



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 aces 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 sixtyfive percent is used by the general public for nonhunting 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 propagations areas for nongame shore birds. Numerous other projects are planned on State Game Lands and other public

SPORTSMEN'S RECREATION MAP



STATE GAME LANDS No. 204 POTTER COUNTY

State Game Lands 204 (4,030.25 acres) is one contiguous tract in northwestern Potter County. The majority exists in Hebron Township with a small portion in Clara Township, about 6 air miles northwest of Coudersport and 10 mile south of the New York state border.

Good access is provided by T336 and T344. There are 7 parking areas and several gated roads that provide foot access from these township roads.

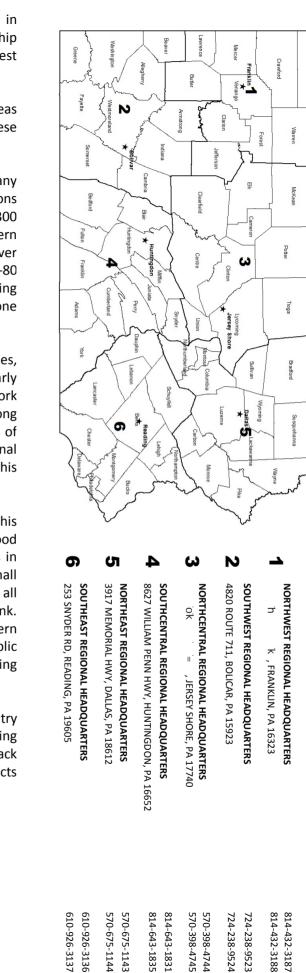
The topography is mountainous with numerous small hollows, many of which contain intermittent streams or spring seeps. Elevations range from approximately 1,650 feet near stream bottoms to 2,300 feet on ridge tops. SGL 204 is predominantly forested (56% northern hardwood, 20% red oak mixed hardwood, 8% black cherry cover types). Forest age distribution is heavily weighted toward the 40-80 and 81-125 year age classes, a remnant of historical logging practices. Hemlock cover is only 4% of this game lands and only one contiguous stand of hemlock/white pine occurs on 7 acres.

Although about 85% of this game lands is mature forest cover types, Castle Hollow area provides excellent opportunities for early successional stage management due to the on-going food plot work and presence of interspersed aspen clones in the valley and along the lower portions of the slopes surrounding the West Branch of Whitney Creek. Additionally, this stream is listed an Exceptional Value stream, further emphasizing the quality of habitat in this hollow.

Excepting elk, all big game species are hunted successfully on this game lands. Pheasants are stocked along the Castle Hollow food plots. This hollow is one of only two pheasant release locations in Potter County, and receives significant hunting pressure during small game seasons. Trapping opportunities are widespread for all furbearers, including the potential for beaver, muskrat, and mink. SGL 204 is a well-known tract for small game hunting in northern Potter County. This game lands is the northern most parcel of public land in the county and therefore receives significant hunting pressure during both big game and small game seasons.

Other activities on SGL 204 include snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, hiking, bird-watching, bike riding and horseback riding. Fishing and berry picking are also pursued on these lands. The horseback riding and bicycle riding are limited to the township road that bisects the game lands within Castle Hollow.

9/30/2011



CONTACT THE FOLLOWING

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION