

# QUWF



Quail & Upland Wildlife Federation

Making a Difference for Wildlife and Clean Streams, One Acre, One Stream, at a Time

## THE HABITAT GUIDE

Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation

### Notes from the Dashboard: The focus of QUWF - private lands

#### First-ever agricultural and forestry satellite launched Jan. 6

It was announced Jan. 6 on RFDTV the first ever dedicated Agricultural and Forestry satellite was launched. The purpose of the satellite is to monitor crop production, AG land conditions, harvests and to monitor forestry stands, conditions, harvest and impacts. There will be a total of 6 satellites dedicated to these purposes with a target to have all 6 up and operational in three years. More to come.

**Editor's Note:** Far too long we have seen billions of tax dollars unchecked and wasted through the Farm Bill with no real way to evaluate true success on the ground for the majority of Ag and wildlife programs. This begins to have more on the ground accountability to monitor actual on the ground results.

For all your chapter needs, please call Leslie Casanova [direct](#) at Sportsman Insurance Agency at 1-800-925-7767.

In most cases, Leslie can have your insurance the same day!

Also, any questions concerning banquets and/or vendor programs, please call the QUWF National Office at (417) 345-5960.



**By Craig Alderman** — When we began QUWF, at that time in 2009, with combined habitat experience of over 80 years, we knew there was a core need in the entire framework of wildlife habitat, private landowners.

They are the true basis for our wildlife existence and none rings truer than the just released report that about 90% of all whitetail deer are taken on private lands across the U.S. That sport also happens to be the greatest revenue generator for

licenses or retail sales. Review that news here in the guide. On average, over 90% of all land in the U.S. is owned by private landowners. 17% of the private lands, on average, are owned by veterans (USDA), and it goes up with the children of veterans.

QUWF has an additional focus, being a veteran founded organization, we try and get veteran land owners in the fold as well as all private land owners for upland wildlife habitat and clean streams across the U.S. We then can provide sources for veterans for their lands as well as their benefits earned by protecting our freedoms at all costs.

**Understand, in most cases that very land (non-commercial farms) are producing critical livestock like cow/calf, sheep, goats, or food crops such as soybean, corn and wheat. We share a portion of the resource and try to help landowners plan for a heritage of wildlife so critical to our country. Now we are helping preserve their very existence.**

The task is immense, many others simply want government dollars to hire people who do little and produce even less. The paperwork is immense, the restrictions are very complicated and the checks and balances are nearly impossible to see or non-existent.

Billions that need to go to landowners, as designed, who are suffering today, are not. We must change the results or there will be no private lands supporting wildlife.

A first step is better evaluation by our politicians in including checks and balances in all federal and state funding like the Farm Bill and use rules that benefit the farmers not the organizations drooling to get their hands on the dollars to augment their own budgets.

**Continued on Page 2**

### Continued from Page 1 — Notes from the Dashboard

Any state wildlife agency, they should be the true leaders, that has not set up a working system internally helping and aiding all private land owners by now should have a leadership change. The problem is not more people.

*Then again, you must get involved to make sure this happens. With no one putting a light on their actions, they are like a puppy out of a kennel. How?*

**For your elected officials, at the Federal level, each Senator and Congressman has a local “Constituent Director” , find out who they are and contact them.** They have regular meetings with their elected bosses and do relay information and thoughts “of the people,” wow what a concept. Go one better, meet with them, they all have local offices to “listen.”

**State congressman and senators normally have the same but these individuals are located at their offices** at the state capitol since most do not stay in session all year. Call them, visit them for the same reasons.

**Know your state wildlife and conservation departments and how they work, who are the department heads and stay connected.** Here in Missouri we have a Department of Conservation totally separate from the legislators, the Director reports to a Commission selected by the Governor. Our MDC is funded by a sales tax initiative to preserve wildlife, fish and clean streams and has led the country in restoration and populations over the years. That initiative has to be publicly renewed periodically. Honestly, I cannot remember any surveys of private landowners and I am one.

**The main issue, normally they decide what is best for the public instead of the public, or private landowners inputting to them what is needed. Sound familiar?** Unless your voice is heard, that will not change whether it be state or federal.

Truth is, less than 1% of the total population gets involved with true habitat work or clean stream efforts on private lands. The users, the sportsman and women are many but they do not get boots on the ground and turn some dirt.

**Get connected, stay connected, it is a fight to save our wildlife, its habitat, and clean streams.** We will keep you posted. Catch you across the creek.

*Craig Alderman is the QUWF executive director.*

## Vermont watershed grant apps open now

The 2023 Vermont Watershed Grants Program is now accepting applications for projects that protect, restore and enhance the state's lakes, streams, rivers, and ponds, including Vermonters' ability to understand and enjoy these treasures. Applications are due no later than Wednesday February 8, 2023.

Program grants are available to municipalities, local and regional government agencies, sporting clubs, non-profit organizations, and water-related citizen groups. Projects that seek to directly protect or restore fish and aquatic wildlife habitat are strongly encouraged. Examples of past funded projects include streamside vegetation restoration the removal of old dams and replacement of culverts to improve fish passage.

For 2023, \$70,000 is available to fund three categories of projects. The three categories and the maximum amount for each project type are: education and outreach (\$5,000), planning, assessment, inventory, monitoring (\$3,500) and on-the-ground implementation (\$10,000).

The Vermont Watershed Grants Program is a joint project of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department and the Department of Environmental Conservation. It was established by legislature and funded by sales of the [Vermont Conservation License Plate](#).

"When Vermonters purchase a Conservation License Plate, they're helping protect healthy streams and lakes as well as conserving wildlife and important habitats for future generations," said Fish and Wildlife Commissioner Christopher Herrick. "Proceeds from the sale of Conservation License Plates fund the Watershed Grants program and help support the Fish and Wildlife Department's Nongame Wildlife Fund."

The Watershed Grants application guide and application forms are available on the web at: <https://vtfishandwildlife.com/get-involved/apply-for-a-grant/watershed-grant> Please note that the application location has changed from past years.

# Utah: Ethics course required to gather antlers

**SALT LAKE CITY** — Collecting shed antlers from many big game species, including deer, elk and moose, is a popular pastime in Utah. But before you head outdoors to collect shed antlers during the next few months, you are required to complete the [Utah Division of Wildlife Resources' Antler Gathering Ethics course](#).

After dropping their antlers each winter, male deer, elk and moose will grow a new set of antlers starting in spring. Looking for the shed antlers is a fun activity that many Utah families enjoy. However, late winter and early spring are a tough time of year for deer, elk and moose, which is why the educational ethics course is required if you want to go “shed hunting” between Feb. 1 and April 15.

“During winter, big game animals, especially deer, often have a difficult time finding food,” DWR Law Enforcement Capt. Chad Bettridge said. “As a result, they often survive on fat reserves they have built up prior to winter. If the animals are [receiving constant pressure from people](#) and repeatedly having to run or move, the animal has to use up those fat reserves and energy that it needs to make it through the winter.”

