

Experience the Wetlands

Hackberry Flat Wildlife Management
Area and Hackberry Flat Center





Published by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation

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History in the Making

One hundred years ago, it was simply a nuisance. A headache that stood in the way of spring planting and fall harvesting. Local lore says the flood-prone soils of Hackberry Flat could swallow a tractor in just a heavy fog. Times have changed. Today, the Hackberry Flat Wildlife Management Area (WMA) offers a multitude of recreational opportunities, as well as a vital refuge and feeding area for waterfowl and shorebirds.

More than a century ago, the skies over the flood-prone area were blackened with waterfowl as the pioneers arrived on the plains of southwest Oklahoma. It was quite the noisy area with bird calls lasting from dawn to dusk and the deafening sound of many wings flapping overhead. President Theodore Roosevelt was intrigued by the area, and even went for a hunt on Hackberry Flat. However, it was not the wildlife that drew rugged homesteaders, but rather the valuable commercial potential of the soil.

In the early 1900s, a massive ditch was constructed – some four miles long, 20 feet deep and 40 feet wide – by locals using hand shovels, mule teams and later a steam shovel. The next two generations of area residents maintained the area as farmland instead of the wetland it had been for so many years prior. They had some success in the fertile soil, but the area remained flood-prone so farming was difficult.

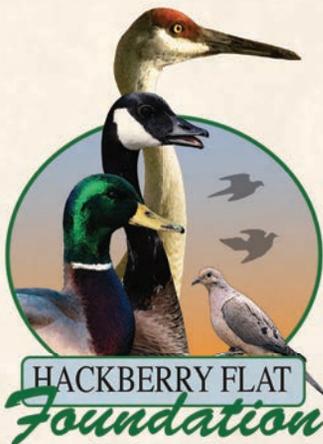
The history of Hackberry Flat is an example of the spirit of Oklahomans. Located near Frederick in the southwest corner of Oklahoma, the legendary wetland has been restored by the generous help of several partners and the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation.

Breaking Ground

The Wildlife Department began restoration efforts in 1993 by purchasing land from willing sellers. The Department broke ground in August 1995 to form what is now known as Hackberry Flat WMA, a refuge and feeding ground for wildlife and a recreational ground for Oklahomans.

The Department built nearly 40 miles of levees and ditches to form a honeycomb of wetland units with the help of many partners. These units allow area managers to flood any part of

the area according to the needs of migrating birds. A 17-mile aqueduct connecting Hackberry Flat to the Tom Steed Reservoir was a critical component in the process. The pipeline may be an option for water supply when rainfall events are limited such as during drought years. Managers have a wide variety of management options with more than 35 miles of dikes and canals and 99 different water control structures.



It was not long before the spirit behind this project came to fruition. Within the first year of restoration, shorebirds that had not nested in southwest Oklahoma in decades began nesting on the restored wetland.

The project was dedicated in May 1999, taking on an enormous scope of key construction figures:

- 7,120 acres purchased from 30 willing sellers.
- 3,500 acres for flooding.
- 3,620 acres of combined upland and agriculture.
- 17-mile pipeline with the capacity to deliver water from Tom Steed Reservoir.
- 35 miles of dikes and canals.
- 99 water control structures.
- 35 wetland units.
- \$10 million from private and public partners to help cover the \$14 million cost.

Giving Thanks

The Wildlife Department sends tremendous thanks for support from the Hackberry Flat Foundation and other key partners who helped make this project possible and keep it going today with the same spirit. The Hackberry Flat Foundation is a non-profit organization established to promote the Hackberry Flat project and insure the promise of continued excellence in conservation, education and recreation.

Key Funding Partners

The Hackberry Flat Foundation
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
North American Wetlands Conservation Council
The Williams Company, Inc.
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Wildlife Restoration Program
City of Frederick
Ducks Unlimited, Inc.
Bureau of Reclamation
Phillips Petroleum Co., Inc.
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Tillman County Commissioners
First Southwest Bank
Pioneer Trucking Company
Wildlife Forever
Arrow Trucking Company
Oklahoma Station Chapter of Safari Club International
Oklahoma City Sportsman's Club
U.S. Geological Survey

If You Build It,

Hackberry Flat was built and is managed to mimic the seasonal wet and dry cycles of the mixed grass prairie region. This provides a mosaic of microhabitats, which attracts a diverse group of species and outdoor enthusiasts from across Oklahoma. It is equipped with a driving tour for wildlife viewing opportunities.

Hunting Hackberry Flat WMA

There are many hunting opportunities at Hackberry Flat WMA. Since the area is a wetland, all shotgun hunting is restricted to federally approved non-toxic shot only.

Waterfowl

Duck and goose hunting are some of Hackberry Flat's best draws. Serious waterfowl hunters view southwest Oklahoma as one of the Nation's best kept hunting secrets. And now you know about it! Countless mallards, pintails, teal and other waterfowl descend on Hackberry during fall. As with all western wetlands, the amount of water in the area will vary from year to year.

Dove

The area offers some of the best dove hunting in Oklahoma. On a good day, you will see thousands of doves. If you are coming during opening weekend, plan ahead – area motels fill up quickly!

Sandhill Cranes

The wingshooter's big game, sandhill cranes use Hackberry and the surrounding agricultural fields throughout fall migration, making for a great sight.

Deer

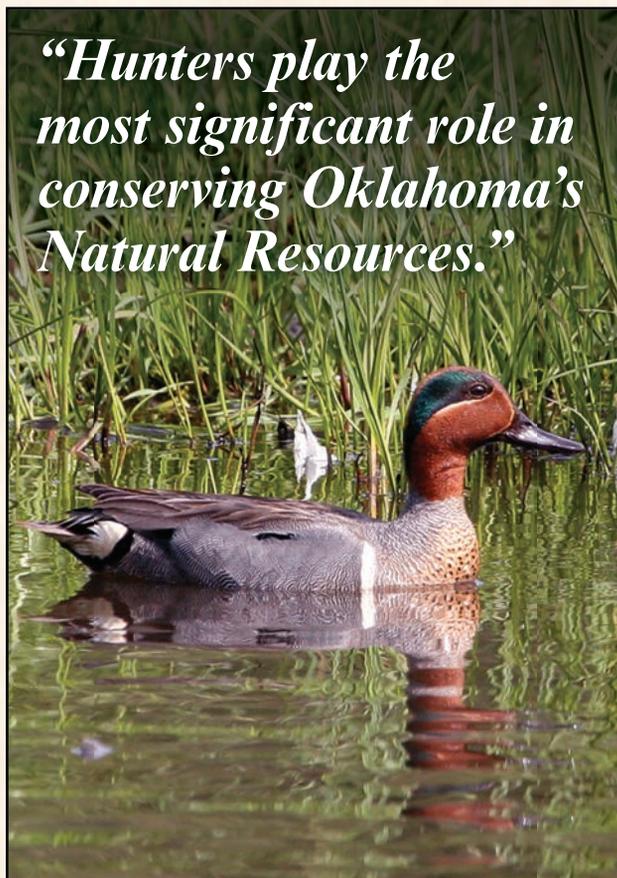
Although there is not an ideal treestand setting, the deer herd in and around Hackberry Flat is growing and flourishing. Archery and muzzleloader opportunities are available to offer sportsmen a unique deer hunting challenge.

Rabbits and Quail

Small game is often forgotten, but with the mixture of upland cover and agricultural cropland hunters are sure to have an exciting experience, as the mix is sound habitat for both species.

For complete laws and regulations, please refer to the current "Hunting Guide" at wildlifedepartment.com or pick up a copy from your local hunting license dealer. For questions, please call the WMA biologist at (405) 823-8425 or (580) 335-5262.

"Hunters play the most significant role in conserving Oklahoma's Natural Resources."



LARRY HANCOCK

A Hunter's Hand

Hunters play a significant role in conserving Oklahoma's natural resources – both game and those species that are not hunted in the state.

Not only is their enthusiasm for wildlife important for making projects such as the restoration of Hackberry Flat possible, but they are also a primary source of funding for the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation.

On average, there are some 250,000 hunters spending about \$465 million on equipment, travel, food, lodging, etc. (US Fish and Wildlife Service 2006 Wildlife-Associated Recreation).

The Wildlife Department receives no general state tax revenues, so sportsmen and women who purchase hunting and fishing licenses, as well as, federal excise taxes on sporting goods predominantly fund the Department.

They Will Come

Bird Watchers' Paradise

Hackberry Flat is a premier destination for birders. More than 225 species have been identified during surveys. From thousands of doves descending on a sunflower field, to less common species like the black-necked stilt, stilt sandpiper and snowy plover, sheer numbers of birds from eastern and western Oklahoma make this area a time-saving, paradise for birding.

Birding Tips

- Study the Hackberry Flat map prior to your trip and take a map along during your trip. The area is divided into named units to help communicate sightings and help navigate the area. Units are marked with a green, metal post found at each unit corner adjacent to a road. There is also a self-guided driving tour guide to enhance your viewing opportunities (see next page) and a half-mile walking trail that begins at the Center. Interpretation is currently being designed for this walking trail.
- Although shorebirds are present year round, the best months for observing them are March through May. The best months for viewing waterfowl are February and March. Bird watching is most successful during early mornings and early evenings.
- Use your car as a blind. You can observe a patchwork of wetland habitats from all roads.
- Walk dikes to get deeper into the wetlands for closer viewing.
- Keep a bird guide, binoculars and a camera handy for best identification practices and sharing your experience.
- Check the Outdoor Calendar on wildlifedepartment.com or contact Melynda Hickman, wildlife diversity biologist for the Wildlife Department at (405) 990-4977 or mhickman@zoo.odwc.state.ok.us, for upcoming events at the Hackberry Flat Center.
- See page 10 for a complete birding checklist.



Hackberry Flat Driving Tour

Follow this driving tour for a good overview of the different habitats managed for wildlife. Remember, each unit is marked with a green metal post that can be found at the unit corner adjacent to a road.

To start your driving tour: From the intersection of Highway 5 and HWY 183 in Fredrick, go 2 miles south on 183. Turn east onto Airport Road and go 3 miles, and then follow the blacktop road as it turns south. Go 6 miles. Follow signs to the Hackberry Flat Center parking lot.

1 Stop 1. Welcome to the Hackberry Flat Center. Restrooms are available and information about the area can be found on the back patio. From the patio you are overlooking most of the wetland area that comprises Hackberry Flat WMA. The hills rising on the horizon form the eastern border of the WMA. It is about 3 miles from this point to the eastern border.

