It is Illegal to:

Hunt with a fully automatic firearm

Shoot a firearm within 100 yards of a building devoted to human occupancy while on lands you do not own

Trespass

Enter land of another without the express or implied consent of the owner or occupant of the land, or

Enter or remain on land after having been notified by the owner or occupant not to enter or remain.

A person has received notice from the owner or occupant if he or she has been notified personally, either orally or in writing, or if the land is posted.

• There were a total of 25 homes and barns struck by bullets or slugs during the 2008 gun deer season

It is illegal to:

Use or possess with intent to use, whether or not a firearm or bow is in possession, a light for shining wild animals (including vehicle headlights) between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. from September 15 through December 31.
Executive Director Activity

WWF October 2009 Legislative Report
2009-2011 Legislative Bills with WWF Position (changes since August are in bold)
Indians School Welcomes Home NOAA Teacher Sea from Arctic Voyage

NOAA Teacher at Sea, Chris Hodge, assists in data acquisition aboard the Healy.

Effort to collect seafloor mapping and oceanographic data along the North American Extended Continental Shelf. Hodge, along with four other students, is a seventh-grade science teacher who spent six weeks in the Arctic Ocean on board the USCGC Healy as part of a multi-year, multi-agency National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Research Vessel 10/09 effort to collect seafloor mapping and oceanographic data along the North American Extended Continental Shelf.

On August 25, Hodge discovered a large seamount, or underwater mountain protruding 1,100 meters from the ocean floor, using multibeam sonar.

"The discovery of this seamount is a prime example of how little we know about the Arctic Ocean," said retired NOAA Capt. Andy Armstrong, the mission's leader.

In addition, the students collected water samples for four technical or program information and resources to prepare a plan. The plan will discuss manure storage options for farms with limited or no storage, work with your local conservation staff or professional agronomist to help identify fields with a lower risk of runoff. For more technical or program information on manure management or winter spreading plans, call your local NRCS office at your local conservation office, Leunowerson says.

More information on manure runoff, the prevention campaign, and efforts to find new ways to manage manure can be found in the Manure Runoff media kit pages on the DNR Web site.

Wise Agriculture and natural resources are being managed by livestock producers who take steps now to begin addressing the problems later. Reports that financially-stressed farmers are struggling as it is–they may be asking their bankers for money to cover the manure produced on their farm, he says. "We've heard that some farmers may be delaying manure applications that would normally be going out in early fall on wheat and silage fields," Erb says. Delaying manure applications now will increase the likelihood of overfilling manure storage that will trigger a lot of extra work and cost later, he foresees.

Three earlier years. He has been elected to the Wisconsin Waterfowl Stamp contest, with an epic painting of a flying rooster by Craig Fairbert of Ladysmith, where he enjoys hunting and fishing. His father was an outdoorsman and helped to instill in him an appreciation for the outdoors. Now a retired full-time hort, Millonig earned degrees in both mathematics and biology from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, the 1986 and 1997 Wisconsin Wild Turkey Stamps and the 1988 Wisconsin Great Lakes Trout and Salmon Stamp.

The second place winner for this year's Watertfowl Stamp contest was awarded to Greg McGowan of Trempealeau.

Proceeds from the sale of the $7 Watertfowl Stamps are used for developing, managing, preserving, restoring, and maintaining wetland habitat in Wisconsin and Canada for waterfowl species and other wetland associated wildlife species. Wisconsin duck and goose hunters are required to purchase "stamp approval" through the Automated Licenses Issue System (ALIS) in order to have a valid license, but will not receive a actual stamp unless they request it. Similarly, Wisconsin residents will have to purchase the stamps available for free to everyone with stamp approval. Anyone else interested in collecting the stamp may purchase one directly from the DNR.

2010 pheasant stamp contest

William Millonig enjoys living and painting in Wisconsin's Kettle Moraine county. Since a young boy he has painte, oil, watercolor, pastel, and watercolor from his mother, also an artist. His father was an outdoorsman and helped to instill in him an appreciation for the outdoors. Now a retired full-time hort, Millonig earned degrees in both mathematics and biology from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, the 1986 and 1997 Wisconsin Wild Turkey Stamps and the 1988 Wisconsin Great Lakes Trout and Salmon Stamp.

The second place winner for this year's Pheasant Stamp Contest was John H. Nemes, Jr., of Fosthage. Third place was awarded to Robert Loomis of Holmen.

Sales of the $10 pheasant stamp annually bring in more than $370,000 for developing, managing, conserving, and maintaining the wildlife population in the state and contributing to the stocking of put-and-take pheasants on Wisconsin's public hunting grounds. A pheasant stamp is required to hunt pheasants in the state of Wisconsin.

Previous watertfowl stamp winning entries can be viewed on the DNR Web site.

2009 WWF Deer Rifle Raffle

10 Quality Riffles w/Cash Alternative Prizes
Raffle Drawing: November 21, 2009 - 7:00pm
Club 95, Hixon, WI

Toll Free: 1-800-897-4161

1. Browning Bar Semi Auto
2. Browning X-Bolt Rifle
3. Winchester Super X Semi Auto
4. Ruger M77 Hawkeye Rifle
5. Weatherby Vanguard Bolt Rifle
6. Remington 770 Carib Bolt Rifle
7. Mossberg 4X4 Bolt Rifle
8. 30-06 Springfield Bolt Rifle
9. Marlin XLC 709 Bolt Rifle
10. Stevens 200 Bolt Rifle
A areas in which rifles are allowed for deer hunting have been expanded this year to include all of Dunn County and that portion of Shawano County south of State Highway 29 and west of County Highway J, state wildlife officials said.

The change was approved by the Natural Resources Board and now has passed legislative review. The extended areas do not appear in the printed hunting regulations because they were approved after publication deadlines. There is a note near the map, however, that indicates the possibility. The change was initially proposed to begin with the 2010 season so map adjustments could be included in the regulations pamphlet. Implementation was pushed forward after hunters petitioned the state Department of Natural Resources to make the change in time for the 2009 deer season.

Rifles are allowed for deer hunting throughout much of Wisconsin. In all or part of 25 of more populous counties, deer hunters are restricted to shotguns, which have a shorter range. New research into ballistics has shown that rifles – which are more accurate and fire a smaller projectile that is less likely to ricochet – are as safe as shotguns in hunting situations.

The change will take effect Oct. 1 and will be in place for October antlerless gun deer hunts.

New Law: Blaze Orange Required on Some Ground Blinds

M ADISON – Wisconsin gun- 
deer hunters who use ground 
blinds on lands controlled by the Department of Natural Resources should note a new state law requires blaze orange visibly displayed on the exterior.

DNR Warden Tim Lawhern who administers the Hunter Safety Education program, said the path of blaze orange material must be visible from all directions.

“This blaze orange material must be at least 14 square inches – that’s 12 inches by 12 inches. And it must be visi-
able all around the blind – that’s 360 degrees,” Lawhern said of the state law that took effect this year. “This law is all about keeping hunters safe while they enjoy one of Wisconsin’s traditions.”

Lawhern said the new law, however, does not apply to blinds or stands of wild vegetable found on the property nor does it apply to tree stands or other ele-
vated stands.

“However, it wouldn’t hurt if those hunters hunting from tree stands or other type blinds did the same thing,” he said.

This new law also contains require-
ments for unoccupied ground blinds.

“When the ground blind is unoccupied, the owner must post their DNR customer identification number or name and address written legibly in English somewhere in a conspicuous spot on the outside of the structure and near its entry,” Lawhern said.

NOTE: This rule does not apply to feder-
al, county or municipal lands open to 
hunting, or to private lands. It also does not apply to private lands that are enrolled in the state’s Managed Forest Law (MFL) or Forest Crop Law (FCL) programs.

New Carcass Movement 
Restrictions in CWD Zone

F I TCHBURG – Hunters and 
motorists are reminded that new regulations governing the transport of hunter harvested and vehi-
cle killed deer from the chronic wasting disease – Management Zone (CWD-MZ) of southern Wisconsin took effect on Sept. 1.

The new rules, approved last year by the state Natural Resources Board, the seven citizen-member policy making body for the Department of Natural Resources, aim to “prevent the tissue most likely to contain CWD from being brought to areas of the state where CWD does not occur and introducing the dis-
 ease there,” noted CWD project leader Davin Lopez. Under the new regulations, the move-
ment of whole deer carcasses from the CWD-MZ to elsewhere in the state is banned. However, hunters and motorists will be allowed to move whole, registered carcasses of deer shot or hit by a vehicle within the CWD-MZ into a deer manage-
ment unit (DMU) adjoining the CWD-
MZ.

The rule affects carcass movement in 22 DMUs located in all or parts of 11 counties, including Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Winnebago, Wisconsin, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Vernon, Walworth and Waukesha counties.

Ten begins Sept. 1 Wisconsin will restrict the importation of whole cervid carcasses (deer, elk and moose) into the state from areas within Wisconsin or Canadian provinces that have CWD. The disease has been discovered in wild deer or elk herds in 11 states and two provinces.

There are a number of parts from legally possessed deer to which the restriction doesn’t apply that can be legally transported anywhere in Wisconsin. Those include:

• Meat that’s cut and wrapped, either commercially or privately.
• Quarters or other portions of meat to which no part of the spinal column is attached.
• Deboned meat.
• Hides with no head attached.
• Finished taxidermy heads.
• Antlers with no meat or brain tis-

sue attached.
• Skulls with attached antlers, but no meat or brain tissue attached.
• Upper canine teeth.

Chronic wasting disease is an always fatal nervous system disease known to naturally infect white-tailed deer, mule deer, moose and elk. It belongs to the family of diseases known as transmissi-
ble spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) or prion diseases. Though it shares fea-
tures with other prion diseases, like bov-

ed disease in cattle and scrapie in sheep, it is a distinct disease known only to affect members of the deer family.

The remaining deer hunting seasons in the CWD-MZ are as follows:

• Archery season: Sept. 12 to Jan. 3, 2010 (Earn-a-buck)
• Traditional nine-day firearm season: Nov. 23-29 (Earn-a-buck)
• Late firearm season: Dec. 10-13 (antlerless-only)
• Holiday firearm season: Dec. 24-

Jan. 3, 2010 (Earn-a-buck)

Top Ten Violations Encountered by Wardens During the 2008 Deer Gun Season

• Overall, illegal baiting and feeding violations accounted for 25% of the total num-
ber of violations (413 of 1,640), a similar percentage to the 2007 season.
• Feeding wild animals were the fifth most common violations with 54 viola-
tions, a decrease of 34% from 2007.
• Thirty three juveniles were cited for violations, a similar number to the average of 33 violations each in 2007 and 2006.
• Loaded and unsecured guns in vehicles are similar to past years.
• Shooting from vehicles and shooting from within 50 feet of a road type violation declined by 44% from 2007 – 38 violations in 2008 versus 68 violations in 2007. This decline follows a 25% decline in 2007 over 2006.
• Hunting with an improper license and fraud in obtaining a license increased by 75% for the two categories of violations to 50 cases in 2008, while hunting without a license declined by 16%.

Hunting Near Roadways

Highway means the entire width between the boundary lines of every public road, but does not include private roads and drive-
ways.

Roadway means the portion of the highway which is improved or otherwise ordinarily used for vehicle travel, excluding the curb or shoulder.

Public road means those roads shown on the current, official county highway map available from the Department of Transportation for public use (does not include private roads or driveways).

It is illegal to:

1. Hunt within 50 feet from the roadway’s center, or
2. Discharge a firearm, shoot an arrow from a bow, or a dart from a crossbow:
   a. From or across a highway, or
   b. Within 50 feet of the roadway’s center.

The above prohibition applies to all public roads (defined above). Exceptions: Certain exceptions are allowed for Class A and B Disabled Permit holders. Call the DNR Call Center (1-888-936-7463) for an explanation of these exceptions.
Deer Hunting

Frequently Asked Questions and Regulations

Ground Blinds

Can I just hang a 12” x 12” blaze orange flag on the top of my blind? No, because not all 144 square inches of a 12” x 12” blaze orange flag or piece of material will be visible in all directions. 200 degrees around the blind at all times is the requirement.

Can I attach multiple small pieces of blaze orange on the outside of my blind if the total square inches is equal to 144 sq. inches? No, multiple small pieces of blaze orange is not legal because the requirement is that when looking at the blind from any angle, it must be 144 square inches of bright orange visible in all directions, not just in place.

Can I use camo-blaze orange patterns? No, blaze orange does not meet the solid color requirement. Blaze orange can be used in addition to the minimum 144 square inches of bright orange visible in all directions. However, it is not legal to feed deer for recreational viewing purposes. In counties where baiting deer is prohibited.

What exactly is considered bait? Bait is any material that is placed, used or used to attract wild animals, including food, scents, calls, food attractants, other food attractants, candy, bait, sausages, garbage, etc. Material that is not considered bait.

What is considered a bait material? Scents, scents bait for hunting purposes. Food attractants, other food attractants, candy, bait, sausages, garbage, etc. Water is not considered bait.

What if my neighbor has a bait site on his property that is less than 100 yards from my stand where I want to place a bait site? The 100 yard rule does not apply to bait sites that are located on an adjacent property. In counties where it is legal to bait deer, the 100 yard rule does not apply to bait sites located less than 100 yards apart. However, the feed must be located no more than 2 gallons. The bait site must be at least 100 yards apart from other bait sites. In counties where baiting and feeding of wild deer for viewing purposes is legal, the bait site must be at least 200 yards away from the nearest stand. The knowledge penalty for illegal placement or use of bait material.

What is the penalty for illegal placement or use of bait material? A local permit for the issuance of illegal bait or baiting is currently set at $125. The penalty maximum which can be imposed by the court is $2,535, and loss of all hunting, trapping and fishing privileges for up to 3 years. The penalty for the illegal feeding of wildlife is $325.

Will my stand be restricted if I place bait out of season? No, if the bait is food and not bait for deer hunting purposes or bait for hunting purposes and does not exceed 2 gallons of bait for each property. Each hunter may place out bait for each property in the same ownership of the bait site for deer hunting. The bait site must be marked with a sign in the 100 yard rule does not apply to bait sites located less than 100 yards apart.

Can I use an automatic, mechanical or gravity feeder to bait deer? Yes, if the bait is food and not bait for deer hunting purposes or bait for hunting purposes and does not exceed 2 gallons of bait for each property. Each hunter may place out bait for each property in the same ownership of the bait site for deer hunting. The bait site must be marked with a sign in the 100 yard rule does not apply to bait sites located less than 100 yards apart.

Can I place out more than 2 gallons of bait or place bait in an automatic feeder? No, if the bait is food and not bait for deer hunting purposes or bait for hunting purposes and does not exceed 2 gallons of bait for each property. Each hunter may place out bait for each property in the same ownership of the bait site for deer hunting. The bait site must be marked with a sign in the 100 yard rule does not apply to bait sites located less than 100 yards apart.
Food Safety Tips for Healthy Holidays

U.S. Food & Drug Administration

Parties, family dinners, and other get-togethers where food is served are all part of the holiday cheer. But the merriment can change to misery if food makes you or others ill.

Typical symptoms of foodborne illness are nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, which often start a few days after consuming contaminated food or drink. The symptoms usually are not long-lasting in healthy people—a few hours or a few days—and go away without treatment. But foodborne illness can be severe and even life-threatening to those who are most at risk:

• children
• infants and young children
• pregnant women
• people with HIV/AIDS, cancer, or any condition that weakens their immune systems

Combating bacteria, viruses, parasites, and other contaminants in our food supply is a high priority for FDA. But consumers have a part to play, too, especially when it comes to food handling in the home.

“The good news is that practicing four basic food safety measures can help prevent foodborne illness,” says Marjorie Davidson, consumer educator at FDA.

1. Clean:
• Wash hands with warm water and soap for 20 seconds before and after handling food.
• Wash food-contact surfaces (cutting boards, dishes, utensils, countertops) with warm water and soap.
• Rinse fruits and vegetables thoroughly under running water and use a produce brush to remove surface dirt.
• Do not rinse raw meat and poultry before cooking. “Washing those foods makes it more likely for bacteria to spread to areas where the sink and countertop,” says Davidson.

2. Separate:
• Don’t give bacteria the opportunity to spread from one food to another (cross-contamination).
• Keep raw meat, poultry, and seafood and their juices away from foods that won’t be cooked while shopping in the store, and while preparing and storing at home.

3. Cook:
• Food is safely cooked when it reaches its pasteurization temperature to kill harmful bacteria.
  • “Color is not a reliable indicator of doneness,” says Davidson. Use a food thermometer to make sure meat, poultry, and fish are cooked to a safe internal temperature. To check a turkey for safety, insert a food thermometer into the innermost part of the thigh and wing and the thickest part of the breast. The turkey is safe if the temperature reaches 165°F. If the turkey is stuffed, the temperature of the stuffing should be 165°F. Make sure oysters in oyster dressing are thoroughly cooked.
  • Bring sauces, soups, and gravies to a rolling boil when reheating.
  • Cook eggs until the yolk and white are firm. When making your own egg nog or other recipe calling for raw eggs, use pasteurized shell eggs, liquid or frozen pasteurized egg products, or powdered egg whites.
  • Don’t eat uncooked cookie dough, which may contain raw eggs.
  • Chill: Refrigerate foods quickly because harmful bacteria grow rapidly at room temperature.
  • Refrigerate leftovers and takeout foods within two hours.
  • Set your refrigerator no higher than 40°F and the freezer at 0°F. Check both periodically with an appliance thermometer.
  • Never defrost food at room temperature. Food can be defrosted safely in the refrigerator, under cold running water, or in the microwave. Food thawed in cold water or in the microwave should be cooked immediately.
  • Allow the correct amount of time to properly thaw the food. For example, a 20-pound turkey needs four to five days to thaw completely when placed in the refrigerator.
  • Don’t taste food that looks or smells questionable. Davidson says, “A good rule to follow is when in doubt, throw it out.”

4. Chill:
• Set your refrigerator no higher than 40°F and the freezer at 0°F. Check both periodically with an appliance thermometer.
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Happy Thanksgiving from W.W.F. Board of Directors

By Tim Lawhern, WDNR

Grants Available for Urban Wildlife Damage Abatement and Control

MADISON – Municipal and tribal governments in defined “urban areas” have until Dec. 1, 2009 to apply for cost-sharing grants to help them develop long-term management solutions for damage caused by herds of white-tailed deer and/or flocks of Canada geese.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is accepting grant applications for the Urban Wildlife Damage Abatement and Control Grant Program, which was created to foster and encourage communities to solve their own wildlife control problems by awarding 50/50 reimbursement grants up to a maximum of $5,000.

In order to be eligible for grant consideration, an applicant must be an urban area (Pursuant to § 96.396(1a), Wis. Stats). Municipalities can find out if they are within a defined urban area by contacting Brad Koese, DNR urban wildlife specialist at (608) 266-2151.

Application materials include a signed or notarized resolution from the urban area and must be postmarked on or before Dec. 1, 2009. Application are available through the Urban Wildlife Damage grant program page of the DNR Web site, or by contacting Sandy Chancellor, DNR Bureau of Community Financing and Assistance. Applications will be judged according to the following criteria:

• The extent to which the application addresses prevention and abatement of wildlife damage to human safety, the environment, health, property, or of nuisances wildlife problems
• The method of urban wildlife population control
• The cost effectiveness of the plan or project, and
• The financial need of the urban area.

By Tim Lawhern, WDNR

Breathe normally. As you come to an easy-to-maintain pause in your breathing, your shot should occur sometime within 10 seconds of beginning the pause. If not, Lawhern advises internalizing the shooting situations.

Relax the muscles and allow your skeleton—the bones in your arms, torso and hips—to support the firearm. “When muscles are tight they twitch and flex with every muscle that controls your breath,” Lawhern said.

Aim and visualize the dot or sight hila precisely where the bullet(s) will go and remain as steady as possible. “Your goal is to see no change in the picture when the trigger is pulled and the firing pin is released,” he said.

Squeeze or press the trigger using steadily increasing pressure straight back toward the rear of the firearm.

Shoot and hold your position to ensure solid follow-through. “This means you don’t move anything—including the trigger finger,” Lawhern said. “The trigger finger still should be on the trigger after applying pressure. Your check still should be on the stock and your eyes fixated upon the sights.” Lawhern said any movement during the millisecond that follows the shot will throw off the sights.

Grants Available for Urban Wildlife Damage Abatement and Control

By Tim Lawhern, WDNR

What Kind of Tree Stand Hunter are You? Grounded or Airborne

There are three kinds of hunters who use tree stands, according to Tim Lawhern, hunter education administrator for the Department of Natural Resources:

The ones who have fallen from tree stands. The ones who will fall from tree stands, and the ones who may never fall because they know how to stay safe while perched above their prey.”

Lawhern said tree stands are popular—especially with bow-and-arrow hunters because they improve hunters’ visibility and decrease chances their scent will alert wildlife.

“Research has shown that one out of three hunters will fall from a tree stand sometime during his or her hunting career,” Lawhern said.

What causes falls?

“It can be from a weakness in the stand’s structure, incorrect installation, failure to use a Fall restraint device, and of course falling off while on the stand,” Lawhern said. There also are the inci­dents when hunters shoot themselves while climbing trees with their guns, or when bow hunters fall on their arrows.

Hunters who plan to use tree stands are encouraged by Lawhern to follow these precautions to avoid accidents:

• Check permanent tree stands every year before hunting. Replace worn weak lumber.
• Read, understand and follow factory-recommended procedures and precautions when installing commercial stands.
• Inspect portable stands for loose nuts and bolts each time the stand is used.
• Use a harness.
• Use three points of contact while climbing into or out of the tree stand two feet and one hand, two hands and one foot etc.
• Use a haul line to raise and lower your equipment—and keep firearms unloaded and arrows in a covered quiver.
• Select a tree—ones large enough to support your weight—before the season. Some mishaps occur as hunters are hurrying to set up their stands on opening morning.
• Make someone else knows the location of your tree stand and knows when you will be hunting there.
• Stay awake.

What Kind of Tree Stand Hunter are You? Grounded or Airborne

By Tim Lawhern, WDNR

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Firearms Safety: Fooled Eyes Could Fuel Trigger Finger

By Tim Lawhern, DNR Hunter Education Administrator

Filtered forest light, decaying leaves and downed branches all can play tricks with the human eye and could lead to a hunting disaster that DNR Hunter Education Administrator Tim Lawhern says can be avoided by following the basic rules of firearm safety.

Lawhern says research shows every firearms-related incident is a violation of one or more of the four basic rules of firearm safety. “All four are common sense and should be part of every hunting activity you do,” said Lawhern, also president of the International Hunter Education Association.

A previous article examined the first two of the four basic rules: Treat every firearm as if it is loaded, and, know the direction of your firearm’s muzzle. This week’s article discusses the final two.

The life or death scenario

“Positive target identification is a must,” Lawhern said of rule three – know your target. “To shoot at something you can think is a legal target is gambling, and you could be gambling with human life.”

The process of identifying the target includes — without fail — knowing there is a safe backstop for the bullet. “We don’t always hit our target. Sometimes, we do and the bullet travels through,” he said. “If you know what is behind the target and know that includes a safe backstop, no one gets hurt.”

Trigger finger always has a place

Life is full of unexpected happenings — such as tripping, falling or momentarily losing your balance due to uneven terrain. “If a hunter stumble while carrying a firearm with the finger inside the trigger guard, chances are that firearm will go off,” he said. “This will be an unwanted discharge going in a direction the hunter is not prepared for. And the results, again, may be injury, death or some kind of property damage.”

Adhering to rule four will prevent this situation, he said. Rule four is: Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until ready to shoot.

The four rules are based upon the values of respect, he said. “Respect for the firearm and what it can do,” Lawhern said. “And respect for other people around you and respect for property. It is common sense.”

WISCONSERVATION November 2009

2010 Conservation Calendar

Odds of Winning - 1 in 28 (365 prizes)
$20.00 Donation
A gift for all occasions

$100,000 in Retail Gifts and Prizes

VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT: www.wiwf.org

$1000 CASH PRIZE ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH

FIREARMS

January 4th Browning X Bolt Hunter 30.06
February 11th Tikka T3 Hunter 30.06
March 10th Benelli Super Nova 12ga 3.5
April 27th Marlin 925 Bolt Wood
May 1st $1000
June 8th Weatherby Vanguard Deluxe 30.06

July 29th Savage 64 FXP w/scope $1000
August 1st Remington 1187 Sportsman Deer 12ga $1000
September 2nd Savage 17 HMRF Pkg w/scope
October 1st
November 23rd
December 8th Weatherby Vanguard Deluxe 30.06

This Issue’s Prize Identification

Corky Mayer........................................Kewaskum
Ed Coppersmith.................................Kawawneen
Greg Kless.........................................LaCrosse
Eric Olson..........................................LaCrosse
Ralph Schock....................................LaCrosse
Fayette Lounge..................................Lakewood
Dane Bar...........................................Laona
Silver Lake Inn................................Laona
Joe’s Place........................................Lilly
Big 4+ Sportsman Club.........................Long Lake
Jim Falah..........................................Luxemburg
Jim Glashow.....................................Madison
George Meyer....................................Madison
Deb Schitten....................................Mauson
Dan Grigs.........................................Menasha
John Koester.................................Menasha
Loila Qualla......................................Menasha
Bruce Trunkelag..............................Menasha
Tony’s Bar........................................Menasha
Dave Ventegang.............................Menasha/Crivar
Ruby Schoengarth............................Morinon
Don Hammies.................................Middletown
Caroll Brown....................................Milton
Marshall Kaiser...............................Moscot
Jeane Hudes......................................Musocot
Jeff Nielsen......................................Neenah
Timberline Taxidermy.........................Nellisville
Wayne Winter..................................Neshoah
Jim’s Sporting Goods.........................Oconomowoc
John Wagner....................................Oconomowoc
Craig Chaloner...............................Omro
Bob Kirk..........................................Ozoco
Dan Erbink..................indther..........Oostburg
Brian Holmes..................................Oconomowoc
Betty Borchert..............................Osashic

