



# Wisconsin

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## KEEPING COOL TIPS!

### Cooling Tips for Every Budget this Summer

U.S. EPA Release

**W**ASHINGTON – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Energy Star program offers low to no-cost energy-efficient cooling tips to beat the heat. A typical household spends almost 20 percent of its utility bill on cooling, and by taking steps this summer to improve energy efficiency, you can save energy, save money and help fight climate change.

**Try these simple tips to start saving today:**

#### No-Cost

- Program your thermostat to work around your family's summer schedule – set it a few degrees higher (such as 78 degrees) when no one is home, so your cooling system isn't cooling an empty house. With proper use, programmable thermostats can save you about \$180 a year in energy costs.
- Check your HVAC system's air filter every month. If the filter looks dirty, change it, but change the filter at least every three months. A dirty filter will slow air flow and make the system work harder to keep you cool, wasting energy.
- Run your ceiling fan to create a cool breeze. If you raise your thermostat by only two degrees and use your ceiling fan, you can lower cooling costs by up to 14 percent. Remember that ceiling fans cool you, not the room, so when you leave the room make sure to turn off the fan.
- Pull the curtains and shades closed before you leave your home to keep the sun's

rays from overheating the interior of your home. If you can, move container trees and plants in front of sun-exposed windows to serve as shade.

#### Low-Cost

- Remember to have your HVAC system serviced annually to ensure it's running at optimum efficiency for money and energy savings.
- Swap out incandescent bulbs with more energy-efficient lighting choices. Energy Star qualified lighting not only uses less energy, it also produces about 75 percent less heat than incandescent lighting, so cooling bills will be reduced, too.
- Seal your air ducts. As much as 20 percent of the air moving through your home's duct system is lost due to leaks and poor connections. Seal duct work using mastic sealant or metal tape and insulate all the ducts that you can access (such as those in attics, crawlspaces, unfinished basements, and garages).
- Make sure that connections at vents and registers are well-sealed where they meet floors, walls, and ceilings. These are common locations to find leaks and disconnected ductwork.

#### Other Tips

- When buying a room air conditioner, look for one that has earned EPA's Energy Star. If every room air conditioner in the United States were Energy Star qualified, they would prevent 900 million pounds of greenhouse gas emissions annually – equivalent to the emissions from 80,000 cars.
- Add insulation to your attic to keep cool air in. If every American household did so, Americans would collectively save more than \$1.8 billion in yearly energy costs.
- Hire a contractor to seal and insulate the interior ductwork in your home (the ducts you can't reach yourself). For help on choosing the right contractor, go to <http://www.energystar.gov/homeimprovement>
- If your central air conditioning unit is more than 12 years old, replacing it with a model that has earned EPA's Energy Star could cut your cooling costs by 30 percent.

Final Legislative Report from  
WWF Executive Director  
Pages 6 & 7



## Take Note!

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**2010 Hunting & Trapping Seasons.** Page 4.

**Legislative Report.** Pages 6 & 7.

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**Environmental Enforcement.** Page 11.

*Editor D. A. Gries*

## 2010 Permit Application Deadlines

Horicon & Collins Zones Goose Seasons	August 2
Fall Turkey	August 2
Sharp-tailed Grouse	August 2
Bobcat	August 2
Otter	August 2
Fisher	August 2
Spring Turkey	December 10
Bear	December 10

## Drawing Dates

Horicon & Collins Zones Goose Seasons	Late August
Fall Turkey	Late August
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Mid-September
Bobcat	Mid-September
Otter	Mid-September
Fisher	Mid-September
Spring Turkey	Late January
Bear	Early February

**To check your drawing status go to:**  
[dnr.wi.gov](http://dnr.wi.gov)

## Service Center Hours:

**Office hours: 9:00 am - 12:30 pm and 1:30 pm - 4:00 pm**

Antigo – Mon. & Thurs.	Oshkosh – Wed. & Fri.
Ashland – Mon.	Park Falls – Wed.
Baldwin – Wed. & Fri.	Peshtigo – Wed.
Black River Falls – Tues.-Fri.	Plymouth – Tues. & Thurs.
Cumberland – Mon.	Poynette – Tues.
Dodgeville – Tues.	Rhineland – Mon. & Thurs.
Eau Claire – Tues., Thurs. & Fri.	Spooner – Tues., Thurs. & Fri.
Fitchburg – Tues., Thurs. & Fri.	Sturgeon Bay – Mon.
Green Bay – Tues., Thurs. & Fri.	Sturtevant – Tues. & Thurs.
Hayward – Wed.	Superior – Tues.-Fri.
Horicon – Tues.	Waukesha – Mon. & Wed.
Janesville – Mon. & Wed.	Wausau – Wed. & Fri.
LaCrosse – Mon.	Wautoma – Mon.
Ladysmith – Tues.	Wisconsin Rapids – Tues.
Milwaukee – Tues., Thurs. & Fri.	Woodruff – Tues. & Fri.

## President's Report

Vol. II Part III

Well, it seems the dust has begun to finally settle from this latest legislative session and I for one am happy it's over. This latest session was very demanding and time consuming. I would like to take a moment and thank all of you for your conservation efforts, many of you wrote letters, made phone calls or sent e-mails to your legislators, others on many occasions drove to legislative hearings, and on behalf of the entire organization I thank you all. I would also like to thank the entire staff of the WWF. When things got really busy, they all went that extra mile to get us through the day and moving onto tomorrow.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation Shooting Range Committee chair, Al Pribnow, rolled out the federation's new youth shooting program. The program was demonstrated to roughly 20 committee members in a train the trainer forum on June 11th. Plans are now underway to hold a regional session, quite possibly later this summer or early fall in the Northeast part of the

state. We will keep you informed of the details as they develop.

Over the summer we will be working on some organizational items, including the annual banquet committee's round table discussions. This year's meeting will be led by the new banquet committee chair, Ed Rollins and will be held in Portage later in July. Ed has agreed to chair the committee, and Laura Huber will stay on as co-chair.

Other committee chair changes include, Mike Arrowood will now chair the Inland Fisheries committee, Larry Laehn will chair the Environmental Committee, and Ralph Fritsch will act as Membership chair. Mike will be replacing Bob Miller who has chaired the inland fisheries committee for nearly 30 years, and Larry will be replacing Jake Machol on the environmental committee. A big Thank You to both Bob, and Jake for their hard work and dedication to the WWF.

Enjoy the Summer!!

*Jack Nissen, President  
Wisconsin Wildlife Federation*

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## Nine New Sports Clubs Join the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

**Poynette:** Today, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation announced that **nine** new sports clubs have joined the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation in the last 60 days. That brings the total of hunting, fishing, trapping and forestry-related groups belonging to the Federation to over 170 groups. The Federation has grown from 79 groups in 2003 to over 170 groups in 2010 and is the largest conservation organization representing hunter, trappers and anglers in the state. The new groups joining the Federation are the:

**Brown County Sportsmens Club** (Green Bay),  
**Chaseburg Rod and Gun Club** (Chaseburg)  
**Sauk County Sportsmens Club** (Baraboo)  
**Hartford Conservation Club** (Hartford)  
**Brill Area Sportsmens Club** (Rice Lake)  
**Southern Brown Conservation Club** (Greenleaf)

**Johnsonville Rod and Gun Club** (Plymouth)

**Palmyra Fish and Game** (Palmyra)  
**Durand Sportsman's Club** (Durand)

"We welcome each of these fine sports clubs to the Federation," stated Jack Nissen, (Dousman) WWF President. "They realize that the Federation brings to each of them a wide range of programs from: effective representation on hunting, fishing and trapping issues at the State Capitol, very active youth outdoor skills programs to expert knowledge of shooting range programs and issues."

"The more than doubling of the club membership of the Wildlife Federation in the last seven years greatly strengthens the voice of hunters, trappers and anglers in this state," indicated Ralph Fritsch (Townsend), WWF Membership Committee Chair. "As we grow as an organization, we have been able to greatly increase the services and programs that are vital for the future of sports clubs in Wisconsin."

## EPA Proposes Updating Drinking Water Rule to Better Protect Public Health

**WASHINGTON** - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to revise a national primary drinking water regulation to achieve greater public health protection against waterborne pathogens in the distribution systems of public water systems. Waterborne pathogens can cause a variety of illnesses with symptoms such as acute abdominal discomfort or in more extreme cases, kidney failure, hepatitis or chronic concerns.

EPA is proposing to revise the 1989 Total Coliform Rule to incorporate improvements recommended by a federal advisory committee that included representatives from a broad range of stakeholder groups, including public health and public interest groups, environmental groups, state drinking water agencies and drinking water utilities. EPA used a transparent, collaborative process with stakeholders to help make this regulation more effective.

The revised rule will better protect people from potential exposure to dangerous microbes because it requires water systems to take action when monitoring results indicate that contamination or a pathway to contamination may

be present. Water utilities are required to regularly monitor for microbial contamination in the distribution system. Although microbes detected in monitoring are not necessarily pathogens themselves, the detection can indicate that there is a pathway that would allow pathogens to enter the system, such as a water main break or an opening in a storage tank. Under the proposed rule, when monitoring results are positive, systems must find and fix any pathways leading to microbial risk.

The proposal also provides incentives for better system operation by improving the criteria for public water systems to qualify for and stay on reduced monitoring, which provides an opportunity to reduce system burden. In addition, the proposed rule updates conditions that will trigger public notices to better represent the relative health threat identified. It also makes the wording required in these public notices more clear. These changes increase consumer confidence in the safety of their water and understanding of the risks when contamination occurs.

EPA is seeking public comment on this proposed rule for 60 days following publication in the Federal Register.

## Now is great time for well water checkup

**N**ow's a great time for a well water check up, and with a new online tool "the water doctor is always in" to help private water users diagnose concerns with their drinking water.

The online informational tool, "What's Wrong with My Water?" was developed to reflect questions that state drinking water staff most commonly receive about private well water based on the signs they're noticing such as water that smells like gasoline, looks rusty, or otherwise looks, tastes or smells funny.

"Now's a good time to test your well water to make sure it's safe for your family to drink," says Mark Putra, who leads the Department of Natural Resources private water section. "People are headed back up to their cottages and reopening them for the summer."

Putra says that well owners have successfully used the information tool in the past to sort out their own problem. "It's the only comprehensive and objective tool we know of for diagnosing well problems based on symptoms," he says. "The tool also links people to the wealth of brochures we have on specific topics so they can learn more, and see what next steps might be."

DNR water supply specialists recom-

mend that well owners sample their wells once a year for bacteria and any time they notice a change in taste, odor or color. Test Your Private Well Water Annually features a video on how to properly collect a water sample for accurate testing, and contains links to lists of laboratories that can do the testing, as well as brochures describing different contaminants.

Wisconsin has 800,000 to one million private wells, and up to 10,000 new wells are drilled every year. Private well owners are responsible for testing their own water.

While the state has some of the nation's most protective groundwater laws and well construction codes, some wells still may become contaminated with bacteria that is not filtered out as the water soaks into the ground. Surviving bacteria can find its way into the groundwater by moving through shallow fractured bedrock, quarries, sinkholes, inadequately grouted wells or cracks in the well casing. Insects or small rodents can also carry bacteria into wells with inadequate caps or seals.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Mark Putra (608) 267-7649 Dorie Turpin (608) 266-0162

## 7 State Fishing Records Fall in First Five Months of 2010

**MADISON** - State fishing records are falling fast — literally with a "thunk" — as anglers have been hauling in a boatload of true lunkers.

By June 1, seven new state fish records had been confirmed in 2010 in the "alternate methods" category. The fish ranged from 4 pounds to more than 200 pounds, and the longest stretched more than seven feet long. Six of the seven were taken with a bow and arrow, one with a spear, and one new record was only on the books for a month before it was eclipsed.

A monster fish — a quillback-river carpsucker hybrid — has also been harvested in recent weeks from Wisconsin waters but didn't qualify for a record because the state no longer accepts records for hybrid fish.

"Bowfishing seems to be growing in popularity and our record books are starting to reflect that trend," says Karl Scheidegger, the DNR fish biologist who coordinates the state record fish program.

"More people are learning about the alternate methods category and seem to be targeting those records."

Bowfishing involves using specialized archery equipment to target carp, drum, burbot and the like during an open season that coincides with the statewide spearing seasons. The Guide to Wisconsin Spearing, Netting, and Bait Harvest Regulations 2010-2011 can be found on the fishing regulations page of the DNR website.

The parade of record fish, and the people who landed them, are listed with the most recent first (following links exit DNR to WiscFish website, a collaborative effort by the Wisconsin DNR, University of Wisconsin Center for Limnology and University of Wisconsin Sea Grant):

- Taylor Hanson of New Lisbon shot a 4-pound, 1.6 ounce, 29-inch short nose gar from the Wisconsin River in Grant County on May 29.
- Lance Lyga of Independence shot a 3-pound, 8 ounce, 19-inch long spotted sucker, from the Mississippi River in Trempealeau County on May 22.
- Nathaniel Fritsch of Ettrick shot a 28-pound, 13.3 ounce, 35-inch long sheepshead, from the Mississippi River in Trempealeau County on May 17.
- Kyle Lakey of Trempealeau shot a 29-pound, 10.9 ounce, 33.15-inch smallmouth buffalo, from the Trempealeau River in Trempealeau County on April 18.



**Crae Wilke and his 10-pound, 15 ounce, 26.6-inch silver red horse**

- Crae Wilke of Hortonville shot a 10-pound, 15 ounce, 26.6-inch silver red horse from the Weyauwega Mill Pond on March 23.
- David Kropp of Sauk City shot a 13-pound, 28 1/4 inch smallmouth buffalo on March 6, 2010, while bowfishing on the Wisconsin River in Sauk County. He held this record for a month before Kyle Lakey bettered it.
- Ron Grishaber of Appleton speared a 212-pound, 3.2-ounce lake sturgeon that stretched 84.25 inches long on Feb. 13, 2010, opening day of the Lake Winnebago lake sturgeon spearing seasons.
- Wesley Babcock of Pardeeville hauled in an 18-pound, 2.7 ounce, 29-inch quillback-river carpsucker hybrid from the Castle Rock Flowage, a fish that nearly doubles the weight of the state record quill back and carp sucker records. He received an "Exceptional Catch" certificate from DNR for his efforts.




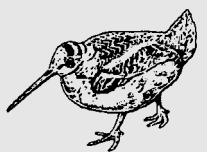



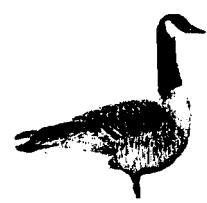

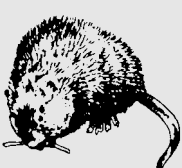

### What to do if you think you've caught a record fish

If you think you or someone else has caught a fish that may be a state record, here's what you need to do:

- Don't clean the fish
- Freeze the fish if possible or keep it cool, preferably on ice
- Get the fish weighed as soon as possible on a certified scale (usually found in grocery, hardware stores, etc.) and witnessed by an observer
- Contact a fisheries biologist at the nearest DNR Service Center to get the fish species positively identified and to find out whether the fish is actually a state record.
- Obtain and complete a record fish application, downloadable from the DNR website or available from a DNR service center.
- If possible, take a photo of you holding your prize catch and e-mail it to [Karl.Scheidegger@wisconsin.gov] or send a print to his attention at the DNR Bureau of Fisheries Management, Box 7921, Madison, Wis., 53707.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Karl Scheidegger (608) 267-9426

# 2010 Wisconsin Hunting & Trapping Seasons

<p><b>Ruffed Grouse</b></p> <p>Zone A: September 18 - January 31, 2011 Zone B: October 16 - December 8</p> 	<p><b>Cottontail Rabbit</b></p> <p>Northern Zone: September 18 - February 28, 2011 Southern Zone: October 16 (noon) - February 28, 2011</p>																														
<p><b>Bobwhite Quail</b></p> <p>Statewide: October 16 (noon) - December 8</p>	<p><b>Squirrels, Gray and Fox</b></p> <p>Statewide: September 18 - January 31, 2011</p> 																														
<p><b>Sharp-tailed Grouse</b></p> <p>October 16 - November 7</p>	<p><b>Raccoon</b></p> <p>Resident Gun/Trapping: October 16 - February 15, 2011 Non-resident Furbearer Hunting/Trapping: October 30 - February 15, 2011</p>																														
<p><b>Pheasant</b></p> <p>Statewide: October 16 (noon) - December 31</p> 	<p><b>Opossum, Skunk, Weasel, and Snowshoe Hare</b></p> <p>No season limits, bag limits, size limits or possession limits.</p>																														
<p><b>Woodcock</b></p> <p>September 25 - November 8</p> 	<p><b>Black Bear</b></p> <p>Zone C where dogs <b>are not</b> permitted: Sept. 8 - Oct. 12</p> <p>All other zones where dogs <b>are</b> permitted: Sept. 8 - Sept. 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with aid of bait</li> <li>with other methods <b>not</b> utilizing dogs</li> </ul> <p>Sept. 15 - Oct. 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with aid of dogs</li> <li>with aid of bait</li> <li>with all other methods</li> </ul> <p>Oct. 6 - Oct. 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with aid of dogs only</li> </ul> 																														
<p><b>Wild Turkey</b></p> <p>Youth Turkey Hunt April 10-11</p> <p><b>Open Zones</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Spring</td> <td>Period A</td> <td>April 14-18</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Period B</td> <td>April 21-25</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Period C</td> <td>April 28-May 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Period D</td> <td>May 5-9</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Period E</td> <td>May 12-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Period F</td> <td>May 19-23</td> </tr> </table> <p>Fall September 18-November 18 Late fall season November 29-December 31 (Zones 1-5)</p>	Spring	Period A	April 14-18		Period B	April 21-25		Period C	April 28-May 2		Period D	May 5-9		Period E	May 12-16		Period F	May 19-23	<p><b>Coyote</b></p> <p><b>Hunting</b> Continuous open season except closed in the northern Wisconsin wolf management zone during the regular gun deer, December antlerless only, and muzzleloader seasons.</p> <p><b>Trapping</b> Northern Zone: Oct. 16 - Feb. 15, 2011 Southern Zone: Oct. 30 - Feb. 15, 2011</p> 												
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<p><b>Mourning Dove</b></p> <p>Statewide: September 1 - November 9</p>	<p><b>Fox (all species)</b></p> <p>Northern Zone: Oct. 16 - Feb. 15, 2011 Southern Zone: Oct. 30 - Feb. 15, 2011</p> 																														
<p><b>Waterfowl</b></p> <p>Season dates for waterfowl vary annually. Duck and regular season goose regulations will not be available until August.</p> <p><b>Canada Goose</b></p> <p>Early Goose Season Sept. 1-15</p> 	<p><b>Beaver</b></p> <p><b>Trapping Only</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Zone A (Northwest)</td> <td>Nov. 6 - Apr. 30, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zone B (Northeast)</td> <td>Nov. 6 - Apr. 30, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zone C (South)</td> <td>Nov. 6 - Mar. 31, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zone D (Miss. River)</td> <td>Day after duck season closes to March 15, 2011</td> </tr> </table>	Zone A (Northwest)	Nov. 6 - Apr. 30, 2011	Zone B (Northeast)	Nov. 6 - Apr. 30, 2011	Zone C (South)	Nov. 6 - Mar. 31, 2011	Zone D (Miss. River)	Day after duck season closes to March 15, 2011																						
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<p><b>Protected Species</b></p> <p>Hunting protected species such as badger, woodchuck, wolf, elk, jackrabbit and flying squirrel is prohibited. See <i>2010 Small Game Regulations</i> for more details.</p>	<p><b>Mink</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>North Zone</td> <td>Oct. 16 - Feb. 28, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Zone</td> <td>Oct. 30 - Feb. 28, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winnebago</td> <td>Oct. 30 - March 15, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mississippi River</td> <td>Begins the day after duck season closes or the second Monday in November, whichever comes first and ends on Feb. 28, 2011.</td> </tr> </table> 	North Zone	Oct. 16 - Feb. 28, 2011	South Zone	Oct. 30 - Feb. 28, 2011	Winnebago	Oct. 30 - March 15, 2011	Mississippi River	Begins the day after duck season closes or the second Monday in November, whichever comes first and ends on Feb. 28, 2011.																						
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<p><b>Hungarian Partridge</b></p> <p>Statewide*: October 16 (noon) - December 31</p> <p>*Closed in Clark, Marathon and Taylor counties</p>	<p><b>Muskrat</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>North Zone</td> <td>Oct. 16 - Feb. 28, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Zone</td> <td>Oct. 30 - Feb. 28, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winnebago</td> <td>Oct. 30 - March 15, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mississippi River</td> <td>Begins the day after duck season closes or the second Monday in November, whichever comes first and ends on Feb. 28, 2011.</td> </tr> </table> 	North Zone	Oct. 16 - Feb. 28, 2011	South Zone	Oct. 30 - Feb. 28, 2011	Winnebago	Oct. 30 - March 15, 2011	Mississippi River	Begins the day after duck season closes or the second Monday in November, whichever comes first and ends on Feb. 28, 2011.																						
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<p><b>Crow</b></p> <p>January 25 - March 20 September 18 - November 18</p> 	<p><b>Bobcat, Otter and Fisher</b></p> <p>Permits required</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>Bobcat</b></td> <td>Hunting/Trapping</td> <td>N. of Hwy. 64</td> <td>Period 1</td> <td>Oct. 16 - Dec. 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Period 2</td> <td>Dec. 26 - Jan. 31, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Fisher</b></td> <td>Trapping only</td> <td>Various Zones</td> <td></td> <td>Oct. 16 - Dec. 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Otter</b></td> <td>Trapping only</td> <td>North Zone</td> <td></td> <td>Nov. 6 - Apr. 30, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Central Zone</td> <td></td> <td>Nov. 6 - Mar. 31, 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>South Zone</td> <td></td> <td>Nov. 6 - Mar. 31, 2011</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Bobcat</b>	Hunting/Trapping	N. of Hwy. 64	Period 1	Oct. 16 - Dec. 25				Period 2	Dec. 26 - Jan. 31, 2011	<b>Fisher</b>	Trapping only	Various Zones		Oct. 16 - Dec. 31	<b>Otter</b>	Trapping only	North Zone		Nov. 6 - Apr. 30, 2011			Central Zone		Nov. 6 - Mar. 31, 2011			South Zone		Nov. 6 - Mar. 31, 2011
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			Period 2	Dec. 26 - Jan. 31, 2011																											
<b>Fisher</b>	Trapping only	Various Zones		Oct. 16 - Dec. 31																											
<b>Otter</b>	Trapping only	North Zone		Nov. 6 - Apr. 30, 2011																											
		Central Zone		Nov. 6 - Mar. 31, 2011																											
		South Zone		Nov. 6 - Mar. 31, 2011																											
<p><b>White-tailed Deer</b></p> <p>Bow: Sept. 18 - Nov. 18 and Nov. 29 - Jan. 9, 2011 Gun: Nov. 20 - Nov. 28 Muzzleloader: Nov. 29 - Dec. 8 Youth Deer Hunt: Oct. 9-10 Statewide Antlerless Hunt: Dec. 9 - Dec. 12</p> <p>**See the 2010 Deer Regulations for a list of Herd Control and Earn-a-Buck units, possible October gun hunt dates, and for CWD hunt dates.</p>																															



# Low Spring Waterfowl Numbers in Wisconsin Reflect Drought Conditions

by Kent VanHorn, WDNR Migratory Waterfowl Biologist

**M**ADISON – Breeding duck numbers are lower than average for 2010 in Wisconsin due to severe drought conditions across northern Wisconsin and fewer seasonal wetlands observed in southern Wisconsin, according to waterfowl biologists.

“Year to year local and regional variations in wetland habitat and breeding ducks is part of the natural cycle in the world of wetland wildlife,” said Kent VanHorn, Department of Natural Resources migratory waterfowl biologist.

“There has been less seasonal wetland habitat available in Wisconsin during our 2009 and 2010 surveys, but that’s balanced by more wetland nationwide during the same period in the prairies of the United States. Since ducks are migratory birds they have learned to move to the water and adapt to annual differences in breeding conditions.”

## Indicators of breeding conditions

Three primary sources of information on yearly waterfowl breeding conditions are used to determine the fall season structure for Wisconsin. So far, wildlife managers only have data from the Wisconsin-based survey.

“We’ve completed the annual Wisconsin Breeding Waterfowl Survey, which is very important since a large proportion of the ducks harvested in Wisconsin are raised in Wisconsin,” Van Horn said. The survey is available on the waterfowl surveys page of the DNR website.