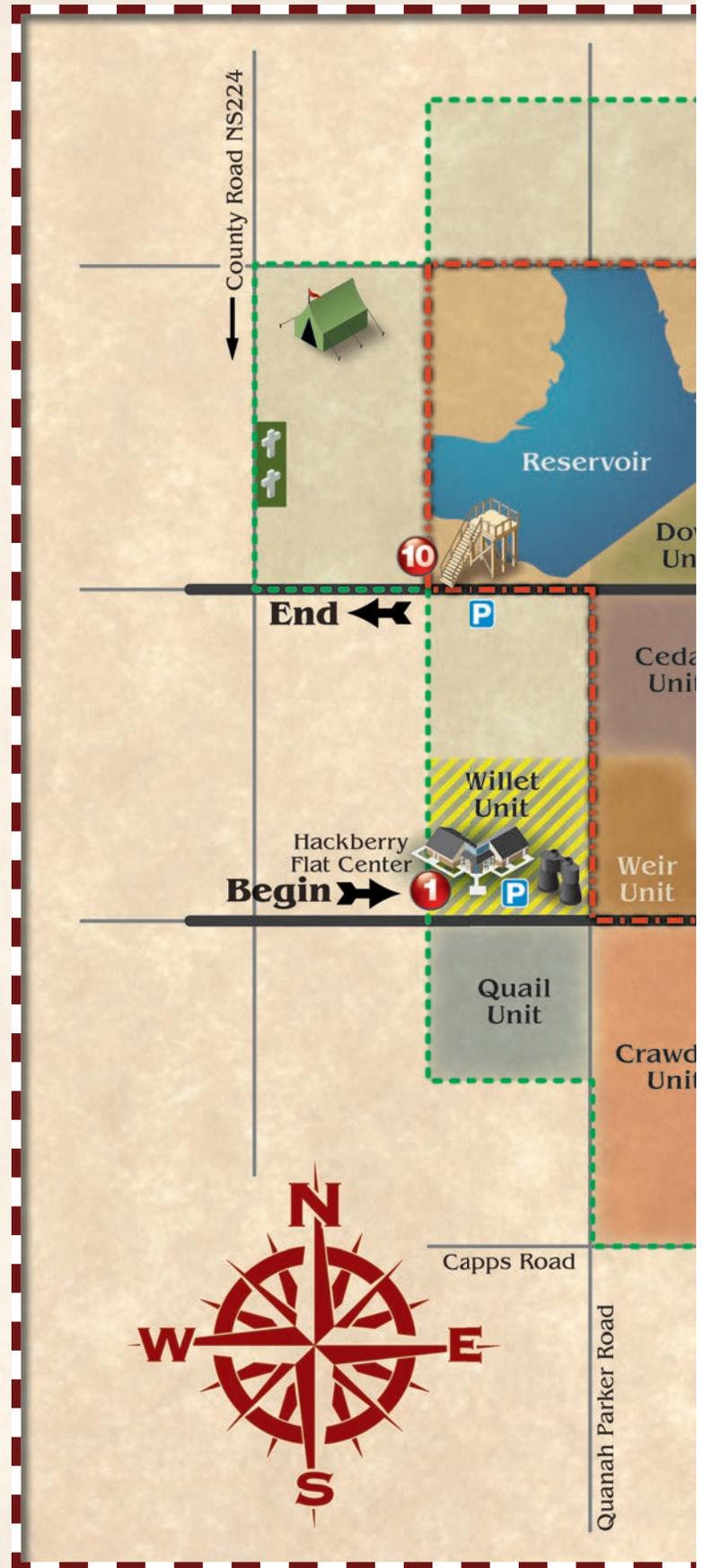
Feel free to walk down the trail to the bird blind at the end of the boardwalk. This trail provides a glimpse into the many components of a wetland in an arid region of the country and the wildlife dependent on it.

Continue the driving tour to learn how this wetland was restored. The design of this wetland consists of over 35 independently managed units. Each unit has been named and marked with a green, metal post in the corner of the unit that lies adjacent to the road.

2 Stop 2. Turn east (left) when exiting the drive of the Hackberry Flat Center and go about a mile. Weir Unit is on the left. The Hackberry Flat wetland is managed by a water distribution system that restores the functions and productivity of the original wetland. The structures on the south side (right) with a wheel on top floods the units. The steel box structure on the north side moves water in and out of wetland units. These structures control water distribution to achieve desirable water depths needed to create certain soil conditions for desirable plant germination, to provide mudflats for shorebirds during migration or to control invasive plant species.

3 Stop 3. Travel a half mile to the corner of Pintail and Millet Units. During winter and spring these are two of several units that provide food for waterfowl and shorebirds. Notice the manmade islands scattered throughout both of these units. These islands help to provide areas of elevation that will create drier soil conditions allowing for the germination of different vegetation and, when the units are flooded, would be surrounded by water. Waterfowl in particular enjoy using these islands for "loafing" and some wetland birds will nest on these islands.

4 Stop 4. Follow this road until it dead ends into a parking lot at an observation tower. From the top of the tower, looking north you can see the Wichita Mountains. The white towers you see are the grain silos in the town of Hol-





lister. The unit to the north, The Big Unit, is so named as it is the largest unit in Hackberry Flat. Feel free to walk east on the dike to observe more wildlife.

To continue the driving tour, head back west for less than a mile and turn south (left) at the corner of Millet and Pintail units. (Stop 3).

5 Stop 5. Travel for a half mile. You will see more water control structures at this stop. Which ones move water in and which structures move water out? The answer can be found on information board at Center. The tall bunch grass growing along the ditches and edges of the dikes is switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*). This native grass not only protects the dike from erosion but provides cover and food for wildlife.

