Deer Hunting Forums Page 4

WWF Annual Meeting
April 13-15, 2012
Stevens Point
Holiday Inn
Public Welcome

2012 Waterfowl Hunting Conference
March 9-10
Wausau, WI
See Page 8

2012 Conservation Congress
Spring Hearings
April 9, 2012
All 72 Counties

2012 Youth Conservation Summer Jobs
The USFWS which manages 556 National Refuges hopes to hire 2300 young people this summer.

www.youthgo.gov
www.usfws.gov
**Officers**

**President**

Chuck Matyska, Route 1, 505 S Cty V, Cecil, WI 54111, (715) 745-6832 Email: cmatsyka@yahoo.com

**First Vice President**

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**Second Vice President**

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**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR / LEGISLATION**

George Meyer, 201 Randolph Dr, Madison, WI 53717, (608) 516-5545. Email: georgemeyer@msn.com

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**DISTRICT 1**


**DISTRICT 2**


**DISTRICT 3**


**DISTRICT 4**


**DISTRICT 5**

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**DISTRICT 9**


**DISTRICT 10**


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**Wisconsin Conservation**

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**WWF Committee Chairpersons**

Ariana E. Gilis

Phone: (715) 650-2456

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**Commercial Grade Meat Grinder**

The Mackenzie Educational Center is in need of a good working commercial meat grinder to be used to prepare food for the captive native Wisconsin Wildlife exhibit. Donation preferred but not mandatory.

If you have any information, please contact Derek Duane at 608-635-8105 or dduane@wwf.org.

**Current resident species:** American Bison, Timber Wolves, Mountain Lion, Coyotes, Red & Gray Fox, River Otter, Raccoon, Badger, Fisher, Skunk, Porcupines, Wood Chuck, Bald Eagle, Great Horned Owls, Screech Owls, Turkey Vultures, Red Tailed Hawk and Rough Legged Hawk.

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**Youth Essay Contest**

**One Youth to Win Bear Hunting Opportunity**

Payette, WI – The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources will reward one youth with an opportunity to participate in a chance of a lifetime bear hunt!

To enter, any individual, age 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or 16 must submit an original typed, double-spaced essay, 500 words or fewer, addressing this question:

“What is the importance of youth involvement in hunting today?”

Only “novice hunters” are eligible to be selected as a participant in the Learn to Hunt Bear Program. A “novice hunter” for the purpose of the Learn to Hunt Bear Program is:

“Novice participant” means for hunting any person who is 10 years old or older, who has not received an approval authorizing hunting in any prior hunting license year, including a class B bear license, for the species that will be pursued in the specific educational outdoor skills activity they desire to attend.

Entries must be postmarked by or e-mailed by May 15 to:

Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

c/o Bear Hunting Essay Contest

W7303 City Rd CS & Q

Poynette, WI 53955-9690

Email: Jennifer@wwf.org

Phone: 608-635-2742

Entries must include the contestant’s name, address, and email address, birth date and phone number(s) on each page of the essay – and a completed, Learn to Hunt Bear Program application is available at; dr.wi.gov/land/wildlifehunting/bear.htm

Essays will be chosen from each category. The grand prize winner will be chosen by a random lottery. The winner will be notified by telephone.

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The Hunt was a big occasion. I could hardly wait for it to come around every year, but this year it was special. This year was special because it would be my first year to hunt all by myself. My pray was that the whitetail deer was already prepared and had everything I needed to go. I thought to myself I had better get some sleep before my big day, so I laid down in bed and got comfortable. At first it was hard to even keep my eyes close because of the excitement but eventually I drift into a deep sleep while thinking about my first hunt. The next morning my alarm went off at 5:30. I hopped out of bed. I threw on my clothes, tossed my pack over my shoulder, and grabbed my rifle. I started walking and the crisp wind on my face. It was a cold morning, and my cheeks had already become a bright red. I slammed along a trail in the dim light of the rising sun until I found my spot. I sat down on a cold rock and tried to get comfortable. I took a good look around at my setting and noticed something in the field at quite a distance. It appeared to be moving. I wondered if it could be a deer, so I grabbed my binoculars and sure enough it was. The deer looked to be about an average sized six pointer. It was the first buck I have seen since my hunting season. Feeling the rush of adrenaline, I struggled to stay still. The deer wandered closer and closer to my position. I tried moving slowly as a could to pick up my gun. The brown spock had become a full size visible deer and 2 I decided I could try to get a shot. I raised my rifle to my shoulder and looked down the scope. I breathed in and out silently and steady my cross hair behind the deer’s shoulders. I gently squeezed back my trigger and my rifle met the morning silence with a loud and soft “pop” sound. The white tail dropped down to the ground I stood up and went to claim my first buck ever. This would be an event I would remember about The Hunt.