A cooperative survey of Canada geese, the Mississippi Valley Population (MVP) Breeding Survey organized by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, has been completed but results are not yet available.

The final piece is the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service breeding waterfowl survey for the northern United States, Canada and Alaska. That information is expected in the next few weeks and will form the framework for the 2010 fall hunting seasons. Only preliminary rainfall data is available at this time.

The full results of the 2010 Wisconsin Waterfowl Breeding Population Survey will be posted on the Waterfowl in

Wisconsin page of the DNR website later in the week.

## Ducks

Waterfowl breeding areas in parkland and prairie Canada this spring had fair to very good conditions with smaller areas of poor habitat. Breeding is expected to be good overall. Precipitation and wetland habitats in North and South Dakota prairies for 2010 were good to very good for most areas. Minnesota had dry conditions and below average wetland numbers similar to Wisconsin. Breeding duck numbers for Minnesota are expected to be similar to last year and below average. In North and South Dakota breeding duck numbers and production should be average to good.

Despite better than normal winter precipitation in Wisconsin, spring came early and was dry in many areas. At the time of the Wisconsin waterfowl survey, late April to early May, the state was very dry, particularly in northern Wisconsin where severe drought conditions exist and many lakes are at all time low water levels. The long term drought in northern Wisconsin will require significant periods of above average precipitation to restore more normal water levels.

Across the state, spring 2010 was drier than 2009 and drier than our long term average. Wetland numbers were 59 percent and 47 percent below the long term average in our two northern survey regions. In the two southern survey regions wetland numbers were 37 percent and 26 percent below the long term average.

“Following the survey in late May and early June we have had good rain and wetland conditions improved across most of the state, particularly in the south,” says VanHorn. “Ducks that nested should have fair to good brood habitat in which to raise their young. However, it looks like some ducks went looking out of state for water, particularly blue-winged teal.”

The four most abundant ducks in Wisconsin’s fall hunting harvest are mallards, wood ducks, green-winged teal and blue-winged teal. Van Horn notes that many of the ducks harvested in Wisconsin come from birds that breed in Wisconsin, in contrast to other states in the flyway that rely more heavily on birds raised in the prairies or boreal forests of Canada.

“These are population estimates – not exact counts – so changes of near 20 percent up or down in the estimates each year may not reflect any real change in the actual population,” Van Horn said.

The 2010 total mallard population estimate of 198,242 is essentially unchanged from the 200,497 estimate in 2009 and remains about 9 percent above the long-term average (37 year average). Mallards contribute to nearly 40 percent of the overall state duck harvest in Wisconsin. Overall the breeding population of mallards in Wisconsin appears to range between 200,000-250,000 in recent years depending on annual wetland conditions. For 2010 we should expect average production and fall mallard numbers.

The second most abundant duck in the fall harvest is the wood duck. In 2010, the population estimate for wood ducks is 106,785 which is statistically similar to the 2009 estimate of 113,523. Because the Wisconsin wood duck population has increased significantly from the early years of the survey the 2010 population estimate remains 41 percent higher than the long term average.

The 2010 blue-winged teal breeding population estimate of 50,188 is a significant decrease from the 2009 estimate of 112,792 and is well below the long term average. While conditions suggest that a decline in the number of blue-winged teal breeding in Wisconsin for 2010 is real, biologists believe that the early spring reduced the ability of observers to see teal and exaggerated this low population estimate.

The decrease in the Wisconsin estimate of breeding blue-winged teal is in contrast to the previous 6 years when Wisconsin breeding population estimates were above 100,000. It is also in contrast to the continental blue-winged teal population which has been near historic high populations at over 6 million breeding blue-winged teal from 2007-09. Blue-winged teal are known to move around the continent in order to find the best water for breeding and a dry Wisconsin in the spring of 2010 offered poor habitat. Biologists also continue to be concerned over the lack of secure grassland nesting cover important to this duck species, particularly in light of the loss of nearly 200,000 acres of CRP grassland set aside in Wisconsin since 2007.

The 2010 total Wisconsin breeding duck population estimate of 386,501 is down 23 percent from 2009 and is 12 percent below the long-term mean (37 years). With mallard and wood duck population estimates similar to 2009 the decline in the total breeding duck estimate was heavily impacted by the decline in the blue-winged teal population estimate. If the current rainfall pattern continues improved wetland conditions should help to hold Wisconsin produced ducks into the fall and attract migrants from areas of the continent that experienced better breeding conditions.

“It is important to remember that wetlands are dynamic systems that experience wet and dry periods,” says Van Horn. “The dry years are important to the long term health of these habitats but can have significant short term impacts on wildlife associated with those habitats. As a result, wetland dependent wildlife such as ducks normally experience cycles of high and low populations. It is important to protect the wetlands and associated habitat during dry periods so that when the rains return so will the breeding duck numbers.”

## Canada Geese

“There are two different populations of Canada geese that represent most of the geese in Wisconsin during the regular fall hunting season. The average over the last several years has shown the hunting harvest split roughly 50:50 between these 2 populations during the regular hunting seasons,” Van Horn said.

One population, called resident giant Canada geese, nests in Wisconsin. The 2010 Wisconsin breeding Canada goose population estimate of 165,853 is up 12 percent from 2009 and is twice as high as the long-term (24-year) mean. Factors that likely contributed to this increase in the resident Canada goose population estimate include good production in 2009, a low Wisconsin Canada goose harvest in fall 2009 and an early spring in 2010.

“We expect an abundant Canada goose

population this fall, particularly for the Early September Canada goose season,” Van Horn said.

By federal rule, the Early September Canada goose season harvest must remain over 90 percent giant Canada geese which nest in Wisconsin or adjacent states and it is scheduled early to target this population.

The second Canada goose population is the Mississippi Valley Population, which is made up of slightly smaller birds that nest along the coast of Hudson Bay in northern Ontario and migrate through Wisconsin and other Midwestern states. The breeding survey data are not yet available for this population but early indications are that the breeding should be average to above average. This spring was one of the earliest years ever on the Hudson Bay coast and this normally has a positive impact on breeding effort and success for these Canada geese. Preliminary nest study data indicates that the number of nests observed was near average but that nest predation rates, primarily from gulls, were high this spring. The early spring may help to increase brood survival and in the end provide for average productivity for 2010.

“These preliminary numbers indicate a mix of conditions. We will not know for sure what this means for the waterfowl season structure until after the Mississippi Flyway Council meeting at the end of July,” Van Horn said. “As we do each year, the public will have opportunities to provide input on waterfowl hunting season during our meetings and hearings. These public meetings are also a great opportunity to hear the latest on waterfowl management and population status. We’ll take the public input to the Natural Resources Board along with a season structure proposal for approval on August 11th.”

The Mississippi Flyway Council, which is made up of waterfowl specialists from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin and the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan within the Mississippi Waterfowl Flyway will meet later this summer to advise the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on waterfowl conditions before the federal agency establishes a framework under which states and provinces can set waterfowl hunting seasons.

Following the flyway council meeting and after the USFWS sets a season framework, public hearings on Wisconsin’s proposed waterfowl seasons will be held in August. The final Wisconsin seasons will be set by the state Natural Resource Board at its Aug. 11th meeting.

The DNR’s proposed waterfowl seasons will be online at the end of July on the Waterfowl in Wisconsin pages of the DNR website. Comments on the proposal can be sent to the Assistant Migratory Game Bird Ecologist before midnight on Thursday, August 5.

## Meetings

The following meetings on the status of waterfowl populations and possible season structures will be held:

### 2010 Pre-Flyway Meeting

- **July 12, Portage** - 7 p.m., Comfort Suites, Wisconsin room N5780 Kinney Rd (Hwy 78 South).

### 2010 Post-Flyway Meetings

- **July 31, Wausau** - 9 a.m. (Conservation Congress Meeting), 1 p.m. (DNR Public Meeting), The Plaza Hotel & Suites, Three Rivers room, 201 N 17th Ave.

### 2010 Waterfowl Status Presentation/Public Hearing Locations

- **August 2, La Crosse** - 7 p.m., State Office Bldg, rooms B-19 and B-20, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road.

- **August 3, Rice Lake** - 7 p.m., WI Indianhead Technical College (WITC), room 243, 1900 College Dr.

- **August 4, Appleton** - 7 p.m., Agricultural Services Center, main conference room, 3369 West Brewster St.

- **August 5, Pewaukee** - 7 p.m., Comfort Suites Lake Country, Thunder Bay room, N14 W24121 Tower Place.

### Natural Resources Board Meeting

- **August 11, Superior** 8:30 a.m. Location to be announced.

## 47,539 Turkeys Registered in Wisconsin’s 2010 Spring Turkey Season

Fall season permit applications due August 2

**W**isconsin hunters registered 47,539 turkeys during the 2010 spring turkey season. The registration total was a 9.6 percent decrease from the 2009 harvest of 52,581 birds.

Zone 1 produced the highest overall turkey harvest at 15,120 birds, followed by Zone 3 with 10,953 turkeys. The best hunter success rate appears to be in Zone 2 with a preliminary success rate of 28.5 percent, followed by Zone 4 at 22.4 percent success.

A total of 217,444 permits were issued for the spring hunt, according to licensing officials. This was a decrease of 689 permits compared to the 2009 spring hunt.

“Despite a slight decline in harvest totals from 2008 and 2009, Wisconsin’s statewide turkey population remains stable and resilient. The wet spring in 2008 and the cool summer in 2009 meant below-average brood production for turkeys during the past two years. When combined with more normal winter conditions, the slight decrease in the number of turkeys harvested was expected,” said Sharon Fandel, acting upland wildlife ecologist for the state Department of Natural Resources.

Hunter success rates also fell slightly to 22 percent in 2010 versus 24 percent in 2009, but were still quite good. As in past years, success rates were generally highest during the early and middle hunting periods.

“Hunters recorded a 31 percent success rate during the first period,” says

Krista McGinley, DNR assistant upland wildlife ecologist. “Success was 23 percent and 21 percent for the second and third periods, respectively. A decrease over the periods is expected but is still telling of good hunting conditions.”

The preliminary results show that adult toms comprised 80.7 percent of the total harvest, which is higher than the long-term average of 74 percent but less than the 86 percent recorded last year. An increased proportion of adults in the harvest can be a sign of lower brood success from the previous year, although hunter selection can also play a role.

### 2010 Fall and 2011 spring seasons

The 2010 Fall Turkey and 2011 Spring Turkey Regulations are included in the 2010 Small Game Regulations pamphlet available on the Hunting Regulations page of the DNR website and in hard copy at license vendors. More information is available on the wild turkey page of the DNR website.

The Fall 2010 Wild Turkey Season will run from Sept. 18 through Nov. 18, with an extended season running from Nov. 29 through Dec. 31 for Zones 1-5 only. Hunters should check the DNR Wild Turkey webpage for updates.