6 Stop 6. Travel a half mile, turn east and continue for 1 mile. You will be at the corner of Goose and Crane units on your left (north). Goose Unit will probably look different than Crane Unit. Each unit is independently managed to provide a “patchwork” of different soil and plant conditions in Hackberry Flat. In addition to flooding and drying out units, soil manipulation is needed to control undesirable and desirable vegetation. This is achieved through disking or plowing all or some of a unit.

7 Stop 7. Continue traveling east until you are along side a row of willow and cottonwood trees. Trees in a prairie wetland are unique, and when found, these trees provide a microhabitat for some bird species. Orioles, grackles, flycatchers, kingbirds and nighthawks will sometimes nest in the trees. During fall and spring migrations, warblers can sometimes be found in these isolated trees.

8 Stop 8. Travel a half mile and turn left (north). You are at the southeast corner of Hackberry Flat. Continue traveling north for a mile and a half. This concrete bridge crosses over the original ditch that was dug in the early 1900s to drain the wetland. This ditch represents an amazing feat by the local communities. At the beginning of the project

digging was accomplished by the use of mule teams and completed with steam-powered equipment. The ditch is maintained by the Wildlife Department so that it can be used to discharge water quickly from the wetland if needed.

9 Stop 9. Travel three-fourths mile and then turn left (west) at the Redhead Unit. Continue traveling for two and a half miles. To your left (south) you will see the main distribution canal for the Hackberry Flat wetland. Water from the Hackberry Flat reservoir, located north and west about a half mile, flows into this canal and is distributed through the system of water control structures you’ve seen while driving the route. All together there are 35 miles of dikes and canals and over 95 water control structures that allow Hackberry Flat to provide habitat for wetland wildlife.

10 Stop 10. Continue west for half a mile and turn in at the parking lot at the observation tower. The tower provides a view of the Hackberry Flat reservoir built by the Natural Resources Conservation Service in cooperation with the Tillman County Conservation District. A 17-mile pipeline has the capacity to deliver water from Tom Steed Reservoir. Water stored in the reservoir is distributed to the wetland units through distribution canals and water control structures. Waterfowl and other water birds that prefer deeper water can be seen during the winter, spring and fall seasons. This area is in the Waterfowl Refuge. Please do not enter the refuge from October 15 through January 31. Any other time feel free to walk on the top of the dam to get a better view of the birds.

Thank you for visiting Hackberry Flat. Be sure to stop in and visit Frederick where you can find restaurants, shopping and lodging.

—Text developed in cooperation with the Friends of Hackberry Flat. Original map design by Larry Greer.

Hackberry Flat Center

Standing as the centerpiece of a 15-year project is the Hackberry Flat Center. It is an example of how successful individuals, private businesses, conservation organizations and government agencies can be when they are committed to a project.

The Center is owned and operated by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, which is a state agency supported by fishing and hunting revenues and special taxes through the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program on sporting equipment and motorboat fuels paid by anglers, boaters, hunters and recreational shooters.

The Center is open for scheduled events and on the second Saturday of each month, excluding July. The facility provides wetland classroom experiences for school groups, programs on wildlife and wildlife-related activities, as well as meeting facilities for resource-oriented programs and workshops.





The Message of Hackberry Flat

- Understanding that sportsmen and women pay for wildlife conservation
- Understanding the values of wetlands and wetland restoration
- Understanding the wet and dry management techniques of the wetland
- Understanding the wildlife dependent on this wetland and how they use the habitats created
- Understanding the historical events associated with Hackberry Flat

Field Trips to Hackberry Flat Center

Biologist-guided services are available year-round to school and youth organizations, homeschoolers, scouts, seniors, conservation organizations, church organizations and more.

Planning Your Field Trip:

1. Call or email Melynda Hickman, Hackberry Flat coordinator to set a date.
Phone: (405) 990-4977
Email: mhickman@zoo.odwc.state.ok.us

2. Schedule your dates. There is no minimum group size, but there is a maximum group size of 25 people. Larger groups may be scheduled based on volunteer availability.
3. Choose your time. Times may vary depending on group size. The shortest program is typically an hour and a half. Program lengths can be customized as schedule allows. The pavilion at the Center makes for a great sack lunch area. However, if there is inclement weather, the meeting room at the Center can be used.
4. Choose your topic: Wetlands, prairies and the wildlife dependent on them are the primary focus at Hackberry Flat. Other topics will be considered upon request.