Scott Dempewolf..............................Appleton
Main Street Ed’s.................................Argonne
Schatze Shooting Supply.......................Argonne
Laura Huber.......................................Argen
Lauret Deasey.................................Ashland
Shirley Schroeder..............................Beaver Dam
Ed Ditleta.........................................Berlin
Doug Kurth......................................Big Bend
Jim Spielauer.................................Black River Falls
Ken Barbion........................................Brookfield
Brule Sportsmen’s Club.........................Brule
Jennifer Evans.....................................Cambria
Chuck Mathies.................................Chippewa Falls
Gale Engl............................................Chippewa Falls
Dee & Tim’s Marsh Inn.........................Collins
Michael Pinter....................................Cudahy
Rex’s Windbreaker..............................Deerbrook
Robert Fischer.................................Dorchester
Jack Nissen........................................Dousman
Tom Nissen........................................Dousman
Mike Rynarson.................................Dousman
Doug Barnes.....................................Eau Claire
Rick Baessmann...............................Elkhart Lake
Lo Pigo............................................Elkhart Lake
Jared Weininger...............................Elkhart Lake
Mike Arwood.....................................Fond du Lac
Frank Micule.................................Fort Atkinson
Tim Dahlin.........................................Granston
Keith Pampitter...............................Green Bay
John Kiatzyke.................................Greenfield
Larry Lahti.........................................Greeley
Deer View Lodge..............................Hattiesburg
Kevin Oatesy......................................Habit
John Witzell......................................Holman
Jim Meinert.....................................Howard Grove
Wayne Thayer....................................Janesville

Dave Flourens.................................Oshashic
Dennis Reinhart...............................Osasco
Patricia Taweman.............................Orenell
Old Mill..........................................Philet
Jerry Schol’s Sportsman Lodge...............Pickerell
Larry Vanderheft..............................Plainsfield
Jerry Krath........................................Plymouth
Dorothy Behr.................................Plymouth
Dave Taylor......................................Plymouth
Al Prahan..........................................Port Wing
Derek Duane......................................Poyntell
Ruth Ann Lee.................................Poyntell
Steve & Saddle Mound Tap..................Poyntell
Larry Freiberg....................................Shabbgyan
Jim Mindert.......................................Shabbgyan
Jean Reinnam..................................Shabbgyan Falls
Roger Bohlen.................................South Milwaukee
Bob Miller.......................................South Milwaukee
Joe Zander........................................Sparta
Tom Hess..........................................Sparta
Jin Schafer........................................Stratford
Steve Pasea........................................Sullivan
Ralph Fritsch....................................Towsend
Backhaus Retreat.............................Wabeno
Rusty Wabeno Bowl..........................Wabeno
Jim Weshan......................................Wabeno
Dave Chingway...............................Waterdown
Tom Cramer......................................Waterdown
Jim Huhn.........................................Waterdown
Bret Locesser.................................Waterdown
Rick Lazerecky.................................West Allis
Rick Todd.......................................West Allis
Russ Hitz..........................................Wheeler
Mike Shaub.................................Whitehall
Jim Konmason.................................Whitehall
Slim & Maryann’s..............................Zitau
Fall is a Good Time for Controlling Garlic Mustard

Lawn owners in the southern part of Wisconsin have been battling garlic mustard for many years, and as the plants grow, they are starting to spread to parts of the Northwoods, state Partnership, a new multi-partner organization, is working to minimize damage to public and private landowners with garlic mustard populations in Vilas and Oneida counties.

“We have prioritized garlic mustard as our number one plant priority,” Ritter said. While still in its infancy, similar partnerships have formed in other parts of the state, with private and public organizations working together on invasive issues in Wisconsin.