While there has been heavy snowfall this winter, shed hunting will still be allowed at this point. The DWR will continue to monitor winter conditions and the condition of the deer and will assess if a shed hunting closure is necessary. DWR conservation officers will also be adding additional patrols to ensure that people looking for antlers aren't disturbing wintering wildlife. People who haven't taken the mandatory Antler Gathering Ethics course or who are harassing protected wildlife may be cited.

From late winter through early spring, the habitat that big game animals rely on is usually wet, which means it's more at risk for damage. The free antler gathering ethics course can help you learn how to minimize stress to wildlife and avoid damaging their habitats during this critical time of year.

You can find the free [course on the DWR website](#). About 20,000 people take the mandatory course each year in order to go look for shed antlers in Utah. After you finish the course, you must print your certificate of completion and then carry it with you while you're “shed hunting.” Completing the course is mandatory if you want to gather shed antlers from Feb. 1 through April 15, and the course must be completed each year. However, if you wait until after April 15 to gather antlers, you don't need to complete the course.

**After you've completed the course, you can gather antlers in many locations across Utah. However, some notable exceptions include:**

- Wildlife management areas: Many of the state's wildlife management areas are closed in the winter and spring to protect animals and their habitat. Make sure to double check for any closures before entering a WMA to gather shed antlers. You can find a list of [Utah's wildlife management areas](#) and any seasonal closures on the DWR website.
- Private property: You must [have written permission](#) from the landowner before gathering antlers on private land.
- Native American lands, national parks and many national monuments are also closed to antler gathering.

If you find a skull with the antlers or horns still attached, it's possible the animal was poached. Do not pick up or move the skull or disturb footprints or other evidence at the scene. Instead, please do the following:

- Take photos of the skull from a couple of angles
- Pinpoint the location of the skull (preferably using GPS coordinates)
- Report your find to the [nearest DWR office](#) or by texting 847411
- Provide specific details in your report

The DWR will send a conservation officer to investigate. If it's clear the animal died of natural causes, you might be allowed to keep your find. For more information about gathering shed antlers in Utah, call the [nearest DWR office](#).



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## Utah: Nine cases of illegal deer, elk kills being prosecuted

**SALT LAKE CITY** — Utah Division of Wildlife Resources conservation officers have recently investigated several cases involving large, trophy-sized deer and elk that were killed illegally across the state.

A “trophy” deer is defined in Utah state code as a buck deer with an outside antler measurement of 24 inches or greater. A “trophy” bull elk is defined as having six points on at least one side of its antlers. These animals also have a higher value associated with them, and when they are killed illegally, it is typically classified as a felony-level violation. Conservation officers confirmed that a total of 23 trophy deer and 29 trophy elk were illegally killed in 2022.

### Here are a few of those cases that are currently being prosecuted:

- In October 2022, a trophy bull elk was illegally killed in the La Sal Mountains in San Juan County. A witness provided information to DWR conservation officers, and it was discovered that the individual who shot the elk didn't have a permit. The individual was identified earlier this month, and charges are currently pending.
- A 4-point, 28-inch trophy buck deer was illegally harvested outside of the hunting season in Davis County in November 2021. Conservation officers were able to locate the individual responsible, and the individual was ordered to pay \$8,000 in restitution.
- In November 2022, conservation officers seized the head of a large trophy buck deer that had been poached on the Oquirrh/Stansbury hunting unit. The buck was well known by local residents since it spent the summer months grazing on private property in the area. During the investigation, officers discovered that an individual without a hunting permit killed the deer during the late-season muzzleloader hunt. Wanton destruction felony charges are currently pending.
- On Dec. 9, 2022, a concerned Utahn called the [DWR's UTiP hotline](#) to report a possible poaching of a trophy buck deer in Emigration Canyon in Salt Lake County. The individual who submitted the report provided conservation officers with a recent photo of the buck deer when it was alive, as well as an approximate location of where the deer may have been killed and the license plate number of a vehicle seen in the area at the time of the suspected poaching. A homeowner in the area confirmed that they'd seen someone drag a dead deer behind their house on Dec. 2. DWR conservation officers contacted the owner of the vehicle that was seen in the area at the time. The individual told officers he had killed the deer on Nov. 30, the last day of the extended archery deer season. He showed them a photo of the deer and officers recognized it as the trophy deer from the photo they had received from the tip. Officers obtained a search warrant and recovered the antlers of the illegally killed trophy deer from the suspect's home. The individual is currently facing wanton destruction felony charges.
- A trophy buck deer was killed on the Paunsaugunt hunting unit in Kane County in October 2022. Upon further investigation, DWR conservation officers discovered that a non-resident had applied as a Utah resident for the highly-sought-after Paunsaugunt deer permit, in an effort to increase their chances of obtaining the permit. Charges are currently pending.
- In a second unrelated case, another trophy deer was also illegally killed on the Paunsaugunt hunting unit in October 2021. DWR conservation officers investigated the case, and charges are currently pending.
- There were also three additional unrelated fraud cases where two trophy bull elk were killed in southeastern Utah and one bull elk was killed in southwestern Utah by individuals who lived out of state and applied for hunting permits as Utah residents to increase their chance of obtaining the permits. Charges are pending in these cases, as well.

“Our system in Utah is unique and tries to create a fair and equitable process that provides good opportunities for all hunters,” DWR Investigations Capt. Wade Hovinga said. “These limited-entry and premium limited-entry units provide a very limited number of permits so they can provide a quality big game hunt. When someone commits license fraud to cheat and obtain one of these desired permits illegally, they're stealing the opportunity from a legitimate hunter who has, in some cases, waited over 25 years hoping to draw one of these permits. We need and rely heavily on tips and information from the public to help us identify these poaching incidents.”

Anyone with information regarding any wildlife-related crimes in Utah is encouraged to report it to DWR conservation officers. Every year, Utah conservation officers conduct numerous investigations into the illegal killing of wildlife. [In 2022, officers confirmed](#) a total of 1,283 wild animals and fish were illegally killed.

## Sign up now for free ODWC trapping workshops

Anyone who has ever wanted to learn about trapping for furbearers such as raccoons, coyotes and bobcats will have two chances soon.

The [Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation](#) will offer two free land trapping workshops. The first is set for Jan. 21-22 at [Fort Gibson Waterfowl Refuge Portion](#) in eastern Oklahoma; the second is set for Feb. 11-12 at [Packsaddle Wildlife Management Area](#) in western Oklahoma.

Participants will receive hands-on instruction in handling and setting traps, and making sets. Topics will include trapping terminology, traps and equipment, [trapping/furbearer regulations](#), and furbearer biology. There will be opportunities to run traplines with experienced trappers and fur handlers.