The deadline for applying for a fall permit through the lottery process is August 2. Applications cost \$3 and can be purchased over the internet through the Online Licensing Center, at license sales locations, or by calling toll-free 1-877-WI LICENSE (1-877-945-4263).



by Executive Director George Meyer

### Assembly Bills

AB 3—Bans the use and sale of lawn fertilizers containing phosphorus with exceptions  
Support—Protects water quality and fish and wildlife habitat important to anglers  
**Signed into law—Act 9**

AB 4—Repeals Past Legislation Regarding the Early Musky Bass Seasons  
Support—Current statutory restrictions did not have angler public input  
**Signed into law—Act 6**

AB 7—Naming part of the Brunsweler River-Ashland County a State Wild River  
Support—Protects fish and wildlife habitat on a largely undeveloped river  
Counterpart Bill SB 6—**Signed into law—Act 7**

AB 43—Designating the Totogatic Rivers as a State Wild River  
Support—Protects fish and wildlife habitat on a largely undeveloped river  
**Signed into law—Act 32**

AB 83—Reducing the Fishing License Fees for Additional Disabled Individuals  
**Signed into law—Act 109**  
Support—Recognizes the great sacrifice of our disabled veterans

AB 84—Additional Requirements for Natural Resource Board Membership  
Passed Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Assures more knowledgeable people on NRB

AB 86—Authorizing Non-residents over 65 to Use Crossbows  
**Signed into law—Act 48**  
Support—Provides continued hunting opportunities for seniors

AB 90—Creating a Slow-No-Wake Zone within 100 feet of Lakes' Shoreline  
Counterpart Bill, SB 12 **signed into Law—Act 31**  
Support—Protects Fish and Wildlife Habitat and shore and boat fishing in near shore areas of lakes

AB 138—Restoring the Appointment Authority of the DNR Secretary to the Natural Resources Board  
**Passed both houses of Legislature; Narrowly lost veto override vote**  
Support—Overwhelming support in hunting, fishing and trapping community;

AB 139—Adjusting Littering Penalties for Larger Violations  
**Passed Senate and Signed into law—Act 368**  
Support—Will reduce larger littering violations

AB 150—Authorizing the Possession and Sale of Green Fur  
Counterpart Senate Bill 112 **signed into law—Act 38**  
Support—Updates antiquated laws on the sale and possession of green fur

AB 162—Regulation of Invasive Plants and Animals  
**Public hearing held in Assembly Natural Resources Committee**  
**Bill died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Invasive species have serious adverse impact on fish and wildlife habitat

AB 219—Mandatory Wearing of PFDs by 12 year olds and lower ages  
Passed Assembly; Passed Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Protects youth from accidental drowning

AB 222—Hunting Mentor Bill  
Counterpart Bill, SB 167 **signed into law—Act 39**  
Support—Will provide greater hunting opportunity for youth and adult hunting

AB 250—Regulation of Dog Breeders  
Passed Assembly and Senate—**Signed into law—90**  
Support—Bill changed to address concerns raised by sportsmen and women

AB 256—Regulation of Wind Generation Facilities  
Counterpart Bill SB 185 **signed into law—Act 40**  
Support—Has been modified to better protect migratory birds and bats

AB 257—Environmental Violation Penalty Surcharge  
In Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Bill died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—provides additional funding for environmental education

AB 281—Reduction of Phosphorus in Dish Detergents  
Passed Senate; **Signed into law—Act 63**  
Support—Increases protection of water quality and fish and wildlife habitat

AB 299—Regulation of Materials Containing Mercury  
Counterpart Bill SB 200 **signed into law—Act 44**  
Support—will reduce mercury contamination in fish

AB 332—Authorizing Air Guns and Crossbow Under Certain Hunting Licenses  
**Signed into law—Act 119**  
Support—puts in statute what currently is in administrative rule

AB 342—Running Light-Weight Vehicles on Highways for Hunting and Fishing Access  
Hearing held in Assembly Fish and Wildlife Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support with amendments—provides greater access for disabled hunters/anglers

AB 355—Removes three-day waiting period for archery licenses  
Passed Assembly; Passed Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Counterpart Bill SB 243; Signed into law—Act 385**  
Support—Increases hunting opportunity

AB 360—Regulation of Ballast Water Discharges in Wisconsin Waters  
Hearing held in Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Bill died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—reduces invasive species getting into Wisconsin waterways

AB 370—Requires DNR to Print Directory of Stewardship Lands  
In Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Bill died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Will provide additional public access information to hunters, anglers and trappers

AB 371—Changes in Bear Hunting Regulations  
**Passed Senate with amendment; Assembly concurs in Senate amendment—Vetted by Governor**  
Oppose parts of bill and support youth opportunity portion—Opposition based on concerns on enforcement concerns and land owner conflict and need to bring the issue through the Conservation Congress process.

AB 377—Thrill Killing of Wildlife  
Hearing held in Fish and Wildlife Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support dealing with issue but bill needs major modifications

AB 436—Use of Stewardship Funds to Treat Invasive Species  
In Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Oppose—Stewardship funds were established for land acquisition and development not treatment of invasive species—Also constitutional limits on use of bonded money

AB 470—Relating to Agricultural Member of the Natural Resources Board  
Passed Assembly Natural Resources Committee;  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Important to have agriculture represented on the NRB

AB 495—Hunter, Angler and Trapper Membership on Natural Resources Board  
Passed Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Important to have sportsmen and women on NRB

AB 548—Possession of Small Game, Bear and Turkey Killed by Car  
Passed Assembly and Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Properly done, will prevent waste of a natural resource

AB 577—Issuance of 1-day fishing license  
Public hearing in Assembly Fish and Wildlife Committee  
**Counterpart bill, SB 401 Signed into law—Act 364**  
Support—Will provide additional fishing opportunities

AB 595—Issuance of Disabled Hunting Permits to those Terminally Ill  
**Passed Assembly; In Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Will provide compassionate hunt for dying individuals

AB 618—Allowing Season Long, Multiple Tree Stands on Public Lands  
Hearing held in Assembly Fish and Wildlife Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Opposed—Privatizes public land and causes user conflict

AB 636—Use of Metal Detectors on DNR Lands and in Lakes  
In Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—If done properly will provide additional recreational opportunity and not cause land damage

AB 655—Duplicate Hunting Licenses for 10 and 11 Year Olds  
**Passed Assembly; In Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Minor change for Youth Hunting Mentor Program

AB 714—Tax Deduction for Venison Processing Charge for Donated Deer  
**Passed Assembly Fish and Wildlife Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Encourages donation of deer for needy

AB 818—Notice of Construction Near Wetlands  
Passed Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Counterpart Bill SB 557 Signed into law—Act 373**  
Support—Will result in protection of wetlands and landowners

AB 844—Protection of Groundwater Quantity  
**Public hearing held in Assembly Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Will protect springs, lakes, rivers and wetlands that are important fish and wildlife habitat

AB 849—Restoration of Public Intervenor  
**In Assembly Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Office worked hard to protect fish and wildlife habitat

AB 852—Streamlined Wetland Restoration Regulatory Process  
**Counterpart Bill, SB 661 Signed into law—Act 391**  
Support—Will result in \$9 million a year more in Wisconsin wetland restoration—WWF wrote bill

AB 855—Creates a Free Ice Fishing Weekend  
**Passed Assembly, In Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Fisheries Committee

AB 910—Recreates Wisconsin Conservation Corps  
**Passed Assembly, In Senate Organization Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Will increase habitat improvement and create jobs

AB 942—Allows Vehicles on Beds of Outlying Waters to Control Phragmites  
**Counterpart bill SB 614 Signed into law—Act 377**  
Support—Will aid control of invasive plant that harms fish and wildlife habitat

AB 956—Renaming Whitefish Dunes State Park  
**In Assembly Tourism, Recreation and State Properties Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Forestry and Parks Committee

AB 958—Requires Legislative Review of Pittman-Robertson Funds  
**In Assembly Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Wildlife Committee

### Senate Bills

SB 5—Bans the use and sale of lawn fertilizers containing phosphorus with exceptions  
Counterpart bill AB 3 **Signed into Law—Act 9**  
Support—Protects water quality and fish and wildlife habitat important to anglers.

SB 6—Naming Part of the Brunsweler River in Ashland County a State Wild River  
**Signed into law—Act 7**  
Support—Protects fish and wildlife habitat on a largely undeveloped river

SB 12—Requires a 100 foot slow-no-wake zone from shore for watercraft, retains 200-foot zone for personal water craft—allows local exceptions  
**Signed into Law—Act 31**  
Support—Protects fish habitat and shore and boat fishing in near shore areas

SB 47—Declaring portions of the Totogatic River in Bayfield, Sawyer, Washburn, Douglas and Burnett Counties a state wild river  
Counterpart bill AB 43 **Signed into Law—Act 32**  
Support—Protects fish and wildlife habitat on a largely undeveloped river

SB 48—Repeals past legislation regarding the early musky and bass season  
Counterpart Bill AB 4 **Signed into law—Act 6**  
Support—Current statutory restrictions did not have angler public input

SB 61—Creates a deer license plate with the revenue going to the fish and wildlife account  
Hearing held in Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Would create additional voluntary funding for the Fish and Wildlife Account

SB 107—Recycling of Electronic Devices  
**Signed into Law—Act 107**  
Support—Will reduce toxic waste in environment that adversely affects fish and wildlife

# FINAL WWF 2009-2011 Legislative Report

## 2009-2011 Legislative Bills with WWF Position

Filed June 2010—changes since April are highlighted

SB 110—Regulation of Dog Breeders  
Will not move since AB 250 passed legislature  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Deals with Problem “Puppy Mills” while not causing over regulation of sportsmen and women that raise dogs

SB 112—Authorizing the Sale and Possession of Green Fur  
**Signed into law—Act 38**  
Support—Reforms Antiquated Laws Regulating the Possession and Sale of Green Fur

SB 113—Restoring the Appointment Authority of the DNR Secretary to the Natural Resources Board  
**Counterpart bill, AB 138 passed Assembly and Senate; Veto Override Narrowly Defeated**  
Support—Restores system strongly supported by hunters, anglers and trappers

SB 119—Regulation of Open Burning of Solid Waste and Waste Tires  
Passed Senate Environment Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—reduction of toxic materials getting into waterways

SB 123—Regulation of Invasive Aquatic Plants and Animals  
**Signed into Law—Act 55**  
Support—Invasive species have serious negative impacts on fish and wildlife habitat

SB 139—Regulation of Metallic Mining  
Public hearing held in Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Environment Committee

SB 167—Hunting Mentor Bill  
**Signed into Law—Act 39**  
Support—Will increase hunting opportunities for youth and adults

SB 185—Regulation of Wind Generation Facilities  
**Signed into Law—Act 40**  
Support—Has been modified to better protect migratory birds and bats

SB 200—Regulation of Materials Containing Mercury  
**Signed into Law—Act 44**  
Support—will reduce mercury contamination in fish

SB 207—Youth Target Shooting Bill  
No need to pass—covered by Hunting Mentor Bill  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Will increase shooting and hunting proficiency and safety

SB 208—Regulation of Dog Breeders  
Counterpart Bill AB 250 **Signed into Law—Act 90**  
Support—Changed to protect dog breeding by sportsmen and women

SB 222—Changes Group Hunting Laws Including Archery and Changes Laws Relative to Firearms in Vehicles  
Passed Senate; In Assembly Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Oppose as currently written—has not gone through Conservation Congress process—Will increase poaching and endanger public safety

SB 243—Eliminating Three-day Waiting Period for Archery Hunting  
Passed Senate; **Passed Assembly; Signed into Law—Act 385**  
Support—Increases Hunting Opportunity

SB 247—Requires DNR to Print Directory of Stewardship Lands  
In Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Provides increased knowledge for sportsmen and women for public access

SB 254—Changes in Bear Hunting Regulations  
In Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Oppose parts of bill and support youth opportunity portion—Opposition based on concerns on enforcement concerns and land owner conflict; Need to place through Conservation Congress process to gain public input

SB 305—Group Bagging for Fish  
Hearing held in Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Oppose—Needs to go through Conservation Congress process to get input from Wisconsin anglers

SB 396—Motor trolling by boats with disabled fishermen  
Passed Senate; **Passed Assembly; Signed into Law—Act 375**  
Support—Provides additional fishing opportunities for the disabled

SB 401—One-day Fishing Licenses  
**Passed Senate and Assembly; Signed into Law—Act 364**  
Support—Provides Additional Fishing Opportunities

SB 424—Grandfathers an Existing Shooting Range  
Passed Senate and Assembly; **Signed into Law—Act 371**  
Support—Protects shooting sports at an existing facility

SB 432—Allows Metal Detectors on DNR Lands and Lakes  
In Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Provides additional recreational opportunity without causing damage to property

SB 481—Makes Extensive Changes to the Turkey Season  
In Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Oppose—Bypasses Conservation Congress process; will cause substantial disruption to turkey season

SB 554—Additional Requirements for Natural Resources Board Membership  
In Senate Natural Resources Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Assures more knowledgeable people on NRB

SB 557—Notice of Construction Near Wetlands  
**Passed Senate and Assembly; Signed into law—Act 373**  
Support—Will result in protection of wetlands and landowners

SB 558—Feeding of Deer for Viewing Purposes  
**Public hearing held in Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support based on past resolutions of WWF Annual Meeting

SB 614—Allows Vehicles on Beds of Outlying Waters to Control Phragmites  
**Passed Senate and Assembly; Signed into law—Act 377**  
Support—Will aid control of invasive plant that harms fish and wildlife habitat

SB 620—Protection of Groundwater Quantity  
**Public hearing held in Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—Will protect springs, lakes, rivers and wetlands that are important fish and wildlife habitat

SB 632—Protection of Groundwater in Karst Geological Formations  
**Passed Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Environmental Committee

SB 659—Requires Legislative Review of Pittman-Robertson Funds  
**Hearing held in Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Wildlife Committee

SB 661—Streamlined Wetland Restoration Regulatory Process  
**Passed Senate and Assembly; Signed into law—Act 391**  
Support—Will result in \$9 million a year more in Wisconsin wetland restoration—WWF wrote bill

SB 668—Renaming Whitefish Dunes State Park  
**In Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Forestry and Parks Committee

SB 683—Transfer of Class A Bear Permit to Purple Heart Recipient  
**In Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Wildlife

SB 694—Changes Process to Select Natural Resource Board Members  
**In Senate Natural Resources Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Wildlife Committee—but a really bad bill

SB 700—Sale and Acceptance of Lead Batteries  
**In Senate Environment Committee**  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
In WWF Environment Committee

### Senate and Assembly Joint Resolutions

SJR 10—Constitutional Amendment preventing the diversion of funds from segregated Accounts  
In Senate Ethics Reform and Government Operations Committee  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—This constitutional amendment will protect the fish and wildlife stamp accounts from being diverted to purposes other than what they were established for.