Lane is the grandson of WWF Treasurer George Borchert and Betty Borchert.
Wisconsin's wetlands permitting laws.

That makes a major restructuring of Wisconsin a certification law was passed in 1991. Prior to filling in wetlands in Wisconsin, tens of thousands of wetlands were filled.

Army of Corps of Engineers run between DNR to make final decisions on permit. The proposed Mining Reformed Act presented in support or opposition to the mine. To address the concerns of the mining company that a contested case decision is placed within the mining applicant and the DNR to worked on behalf of the Milwaukee Estuary.

The Great Lakes provide 30 million acres of freshwater in the world. Keep- ing them clean for the future is a priority, said WisNWI Secretary Cathy Stropp. We are making major strides cleaning up the Milwaukee River Estuary I am pleased that we were able to fund most of the non-federal cost share for this project from state funding, and delighted at the level of public support this project has received. With our partners we will continue to work to bring the Milwaukee River back to provide recreational and economic benefits for the Milwaukee area.

The GLRI Legacy Act funds covered about $8.6 million. The result was the cleanup of the largest known deposit of PCB- contaminated sediment in this Area of Concern.

This joint effort demonstrates the tangible benefits that can come from cooperation between all levels of federal, state and local government. By working together we are removing the impediments to our waterways that this century of industrial history,” said Milwaukee County Executive Chris Abele. “Through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative’s GLRI Legacy Act, the largest investment in the Great Lakes in two decades.

The Action Plan, which covers FY 2010 through 2014, was developed by a task force of 16 federal departments and agencies to implement the president’s historic initiative. It calls for aggressive efforts to address five urgent priority focus areas:

• Cleaning up toxics and toxic hot spot areas of concern.
• Combating invasive species.
• Promoting near-shore health by protecting waterways from polluted runoff.
• Restoring wetlands and other habitats.
• Tracking progress, education and working with strategic partners.

The plan also ensures accountability by establishing measures of progress and benchmarks for success.

Levi's wetland protection laws in the State of Wisconsin. The bill as drafted was opposed by the Milwaukee Estuary, and the National Wildlife Federation and the Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce.

The Conservation groups that opposed the bill expressed concern that over time thousands of wetland acres will be lost in Wisconsin. Wetlands provide invaluable benefits to Wisconsin citizens including fish and wildlife habitat, water quality protection and flood protection. Hunting, fishing and trapping groups in Wisconsin have historically led the way to protect wetlands in Wisconsin.

Under the former law, an applicant to fill a wetland must first show that they have tried to avoid the need to fill in the wetland. If avoidance is not totally possible, the applicant must minimize the amount of wetland being filled and lastly, the applicant must replace (mitigate) any wetland acres that are going to be filled. In AB 368, an applicant does not need to avoid or minimize first but rather can just proposed to fill in the wetland as long as they mitigate (replace) the filled wetland acres. While that sounds like an even trade, it is widely recognized by wetland restorers that created or restored wetlands usually are not of the same value as the initial wetlands that were being filled. Governor Scott Walker has indicated that he will sign the bill.

New Bipartisan Mining Bill: Tight Permit Deadlines, Retains Public Input and Protects Environment

by George Meyer, Executive Director February 22, 2012

P rytette: In a rare moment of bipartisan lawmaking, Senators Dale Schultz and Bob Jauch introduced the Wisconsin Way Mining Reform Act to reform Wisconsin’s existing mining law to address the concerns raised by Gogebic Taconite relating to permit permitting deadlines. Critics of current Wisconsin mining law have indicated that current mining applications can be delayed by the Department of Natural Resources which leads to regulatory uncertainty and additional costs to mining applicants. The bill sets forth a period of eighteen months for DNR to make final decisions on permit. Permit processing timelines by the State of Michigan and Minnesota and the U.S. Army of Corps of Engineers run between a minimum of two years to four years. The Schultz-Jauch bill provides the opportunity for the mining applicant and the DNR to reach agreement to extend the permit processing time to take into account unexpected events affecting permit processing.