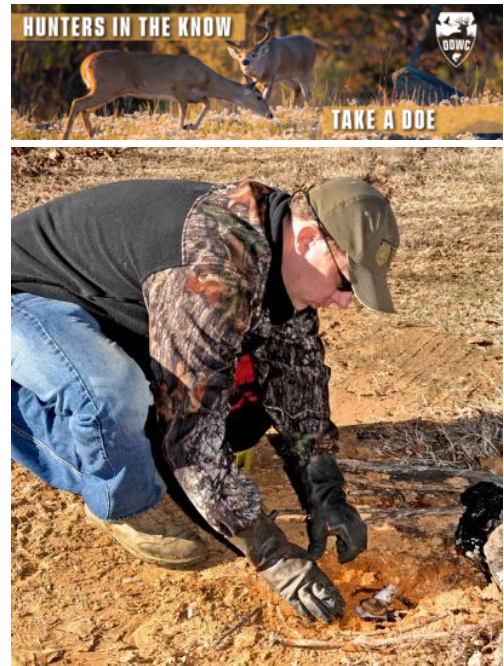
Instructors will teach all things trapping, from scouting an area to putting up the furs. Participants will have a chance to set out some traps overnight and perhaps catch some furbearers of their own. All equipment will be provided, and no licenses will be required for the courses.

Regulated trapping produces many benefits for people and wildlife populations, including property damage control, promoting public health and safety, managing overpopulation, and species reintroductions. **Here are some other key points about regulated trapping:**

- Trapping is managed through scientifically based regulations that are strictly enforced by conservation officers.
- Trappers support conservation through their purchases of appropriate licenses.
- Education for trappers is provided in all states.
- Agencies are continually reviewing and developing rules, regulations, education programs, and capture methods to ensure the humaneness of trapping.
- Trapping is aimed at wildlife species that are abundant; it poses no risk of endangering any species.

The ODWC trapping workshop sizes are limited. To reserve a spot, go to <https://license.gooutdoorsoklahoma.com/Event/EventsHome.aspx> and search for “trapping.”

For more information on the Fort Gibson workshop, call JD Ridge at (918) 617-1113 or Colby Farquhar at (918) 316-2281. For more information on the Packsaddle workshop, call Marcus Thibodeau at (508) 515-2030 or Ron Smith at (580) 471-3371.



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# ME: Game warden recovers body of ice fisherman

The Maine Warden Service Dive Team this morning recovered the body of a man who broke through the ice on Seboeis Lake while on a snowmobile yesterday afternoon.

Allen Cole, Jr. age 74 of Bradford, was out on his 2006 Artic Cat snowmobile with his dog yesterday afternoon on Seboeis Lake, looking for areas to ice fish today. Around 2:00 p.m. yesterday, he met another angler at the boat landing, told him he was going to check another area to fish, headed off on his snowmobile, and then never returned.

Cole’s family notified the warden service last night around 7:00 p.m., and the Maine Warden Service began searching the lake and shore. Game Wardens found Cole’s dog, alive and well at about 10:30, and shortly thereafter, found snowmobile tracks then led to an large hole in the ice, with no tracks on the other side.

At daylight this morning, Maine Warden Service Divers, with an airboat and hovercraft, motored out to the open area, and sent divers into the water. At approximately 8:55 this morning, game warden divers recovered the body of Mr. Cole.

“Ice conditions vary throughout the state, and while ice may be safe on smaller lakes and ponds, many of Maine’s larger lakes still have not frozen completely,” said Maine Warden Service Lieutenant Tom Ward. “Please check the ice before heading out onto the ice.”



**Editor’s Note: Each year we post this Ice Thickness graphic below and each year we see more people and vehicles go through the ice. When you see dramatic swings in temperatures, as we are seeing this year, the ice becomes unsafe quickly or has not formed enough to begin with. Not to mention the lives lost, but many states now are charging “recovery fees” to get your trucks, cars, ATV’s, snowmobiles and ice shanties off of the bottom of lakes and rivers where they are a hazard. Needless to say, the salvage value is, well of little help.**

**Just last week there was a picture of a scuba diver sitting on a brand-new Ski-Doo snowmobile at the bottom of the lake. Thousands of dollars lost, recovery fees pending and an insurance company that may not want to hear you were driving on unsafe ice or on ice at all. Local authorities normally list the ice conditions, pay attention, double what you think you need and be very careful. It only takes once.**



## Utah: 1,283 wildlife illegally killed in Utah in 2022

**SALT LAKE CITY** — A total of 1,283 wild animals and fish were illegally harvested in Utah in 2022, slightly higher than the number poached in 2021.

The total combined value of the wildlife illegally killed last year was approximately \$609,561. **Some of the animals illegally killed last year include:**

- 179 deer
- 134 elk
- Five moose
- One mountain goat
- One bear
- 14 cougars
- 782 fish

The remaining illegally killed wildlife included small game animals, waterfowl and a variety of other wildlife species.

A total of 1,153 wild animals were illegally killed in Utah [in 2021](#), and they were valued at more than \$610,000 (because several of the big game animals were classified as “trophy” sized). [In 2020, a total](#) of 1,079 animals — valued at over \$387,000 — were killed illegally in the state. [In 2019, a total](#) of 1,065 animals were taken unlawfully, with a combined value of more than \$384,000.

A total of 4,074 citations were issued in 2022, a slight decrease from the 4,394 citations issued in 2021. Last year, individuals were most often cited for fishing without a valid license.

In 2022, 66 people had their hunting or fishing privileges suspended in Utah, compared to 54 suspensions in 2021 and 35 in 2020. In 2019, the hunting or fishing privileges for 84 people were suspended. Utah is a member state of the [Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact](#). License suspensions in Utah are recognized in all the other states in the U.S., except Hawaii.

“Each animal that is illegally killed in our state is one less animal for legal hunters, wildlife enthusiasts and everyday residents to enjoy,” DWR Capt. Chad Bettridge said. “Poachers steal our ability to enjoy Utah's wildlife.”

### **Here are the various ways you can report illegal or suspicious wildlife activities:**

- Call the Utah Turn-in-a-Poacher hotline at 1-800-662-3337. (The UTiP hotline is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is the quickest way to report a wildlife violation. The number is also printed on your hunting and fishing licenses.)
- Use the [UTDWR Law Enforcement app](#).
- Text officers at 847411.
- Report [online through the DWR website](#).

The text line was implemented in 2021, and 567 tips were submitted through it last year, many of which resulted in successful investigations and prosecutions of wildlife-related crimes. The hotline number received 1,010 tips this year.

“Our officers can’t be everywhere at once, so we need your help,” Bettridge said. “Please keep your eyes and ears open and report any suspicious wildlife-related activity to us. Working together, we can enforce wildlife laws to maintain healthy populations, and to also keep those recreating outdoors safe.”

Not all wildlife violations are committed intentionally. To learn about common illegal hunting and fishing mistakes, [visit the DWR website](#).