Hackberry Flat Day

A Celebration of the Outdoors for Families, bird watchers and all wildlife enthusiasts!



exhibits provided by the Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge and the Washita Battlefield National Historic Site. Hands-on exhibits provided by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation are also found within the Center and include a native fish aquarium, taxidermy displays and wetland critters. Check the Hackberry Flat Center website http://wildlifedepartment.com/education/hackberry_flat.htm for more information about this event and other scheduled events.

The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, Friends of Hackberry Flat and the Hackberry Flat Foundation offer a fun-filled day for the entire family on the third Saturday each April from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Hackberry Flat Center located near Frederick in southwest Oklahoma.

A combination of indoor and outdoor activities help Oklahoma and north Texas families, bird watchers and other wildlife and outdoor enthusiasts celebrate a prairie springtime in the outdoors. Whether the wetlands are wet or dry, guided tours will take visitors out into the area to learn about how the area is managed and how to identify birds, butterflies and other wildlife. Experienced birders, biologists and Friends of Hackberry Flat volunteers share their knowledge and enthusiasm with participants on the tours. Other outdoor activities include archery, shotgun, goose knocking (an ancient form of hunting using sticks) and mud buggin', if the area is wet enough.

Indoor activities are provided by other state and federal agencies, such as the traveling bat exhibit from Alabaster Caverns State Park, children's hands-on activities provided by Quartz Mountain Nature Park, and wildlife "touch-y"

Bird Watching Checklist

Birds most likely to see during the appropriate season. Check your bird guide for accurate sighting seasons.

Loons

- Common Loon

Grebes

- Pied-Billed Grebe
- Horned Grebe
- Eared Grebe

Pelicans

- American White Pelican

Cormorants

- Double-crested Cormorant
- Neotropic Cormorant

Bitterns and Herons

- American Bittern
- Least Bittern
- Great Blue Heron
- Great Egret
- Snowy Egret
- Little Blue Heron
- Tricolored Heron
- Cattle Egret
- Green Heron
- Black-crowned Night-Heron
- Yellow-crowned Night-Heron

Ibises

- White-faced Ibis
- Glossy Ibis

Swans, Geese, and Ducks

- Greater White-fronted Goose
- Snow Goose & Blue Morph
- Ross' Goose
- Canada Goose
- Cackling Goose
- Wood Duck
- Green-winged Teal
- Mallard
- Mottled Duck
- Northern Pintail
- Blue-winged Teal
- Cinnamon Teal
- Northern Shoveler
- Gadwall
- American Wigeon
- Canvasback
- Redhead
- Ring-necked Duck

- Greater Scaup
- Lesser Scaup
- Long-tailed Duck
- Common Goldeneye
- Bufflehead
- Hooded Merganser
- Common Merganser
- Red-breasted Merganser
- Fulvous Whistling-Duck
- Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
- Ruddy Duck

Vultures

- Turkey Vulture

Kites, Eagles, Hawks and Allies

- Osprey
- Bald Eagle
- Northern Harrier
- Sharp-shinned Hawk
- Cooper's Hawk
- Red-shouldered Hawk
- Swainson's Hawk
- Red-tailed Hawk
- Ferruginous Hawk
- Rough-legged Hawk
- Golden Eagle

Falcons

- American Kestrel
- Merlin
- Peregrine Falcon
- Prairie Falcon

Partridges, Grouse, Turkey and Quail

- Northern Bobwhite

Rails, Gallinules and Coots

- Black Rail
- King Rail
- Virginia Rail
- Sora
- Common Moorhen
- American Coot

Cranes

- Sandhill Crane
- Whooping Crane

Plovers

- Black-bellied Plover
- American Golden-Plover
- Snowy Plover
- Semipalmated Plover
- Piping Plover
- Killdeer

