



# DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

## news release

Fish and Wildlife Service

For Release August 30, 1989 Elizabeth Lipscomb--FWS 202-343-5634  
David Thompson--ICF 608-356-9462  
Whitney Tilt--NFWF 202-343-1040

### SECOND CAPTIVE FLOCK OF ENDANGERED WHOOPING CRANES TO BE ESTABLISHED

Plans to establish a second captive flock of endangered whooping cranes in Wisconsin were announced today by John Turner, Director of the Interior Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, during a news conference held at the Service's Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Laurel, Maryland.

"This should prove to be a win-win situation for America's premier endangered species," Turner said. "It also demonstrates how the private and public sectors can form new partnerships to better conserve our fish, wildlife, and plant resources."

Joining Turner in making the announcement were Constance Harriman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks; Jim Range, Chairman of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (Foundation) which will help fund the project; and George Archibald, Director of the International Crane Foundation (ICF) which will manage the second flock.

The Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, a world leader in endangered species propagation and research, houses the only captive flock of whooping cranes in the world. The flock was established in 1967 using eggs from Canada's Wood Buffalo National Park and a crippled young-of-the-year rescued from the park in 1964 under a cooperative agreement between the United States and Canada. Currently, the flock, managed by Canada and the United States, consists of 54 birds. Two additional captive birds from the population reside with the International Crane Foundation, and one is located at the San Antonio Zoo.

In order to protect the population from an epidemic or other disaster, Service officials decided to divide the flock and transfer some birds to a second breeding center located at ICF's headquarters in Baraboo, Wisconsin. The ICF was chosen because of its extensive experience and success in breeding various crane species. The transfer, which will involve 22 whooping cranes, is expected to take place in November.

(over)

Future plans call for ICF to maximize the breeding and production of whooping cranes while the Patuxent Center concentrates on research. One proposal under consideration calls for using cranes produced by the captive flocks to establish a second self-sustaining wild flock. (An experimental flock established at the Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Idaho in 1975 has not proven to be self-sustaining, having failed to produce eggs.)

The only self-sustaining wild flock consists of over 140 adult birds which migrate between Wood Buffalo National Park in Canada and Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas. A second self-sustaining wild flock will offer greater assurance for the species' future.

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is providing a grant of \$200,000 to ICF for the construction of 12-15 pens to house the whooping crane flock at the Baraboo facility. Ground-breaking for the pens is planned for mid-September. The Foundation is a private, non-profit organization established by Congress in 1984. It is not an agency of the U.S. Government. The Foundation undertakes numerous activities which promote the conservation and management of this country's fish, wildlife, and plant resources for present and future generations of Americans.

The ICF is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of cranes worldwide. Since 1973, it has successfully bred 13 of the 15 crane species, fledging nearly 200 chicks in the process. The ICF also was the first center in the world to breed Siberian cranes and hooded cranes, and the first in North America to breed Brolga cranes.

-DOI-

**NOTE TO EDITORS: Black-and-white photos of the press conference are available on loan from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Audiovisual Office, (202) 343-5611.**

NUMBER OF PAID FISHING LICENSE HOLDERS, LICENSE SALES, AND COST TO FISHERMEN  
FISCAL YEAR 1988

State	Paid Fishing License Holders*	Resident Fishing Licenses, Tags Permits & Stamps	Nonresident Fishing Licenses Tags, Permits & Stamps	Total Fishing Licenses, Tags, Permits & Stamps†	Gross Cost To Fishermen
ALABAMA	617,318	529,287	117,588	646,875	\$5,223,750
ALASKA	306,153	177,622	148,958	326,580	4,201,966
ARIZONA	484,789	463,573	161,972	625,545	5,829,976
ARKANSAS	639,402	620,294	137,241	757,535	6,938,911
CALIFORNIA	3,220,894	3,183,715	37,179	3,220,894	37,497,201
COLORADO	740,628	532,692	333,094	865,786	8,312,828
CONNECTICUT	213,950	206,177	7,773	213,950	1,606,438
DELAWARE	21,674	21,885	4,361	26,246	214,577
FLORIDA	826,143	635,735	200,746	836,481	7,082,019
GEORGIA	723,459	847,445	55,447	902,892	6,033,488
HAWAII	10,238	10,163	349	10,512	31,379
IDAHO	392,457	276,033	153,080	429,113	3,998,237
ILLINOIS	818,117	914,345	40,041	954,386	5,984,788
INDIANA	626,856	591,334	104,973	696,307	4,674,597
IOWA	428,116	416,219	41,246	457,465	3,841,658
KANSAS	306,669	286,320	33,683	320,003	3,788,593
KENTUCKY	648,048	578,357	119,213	697,570	5,643,727
LOUISIANA	542,915	697,382	65,873	763,255	4,830,599
MAINE	252,941	178,297	88,420	266,717	4,387,107
MARYLAND	409,823	430,986	44,651	475,637	3,430,206
MASSACHUSETTS	266,400	281,425	10,594	292,019	3,065,285
MICHIGAN	1,644,342	1,595,972	429,565	2,025,537	18,765,888
MINNESOTA	1,484,208	1,031,181	254,082	1,285,263	15,906,643
MISSISSIPPI	477,009	397,734	79,275	477,009	3,212,979
MISSOURI	1,042,604	1,194,219	94,282	1,288,501	7,720,961
MONTANA	382,992	298,874	245,124	543,998	5,266,383
NEBRASKA	256,063	255,463	46,625	302,088	2,658,241
NEVADA	156,201	194,205	51,379	245,584	2,308,006
NEW HAMPSHIRE	178,376	120,134	58,940	179,074	3,039,336
NEW JERSEY	247,426	380,798	11,903	392,701	3,866,140
NEW MEXICO	269,963	188,362	93,791	282,153	3,365,133
NEW YORK	1,127,767	1,051,585	229,913	1,281,498	11,936,521
NORTH CAROLINA	431,467	451,791	35,316	487,107	7,220,938
NORTH DAKOTA	161,375	169,416	19,721	189,137	1,391,501
OHIO	1,194,877	1,070,339	129,585	1,199,924	8,815,477
OKLAHOMA	603,112	490,475	101,729	592,204	7,236,826
OREGON	764,870	995,592	228,033	1,233,625	9,289,595
PENNSYLVANIA	1,153,380	1,077,050	76,330	1,153,380	13,333,793
RHODE ISLAND	40,521	38,640	2,733	41,373	379,278
SOUTH CAROLINA	407,209	388,619	67,271	455,890	4,431,403
SOUTH DAKOTA	211,155	262,315	61,956	324,271	1,880,806
TENNESSEE	736,228	742,957	180,502	923,459	5,612,642
TEXAS	1,897,041	2,420,089	95,681	2,515,770	16,873,496
UTAH	393,611	278,820	170,702	449,522	5,893,238
VERMONT	159,871	105,544	54,327	159,871	2,217,681
VIRGINIA	637,443	750,162	89,844	840,006	4,658,559
WASHINGTON	912,734	1,571,507	90,845	1,662,352	13,470,029
WEST VIRGINIA	277,609	472,173	79,188	551,361	3,089,964
WISCONSIN	1,490,068	1,307,821	390,126	1,697,947	15,842,799
WYOMING	241,978	115,136	166,722	281,858	3,531,474
TOTALS**	31,478,490	31,296,259	5,541,972	36,848,231	\$329,833,060

\* A paid license holder is one individual regardless of the number of licenses he may purchase.  
Data certified by State Fish and Game Departments.  
† Period covered not identical to period covered by certification for all States.  
\*\* Persons who fished in more than one State are counted in each State where they fished.