AJR 16—Constitutional Amendment preventing the diversion of funds from Segregated Accounts  
In Assembly Ways and Means Committee; Counterpart to SJR 10  
**Died at end of Legislative Session**  
Support—This constitutional amendment will protect the fish and wildlife stamp accounts from being diverted to purposes other than what they were established for.

Continuing  
Education

## WWF Initiates Youth Shooting Training Program

by George Meyer, Executive Director

The Shooting Range Committee of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation chaired by Al Pribnow (Port Wing) conducted its first pilot training program for a competitive youth shooting program. The initial training session was held in Stevens Point at facilities provided by the Bill Cook Chapter of the Isaac Walton League.

The session taught by experienced competition firearm instructors Al and Connie Pribnow certified twenty new youth shooting training instructors for the program. Clubs that had members certified included the Eau Claire Rod and Gun Club, the Columbia County Sporting Alliance, the Wilderness Sportsmen Club, Wood County Rifle and Pistol, Dodge County Sporting/Conservation Alliance, Field and Stream Sportsmen Club, Augusta Sportsman Club, Sheboygan Rifle and Pistol, Winnebago Conservation Club and the Brown County Sportsman's Club.

The program is a simple, straight-forward shooting program for youth using rimfire .22 caliber rifles. The course, based on the national Civilian Marksmanship Program, teaches instructors at clubs how to establish local shooting programs for youth including rifle handling techniques, safety, shooting positions, how to set up a match competition, target scoring and club liability and legal and liability issues.

The pilot program was highly successful and it was the consensus of the WWF Shooting Range Committee that the program should be expanded to both WWF affiliates and other interested local rod and gun clubs throughout the state. The next session is planned for late summer in East Central Wisconsin. Look for additional information about this program in upcoming issues of the Wisconsin Conservation.



## Ten Groups Receive State River Protection Awards

**M**ADISON - Ten citizen-led river preservation and protection groups from across Wisconsin received awards for their efforts to help protect and manage Wisconsin's rivers during a May 1 ceremony in Madison.

The award presentations highlighted an evening sponsored by the River Alliance of Wisconsin and the Department of Natural Resources to celebrate local efforts and a DNR program that since 2000 has provided 232 grants to 100 different groups and governments for river protection and management in 50 Wisconsin counties.

Department of Natural Resources Secretary Matt Frank presented the river protection awards on behalf of Gov. Jim Doyle at the ceremony and highlight the success of the state's river protection grant program.

"We are pleased to help recognize these local heroes who turn a modest state investment into major achievements that keep Wisconsin's rivers healthy," Frank said.

Groups receiving the awards included:

- **Bad River Watershed Association.** Located in Bayfield, Ashland and Iron counties, The Bad River Watershed Association was founded in 2002 with the help of their first river protection grant. The association has engaged more than 100 volunteers to collect water chemistry and other data in previously unsampled or minimally sampled locations in the Bad River watershed. DNR used their data in 2006 to help designate 44 northern stream segments as Endangered Resource Waters/ outstanding resource waters. Their Culvert Program has involved more than 50 volunteers to review road crossings in the watershed to find problem fish passage and sedimentation sites. Eight problem culverts have been replaced and 12.5 miles of previously unconnected trout and aquatic habitat in the watershed has been restored. Using program funds in 2009, the association developed a watershed action plan for Marengo River Watershed. Involving citizens, government agencies to work together to develop the action plan., through which they created a Citizen Involvement Team, a new volunteer program called "Get to Know Your Watershed," a newsletter devoted to the project called the "Marengo Riffles," and a traveling map of the watershed to capture local resident's project ideas.

- **Friends of Pheasant Branch Conservancy.** Located in Middleton and established in 1995 with a commitment to stewardship, the conservancy developed outreach and education programs for neighborhood residents and schools with hands-on activities that help people understand the interaction of environmental and human forces in the Pheasant Branch Watershed. The friends group also: prepared plans and monitoring inventories including plants, wildlife and floodplain health; generated more than a million dollars in gifts and grants to purchase critical habitat segments; used volunteer efforts for prairie plantings and seed collection; and partnered with the city to developed trail systems to provide public access to the sanctuary.

- **Friends of the Black River.** The Friends of the Black River organized in 2003 to protect the nearly 200 miles the Black River flows, from the Medford area to La Crosse where it joins the Mississippi River. Initial grant funds were used to prepare newsletters, hold open forums, support river clean ups and obtain nonprofit status. With the support of following planning grants, the friends group worked with the local river property owners to maintain and secure public access to enjoy the river with kayak and canoe training, snowshoe trips, bird watching adventures and scheduled field trips on the river and its tributaries. Friends of the Black River hosts annual river clean ups and monthly educational programs. In 2007, they partnered with

the DNR and West Wisconsin Land Trust in purchasing a 50 acre critical piece of Black River frontage property that was added to Black River State Forest by raising more than \$50,000 in a matter of weeks

- **Lakeshore Natural Resource Partnership.** One of the original DNR Basin Partnership teams, the Lakeshore team evolved into their own nonprofit organization by 2003 to support local efforts to maintain and improve the Lakeshore Basin's natural resources, including Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc counties, and the eastern portions of Calumet and Brown Counties. Using river protection grant funds and partnerships, they began the "We All Live on the Water" campaign promoting a series of water quality seminars on issues such as the economic impact phosphorus and algae have on tourism, sustainable food production and the Great Lakes Compact effects on the region. The "Explore and Restore" your local rivers campaign, a collaboration between Woodland Dunes Nature Center, the Wisconsin Maritime Museum, UW Extension and partnership, provides an interpretive map brochure to all riparian landowners on the main branch of the Manitowoc River, the East and West Twin Rivers, and Silver Creek. The team helped the growth of the Friends of the Branch River and is currently working with the Friends of Pine River, both tributaries of the Manitowoc River system through the "Explore and Restore" program, and connects art and environmental communities through the Water Edge's Artist program. with events such as paint-outs on various waterways to increase local participation on river restoration efforts and further develop a stewardship ethic.

- **Milwaukee Riverkeeper.** Formerly Friends of Milwaukee's Rivers, Milwaukee Riverkeeper has been an advocate for the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic River watersheds since 1995, and has received a total of eight grants in the 10 years of the river protection grant program. The group helped develop the Milwaukee River Watershed Corridor Plan, promoting the importance of natural areas and river corridors in protecting water quality and wildlife habitat through creation of a high school curriculum, a brochure for riparian property owners, and working with local governments to strengthen shoreland protection ordinances and regulations. They developed the Milwaukee Urban Water Trail, inventorying public access for over 25 miles of Milwaukee's urban rivers, and promoting paddling, fishing and other forms of riverfront recreation. Riverkeepers coordinate the Citizen Based Stream Monitoring Program for the Milwaukee River Basin, coordinating with the DNR and UWEX to train volunteers to monitor over 80 sites throughout the watershed. They collaboration with organizations in the Milwaukee area to advocate for protection of the Milwaukee River Greenway, commonly known as Milwaukee's "Central Park", which protects over 800 acres of existing natural areas along 8 miles of the Milwaukee River through. The Municipal Stormwater Outreach Program was initiated to help address the growing problems created by municipal stormwater pollution, and to assist municipalities to address these problems through outreach activities and education. Riverkeepers trained 21 volunteers, who made 41 presentations to approximately 574 people about how they could help reduce pollution and get involved in local volunteer activities such as storm drain marking and river clean-ups.

- **Northwoods Land Trust.** Northwoods Land Trust has been promoting conservation through private land owners of natural shorelands, river corridors, woodlands, wetlands and other natural resources, as public benefits for future generations in Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Iron, Florence and Price Counties since 2001. They have received three

planning grants since 2007 to provide education on voluntary conservation options and technical assistance for owners of private property on river or stream segments identified as priorities. Each landowner is sent a conservation guide to protect Northwoods property, resulting in conservation easements permanently protecting more than 700 acres of land and about 2.5 miles of river and stream frontage. The \$20,000 of DNR grant funds leveraged over \$1.15 million of donated conservation easement values from the landowners.

- **Rock River Coalition.** The Rock River Coalition began in 1994 and joined the DNR Basin Partnership in 1998 and now has a Friends of Badfish Creek chapter. The coalition has received 16 river protection grants to protect 3,800 square miles of the Basin throughout 10 counties in South Central Wisconsin. The group established successful stream and wetland monitoring programs and trained more than 180 people to measure water quality at 56 locations in the basin. Completed in 2006, the Rain Garden in Every Community program was a partnership between schools, communities and the coalition that resulted in 300 students from eight schools helping design and build 12,050 square feet of rain gardens which infiltrate 1,982,786 gallons of rain water each year. A \$10,000 River Grant leveraged \$175,475 resulting in 46,145 square feet of shoreline and 6,000 linear feet of shoreline protected. The coalition developed a statewide Water Stars program to develop a new municipal recognition project, where communities are able to earn up to five stars for work in the areas of surface water, groundwater, land use, habitat and human health. The coalition also developed a presentation on the impact of phosphorus on lakes and streams and on the need to restrict the use of excessive application of phosphorus fertilizer on residential lawns and sponsors an annual "Take your legislator down the river" event.

- **Sheboygan River Basin Partnership.** The partnership formed in 1988 to improve natural resource management and encourage cooperation and citizen involvement, with the primary goal: "To protect, restore, and improve the natural resources of the Sheboygan River Basin through a cooperative effort of Federal, Stated and Private Entities." The partnership secured six grants through the river protection grant program. Initial grants were used to build the organization and develop partnerships by conducting educational programs and events. The partnership began a monitoring and assessment project on Willow Creek, a tributary to the Sheboygan River with populations of brook and brown trout, juvenile and adult coho salmon, chinook salmon, and steelhead and is the only Lake Michigan tributary in Wisconsin with naturally reproducing chinook and coho salmon. The partnership works with communities to implement land and management practices to improve the water quality and continue educating public on the uniqueness of Willow Creek. They developed an Adopt-A-Stream Program to engage citizens in stream based projects that connect them to their local waterways and to educate them about their watershed, while at the same time protecting and improving streams and rivers in the Sheboygan River Basin.

- **Wisconsin Clear Waters Chapter of Trout Unlimited.** The Wisconsin Clear Waters Chapter of TU has been working in west-central Wisconsin for more than 40 years. In 2004 and 2005, the chapter received its first river protection grant to restore Gilbert Creek in Dunn County and again in 2008 and 2009 to restore Elk Creek in Chippewa County. They leveraged more than \$250,000 and partnered with Dunn County Fish & Game Association and various educational, environmental and government agencies to restore the habitats of the two creeks. Using more than 3,400 volunteer hours, Gilbert Creek's

fish and riparian habitat went from a remnant population of only 12 wild brook trout per mile before restoration to nearly 1500 per mile within three years without stocking assistance. Restoration of Elk Creek trout habitat has become an educational Mecca for school biology classes and environmental focus groups tracking the rate of response to restoration, invasive species control and aquatic diversity. Formerly absent birds such as bobolinks, eastern meadowlarks and pheasants nest successfully in the riparian prairie while leopard frogs, salamanders and ducks now thrive in these restored wetlands

- **Woodland Dunes Nature Center.** Woodland Dunes Nature Center, established in 1974, covers nearly 1,200 acres and is home to more than 400 species of plants, 260 species of both resident and migratory birds, 40 species of mammals, 7 species of amphibians, and thousands of species of invertebrates. Since 2006, the center has received three river protection grants. Woodland Dunes worked to raise awareness about the East and West Twin River with education programs and the formation of a Twin River Stewardship group to do monthly water monitoring. The Rivers at Risk project involved UW-extension, Wisconsin Maritime Museum's and Lakeshore Natural Resource Partnership to create and publish a series of brochures/posters on the health, threats and positive actions people can take to help the Manitowoc River, East and West Twin Rivers and Silver Creek. The brochures also discuss the natural history and ecology of the watersheds and natural areas one can visit to access the rivers. A series of education events were hosted by the Maritime Museum and Woodland Dunes throughout the spring and summer to highlight the rivers and launch the brochures. The Explore and Restore project, in collaboration with Lakeshore Natural Resource Partnership, involves creating park signs to be placed in the parks along the rivers in Manitowoc and Two Rivers with information about the rivers based on of the brochures created through the Rivers at Risk program. A series of educational events are also planned around each of the rivers as well as a rain barrel class to promote water conservation and stormwater runoff reduction.