Stilts and Avocets

- Black-necked Stilt
- American Avocet

Sandpipers, Phalaropes and Allies

- Greater Yellowlegs
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Solitary Sandpiper
- Willet
- Spotted Sandpiper
- Upland Sandpiper
- Whimbrel
- Long-billed Curlew
- Hudsonian Godwit
- Marbled Godwit
- Ruddy Turnstone
- Red Knot
- Sanderling
- Semipalmated Sandpiper
- Western Sandpiper
- Least Sandpiper
- White-rumped Sandpiper
- Baird's Sandpiper
- Pectoral Sandpiper
- Dunlin
- Stilt Sandpiper
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper
- Short-billed Dowitcher
- Long-billed Dowitcher
- Wilson's Snipe
- Wilson's Phalarope
- Red-necked Phalarope

Gulls and Terns

- Franklin's Gull
- Bonaparte's Gull
- Ring-billed Gull
- Herring Gull
- Forster's Tern
- Least Tern
- Black Tern

Pigeons and Doves

- Rock Dove
- Mourning Dove
- White-winged Dove

Cuckoos and Roadrunners

- Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- Greater Roadrunner

Barn Owls

- Barn Owl

Typical Owls

- Great Horned Owl
- Burrowing Owl
- Short-eared Owl

Goatsuckers

- Common Nighthawk
- Common Poorwill
- Chuck-will's-widow

Swifts

- Chimney Swift

Kingfishers

- Belted Kingfisher

Woodpeckers and Allies

- Red-headed Woodpecker
- Red-bellied Woodpecker
- Ladder-backed Woodpecker
- Downy Woodpecker
- Northern Flicker

Tyrant Flycatchers

- Willow Flycatcher
- Least Flycatcher
- Eastern Phoebe
- Say's Phoebe
- Vermilion Flycatcher
- Western Kingbird
- Eastern Kingbird
- Scissor-tailed Flycatcher

Larks

- Horned Lark

Swallows

- Purple Martin
- Tree Swallow
- Northern Rough-winged Swallow
- Bank Swallow
- Cliff Swallow
- Barn Swallow
- Cave Swallow

Jays and Crows

- Blue Jay
- American Crow

Wrens

- Rock Wren
- Sedge Wren
- Marsh Wren

Kinglets and Gnatcatchers

- Ruby-crowned Kinglet
- Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Thrushes and Allies

- Eastern Bluebird
- Mountain Bluebird
- Swainson's Thrush
- Hermit Thrush
- American Robin

Mockingbirds, Thrashers and Allies

- Northern Mockingbird
- Brown Thrasher
- Curve-billed Thrasher

Pipits

- American Pipit
- Sprague's Pipit

Shrikes

- Loggerhead Shrike

Starlings

- European Starling

Vireos

- Bell's Vireo
- Blue-headed Vireo
- Red-eyed Vireo

Wood-Warblers

- Blue-winged Warbler
- Tennessee Warbler
- Orange-crowned Warbler
- Nashville Warbler
- Yellow Warbler
- Magnolia Warbler
- Yellow-rumped Warbler
- Bay-breasted Warbler
- Black-and-White Warbler
- American Redstart
- Common Yellowthroat
- Wilson's Warbler

Cardinals, Grosbeaks and Allies

- Northern Cardinal
- Black-headed Grosbeak
- Blue Grosbeak
- Indigo Bunting
- Painted Bunting
- Dickcissel

Sparrows

- Spotted Towhee
- Cassin's Sparrow
- Rufous-crowned Sparrow
- American Tree Sparrow
- Chipping Sparrow
- Clay-colored Sparrow
- Field Sparrow
- Vesper Sparrow
- Lark Sparrow
- Lark Bunting
- Savannah Sparrow
- Grasshopper Sparrow
- LeConte's Sparrow
- Fox Sparrow
- Song Sparrow
- Lincoln's Sparrow
- Swamp Sparrow
- White-throated Sparrow
- White-crowned Sparrow
- Harris's Sparrow
- Dark-eyed Junco
- McCown's Longspur
- Lapland Longspur
- Chestnut-collared Longspur