**Did you know? QUWF has four landowner coops: The Grouse Coop and the Niangua Coop in Missouri, and the Catskill Mountains Wildlife and Oregon Joint Wildlife coops. Interested in forming a coop? Email Craig Alderman at [admin@quwf.net](mailto:admin@quwf.net).**

# Utah builds structures to help wildlife, fish migrate

**SALT LAKE CITY** — The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Utah Department of Transportation, as well as other partners, are working hard to reduce wildlife/vehicle collisions around the state and to make it easier for wildlife and fish to make important annual migrations. In 2022, the agencies and other partners installed six structures to help fish and wildlife migrate in Utah.

Here are the areas where the DWR and UDOT implemented new wildlife solutions or where the DWR and other partners [installed structures to help fish migrate](#) in Utah last year:

## Central Utah

- Coordinated with UDOT on installing over 1 mile of wildlife fence on I-80 at Kimball Junction as part of a multi-year fencing project.
- Coordinated with UDOT and Eagle Mountain City on installing over 1 mile of wildlife exclusion fence and a thermal wildlife detection/alert system on State Route 73 as part of the [Eagle Mountain Wildlife Migration Corridor Preservation Project](#).

## Northern Utah

- Renovated an irrigation diversion in the south fork of Junction Creek (Box Elder County) that was blocking the migration of two fish species in need of conservation: Yellowstone cutthroat trout and bluehead sucker. Renovating the diversion improved irrigation efficiency and allowed the fish to migrate through. The project was completed in April 2022 in cooperation with Trout Unlimited and a private landowner.

## Northeastern Utah

- Constructed the East Fork Carter Creek fish barrier on Carter Creek, located on the North Slope of the Uinta Mountains, to protect native Colorado River cutthroat trout from reinvasion of non-native brook trout. This project will aid in the restoration of over 100 miles of stream for native cutthroat. This is part of a larger restoration effort, including the upper Carter and Sheep Creek drainages.

## Southeastern Utah

- DWR and UDOT collaborated to install signage on Highway 95 and Highway 46 to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions in the area.
- Worked together with landowners in Emery County to install electric fencing along Highway 10, where many deer-vehicle collisions have occurred in the past.

## Utah Wildlife Migration Initiative

The [Utah Wildlife Migration Initiative](#) was founded in 2017 to better track and study the migration patterns of different wildlife and fish species in the state and to help them make those important journeys. Most of the data comes from animals wearing GPS tracking devices or from fish tagged with implanted transmitters.

### The fish and wildlife structures that assist migration vary and can include:

- Overpasses, which allow wildlife to cross over a roadway
- Bridges, which allow vehicles to cross over a river or ravine, while wildlife travel underneath the bridge
- Culverts, which allow wildlife to cross under a roadway — these make up the majority of Utah’s wildlife crossings
- Fences, which eliminate roadway crossings in certain areas and instead funnel the animals to an overpass or culvert where they can safely cross a road
- Various “fish ladders” and other structures in rivers and streams that help fish move up and downstream to meet their life history needs

Utah made history when it completed the first wildlife overpass in the U.S. in 1975 on I-15 near Beaver. Since then, at least [119 structures have been constructed](#) around the state that allow the passage of wildlife and fish. These structures typically take several months to build, depending on the size and weather conditions, but they can take several years of prior planning and collaboration with various land management agencies, private landowners and other partners.

**Continued on Page 10**

## Continued from Page 9 — Utah builds structures to help wildlife, fish migrate

### Wildlife/vehicle collisions

Approximately 4,900 deer were killed in vehicle collisions and removed from roadways in 2022. The number of deer killed is likely significantly higher because many incidents go unreported. In Utah, the majority of the big game animals killed in wildlife/vehicle collisions are deer, primarily because they are the most abundant big game animal in the state, but also because they migrate between winter and summer ranges each year.

“Deer typically follow the same migration routes every year,” DWR Utah Wildlife Migration Initiative Coordinator Blair Stringham said. “Many of those routes intersect roadways, which the deer will often try to cross, regardless of traffic. However, simply putting up fences can limit the migration opportunities for deer and other wildlife, and it’s not possible to fence every stretch of highway across the state. So it is important to ensure the passage of wildlife in these areas through the installation of properly placed wildlife structures.”

Studies have shown there is a 90% reduction in wildlife/vehicle collisions when there is a crossing structure and fence in the area, so the DWR has been working with UDOT to identify areas where migration routes cross roadways and these solutions can be implemented. Both agencies help fund the projects, and UDOT oversees the building and maintenance of the structures.

“Efforts like the Migration Corridor Preservation Project show that by teaming up with local governments, positive impacts can extend beyond our right-of-way,” UDOT Natural Resource Manager Matt Howard said. “We are excited to be partnering with communities to improve wildlife migration and make Utah roads safer for everyone.”

## Special waterfowl hunting day planned for Feb. 4

The Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries (WFF) Division of the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR) has designated Saturday, February 4, 2023, as the second of the 2022-2023 hunting season’s Special Youth, Veteran and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days. The first of the two special waterfowl hunting days took place November 19, 2022.

On February 4, youth under age 16 who are accompanied by a licensed adult hunter as well as military personnel on active duty and veterans (as defined in section 101 of U.S. Code: Title 38) may hunt for waterfowl statewide. Regular waterfowl season shooting hours, bag limits, legal arms and ammunitions apply to the special days. Hunting area rules and regulations also apply.

To participate in the hunt, youth must be accompanied by a licensed adult supervisor. Only one firearm will be allowed per youth and only the youth hunters will be permitted to utilize the firearm for hunting unless the adult meets the requirements of a veteran or active-duty military personnel. The adult supervisor must remain within arm’s length of the youth at all times and may accompany up to two youth participants during the hunt. The adult is also expected to review the rules of firearm safety and hunter ethics with each youth and ensure they are followed.

Youth is defined as an individual age 15 years and younger. Adult is defined as an individual age 21 years and older, or as the parent of the youth. The adult must have a state hunting license, state and federal waterfowl stamps and a free Harvest Information Program registration. Veterans and active duty military personnel must be in possession of a valid proof of service such as a military ID, Veterans Administration ID, veteran ID, veteran validation on their driver’s license or a copy of their DD Form 214. Possession of the mandatory hunting licenses and stamps is also required.

For more information about the Special Youth, Veteran and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days, contact WFF Migratory Gamebird Coordinator Seth Maddox at [Seth.Maddox@dcnr.alabama.gov](mailto:Seth.Maddox@dcnr.alabama.gov).



Find the Quail and Upland Wildlife  
Federation on Instagram  
@quwfinc  
Updated regularly!

# Notes from the Road:

## Disk, edge-feather, plant, spray - it's time to disturb the landscape



**By Nick Prough** — I have talked about several times before, all the landowners who say their long-time farms haven't really changed and many times I point out and have explained that actually some changes have occurred right under their eyes.

However, as I continue over many years working with landowners on such a diverse number of farms who are doing active habitat management, it is becoming more and more apparent that many of their adjoining and surrounding landowner's tracts are sitting very idle, and in fact, many of those lands have become stagnant monocultures for wildlife.

This, in fact, has become worse and worse a problem post pandemic as well as with society being so busy each and every day with other activities that the easiest thing for

many people is to do nothing at all.

This is where truly "active management" over "passive letting the land sit idle" comes directly into play and can be a huge difference in the responses you get from wildlife utilizing your lands. I for one have seen this firsthand more and more over the past 10 years than ever before in my career. This can be a complex issue for many people to fully understand as often people think we will leave that farm "undisturbed for the wildlife" and that will be great a "sanctuary" per say, but in more situations than not that might not be the best thing for most species of wildlife you may be managing for.

For many years, we all have heard disturbance is the key to early successional species management such as quail and rabbits, but many other species find those early successional areas and changes to the landscape highly desirable as well. There have been keychains and hats printed by agencies saying "Disturbance is KEY" and in fact that continues to be very true today as well. In an intensively farmed operation where a lot of disking and planting of crop fields is going on annually then yes, some areas left idle or alone are a good blend of habitat types and management activities but in many cases with landowners properties there is little to no farming or disturbance occurring at all and so to let more of the property sit idle quickly becomes counterproductive to your goals and objectives for wildlife management.

In fact, that is why it is called wildlife management; it isn't called wildlife idling. This is where disturbance once again is KEY! Disturbance can come in many forms and practices depending on your goals and objectives and how you want the land you are managing to look as an end result, as well as your available equipment, type of land you have to work with and many other factors both in and out of your control, but the bottom line is you need to do some type of disturbance on at least a portion of every 40-acre tract you are managing.

Take for example a landowner who has 120 acres of land he is managing deer, turkey and quail on (which is a very common top 3 I get from landowners coast to coast). One of the 40-acre tracts is mostly hardwood timber which continues to sit unmanaged for many years. On this tract there is a whole host of management from less intensive to more intensive management that can and should be done rather than just let this tract continue to sit idle and unmanaged. They could contact a consulting forester or a state agency biologist (remember back to last month's article to seek professional advice for your management) for help in marking your 40-acre timber tract for a Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) practice in order to help better manage your timber for not only the forest but for wildlife as well.

There you go - you have now created disturbance in your timber that quickly. Maybe one doesn't want to go quite that intensive this first year well the land manager could do some quick small edge-feathering along the edges of the timber tract creating escape cover, nesting cover and browsing for a whole host of wildlife species with the simple use of a chainsaw and a couple gallons of gasoline once again creating that desirable disturbance that is much needed on many forested tracts of land. Furthermore, the other two 40-acre tracts are as usually found on many farms a 40-acre old pasture/hayfield not being grazed or hayed any longer and a 40-acre old fields growing up in locusts, cedars and other invasive species that have continued to creep into the farm over the past years. Now the landowner needs some type of disturbance to help change the landscape to a better system for wildlife and for even the long-term health of the entire farm for that matter.

**Continued on Page 12**

### Continued from Page 11 — Notes from the Road

There are yet again a whole host of management techniques that the land manager could utilize on both these tracts of land to improve them in many ways all while creating disturbance across the landscape they are managing. They could lightly disc some areas of the idle pasture to allow for early successional plants to come in, they could strip disc and strip spray areas in 30 foot wide strips to allow for the creation of a lot of new edge and habitat changes all across that newly disturbed ground as well as many other possible management techniques.

As for the old field areas the land manager could once again get out the chainsaw and create downed tree structures, chop and drop undesirable trees, wind row cedar trees by cutting the ones to large to benefit wildlife any longer all which once again creating that magical word disturbance on the landscape. They could also spray the invasive species to allow for more desirable species to flourish with a simple back pack sprayer and an afternoon walk.

Hopefully, with just these few examples (there are many more that can be discovered) everyone can see that in just a few days time and a little sweat equity every tract of land can once again be disturbed in some way for a change to the landscape and not just let sit idle and unchanged for yet another 5 to 10 years. As the old adage says, "Change is good," and to the landscape being actively managed that is more often than not the case as well.

Keep up all the great work out there that each of you, your landowners, your chapters and conservation partners are doing on crucial wildlife habitat projects, youth field day events, as well as all your other conservation outreach efforts, you are working on in your local communities each and every day, as you are definitely ... **"Making a Difference for Wildlife One Acre at a Time"!**

*Nick Prough is the QUWF chief wildlife biologist.*

## Ruger wins two Big Rock Sports expo awards

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. (NYSE: RGR) is pleased to announce that it has earned two awards from Big Rock Sports at the 2023 Big Rock Sports Outdoor Expo in Nashville, TN. The SFAR™, or Small-Frame Autoloading Rifle, was awarded best product in both the Rifle / Shotgun category and the Overall Best New Shooting Sports Product category.

The Big Rock Sports New Product Showcase winners are selected based on votes from participating retailers from around the United States. Unlike other industry trade show awards, outdoor retailers at the Big Rock Sports Outdoor Expo were given sole power for voting after reviewing each product in person at the show.

"This event is differentiated from other new product showcases at industry trade shows where media organizations have a strong influence over the outcome," explained Big Rock Sports Senior Vice President Brian Phillips. "Since our outdoor retailers know the products and how they'll perform better than anyone else, it only makes sense to give them exclusive power to vote for the winners."

The Ruger® SFAR combines the ballistic advantages of .308 Winchester with the size of a traditional MSR. The smaller of the two initial configurations of this rifle features a 16" barrel model and weighs in at just 6.8 pounds unloaded. By utilizing superior materials and engineering, the SFAR is bigger and stronger where it needs to be and remains smaller and lighter than comparable .308-sized rifles.



## Vermont waterfowl blinds must be removed

**Editor's Note: It also should be noted that all ice fishing shanties need to be removed long before ice out. Just a reminder to make sure winter anglers plan for the removal.**

Waterfowl hunters who did not remove their hunting blinds from the waters of the state earlier must do so before February 15 on Lake Champlain or May 15 on inland waters according to a reminder from the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department.

State law requires removal of the blinds before these deadlines to protect natural areas and to prevent boating accidents after the ice melts.

“Removal of the blinds and any posts that may be below the surface of the ice is important because of the danger they present when boaters are on the water in the spring,” said State Game Warden Colonel Justin Stedman.

Stedman says wardens annually record names and addresses of blind owners and will follow up with inspections.



## Salmon numbers are declining in the northwest

**By Frank Sergaent** — Researchers are now discovering that hatchery fish are surviving to reach the spawning grounds, and their genetics are causing the remaining wild hybrids to have fewer traits that allow them to survive. The massive stocking, if continued, will likely mean an end to runs of wild fish.

Among the many impacts on salmon runs today is an exploding population of sea lions, which heavily predate adult salmon as they gather below Pacific Coast dams on their spawning runs. (Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife)

Some biologists say that even the most severe fisheries restrictions, such as allowing no fisheries, commercial, sport or tribal, have failed to restore wild salmon runs because habitat degradation is occurring faster than we can reduce or eliminate fisheries. Even if all fishing were ended everywhere today, some runs would still become extinct simply because their habitat has been destroyed or degraded or cold water flow has been reduced to the point that it can no longer sustain them.

*Reprinted from the Outdoor Wire*

## Florida waterfowl hunting for military is Feb. 4-5

To show our appreciation for veterans and active duty service members, the FWC offers [Veterans and Active Military Waterfowl Hunting Days](#). This special waterfowl hunting weekend, which is part of Florida's statewide seasons, occurs Feb. 4-5. The opportunity allows veterans and members of the Armed Forces on active duty — including members of the National Guard and Reserves — to hunt ducks, geese, mergansers, coots and common gallinules (moorhens).

Waterfowl hunting is permitted on private property with landowner permission and on any water body with [public access](#), though, some public water bodies may be closed for specific reasons, such as being in a park or area where discharging firearms is prohibited.

Wildlife management areas that offer duck hunting may have special permit requirements and restrictions on when and where you can hunt. It's important to carefully review the [WMA regulations brochure](#) for the area you want to hunt for information about license and permit requirements, bag limits and other rules. Find more information about this opportunity including a list of [WMAs available for hunting during Veterans and Active Military Waterfowl Days](#).

**Continued on Page 14**

**Continued from Page 13 — Florida waterfowl hunting****Florida quail hunting at WMAs**

You can find quail hunting opportunities at wildlife management areas throughout the state. Four WMAs – Apalachicola, Blackwater, Jennings Forest and Three Lakes – include quail enhancement areas, which feature land management activities that benefit bobwhites. Visit [MyFWC.com/Quail](https://myfwc.com/quail) to find January and February 2023 hunt dates at FWC's quail enhancement areas.

Despite impacts from Hurricane Ian and Nicole, covey call counts indicate bobwhite populations remained stable (or even increased) on many WMAs in 2022, which supports the importance of land management activities. Favorable spring and summer weather also helped create good nesting and brood rearing conditions. These factors – habitat management and a good hatch – likely reduced the impacts from the hurricanes. Hunters can find success by concentrating on areas managed by prescribed fire, roller chopping or timber harvest.

On lands outside of the WMA system, quail season runs statewide through March 5. Learn more [about quail hunting](#).



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# Utah DWR confirms avian flu in wild birds

SALT LAKE CITY — The first case of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in wild birds in Utah [was confirmed in April 2022](#), and now the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has confirmed the virus has been detected in birds in four additional counties [since September](#).

**The virus had previously been confirmed in wild birds in nine counties in Utah, including:**

- Cache, Carbon, Davis, Millard, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Tooele, Utah, Weber

Now, the virus has been confirmed in wild birds in four additional counties: Duchesne, Morgan, Summit and Uintah County. The most recent cases were confirmed as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) on Monday.

The rate of positive highly pathogenic avian influenza detections decreased during the summer months, but there was an increase in detections and positive cases during the fall migration and winter months.

Here is a breakdown of the most recently confirmed cases in new areas of Utah:

## Uintah County

- A red-tailed hawk was found in western Uintah County on Jan. 1.
- Several other dead birds were also found in the county, and test results are currently pending.

## Duchesne County

- A Canada goose was found in a yard in Roosevelt on Jan. 3.
- Six Canada geese and one duck were found near Roosevelt on Jan. 4.

Continued on Page 16

## QUWF welcomes All veterans. All the time.

The Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation was formed to focus on and help veteran landowners, veteran sportsmen, and all veterans who are interested in the great outdoors.

QUWF staff will help all veterans find and get benefit assistance through the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) or other resources.

### You are NOT alone.

Veterans who served our country honorably deserve and have earned the right now to enjoy its freedoms and receive the support and benefits they deserve.

We are the ONLY VETERAN FORMED and managed national wildlife and conservation organization in the U.S. QUWF and our chapters support veteran businesses as well. Let us know.



**Continued from Page 15 — Utah DWR**

- Another Canada goose was found in a yard in Roosevelt on Jan. 5.
- A dead goose was found in Myton on Jan. 7.
- Several other dead birds were also found in the county, and test results are currently pending.

**Summit County**

- A duck was found in Summit County on Sept. 29.

**Morgan County**

- A duck was found in Morgan City on Oct. 12.

The birds were all collected by DWR officials and sent to the Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory in Logan for testing, which confirmed they had highly pathogenic avian influenza. The samples are also being sent to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory in Ames, Iowa.

As of Jan. 10, 2023, a total of 102 birds and three red foxes have tested positive for avian influenza in 13 counties. The birds infected with the virus in Utah include raptors and waterbirds, specifically Canada geese, great horned owls, hawks, pelicans, turkey vultures, grebes, gulls, ravens and ducks.

High pathogenic avian influenza viruses are very contagious among birds and can cause rapid and high mortality in domestic birds, such as chickens, turkeys and domestic ducks. Typically, these viruses only occasionally kill wild birds, but this strain is more pathogenic and has been killing more wild birds.

The most common wild birds impacted by the virus are typically waterfowl, shorebirds, raptors and scavengers (which include birds like hawks, owls, ravens and vultures). There are usually few symptoms in waterfowl and shorebirds, but the virus can kill raptors and scavengers quickly. The virus is spread among birds through nasal and oral discharge, as well as fecal droppings. It can be spread to backyard poultry and domestic birds through contaminated shoes or vehicles.

**Continued on Page 17**



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**Continued from Page 16** — Songbirds are not typically affected by avian flu, so people shouldn't have to remove their bird feeders unless they also have backyard chickens or domestic ducks, which are susceptible to the virus. However, it's always recommended to regularly clean bird feeders and baths.

Although the current strain of the avian flu presents a low risk to people, it has been confirmed [in at least one person in Colorado](#) during this most recent outbreak. [Visit the CDC website for more information](#) on keeping yourself safe.

“The outbreak is still ongoing, so we are still advising anyone who finds a group of five or more dead waterfowl or shorebirds — or any individual dead scavengers or raptors — to report it to the [nearest DWR office](#). Make sure you don't touch the birds or pick them up,” DWR Veterinarian Ginger Stout said. “Report it to us, and we will come collect them for testing. We are continuing to monitor this virus in wild bird populations. This particular strain is affecting more wild birds and is more widespread than the last outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza in the U.S.”

The last outbreak of avian flu in the U.S. occurred in 2014–15, when highly pathogenic strains of avian influenza were detected in wild birds of the Pacific, Central and Mississippi flyways. During that outbreak, the virus was only detected in two healthy ducks in Utah.

**If you are going on any waterfowl hunts this hunting season, here are some tips to keep yourself and your hunting dog safe:**

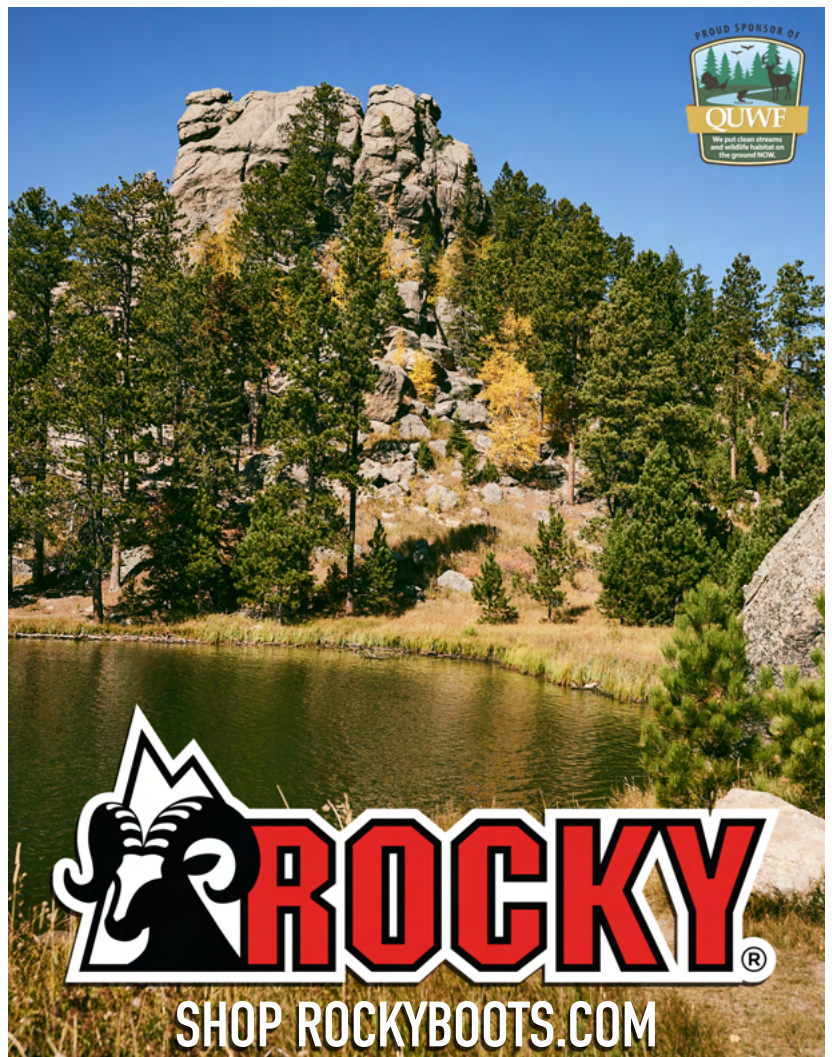
- Do not harvest, handle or eat any animal that appears sick.
- Field dress game animals in a well-ventilated area or outdoors.
- Avoid direct contact with the intestines.
- Wear rubber or disposable latex gloves while handling and cleaning birds. Wash your hands with soap and water, and thoroughly clean all knives, equipment and surfaces that come in contact with the birds. Disinfect using a 10% chlorine bleach solution.
- Keep your birds cool, clean and dry.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke while cleaning game or handling animals.
- All game meat should be thoroughly cooked before eating (well-done or 165° F).
- Dogs are susceptible to HPAI, but don't often show clinical signs. Though the risk of infection is low, [visit the DWR website](#) to identify the locations with active cases of avian flu in wild birds and avoid those areas when using retrievers. Consult your local veterinarian if your dog exhibits any respiratory symptoms.

If you have domestic poultry, keep them separated from the wild bird carcasses you have harvested.

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## ALPS OutdoorZ introduces Upland Game Vest 2.0

**NEW HAVEN, Mo.** – ALPS OutdoorZ, premiere manufacturer of extreme-duty hunting packs and outdoor gear, has redesigned its popular Upland Game Vest X for 2023. The new Upland Game Vest X 2.0 offers more features, upgraded capacity, and more customization options for improved functionality, fit, and field performance.

Designed for optimal comfort for both male and female hunters, the new Upland Game Vest represents the apex hunting vest for early through late-season upland bird and small game hunting. The expandable and removable waist belt covers 26- to 62-inch waist sizes, and the wide and comfortable adjustable shoulder straps allow this vest to easily fit hunters of all sizes. The vest is lightweight at 3 lbs. 4 oz. Despite its broad feature list, the vented back and waist belt ensures comfort in warm weather and high-exertion activity.

The vest's oversized game pocket has 16 inches of adjustment to accommodate heavy game loads and is easy to clean up. Incorporated onto the game pocket is a 17-inch rear storage compartment and a zippered valuables pocket, providing room to carry extra gear and needed supplies.

A MOLLE system integrated into the waist belt offers multiple attachment points for compatible items. Hunters or guides can customize the waist belt to their desired setup utilizing a combination of shell pockets and/or the new Outfitter Pockets. The included shell pockets feature a one-handed magnetic opening and closure and double as a gun rest. The Outfitter pocket (\*sold separately) are 150 cubic inch gear pockets with a non-slip gun rest lid that can replace the vest's included structured shell pockets. The Outfitter Pocket is also equipped with seven easy-access individual shell loops.

For more information about the new Upland Game Vest 2.0 and other innovative products from ALPS OutdoorZ, visit <https://alpsoutdoorz.com>.



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# The Omnibus Bill - What your politicians did!

With the Omnibus Bill being 4,155 pages long, no one really knew what was included in the \$1.7 trillion bill when it passed. Congressman Dan Bishop shared this summary.

Expressly prohibited is Border Patrol funding from being used to improve border security. But the US will pay for border security in Middle East countries and \$1.4 billion for membership in global organizations.

**\$1,438,000,000 for membership in global multilateral organizations, including the UN**

The bill will spend \$65 million on salmon. And millions for fisheries and more fish. And \$65.7 million for international fisheries commissions

\$575 million for "family planning" in areas where population growth "threatens biodiversity." And millions for buildings named after corrupt politicians.

### A few more earmarks:

- \$477k for "antiracist" training from the Equity Institute
- \$3 million for the LGBTQ+ museum in NYC
- \$1.2 million in "services for DACA recipients"
- \$4.1 million in various career programs for one of the richest counties in the US (Fairfax)
- \$200 million in a gender equity fund
- \$7.5 million to better understand the "domestic radicalization phenomenon," plus \$1 million for gun violence research.

Did you know that the House of Representatives has an Office of Diversity and Inclusion? It's set to receive nearly \$26 million in taxpayer dollars. To read the entire bill, you would need to read 4+ pages per minute, without a single break, for 16 hours straight. The bill will fund the government through September 2023.

**Editor's Note:** If you want to get active to stop this crazy waste and hold our state and federal governments accountable, contact your Congressman or Senator and find out who the Constituent Director is in their respective Offices and let them know how you feel, stay connected, tell them how you want them to vote.

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## A quick note: COVID hits QUWF staff

Just a quick note to all. COVID found our office during the holidays, affected friends and family and even closed our accounting firm. It was scary for me personally as it closed my airway from the cough and is still causing recovery issues such as vertigo many weeks later. We had to close the office for nearly three weeks as it kept cycling and keeping us at home as it passed itself around. Sitting at the computer caused an instant, huge headache so I could not begin to get caught up during its effects. The new flu strain combined at the same time for a horrible experience. It was and is a total energy drain and the rough cough hangs on for many weeks.

We had to cancel our attendance and booth at the SHOT Show due to many staff having COVID or schedule changes to cover jobs for others who had COVID. We have picked up the schedule for 2024. The good news, we are almost, almost back to whatever normal is now.

If you feel sick, take the test and see a doctor.

## Ruger introduces one-shot sled for rifles

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. (NYSE: RGR) is pleased to introduce the Ruger® One-Shot sled for short-action Ruger American® rifles. Used in place of the Ruger American magazine, the One-Shot sled allows for quick and easy loading of a single cartridge. The sled provides smooth, single-round feeding, and can be a useful tool to slow down a new shooter or to simplify loading during range sessions. The Ruger One-Shot is also ideal for hunting – particularly in states with single-shot hunting regulations, such as Illinois.

The Ruger One-Shot is a direct magazine replacement for Ruger American rifles in short-action calibers, including many calibers used for hunting (350 Legend, 450 Bushmaster, 300 Blackout, .308 Winchester, 6.5 Creedmoor, etc.). The sled ships with a magazine well to adapt rifles configured from the factory to accept AR-, AI-, or Mini Thirty®-pattern magazines. When inserted in the rifle, the One-Shot sled fits flush with the stock and does not interfere when carrying a slung rifle or shooting from a bag or backpack.

For more information or to order your Ruger One-Shot sled, visit [ShopRuger.com](http://ShopRuger.com) or your local independent retailer of Ruger firearms.

The acquisition, ownership, possession and use of firearms is heavily regulated. Some models may not be legally available in your state or locale. Whatever your purpose for lawfully acquiring a firearm – know the law, get trained, and shoot safely.



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# Majority of deer harvest occurs on private land

**Editor’s Note: QUWF was formed to focus on private lands, lands owned by veterans and all others who farm, ranch or grow crops or have the lands for wildlife and clean streams.**

An average of 88% of state white-tailed deer harvests occur on private land, according to NDA’s latest *Deer Report*, released this week (Jan 2023).

“Most of America’s 600 million acres of public land are in the West, yet proportionally few hunters are residents of those states,” said NDA Chief Conservation Officer Kip Adams and one of the report’s authors. “**Most whitetails live in the eastern states** along with most hunters, and this new data underscores the *conservation importance of habitat management and deer hunting on private land.*”

Regionally the rate of private-land harvest included 93% in the Southeast, 91% in the Midwest, and 81% in the Northeast.

### Top States Private Lands Deer Harvest

Texas	99%
Georgia	97%
North Carolina	97%
Kentucky	96%
Alabama	95%
Virginia	95%
Missouri	91%

### Top States Public Lands Deer Harvest

Massachusetts	43%
New Jersey	30%
Rhode Island	28%
Florida	24%
Delaware	15%

# MI snowmobilers should watch for trail hazards

**Editor’s Note: All winter enthusiasts and workers in all regions must be cautious of changing weather conditions that produce very thin or no ice and areas of open water on trails, lakes, ponds, creeks, streams and swamp areas whether riding ATVs, UTVs or snowmobiles or operating equipment like tractors or dozers. Be careful and observant.**

Michigan Department of Natural Resources trail officials are urging snowmobilers to watch out for watery hazards along some state trails.

"There are still wet areas that are normally frozen by this time of year and there are wet areas that are not normally wet at all," said Peter Costa, eastern Upper Peninsula trail specialist for the DNR's Parks and Recreation Division. "Most areas still have good riding, but there are spots riders need to be careful and aware of."

The situation highlights one of the tenets of riding best practices and that is to "know before you go." Checking with websites or social media pages generated by local snowmobile trail clubs can be a great source of local information on trail conditions.

Another place to check would be the [DNR's trail reports page](#).

Over the next few days, unseasonably warm temperatures are forecasted for much of the Upper Peninsula and parts of the northern Lower Peninsula.

**In general, snowmobilers are reminded of ways to safely "ride right" along the state's more than 6,000 miles of snowmobile trails:**



Continued on Page 23

**Continued from Page 22**

- Ride at a safe speed.
- Ride sober.
- Ride on the right.
- Ride within your abilities.
- Watch out, and move over, for trail groomers.

Find out more about snowmobiling at the [DNR's snowmobiling](#) and [DNR closures](#) webpages.

## International Snowmobile Safety Week

**Editor's Note: We have many members who live in snowmobile country and enjoy the sport. Please be safe out there. Just some valuable reminders;**

January 14-22 was designated International Snowmobile Safety Week. As snowmobiling is in full swing across the country, it is a good time to focus on safety awareness.

This is a good time to work with the local communities, local newspapers, television and radio to promote the positives of snowmobiling as well as reinforcing the key pillars of Responsible Riders:

**Safety** - get the proper gear and understand the rules of the trail;

**Environment** - get the weather forecast, know the snow condition and the ice conditions; and be prepared;

**Etiquette** - be respectful of land owners, riders and groomers, as well other trail users. Do not trespass!

**Local Rules** - Have the proper registrations and trail passes. Know the local rules including speed limits, trail restrictions especially in towns and villages.

**Conditions** - Know the conditions! Check on the avalanche conditions. Check on the ice conditions. Know Before You Go!

## Remington Official Safety Recall Notice

Lonoke, Arkansas —

Remington Ammunition has determined that boxes of the referenced lot numbers of Remington Premier AccuTip Slugs - PRA12, may contain shells with an incorrect propellant.

**WARNING - Official Safety Recall Notice**

**DO NOT USE  
REMINGTON 12 GAUGE  
PREMIER ACCUTIP 2-3/4"  
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CODES: L05ZC527,  
L05ZB527, L06ZB527, L06ZC527.**

**Use of this product may result in firearm damage and/or personal injury.**

The lot codes can be found on the inside flap of the individual box or along the outside of a product case.

Examples:

**Description:** Remington 12 gauge – 2-3/4" Premier AccuTip Slug

**Index Number:** PRA12

**Part #:** 20727

**Lot Code:** L05ZC527, L05ZB527, L06ZB527, L06ZC527.

If you possess ammunition from these lot codes, immediately discontinue use of this ammunition and contact Remington at **1-800-243-9700**. Remington Ammunition Consumer Service Department will arrange for the return shipment of your ammunition and upon receipt will send you replacement ammunition at no cost to you. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.



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