium and large sawtimber that are more than 80 years of age. These stands have poorly developed understory vegetation due to the heavy canopy and low light conditions. The remainder of the conifer cover is in a plant community type within the Palustrine Forest Community. Approximately 3 percent of the total Game Land acreage is in the Hemlock – Mixed hardwood Palustrine Forest. Both types are similar with each having hardwoods and conifers contributing 25 to 75 percent of the total relative cover, although the species comprising the hardwood component differ. The Palustrine type has an understory layer of cinnamon fern, skunk cabbage, jewelweed, elder, winterberry holly and other species that can tolerate groundwater saturation.

The most popular forms of consumptive recreation pursued on SGL 163 are deer and turkey hunting. There is some potential for woodcock hunting. Game Lands Maintenance Supervisor Rick Halbach related excellent rabbit hunting experiences in the early-mid 1970's, but evidence of current populations appear limited. Beavers have a long history on the game land and although populations probably are not large, there is opportunity for some beaver trapping. Also, mink, raccoon, opossum, fox and coyote can be found and should provide trapping opportunities. A word of caution is warranted though. With housing development surrounding the game land, the possibility of catching neighboring pets is likely. When beaver impoundments are present, limited waterfowl hunting opportunities are available.

There are no legal snowmobile trails, designated routes, or handicapped ATV trails on this game land.