The proposed Mining Reform Act retains a contested case hearing provision with no appeal to the DNR regulatory hearing officers after a contested case decision is reached by the DNR. The mining company, in other DNR regulatory decisions. This allows citizens, the mining applicant and the DNR to formally review all the mining information presented in support or opposition to the mine and to ask questions of expert witnesses under oath on how they reached their professional judgments on the mine. To address the concerns of the mining company that a contested case could delay mining decision making, the time frame for making the contested case decision is placed within the eighteen month permit deadline, thereby providing permit timeline certainty to the applicant.

The proposed Mining Reform Act does not weaken current environmental law protection. Gogebic Taconite has stated publicly that it does not need to have environmental standards lowered. The Assembly mining bill, AB 426, exempted iron mining companies such as Gogebic Taconite from many Wisconsin environmental standards.

Finally, the bill provides necessary upfront mining impact funds to local communities affected by a mine without raising taxes on the mining company.

State Senate Passes Major Rollback in Wetland Protection in Wisconsin

by George Meyer, Executive Director

P rytette: On February 14, by a straight party line vote 17-16, the State Senate passed Senate Bill 368 that substantially rolls back wetland protection laws in the State of Wisconsin. The bill as drafted was opposed by the following major conservation groups in Wisconsin—Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Polishans Forever, Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, Wisconsin Waterfowl Association, the Wisconsin Wetlands Association and the National Wildlife Federation. These organizations proposed responsible amendments to the bill which would have maintained reasonable protection of wetlands balanced with appropriate wetland regulatory streamlining. The amendments were rejected by a similar straight party line vote of 17-16. There is great concern that the bill as drafted will result in a substantial loss of wetlands in the state.

The bill is critically important for the fish and wildlife habitat that is the backbone of the state’s hunting and trapping in the state. Groups such as Ducks Unlimited, Wisconsin Waterfowl Association and Polishans Forever have spent millions of dollars in Wisconsin restoring wetlands. These efforts and seriously harm the interest of all hunters, anglers and trappers in the state.

WISCONSERVATION March 2012

Executive Director Activity

Clean Up brings Milwaukee Area of Concern Closer to Restoration, Delivers Results Under Great Lakes Initiative

EPA Release 2-12

CHICAGO (Feb. 17, 2012) – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Milwaukee County today announced completion of contaminated sediment removal in Lincoln Creek and the Milwaukee River Channel. This project brings the Milwaukee Estuary closer to being removed from a list of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes.

"The work by state, county, city and other partners over the years has helped the river real results under the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative," said Cameron Davis, Senior Advisor to the EPA Administrator. "Thousands of cubic yards of harmful contaminated sediment were removed to help boost human, ecological and local economic health. But we can’t stop here. We’re looking for new partners to match funds to accelerates cleanup in other Areas of Concern in Wisconsin and around the Great Lakes.”

The $24.6 million project under the Great Lakes Restoration Legacy Act removed about 340,000 cubic yards of sediment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and PAHs. The contamination led to limits on eating fish caught in the river, as well as loss of habitat and other environmental problems.

“The Great Lakes are the largest source of fresh water in the world. Keeping them clean for the future is a priority,” said WisNWI Secretary Cathy Stropp. “We are making major strides cleaning up the Milwaukee River Estuary I am pleased that we were able to fund most of the non-federal cost share for this project from state funding, and delighted at the level of public support this project has received. With our partners we will continue to work to bring the Milwaukee River back to provide recreational and economic benefits for the Milwaukee area.”

The $8.6 million project under the Great Lakes Restoration Legacy Act removed about $16 million. WDNR contributed roughly $8.6 million. The result was the cleanup of $24.6 million project under the Great Lakes Restoration Legacy Act removed about 340,000 cubic yards of sediment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and PAHs. The contamination led to limits on eating fish caught in the river, as well as loss of habitat and other environmental problems.