- **River Alliance of Wisconsin.** A special award was presented to the River Alliance of Wisconsin for their outstanding technical support provided to local river groups across the state and for their commitment to the rivers of Wisconsin over the last ten years. At the same time the legislature created an appropriation to fund the river protection grant program, they created a companion appropriation to support a contract for a nonprofit river technical assistance organization to provide technical assistance to aid all the local groups that would be receiving planning grant money. The companion appropriation allows for an annual contract of approximately \$50,000. River Alliance has been DNR's partner and nonprofit river technical assistance contractor for the entire last ten years. They've received a total of \$725,000 in contract funds to provide technical assistance to local river groups. In related river work across the state, River Alliance has received \$110,000 in contract funds to develop and maintain a statewide citizen-based river monitoring network. Recently, River Alliance has continued to extend it's technical and educational resources to AIS prevention and education in our river, receiving a \$133,000 grant to support Project Red, educating citizens on recognition and prevention of the spread of aquatic invasive species. Like all good long partnerships, some times we've been on the same page, some times we've had to work to understand each other, but we've always kept Wisconsin's rivers at the heart of our partnership.

## State Owned ATV Trails will be Evaluated for Utility Terrain Vehicle Use

Trails opened to all-terrain vehicles in Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources properties will be evaluated on a case by case basis to determine whether the trail will be open to Utility Terrain Vehicles as well under a UTV pilot program in effect until June 30, 2012. Under the pilot program, utility terrain vehicles, also known as lightweight utility vehicles or side by sides, may be allowed on certain all-terrain vehicle trails and routes statewide.

Additionally, in order for a county-operated ATV trail to be open for UTV use, interested counties must pass a resolution indicating they want to participate in the pilot program and file it with the DNR and any law enforcement agency within their jurisdiction. Municipalities within those counties may pass a resolution to opt out of the program if the municipality doesn't wish to participate.

"DNR property managers that currently have designated and open ATV trails will evaluate if UTVs are an appropriate addition to all or portions of their ATV trails," said Brigit Brown, DNR state trails coordinator.

Some of the criteria managers will look at to evaluate whether UTVs are suitable on a trail include: trail width and surfacing, the current level of ATV use, and speed of ATV traffic. They will also review other property operations, visitors, and natural resources.

The following DNR-operated state trails currently open to ATVs are being considered for UTV use (state trails are

those linear trails that span from one town to another and are often located on former railroad properties):

- Buffalo River State Trail, 36 miles from Fairchild to Mondovi; and
- Tuscobia State Trail, 65 miles from the Red Cedar Narrows near Birchwood to Park Falls.

Brown notes that due to the high level of connectivity between these linear state trails and the county ATV system, UTV use will be implemented on linear trails owned and operated by the DNR (state trails) after the respective county has passed a resolution allowing UTV use on county ATV trails. Some northern forests also have designated ATV trails. Those properties will also undergo a case-by-case evaluation of possible UTV use on their designated ATV trails.

Additionally, state trails operated by county partners may be considered for UTV use by the respective counties. The following are county-operated state trails currently allowing ATV use:

- Cattail State Trail, 17 miles, year around
- Gandy Dancer State Trail (Douglas County), 19 miles, year around
- Nicolet State Trail, 37 miles year around, 28 miles summer only
- Pecatonica State Trail, 10 miles, year around
- Saunders State Trail, 8 miles, year around
- Wild Rivers State Trail, 104 miles, year around
- Wild Goose State Trail (Dodge County), 20 miles, winter only.

## Woodland Owners Should See DNR Foresters to Renew Managed Forest Law Participation

Owners of Wisconsin woodlands who were part of the first wave of Managed Forest Law participants should contact their local Department of Natural Resources forester now to discuss re-enrolling in the program.

Earlier this year, letters were sent to an estimated 1,600 landowners who had originally signed up for the Managed Forest Law program in 1987. Their agreements will expire on Dec. 31, 2011. Landowners who wish to continue in the program need to develop a proposed management plan and submit it with an application by June 1, 2011.

"We are ready to assist all landowners who want to continue enjoying the benefits of the MFL program. Our foresters can explain program details and options to help landowners prepare their application materials to meet application deadlines," said Kathy Nelson, natural resources forest tax law policy chief.

If landowners do not renew their agreements, the land will go back on the regular property tax rolls, Nelson said.

The Managed Forest Law is an incentive program to encourage sustainable forestry on privately owned woodlands to keep forests "working" to provide timber products and ecological benefits (clean air, clean water, wildlife habitat, scenic beauty, recreational opportunities, carbon sequestration, etc.). In exchange for a landowner's commitment to follow forest management practices that are specific to their wooded property, participants pay reduced property taxes on the enrolled lands. Nelson said MFL

landowners also pay deferred property taxes when timber is harvested.

The letter landowners received included information needed to start the renewal process, the name of the county and municipality where the MFL-enrolled parcel is located, and contact information for their DNR forester, according to Nelson.

"In light of recent legislative changes, working with a DNR forester is particularly important for an MFL landowner," Nelson said. "The DNR forester is familiar with program requirements and can help guide landowners through the renewal process. The DNR forester can also help landowners understand the various issues that play a role in sustainably managing forested lands."

In addition to helping landowners meet MFL deadlines, Nelson said DNR foresters can also help landowners understand any ramifications involved in selling MFL-enrolled land or in withdrawing the wooded land from the MFL program altogether. The DNR forester can also help landowners understand how specific owner objectives – attracting wildlife to a forested property, ensuring the property remains undeveloped, supporting forest health, encouraging timber productivity, etc. – can be achieved through the written management plan.

"One of the most important things we do as DNR foresters is answer landowner questions," Nelson said. "DNR foresters can help MFL landowners make an informed decision."

## Fish Farms Seek Renewal of Permits to Operate in Public Waters

WDNR Release 6/22/10

More than 160 fish farms operating in natural waters in 51 Wisconsin counties have applied to renew their permits to operate in those waters under a 1997 state law governing aquaculture in Wisconsin.

The state Department of Natural Resources will be issuing notices this week to media in each affected county. The public has 30 days to file an objection and request a hearing on the permit application. The DNR will grant the permits if there is no objection filed and if the agency finds that no substantial public interest exists in the waters where the fish farm is located and that the operation does not have a negative

impact on public or private rights to those waters.

Public rights include plant and wild animal habitat or populations; water quality and quantity in lakes, streams or rivers, threatened or endangered species or their habitats, wetlands and the public's right to navigate and associated incidents to navigation including fishing, swimming, wading and canoeing. Because all navigable waters in the state belong to the public, state law requires the DNR to request if anyone has objection to the permit.

The entire list of permit applications can be found on the Environmental Permits for Aquaculture pages of the DNR website.

## New Phosphorus Rules Approved to Improve Wisconsin Water Quality

MADISON - Department of Natural Resources Secretary Matt Frank applauded today's action by the state Natural Resources Board to approve a comprehensive strategy to improve the water quality of Wisconsin's lakes, rivers and streams.

The rules proposed by the DNR address phosphorous and other nutrient pollution as well as erosion and sedimentation that degrade water quality.

"These rules will reduce pollution that contributes to the algae blooms and excessive weeds that foul our beaches and our waters," Frank said. "Restoring healthy watersheds means cleaner beaches, more swimmable lakes, improved public health, healthier fisheries and wildlife habitat. Wisconsin's beautiful lakes and streams support our economy, our recreation and our great quality of life."

The rules approved by the board address both "point" and "non-point" sources of pollution, including factories, municipal water treatment systems, agricultural sources, and urban and suburban storm water run-off. For the first time, science-based numerical water quality standards for phosphorous are established.

"This comprehensive approach means that we will identify and work proactively with all sources that contribute to poor water quality in a watershed," Frank said. "We will rely on solid data to take actions that achieve maximum environmental benefits in the most cost-effective manner possible. These rules strike a good balance between creating a solid path to cleaner water and providing flexibility in implementation."

Frank added, "Under the leadership of Gov. Jim Doyle, we have made great progress in improving the health of Wisconsin's waters and in strengthening our economy. We protected permanent funding to help farmers with nutrient management planning and non-point pollution controls. We are increasing funding for municipal water treatment systems. We are supporting the development of a green energy economy to power our farms, factories, communities and our infrastructure. All of these efforts contribute to sustainable economic growth, making Wisconsin competitive in a global economy while protecting our outstanding natural resources and quality of life."

### Phosphorus – numeric standards key

Included in the package are numeric water quality criteria for rivers, streams and lakes that will prove pivotal in determining phosphorus levels to keep waters clear of algae and safe for recreational activities. Wisconsin has 172 lakes and streams on the impaired waters list for phosphorus.

Frank said that with this package, Wisconsin becomes the first state in the country to create these water quality standards for rivers, lakes and streams – and that includes the Great Lakes as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

### Partners, cost-sharing in management, enforcement

Wisconsin will also become the first state to put in place an adaptive management approach that promotes cooperation among point (end-of-pipe or stack) and non-point (run-off) pollution sources to find the most cost-effective means to reduce phosphorus and other pollutants.

These rules build on Wisconsin law that requires the state to partner with the agriculture community and provide cost-sharing dollars. DNR will work with county land conservation experts and farmers to help producers use the best management practices to curb pollution all while helping to incent the most cost-effective solutions. Under this provision, the DNR will provide up to 70 percent to share the farmers' costs of implementing non-point pollution controls to meet the standards – as part of a positive enforcement of the rules.

Frank thanked the following organizations for providing valuable input into the rule package passed by the Natural Resources Board.

- Wisconsin Dairy Business Association
- Wisconsin Farm Bureau
- Clean Wisconsin
- Sierra Club
- Wisconsin Environment
- Midwest Environmental Associates
- The Wisconsin River Alliance
- The Potato and Vegetable Growers Association
- Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association
- The Wisconsin Pork Association
- The Wisconsin Cattlemen's Association
- Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District
- Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District
- Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District
- Municipal Environmental Group
- Wisconsin Corn Growers Association



## NEW FIREWOOD RULE TO TAKE EFFECT JUNE 1

*Firewood brought onto state managed lands must now come from no more than 25 miles away*

Beginning June 1 only firewood gathered or purchased from a vendor who cut it from within 25 miles of a state managed property, or state-certified wood, may be brought onto the property. This change is being done to reduce the risk of bringing in destructive forest diseases and insects.

A previous law had allowed firewood cut or gathered up to 50 miles from a state property to be brought in but a newer study by forest health experts led to the adoption of the more protective 25 mile distance. The 2010 Memorial Day weekend was the last weekend before the newer firewood restrictions go into effect.

DNR will have maps illustrating a 25 mile radius from Wisconsin state campgrounds on state parks and forests available after June 1.

"Invasive species threaten the health of our forests," said Andrea Diss-Torrance, DNR forest health specialist. "Insect pests such as emerald ash borer and gypsy moth and diseases like oak wilt and Dutch elm disease spread to new areas easily in firewood. Collectively, these invasive species have already killed millions of trees in Wisconsin."

Wood from vendors certified by the state Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is exempted from this law. Wood from state certified vendors may enter any state property regardless of where the wood was harvested. This is because to be certified, vendors must treat their wood to kill pests or diseases that might be within it. For a list of certified vendors and more

information on the certification program and how to become a certified vendor, go to [emeraldashborer.wi.gov](http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov) (exit DNR) and select Firewood Regulations, and see the section on "What is Acceptable Firewood?"

People planning to camp in a Wisconsin state park or forest this year, should get firewood locally, advise DNR property managers. Most parks and forests have local firewood available for sale on site or from vendors nearby the property. Using local firewood helps to ensure the health of the parks and forests that are so much a part of living in Wisconsin. To learn more about firewood availability at your destination, contact them directly. A list of phone numbers for parks is available online at: [www.wiparks.net](http://www.wiparks.net).

For more information on forest health including links to the state's emerald ash borer and gypsy moth control efforts visit the Department of Natural Resources website.

"A campsite surrounded by healthy, mature trees is basic to a quality camping experience, and so is having a campfire," says Diss-Torrance. "If we are going to enjoy both, we need to take some precautions to prevent introducing invasive pests and diseases to the parks and forests we love the most. By using wood from trees grown nearby, you help prevent such introductions."

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Colleen Robinson Klug, DNR forest health educator, (608) 266-2172 or Andrea Diss-Torrance, DNR Forest Health Specialist, (608) 264-9247

## DNR and Wisconsin Waterfowl Association to Restore Wetland Habitat

MADISON – Approximately 300 acres of privately owned, mixed wetland habitat plots in 12 counties will be restored to create breeding and nesting habitat for waterfowl and other wetland species under a partnership between the state Department of Natural Resources and the Wisconsin Waterfowl Association (WWA).

The projects are possible thanks to a \$60,000 grant from the Wisconsin Waterfowl Stamp fund.

"Habitat of all types is critical to sustaining healthy and abundant wildlife populations," said DNR Secretary Matt Frank. "Through Stewardship grants and programs like the waterfowl stamp fund, we are able to work with our partners to preserve and protect many more acres than we could alone."

Mallards, blue-winged teal, wood ducks, great-blue heron, egrets, rails, yellow legs, sandpipers, and other shorebirds are expected to utilize the habitat created by these projects according to WWA project managers.

The dollars to pay for these projects come from the Wisconsin Waterfowl Stamp Fund. In addition to a hunting license waterfowl hunters must purchase two stamps, a Wisconsin Waterfowl Stamp for \$7 and a federal Migratory Bird Stamp for \$15. Money from Wisconsin Waterfowl stamp sales is used for a variety of projects like this, all intended to provide important breeding, nesting and resting habitat for waterfowl.

Planned work under the cooperative agreement signed by Frank last week includes filling in agricultural ditches, removing drainage features, removing sediment and building low berms and water control structures to create and regulate water levels and is done in cooperation with willing landowners.

"Putting Waterfowl Stamp funds 'right back into the ground', is a perfect application of the sporting public's dollars," said Don Kirby, WWA's Executive Director. "It's partnerships like this one that provide critical assistance and support to efforts to restore and enhance wetland environments, on both public and private lands, throughout our great state."

All projects are scheduled for completion in 2010. Counties where projects are located include Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Rock, Columbia, Oneida, Waushara, Walworth, Green Lake, Washington and Fond du Lac.

The waterfowl stamp fund provides approximately \$570,000 annually. One-third of the revenue is shared with Canadian conservation organizations for habitat work there since many migrating waterfowl that appear in Wisconsin are hatched in Canada.

For more information about the Wisconsin Waterfowl Association, and the wetland restoration work they do in the state of Wisconsin, see their website at: [www.wisducks.org](http://www.wisducks.org) (exit DNR).

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Ricky Lien (920) 892-8756 ext 3045 or Michelle Kille (608) 266-7408.

## June 2010 WWF Board of Directors Meeting Activity



June 2010 WWF Board of Directors meeting – Stevens Point

by Editor D.A. Gries

Friday – The June 2010 meeting weekend commenced at 5:00pm with the first Inland Fisheries Committee meeting under newly appointed chairman Mike Underwood (Fond du lac). Many topics were discussed including fish stocking and fish tournament activity. A initiative is underway to develop a statewide Fish Stocking Program/Curriculum that would introduce walleye spawn and equipment to the 4th and 5th grade levels. Updates to follow.

8:00pm – 1st Vice President Chuck Matyska (Cecil) called the financial executive session to order – Treasurer's report was received as were financial requests from directors. Guest speaker John Olson Department of Natural Resources Fur Bearer Specialist (Ashland) gave an update of the status of wolves, fishers, otters, bear, beaver and cougars in Wisconsin. The de-listing process of the gray wolf is underway along with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which includes mandatory public review timetables of 27 months. Do not look for any status changes for quite some time. The department is preparing for a future increase of cougars in the state including development of policies, handling procedures, equipment and capture "safety". Meeting adjourned 10:00pm.

8:00am (Saturday) 1st VP Matyska open the meeting with a BOD Pledge of

Allegiance followed by: Introduction of new NWF Representative Jason Dinsmore who gave an overview of programs at the national level – Executive Director George Meyer discussed the 2009-2011 Legislative Report. (See pages 6 & 7 this issue). Recent Federation efforts on behalf of sportsmen and women was circulated statewide through a special insert with the June issue of Wisconsin Conservation – U.S. Geological Survey (National Wildlife Health Center) Brian Richards gave a 1-hour plus detailed presentation on CWD in Wisconsin. "We are not any closure to solving the problem here in Wisconsin nor are the states of Wyoming, Nebraska or Colorado – The State of Wisconsin CWD verification definitely got the attention of the U.S. Congress which then allocated \$27 million to the Department of Agriculture. CWD is only known in North America affecting deer, elk and moose. It is uniformly fatal, and is definitely a transmissible disease both directly/indirectly. Thirteen U.S. states have reported CWD situations – No known decontamination agents presently exist to treat infected soil and surrounding growth (Game Farm scenario) infected conditions remain for at least 16 years after removal. Based upon all known scientific analysis and research, "CWD is going to spread in Wisconsin". (Richards) Committee reports both oral and written were received – Old/New business discussed – meeting adjourned 3:00pm.

## RIVEREDGE NATURE CENTER

4458 W. Hawthorne Drive  
P.O. Box 26  
Newburg, WI 53060  
1-800-287-8098

*The mission of Riveredge Nature Center is to inspire, inform and enable responsible environmental decision-making.*

### Family Overnight at Riveredge Family Program

#### Session 1: Creatures of the Night

Saturday, July 24, 5 pm – Sunday, July 25, 9 am

#### Session 2: Exploring the Night Sky

Saturday, September 4, 5 pm – Sunday, September 5, 9 am

Join a Riveredge Naturalist for a unique opportunity to experience Riveredge after hours. Spend the evening exploring the trails, looking for night creatures, catching fireflies or relaxing at the campfire. Pitch your tent on the Riveredge lawn and slumber to the sound of the night choir. Bring a picnic supper, and in the morning you'll enjoy delicious pancakes with Riveredge maple syrup.

Each family is limited to one tent.  
Pre-registration is required.  
Fee: \$55 per Family  
Members: \$40 per Family



# Environmental Enforcement

## Wisconsin Department of Justice

### *Brown County Grain Warehouse Keeper & Dealer Ordered to Pay \$100,000*

**G**REEN BAY (June 4, 2010) - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced a \$100,000 Consent Judgment with Bowers Feed and Grain, Inc. ("Bowers"), a Brown County grain warehouse keeper and dealer. In addition to the payment of forfeitures, the Judgment requires Bowers and its owner, Jim Vandenberg, to come into compliance with the State's grain security laws within ten days or face additional penalties. The Judgment also imposes significant injunctive relief to ensure the company's future compliance with the State's grain security laws.

The Judgment resolves a three-year investigation into Bowers' violations of the State's grain security laws, which was led by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection ("DATCP"). The State's grain security laws require, among other things, that grain dealers are licensed and, if not, that the grain dealer pay cash on delivery for all producer grain it purchases. In addition, the grain security laws require that no grain warehouse keeper hold at any time more than 50,000 bushels of grain for others without a current annual license from DATCP. The purpose of the laws is to protect farmers who store their grain with warehouses, or sell grain to dealers, by ensuring that the warehouse or dealer maintains sufficient stores of grain to return to the farmer, or has the funds to

pay the farmer when the grain is sold. Bowers holds neither a grain dealer's license nor a grain warehouse keeper's license, yet it has repeatedly failed to pay cash on delivery for grain and continuously stores more than 50,000 bushels of grain.

In the fall of 2008, DATCP issued a Special Summary Order against Bowers for its continued lack of compliance with the State's grain security laws. After Bowers continued to violate the State's grain security laws and consequently, DATCP's Special Summary Order, DATCP referred the case to the Department of Justice for enforcement.

The Department of Justice's settlement with Bowers requires that the company immediately obtain the required amount of grain in storage, and enjoins the company from purchasing grain from producers for a period of fifteen months. In addition, the company is enjoined from obtaining a grain warehouse or dealer license until September 2011.

If you have any questions or complaints about this company's practices, please forward those to Jeremy McPherson, Director Bureau of Business Trade Practices, DATCP, at 608-224 4922.

Assistant Attorney General Lara A. Sutherlin represented the State in this case, and investigative assistance was provided by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

### *Kettle Moraine Lake Property Owners Ordered to Remove Illegal Seawall and Pay \$23,000 in Penalties*

**C**AMPBELLSPORT (May 27, 2010) - Germantown resident Shirley Strege and JG Cottage, LLC, have been ordered to remove an illegal seawall at property that they own on Kettle Moraine Lake in Campbellsport, Fond du Lac County, and to pay \$23,089.10 in forfeitures, assessments and costs for building the seawall without a permit in violation of state water protection laws. Strege and JG Cottage, LLC, have also been ordered to remove sand that had been illegally deposited in the lake.

Seawalls are one form of shoreline protection, and Wisconsin law prohibits the placement of a seawall on the bed of a lake without a permit. Since a 1996 study identified the adverse effects that seawalls have on the environment, DNR has developed regulations that prohibit seawalls except in the highest energy sites, and that allow biostabilization or riprap as permissible shoreline protection measures instead.

In this case, prosecuted at the request of the Department of Natural Resources, a pre-existing wall built and permitted in the 1980s had deteriorated beyond repair. Strege arranged for a new wall to be constructed over and beyond the pre-existing wall in November 2007. Department of Natural Resources staff responded to a complaint and determined that the wall had been constructed without a permit. DNR staff calculated the energy level for the site and determined that less harmful shoreline protection measures such as riprap or biostabilization are appropriate.

DNR staff also determined that, consistent with the science behind and findings of the 1996 study, Strege's unauthorized placement of the seawall degraded and threatened water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, and harmed public interests in the preservation of and protection of quality water resources. DNR staff con-

cluded that only removal of the seawall will preserve and protect the natural resources that the wall has adversely affected.

Permits are also required for the deposit of any material on a lakebed. In this case, in May 2008 Strege placed a truckload of sand so close to the lake that it eroded into the lake, without any permit. DNR staff determined that the sand deposit has also harmed the lake environment. The unlawful depositing of sand and sediment on the bed of near-shore areas inhibited vegetation growth and destroyed habitat essential to aquatic insects and fish, and reduced biological diversity and production in the shoreline lake bed area. Accordingly, DNR staff concluded that the sand deposit needs to be removed to protect the littoral habitat.

Fond du Lac County Judge Robert J. Wirtz granted the State's motion for summary judgment on March 18, 2010, finding Strege and JG Cottage, LLC, liable for constructing the seawall and causing the deposit of the sand without permits. Judge Wirtz scheduled a hearing on forfeitures and injunctive relief for May 10, 2010. Before the hearing began, the parties reached an agreement calling for removal of the wall and the sand by July 15, 2010, and for payment of penalties totaling \$23,089.10. Judge Wirtz signed the order for judgment on May 26, 2010.

"Wisconsin law requires that property owners obtain approval to place structures and material on the beds of Wisconsin lakes," Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen said. "The Wisconsin Department of Justice will continue to work with the DNR to ensure that Wisconsin's natural resources are protected through compliance with the law."

Assistant Attorney General JoAnne F. Kloppenburg prosecuted the case for the State.

### *Appleton Coated LLC of Combined Locks Settle Environmental Claims for \$70,000*

**C**OMBINED LOCKS (May 20, 2010) - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announces that his office has reached a settlement with Appleton Coated LLC of Combined Locks, Wisconsin. Appleton Coated is a paper mill producing high end coated paper for traditional and digital printing, specialty products, and papers for checks, books, catalogs, and inserts. The plant operates a facility in Combined Locks, Wisconsin which requires an air pollution permit from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The

civil complaint filed in Outagamie County alleges that the company failed to maintain records, used a non-compliant coating, and failed to operate equipment in violation of its air pollution permit.

The company has agreed to pay forfeitures and penalties in the amount of \$70,000 as settlement of the civil complaint. The settlement was approved by Outagamie County Circuit Court Judge Nancy J. Krueger. Assistant Attorney General Cynthia Hirsch prosecuted the case.

### *Attorney General Van Hollen Announces Criminal Convictions in Polk County Pond Fill Case*

**M**ADISON (June 3, 2010) - Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced that Steven D. Hanson has been found guilty of two criminal counts of depositing fill on the bed of a navigable water, a pond adjacent to Horseshoe Lake. Polk County Circuit Court Judge Molly GaleWyrick sentenced Hanson to five days in jail and fines totaling \$2,740 for his unlawful activities.

Hanson removed a hill and trucked in rocks to fill in a 1/3-acre pond located on his property in Polk County. After neighbors complained, the Wisconsin Department of

Natural Resources (DNR) conducted an investigation and asked Hanson to remove the illegal fill. Hanson refused to cooperate with the DNR who referred the matter to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) for prosecution. Hanson was named as a defendant in the criminal case and in a companion civil enforcement action for these violations of environmental protection laws. The civil case is still pending. After referral to the DOJ, Hanson eventually removed the illegal fill.

Assistant Attorney General Mary Batt represented the State.

## U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### *EPA Cites Hanson's Window and Construction for Failures to Warn Residents About Potential Exposures in 2005; \$784,380 Penalty Proposed*

**C**HICAGO (June 17, 2010) - Based in part on information that two children living in renovated Michigan homes had tested positive for elevated blood lead levels, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 has filed a complaint and proposed a \$784,380 penalty against Hanson's Window and Construction Inc. of Madison Heights, Mich., for violations of the 1998 federal rule for failure to warn residents of potential lead-based paint exposures.

In this case, EPA alleges that during 2005, Hanson, a window installation firm, failed to provide home owners and tenants of 271 residential properties in Lansing, East Lansing, Haslett, Charlotte, Onondaga, Williamston, Holt, Stockbridge, Mason, Leslie and Warren with required information warning residents that their construction activities could expose residents to lead. The alleged violations of the 1998 Pre-renovation Lead Information Rule occurred in work performed around May 2005.

The "warning" rule being enforced here is the 1998 federal Pre-renovation Lead Information Rule, which requires that renovators provide homeowners, tenants and owners or lessors of child-occupied facilities with the "Renovate Right" pamphlet

and obtain written confirmation that they have received it. The purpose of the rule is to protect families during renovations in housing built before 1978.

This complaint has no connection to the recent Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule that went into effect April 22, 2010. The 2010 rule concerns new and additional requirements for renovation and repair worker training and certification.

Lead exposure can cause reduced IQ, learning disabilities, developmental delays, reduced height, poor hearing and other health problems in young children.

Lead-based paint dust created during renovations is the most common source of lead exposure to children in the United States. About 75 percent of the nation's housing built before 1978 contains lead-based paint. When properly managed, lead-based paint poses little risk. If paint is not maintained, however, even low levels of lead exposure can threaten occupants' health, especially children and pregnant women.

For more information about protecting your family from lead-based paint and to download "Renovate Right: Important Lead Hazard Information for Families, Child Care Providers and Schools," go to <http://www.epa.gov/lead/>

## Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

### *Shiocton Man Sentenced to 18 Months for Illegal Handling of Asbestos*

**G**REEN BAY - The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources announced that Michael Phillips, 54, of Shiocton was sentenced on Tuesday in federal court by U.S. Federal Judge William C. Griesbach to serve 18 months in prison, pay \$12,765 in restitution, pay \$100 in special assessments and be put on 3 years of supervised release for the illegal handling of asbestos.

Phillips knowingly violated rules established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the removal and handling of asbestos. The conviction was based upon actions which occurred during the renovation of the Villa Apartments in New London in the summer and fall of 2007.

The renovation involved the improper removal of a large quantity of asbestos insulation from the apartment's heating

system. The apartment contained 20 units most of which were occupied during the renovation activities. Phillips was the owner and operator of the building and oversaw the renovation project.

Asbestos fibers are considered hazardous air pollutants. Asbestos is known to cause lung cancer, asbestosis, and mesothelioma. The DNR and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are both active in pursuing complaints involving improper handling of asbestos in order to protect Wisconsin's air quality and the health and safety of its citizens.

Special agents from DNR and the EPA Criminal Investigative Division cooperatively investigated the complaint. The case was prosecuted by Assistant United States Attorney Mel Johnson. Phillips has 14 days to appeal the decision.

## Annual Survey Indicates Slight Drop in Ruffed Grouse Population

Three out of four regions show decrease

**M**ADISON – Wisconsin's ruffed grouse population appears to have deviated from its four-year rise, according to data that state wildlife managers collected during the 2010 spring drumming counts.

"Statewide, the ruffed grouse population decreased about 5 percent between 2009 and 2010," said Sharon Fandel, Acting Upland Wildlife Ecologist with the Department of Natural Resources.

"The southwest showed the greatest decrease in drumming activity over the last year with a 21 percent decrease," Fandel said. "The central and northern regions showed a slight decrease of 4 percent and 6 percent, respectively, whereas the southeast region experienced a large increase of 60 percent more drums than in 2009. The southeast region contains the least amount of grouse cover in the state and minor increases in grouse drumming numbers can have a large influence on the drumming index."

For reasons not well understood, grouse populations cycle up and down over an 8- to 10-year period. The previous high was in 1999, and it would appear that Wisconsin has reached the peak of the current grouse cycle. Biologists note that while the 5 percent statewide decrease from last year's drumming survey results supports the idea that the ruffed grouse population may be on the downswing, the change is not statistically significant and may be due to random chance or smaller samples sizes representing a given area.

Ruffed grouse are one of Wisconsin's

most popular upland game birds. Their characteristic "drumming" noise is readily recognized and is produced by males during the spring breeding season. The male grouse will stand on drumming logs and rapidly beat their wings with the intention of attracting female grouse.

Ruffed grouse drumming surveys are divided into four regions around the state. Each spring since 1964, wildlife biologists, wardens, foresters, members of the Ruffed Grouse Society, and other volunteers have driven survey routes, stopping to listen at predetermined locations for the unmistakable sound of drumming ruffed grouse. These drumming counts and observational data on breeding success are used to estimate grouse population changes.

"Ruffed grouse drumming surveys are helpful in tracking statewide population changes over the long term," says Krista McGinley, Assistant Upland Wildlife Ecologist. "However, they are not good predictors of local harvest or hunting opportunities. The most successful hunters are usually those who spend the most time in the field and cover the most ground."

There are two ruffed grouse management zones (pdf) in the state. The hunting dates for Zone A are Sept. 18, 2010 through Jan. 31, 2011. The dates for Zone B are Oct. 16, 2010 through Dec. 8, 2010. Daily bag limits are 5 birds per day in Zone A and 2 birds per day in Zone B. Possession limits are twice the daily bag limit. Additional information can be found on the ruffed grouse page of the DNR website.

## 2010 WWF Print Now Available



"Training Day"  
Scott Shearer

Edition Size: Signed and Numbered 400  
Image Size: 17.5" x 24"  
Price: \$25.00  
Remarques are available for additional cost.  
Shipping and Handling: \$5.00

### Wisconsin Wildlife Federation 2010 Print of the Year

#### ABOUT THE ARTIST

Born in 1959 in Columbus, Wisconsin, Scott comes from a long line of artists and outdoorsmen. His father was an avid sportsman, taking Scott hunting whenever possible. Scott's mother was a fine artist, studying art at the American Academy of Art in Chicago. "As I grew older, I noticed, instead of shooting ducks I enjoyed photographing and sketching wildlife, as I sat in the blind with my Dad."

He spent his youth exploring the outdoors at his family's home which was surrounded by woods and wildlife. He spent weekends and summers at the family cottage on Lake Koshkonong near Edgerton.

Scott's high school art teacher encouraged him to pursue art and introduced him to one of her past students, local wildlife artist Terrill Knaack. "It was a great opportunity to receive his council and advice."

Scott went on to complete a BFA in Graphic Design from the University of Utah. Midway through his career in the graphic arts and printing industry, he decided to return to what he loved most, painting wildlife. He has studied with internationally known wildlife artists Terry Isaac and Lee Kromschroeder.

Today, Scott lives on the same family farm where he let his imagination wander as a child. This land is also where he finds inspiration for all his current paintings. "I enjoy catching those fleeting moments that you will never experience again."

#### ORDER FORM 2010 "Training Day"

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

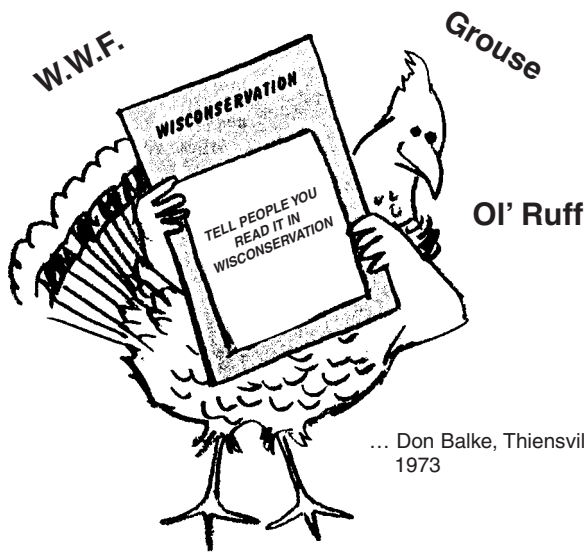
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Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Wisconsin Wildlife Federation  
W7303 County Road CS & Q  
Poynette, Wisconsin 53955  
(608) 635-2742

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**Join Today! We speak to all outdoors issues.** A membership fee of \$25.00 per year also entitles you to a 12 month subscription of Wisconservation, the official publication of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation.

Forward your application & fee to: **W.W.F., W7303 County Road CS & Q, Poynette, WI 53955-6960**

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City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

\$25 fee enclosed \_\_\_\_\_ Master Card/Visa available – 1-800-897-4161

**Membership strength increases our voice strength!**

## June 2010 Calendar Winners



1	\$1000 Cash	Steve Kraus, Waunakee, WI	2884
2	Browning Xbolt med 325 wsm	Theodore Eisner, Rib Lake, WI	8437
3	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Jim Ubbelohde, Sheboygan Falls, WI	5857
4	\$100 Cash	William Guzetta, Oostburg, WI	45
5	Remington 700 .270	John Erickson, Sparta, WI	5744
6	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Nicole Fox, Pittsville, WI	521
7	\$100 Cash	William Herman, Neenah, WI	2409
8	Weatherby Vanguard Deluxe 30.06	Ron Zastrow, Cleveland, WI	6396
9	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Mark Haupt, DePere, WI	1033
10	\$100 Cash	Donald Ballwanz, Fond du Lac, WI	9287
11	TC Omega 209x50 camo thumbhole	Jerry Meronk, Poynette, WI	7960
12	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Steve Ariss, Boscobel, WI	8303
13	\$100 Cash	Don Friedlein, Genesee Depot, WI	9464
14	Mossberg Silver Reserve 20ga	Mike Callaway, Appleton, WI	5815
15	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Don Gamble, Holcombe, WI	5757
16	\$100 Cash	Brad Molitor, DeForest, WI	610
17	Remington 870 combo 12ga	Patrick Mootz, Columbus, WI	8111
18	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Anna Mae Logan, Plymouth, WI	7681
19	\$100 Cash	Tim Jacobson, Menasha, WI	3851
20	Savage combo	Mark Garson, Blair, WI	6718
21	ATV (up to \$5K value)	David Saulka, Arena, WI	391
22	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Dennis Fox, Hustler, WI	5409
23	NEF Pardner Pump 12ga deer slayer	Mike Bueckers, Clear Lake, MN	7353
24	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Charles Goetsch, Cudahy, WI	8530
25	\$100 Cash	Larry Shear, Milwaukee, WI	4479
26	CVA Kodiak Pro Camo 209x50	Mike Olsson, Antigo, WI	221
27	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Darren Strenn, Greenleaf, WI	5942
28	\$100 Cash	Harland Hoelt, Cashton, WI	5728
29	Marlin 917 M2 17m2	Leon Pamperin, Green Bay, WI	9202
30	Gander Mountain Gift Card \$100 value	Wally Baehr, Greenwood, WI	2707