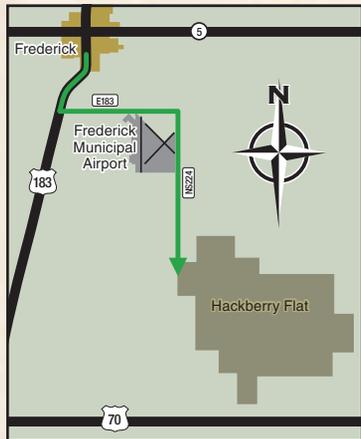
Blackbirds and Allies

- Bobolink
- Red-winged Blackbird
- Eastern Meadowlark
- Western Meadowlark
- Yellow-headed Blackbird
- Rusty Blackbird
- Brewer's Blackbird
- Great-tailed Grackle
- Common Grackle
- Brown-headed Cowbird
- Bronzed Cowbird
- Orchard Oriole
- Baltimore Oriole
- Bullock's Oriole

Finches and Weaver Finches

- House Finch
- Lesser Goldfinch
- American Goldfinch
- House Sparrow

Visiting Hackberry Flat



Directions

From the South end of the town of Frederick, go 1 mile south on Highway 183. Turn east on County Road E183 (also known as Airport Road). Travel 3 miles, and then follow the blacktop road south for 6 miles. Watch for Hackberry Flat Area and Center signs.

GPS Coordinates to Hackberry Flat Center

34° 16' 39.23" N 98° 57' 50.07" W

Amenities

Hackberry Flat Center is open on the second Saturday each month, excluding July, and for scheduled events. Restrooms are available year-round and the pavilion offers a shady place to have a picnic. There is additional information and a message board located on the back porch of the Center.

Lodging, restaurants and shopping are available in Frederick. Visit frederickokchamber.org or call (580) 335-2126 for more information.

Camping at Hackberry Flat is allowed in the designated camping area (see centerfold map). This is a primitive site with no hook-ups.

Volunteer Opportunities

The Friends of Hackberry Flat and the Hackberry Flat Foundation were established to promote Hackberry Flat and insure the promise of continued excellence in conservation, education and recreation. Volunteers help staff with school field trips, surveys, birding tours and special events such as Hackberry Flat Day. For more information, contact Karen Caldwell by phone at (580) 335-2168 or Sharon Bennett at the Frederick Chamber of Commerce by email at frederickccc@pdi.net.

License Requirements

Admission to the Hackberry Flat Center is free for school field trips and programs offered by the Wildlife Department. However, some teacher workshops and events not

provided by the Department may charge a participation fee.

A Wildlife Conservation Passport is required of all residents or nonresidents who enter or use Department-owned lands such as Hackberry Flat, unless exempt. Individuals who possess any current hunting or fishing license issued by the Wildlife Department are exempt from Conservation Passport requirements, except holders of the resident two-day fishing license and the nonresident six-day fishing license who must purchase the Wildlife Conservation Passport. Additionally, residents under 18 years of age are exempt from Conservation Passport requirements. The Passport is an annual permit and may be purchased online at wildlifedepartment.com or from a license dealer. Licenses may be purchased at Alco, located on the north end of Frederick.

Please Note: Visitors who stop at the Hackberry Flat Center to use the facilities or get information from the message boards are exempt from this license requirement. Additionally, participants who attend programs and events such as the Saturday programs, Hackberry Flat Day and school field trips at the Center are exempt from this requirement. The Conservation Passport is valid for all other Department-owned lands in Oklahoma. Visit wildlifedepartment.com for a list of wildlife management areas that require a Wildlife Conservation Passport.

Contacts

Hackberry Flat Wildlife Management Area
Kelvin Schoonover
Cell Phone: (405) 823-8425
Office Phone: (580) 335-5262

Hackberry Flat Center and Field Trips

Melynda Hickman
Phone: (405) 990-4977
Email: mhickman@zoo.odwc.state.ok.us
Center Phone: (580) 335-7057 (leave a message)
Center Fax: (580) 335-7457

Website

wildlifedepartment.com/education/hackberry_flat.htm

Hours

Hackberry Flat WMA is open year-round.

Hackberry Flat Center is open for scheduled events and on the second Saturday of each month, excluding July. Check wildlifedepartment.com for a complete list of scheduled events.