“The Great Lakes are the largest source of fresh water in the world. Keeping them clean for the future is a priority,” said WisNWI Secretary Cathy Stropp. “We are making major strides cleaning up the Milwaukee River Estuary I am pleased that we were able to fund most of the non-federal cost share for this project from state funding, and delighted at the level of public support this project has received. With our partners we will continue to work to bring the Milwaukee River back to provide recreational and economic benefits for the Milwaukee area.”

The Great Lakes provide 30 million Americans with drinking water and underpin a multi-billion dollar economy. In February 2009, President Obama pro- posed the GLRI, the largest investment in the Great Lakes in two decades.

The Action Plan, which covers FY 2010 through 2014, was developed by a task force of 16 federal departments and agencies to implement the president’s historic initiative. It calls for aggressive efforts to address five urgent priority focus areas:

• Cleaning up toxics and toxic hot spot areas of concern.
• Combating invasive species.
• Promoting near-shore health by protecting waterways from polluted runoff.
• Restoring wetlands and other habitats.
• Tracking progress, education and working with strategic partners.

The plan also ensures accountability by establishing measures of progress and benchmarks for success.
The deer hunting seasons might be over but the month of March in Wisconsin is one of action when it comes to any other deer topic is encouraged to attend. The WDC has long been known as one of the most public-driven management programs in the country. And in recent years, the WDC has gotten involved in deer research projects providing honest, accurate information and sharing personal observations about hunting success, weather structure, and the herd itself.

The March Deer hunter forums will put the public in direct contact with the local biologist responsible for managing the local deer herd, and are intended to both share information about deer management and gather input from local deer where they live, hunt or farm.

In general, meetings will vary, but in many cases the local wildlife biologist will provide a presentation followed by a question and answer period. Some meetings may also have an open house format, allowing attendees to ask questions and obtain information about the scheduling of the time.

If unable to attend a live forum, for the first time this year the public will be able to get up to date information and contribute feedback through the DNR’s “Share Your Voice” website.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** These meetings are not to be confused with those being offered by the local WDC or the local Game Warden. These are forums that are part of the Deer Trustee’s Deer Management Review that currently under way. Those meetings are not to be confused with the April at locations yet to be announced.

**2012 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Deer Hunter Forum Locations**

- **March 13**
  - **FLORENCE & FOREST COUNTIES** - DMUs 39, 40, 44, Florence Forest Conservation, Lower Level Large Conference Room, Hwy 101, Florence, 6:30 p.m. Chuck Illum - 715-437-4190 X 3131
- **March 15**
  - **BUFFALO COUNTY** - DMU 61, Alma High School Gym, 601 Scott Street, Alma, 6-8 p.m. Tim Folley - 608-575-9288
- **March 19**
  - **ASHLAND & BAYFIELD COUNTIES** - DMUs 31, 32, 42, 44, 45, St. Louis County Government Center - Penins- ula Room, 430 Washington Street, Wash- ington, 6-8 p.m. Chuck Illum - 715-437-4190 X 3131
- **March 21**
  - **MARINETTE & OCONTO COUNTIES** - DMUs 32, 42, 44, 52, 53, Langlade County Fairground, Cleve Run, Multi-purpose building, Elyria, 6-8 p.m. Rick Weid - 715-536-4766
- **March 22**
  - **LINCOLN AND LANGLADER COUNTIES** - DMUs 32, 42, 52, Langlade County Fairground, Cleve Run, Multi-purpose building, Elyria, 6-8 p.m. Rick Weid - 715-536-4766

**Wisconsin Leads Nation in Trophy Whitetail Bucks**

**March 2012**

March 2012 is WolfHound, a month that helps us reflect on a year of great success in deer management in Wisconsin. We have seen tremendous gains in the monitoring of deer health, hunter education, and public access to deer hunting opportunities. The WDC has been working hard to provide the best possible deer hunting experience for Wisconsin residents. We have seen an increase in public support for deer management programs and an increase in the number of deer hunting licenses sold. We have also seen an increase in the number of deer harvested in Wisconsin. The WDC is proud to be a part of the team that is making a difference in the future of deer management in Wisconsin.

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Natural Resources Board Elects Officers

In addition to her role as a university educator, Thomas developed “Becoming an Outdoor-Woman,” a program that teaches women outdoor skills. Thomas has a B.S. in biology from Colorado-Michigan University, an M.S. in Water Resources from the UW-Stevens Point, and a Ph.D. in Land Resources from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Thomas was appointed to the board in March 2004 and reappointed July 10, 2009. Her term expires May 1, 2015.

President D. Cole was re-elected vice chair. Cole fields a senior level appointed position as Director of Operations for the city of Milwaukee Department of Public Works. His span of control covers approximately 2,400 employees, $380 million operation and maintenance and millions spent annually along with a $138 million capital budget. Prior to his promotion to director of operations, Cole had served as the Milwaukee Department of Public Works superintendent and city foreman. He has been employed with the Milwaukee Department of Public Works since 1991. Cole holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Marquette University. Secretary Thomas is dean and professor of resource management at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point College of Natural Resources. In addition to her role as a university educator, Thomas developed “Becoming an Outdoor-Woman,” a program that teaches women outdoor skills. Thomas has a B.S. in biology from Colorado-Michigan University, an M.S. in Water Resources from the UW-Stevens Point, and a Ph.D. in Land Resources from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Thomas was appointed to the board in March 2004 and reappointed July 10, 2009. Her term expires May 1, 2015.

Wisconsin Natural Resources Board Members

David Clausen, Chair
Veterinarian, Appointed February 19, 2006. Term expires May 1, 2013. Clausen was appointed as the Director of Public Health in January 2004 from Amery. He attended the University of Wisconsin-Madison for pre-veterinary medicine. Clausen received B.S. and DVM degrees from the University of Minnesota. In 1973, he founded Apple River Animal Hospital in Amery. His practice of 15 years was a large animal veterinarian with an emphasis in dairy and reproductive medicine. Clausen was appointed to the board in March 2004 and reappointed July 10, 2009. His term expires May 1, 2015.

Proctor D. Cole, Vice-Chair
Director of Operations, City of Milwaukee Department of Public Works, Commissioner’s Office. Appointed August 2007. His term expires May 1, 2013. Cole holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Marquette University. Secretary Thomas is dean and professor of resource management at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point College of Natural Resources. In addition to her role as a university educator, Thomas developed “Becoming an Outdoor-Woman,” a program that teaches women outdoor skills. Thomas has a B.S. in biology from Colorado-Michigan University, an M.S. in Water Resources from the UW-Stevens Point, and a Ph.D. in Land Resources from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Thomas was appointed to the board in March 2004 and reappointed July 10, 2009. Her term expires May 1, 2015.

Wisconsin Trout Survey Hopes to Capture Anglers Input

MADISON — Anglers, perhaps those who have heard the parable, payoffs go off, as state trout managers hope 1,000 randomly selected trout anglers will show plenty of it when opening and answering a thick survey arriving in their mail in coming weeks.

“It’s a lengthy survey, but we’re asking anglers to please take the time to fill it out and send it back in,” says Marty Engel, the Department of Natural Resources fisheries biologist coordinating that effort. “It’s been 23 years since we last did an extensive angler survey, and we want to fully understand the average angler’s perception of inland trout management, whether we’re doing a good job, and if the anglers want to change their fishing so we can tailor regulations to those desires,” he says. “Our intent is to manage the fish for the angler.”

The mail surveys are part of DNR’s ongoing efforts to better understand and respond to what anglers want and expect. This spring, the agency will review and shape the management program to better accommodate those who purchase inland trout stamps for 2011. The names were selected from a list of current and past residents with inland trout stamps in 2010. The survey, which will take 20 minutes or less to complete, asks anglers about where, when, and how many fish they caught and harvested last year.

A similar questionnaire was available at public information meetings held last March and April, and anglers could also have filled out that questionnaire online through the fishing season.

“The open house and online surveys provided an opportunity for anyone and everyone to offer their input,” says Jor- dan Petichuk, a DNR social science researcher. “The purpose of the mail survey is to see if we’re sending out now is so that we can say with statistical certainty that the results are representative of the trout fishing public.”

Petichuk hopes to have those survey results available later this spring. In coming weeks, he hopes to have available results from a related survey; this one of 200 Madison College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Board members and Zone D - 1,285.


cence in Zone D.

n 3,425; Zone B - 1,335; Zone C - 2,970; and Zone D - 1,285.

Total Licenses drawn by Zone: Zone A - 2,232; Zone B - 873; Zone C - 1,573; Zone D - 1,350.

Summary:

Q & As

Sources: Wisconsin Department Natural Resources

Session 1: When I go ice fishing, I’ve been having those says run up really close to me with their 4-headers. Is this legal?

A: There are speed limits on highways and roads, so no trout fishing in cars or vehicles. The operator of an ATV must slow down to 10 miles per hour or less when operating within 100 feet of a person who is not on an ATV, snowmobile, and motorcycle or a mo- tor vehicle. This includes, but is not limited to, slowing for anglers, hikers, joggers, bicyclists, joggers, horses, as well as for other ATV operators. This speed limit also applies to operators of ATVs when traveling on trails within 100 feet of a fish stocking shanty or when within 150 feet of a home or dwelling. This information is available on page 18 of the 2011-Terrain Ve- hicle brochure. We also have a brochure in the stem. May I use gobies as bait for fishing?

A: No, gobies are consid- ered an invasive species and a non-native detri- tivore. Under current limit for gobies is zero. Anglers are encouraged to keep gobies in the water. If they catch, except that they may imme- diately kill one gobie and deliver it to a DNR district office for identification purposes.

Session 2: I caught a whitefish in the bay of Green Bay. When I went to the opening day of the season in the Bay, I caught another whitefish.

Q: An angler and a fisherman having their say, which is more important?

A: Everyone has different attitudes on this topic. But a recent study showed that anglers were more concerned about see- ing new tool to help farmers prevent manure runoff from fields
Order Seedlings Now for Spring 2012 Planting

Winter allows landowners a chance to relax and enjoy these properties as if they were draped in a blanket of snow. It’s also a great time for them to consider tree planting for their property next spring.

The Spring 2012 Tree and Shrub Ordering Form is now available from the Department of Natural Resources State Nursery Program. The form includes information about tree and shrub species that are available and directions on how to order. Species information and tips on how to prepare a site can also be found on the DNR Forestry Division’s website.

Every year, Wisconsin landowners plant millions of tree seedlings to enhance and restore forests, according to Jim Storandt, manager of the Griffith State Nursery in Wisconsin Rapids.

“When a landowner is thinking about what species of trees to plant, the first place to turn for advice is the local DNR office. Each county has a DNR forester available to visit your land, answer questions, and help the landowner get the maximum benefits from their tree-planting activities.”

“Landowners contemplating large tree planting projects should contact their local DNR forester or a private consulting forester for advice on species selection, site preparation, planting methods, cost-sharing programs, tree planter rentals, and other considerations in establishing a successful forest tree planting,” Storandt said. Contact information for all DNR foresters can also be found on the DNR websites.

“Even though these trees will not be distributed and planted until spring, Storandt said it is important to order now because many desirable species sell out quickly.”

Landowners can purchase seedlings from the DNR state nurseries for reforestation, wildlife habitat, and windbreak and erosion-control purposes. Customers who would like to select specific seedlings must order a minimum quantity of 1,000 tree seedlings or 500 wildlife shrubs. Another option is to purchase a catalog containing packets of 300 seedlings, usually good for landowners new to planting or those with small acreages.

Hardwood tree species available from the state nurseries include white oak, swamp white oak, white oak, black walnut, butternut, red maple, river birch, white birch, yellow birch, cottonwood, shagbark hickory, butternut and black walnut. Comer tree species available include white spruce, white pine, red pine, jack pine, hemlock and white cedar. Wildlife shrubs available include hazelnut, ninebark, American plum, silky dogwood and re-oidosier dogwood.

“The seedlings grown at the state nurseries are high-quality native species grown from seed harvested in Wisconsin,” Storandt said. “Planting these Wisconsin-grown trees and shrubs is a great way to improve wildlife habitat, increase the value of the land, reduce soil erosion, improve overall aesthetics, and possibly generate income for the landowner.”

Seedlings and shrubs are distributed in April and early May. Landowners who order from the DNR can pick up their seedlings at the state nurseries located in Boscobel, Hayward, or Wisconsin Rapids, or in many counties, at a conservation designation designated by the local DNR forester.

“Staff at the state nurseries place a high value on customer service,” Storandt said. “Information on tree and shrub inventory is updated regularly. The State Nursery Seeding Catalog provides information on the various seedling species. A Frequently Asked Questions page along with links to additional tree planting information help landowners to maximize their investment.”

Study Reveals Benefits of Native Plants on Water Quality, Wildlife and Property Values

Lakeshore restoration projects focus on natural ‘makeover’

VILAS COUNTY — A sign along Vilas County roadsides in Vilas County asks campers to take action – appreciate the flourishing native plants, revived fish populations and nesting birds – all components of a natural “extreme makeover” completed by public and private partners dedicated to improving water quality and wildlife habitat.

The Wisconsin Lakeshore Restoration Project is a collaborative research testing how shoreline restorations at developed sites improve water quality and revives native plants and wildlife.

“We are measuring whether these restorations will result in less pollution runoff to lakes and improve fish and wildlife habitat,” says Michael Meyer, project lead and research scientist with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Integrated Sciences Services.

“The multi-site project began in 2007 with more than $500,000 in funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, state protection grants and local lake organizations.

“Our primary objective is to measure how all our efforts improve fish and wildlife habitat and to help fish and wildlife populations,” says Meyer. “If restoration goals are met, this will result in cleaner water, a healthier lake and likely improved property values.”

Six projects have already been completed, including the 2009 project at Moon Lake. The study focused on the Moon Beach Camp property, usually by about 2,500 visitors annually. Researchers found willing partners with 27 lakeshore property owners and groups involved including the United Church Camps Incorporated, which owns the Moon Beach Camp property in St. Germain Township.

Meyer and other DNR staff also joined forces with Vilas County Lakes and Water Conservation Department and the Almus Lake Protection Association and Vilas County as well as city of Ashland water systems. The project also worked on the DNR Crystal Lake Crystal Lake, with years of experience conducting restoration and putting at risk mature white and red pine trees. To restore the area, rain gardens and biodegradable erosion control products were developed to halt run-off Native trees, shrubs and ground cover were planted. Local landowners with years of experience conducting riparian restoration projects helped plant and maintain the project.

“I grew up in Vilas County and have watched the lakes change as the county population has grown. We focused our efforts where the habitat impacts are significant,” Meyer says.

Project researchers targeted five lakes in Vilas County – Found, Moon, Lost, Crystal and Little St. Germain. The project also worked on the DNR Crystal Lake campground shoreline in Vilas County as well as city of Ashland waterfronts at Chequamegon Bay and Memorial and Bayview parks.

For every project, lakefront scientists have found invasive species and removing the habitat, they are comparing their work to a nearby, developed lakeshore property not being restored. We predict the wildlife habitat values and wildlife population growth will be better restored sites over the 10 years the sites are monitored,” says Meyer.

Executive Director George Meyer updates the Board of Directors on the abundant on-going environmental legislative issues. The WHPF has given testimony at several in-state hearing locations. Forty plus Directors were present - The Waterfowl Study Committee also met discussing the past season harvest counts and potential future Wisconsin Sandhill Crane hunting season.

Welcoming Winter

Planting Trees and Shrubs

For more information, call 608-633-8105 www.wi.gov/environment/MEEC.php

Upcoming Events

Start your search for native trees and shrubs now.

Maple Syrup Festival

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 2012
8:00 AM – 2:00 PM

The MacKenzie Environmental Education Center is located two miles east of Poyntz on County Road C & Q.

For more information, call 608-633-8105 www.wi.gov/environment/MEEC.php

updated 15-03-12

T he Green & Healthy Schools Program is conducting two FREE workshops this spring to teach school staff teachers and administrators how to incorporate the program into their schools. Workshops will be held on March 30 at Beaver Creek Reserve near Eau Claire, and April 20 at Bay Beach Wildlife Sanctuary in Green Bay.

The workshops will connect GHS program staff with area schools and bring local resources and schools officials together. Training will provide an in-depth introduction to the program, specifically focusing on:

• waste and recycling;
• energy;
• water;
• school facilities and grounds;
• healthy lifestyles.

Workshop participants will also have the opportunity to connect with area businesses, nature centers, non-profit organizations and local governments. Educators will have a plan for making their individual schools green and healthy.

Substitute teacher costs for the Green Bay workshop will be reimbursed by the DNR, thanks to grants from the Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin, the R.D. & Linda Peters Foundation, the Moksha Corporation and Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. There is no reimbursement available for the Eau Claire workshop.

Participants are encouraged to register early, as space is limited. Registration closes for the Eau Claire workshop on March 16 and for the Green Bay workshop on April 6. For more information on the workshops, or to register, visit the GHS website.
Dover Chemical Company in Ohio to Pay $1.4 Million for Unauthorized Production of Chemical Substances

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Justice announced that Dover Chemical Company has agreed to pay $1.4 million in civil penalties for the unauthorized manufacture of chemical substances at facilities in Dover, Ohio and Hammond, Ind. The settlement resolves violations of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) that occur when companies fail to notify EPA of their production and import of certain chemicals.

The settlement arises from a 2010 inspection of Dover Chemical’s facility in Dover, Ohio, which identified violations of TSCA’s notice requirement for numerous chemical substances. In particular, the Dover facility was manufacturing near its permitted capacity the commercial batch of poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) poly(styrenesulfonate), or PEDOT, a material used to produce conducting polymeric thin films for electronic applications.

As a result of its violations, Dover Chemical has agreed to pay civil penalties and to submit a compliance report to EPA. This settlement follows a similar agreement in 2011 with Delaware Chemical, Inc., which agreed to pay $1.1 million in civil penalties for unauthorized production of a different chemical, polylactic acid (PLA).

According to the complaint, Dover Chemical notices to the EPA for various notices to the company and bring Dover into compliance with all environmental laws.

A total of seven zones, 17 state parks, and 186 park trails are managed as separate from the Wisconsin spring turkey hunt. Hunters who do not receive an approval to hunt turkeys through the state drawing system in a Wisconsin turkey management zone are not eligible to apply for a spring permit at McFarlin Airport that can be obtained from Fort McFarlin by calling 800-396-3337 or by visiting the Fort McFarlin website.

Hunters harvested 40,133 turkeys during the 2011 spring season. Final harvest numbers for the 2011 fall season will be available in December. Wisconsin’s Big Game Hunting Summary is available online.

Tales of People Who Read It in Wisconsin Conservation

The actual island names appear horizontally at the top, diagonally aligned by speaking. The county location is indicated to provide an educational/historical point of reference. The county location is indicated to provide an educational/historical point of reference. The county location is indicated to provide an educational/historical point of reference.
2012 Wisconsin Waterfowl Hunters Conference

March 9 & 10, 2012
The Wausau Plaza Hotel & Suites
800-754-9728

*** Ask for special waterfowl rate ***
FEE: $20 includes Friday Night Waterfowl Hunters Party!!!

Info: www.wiswaterfowlersconf.org
Jon – 715-268-5584 or jonbergquist@hotmail.com
Don – 715-595-6045 or jadag@centurytel.net
Gary – 608-883-2141 or gary.caongor@hotmail.com

Preserving and Enhancing our Waterfowl Hunting Heritage

2012 WWF Banquet Calendar

<table>
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<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>CONTACT</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dist. 3 North</td>
<td>Brian Hobbs</td>
<td>Sat., Feb. 18</td>
<td>Crickite Bar &amp; Grill</td>
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<td>Amery, WI</td>
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<td>James Williams</td>
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<td>Dist. 4 West</td>
<td>Tom Nissen</td>
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<td>Dist. 5</td>
<td>Jerry Knowles</td>
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<td>Appleton, WI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist. 6</td>
<td>Michelle Gruff</td>
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<td>La Crescent, WI</td>
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<td>Dist. 6</td>
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<td>Sat., March 3</td>
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<td>Hinton, WI</td>
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<td>Dave Changway</td>
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<td>Olympic Resort</td>
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<td>(Tomah)</td>
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<td>Fri., March 30</td>
<td>Oconomowoc, WI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist. 9</td>
<td>Jack Kneen</td>
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<td>(Miron)</td>
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<td>Oconomowoc, WI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statewide</td>
<td>Wayne Thayer</td>
<td>Sat., June 28</td>
<td>Ho-Chunk Casino</td>
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</tbody>
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Make checks payable to Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

Individual Membership Application

Want your voice to be heard on environmental issues? A membership in Wisconsin Wildlife Federation will accomplish just that. Founded in 1949, the W.W.F. is Wisconsin’s oldest citizen-led non-profit conservation organization.

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Membership strength increases our voice strength!

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March 2012