Order Tree Seedlings Now to Plant for the Future

New Video Available to Help Lakefront Property Owners Understand Pier Regulations

Lake Tomah Carp Removal Project Aims at Improved Fishery, Lake Habitat

“Tomah – In the past week and a half, thousands of dead carp have boated to the surface of Lake Tomah, the result of a chemical treatment by the state Department of Natural Resources. From a biologist’s perspective, it is a growing sight and it means a lot of work and causes for celebration. It means this reserve has been released from the death grip of the invasive carp. Lake Tomah has been home to this rarest of gifts for a long time.

In three to five years this deadwood mass will start anew again to attract schools of with rich green plants waving in soft, nearshore currents. Within five years, hearty populations of northern pike, largemouth bass, black crappies and bluegills will thrive and the first generation of fish will be ready to reproduce and spread explosively where it is free of the natural predators that keep its population in check in its native environment. Capable of adapting to a variety of environments, garlic mustard is well known to woodlands throughout Wisconsin.

American continent from Europe where it was regarded as a major threat to woodlands. Inhibit germination of trees and forest development. Garlic mustard appears as a dark green false clover and is dorman most of the winter. This characteristic helps in spotting plant beds during the growing season and aids in controlling the plant.

During the first year of its two year life cycle, garlic mustard is a dark green rather blemish looking ground cover. Unlike most native ground covers, garlic mustard remains green and vibrant throughout the winter. This characteristic helps in spotting plant beds during the growing season.

People interested in getting involved with a local garlic mustard control effort can contact their county land conservation department or check to see if there is a group in their area. Wisconsin Regional and County Weed Groups.

Ordering garlic mustard for planting in the spring of 2010, and the Wisconsin State Nursery in Wisconsin Rapids.

Planting trees and shrubs on your property can help improve and maintain the natural wildlife habitat, increase the land’s value, reduce soil erosion, reduce weed growth, provide wildlife habitat, and improve the overall aesthetics of the property. Storandt, superintendent of the Griffith State Nursery in Wisconsin Rapids. Planting trees can also be a great family activity that provides a learning opportunity for the young. It’s something that will leave everyone involved with the feeling of having made a positive impact on the land.

The tree and shrub seedlings grown at the Hayward, Wisconsin Rapids, and Boscobel nurseries are quality species native to the Midwest. Steve Christians, superintendent of the Hayward State Nursery in Hayward.

The DNR Nursery Program has placed a strong emphasis on customer service and has made the process of ordering seedlings as customer-friendly as possible, Storandt said. Customers have the option of ordering online, or they can print out the Order Form from the state nursery Web site and send the form to the nursery, or they can call 715-748-4541. Each nursery is staffed by a forester who serves their area and receive the order back at a DNR Service Center.

In addition to the online form, customers can visit each nursery to make sure tree choices are available. (The inventory will be updated every Friday.)

Accessto the 23-page State Nursery Seedlings Catalog includes detailed information on seedling species available from the nurseries.

Planting trees and shrubs on your property can help improve and maintain the natural wildlife habitat, increase the land’s value, reduce soil erosion, reduce weed growth, provide wildlife habitat, and improve the overall aesthetics of the property.
**Environmental Enforcement**

**WI Department of Justice**

**U.S. EPA**

**Dresser, Inc. Agrees to Pay Penalties for Air Pollution Control Violations**

WASHINGTON – Larck Baggett, 54, formerly of Salt Lake City, Utah, was sentenced to 20 years in the U.S. District Court in Key West, Fla. jail today for illegally dumping pollutants in violation of federal clean water and hazardous waste regulations and for illegally possessing firearms and aggravated assault on law enforcement officers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Justice announced.

This includes the maximum jail term for the Clean Water Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act violations.

Last March, Baggett asserted EPA and other law enforcement officers when they attempted to arrest him in Tampa, Fla.

"EPA’s professional and dedicated law enforcement special agents in ‘the line in the sand’ against those who put illegal gain ahead of public health and the environment," said Cynthia Giles, assistant administrator for EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

"EPA will continue to vigorously pursue criminal violations of environmental regulations.

In September 2007, Baggett was indicted on charges related to illegally dumping various pollutants onto the ground and into a drain that led to the treatment plant operated by the South Davis Sewer Improvement District in West Bountiful, Utah between October 2004 and April 2005.

The treatment plant had a permit to discharge treated effluent to the Jordan River, which empties into the Great Salt Lake.

According to court records, Baggett instructed his employees to dispose of industrial wastes by dumping them onto the ground and into a sanitary sewer drain, which fed directly to the wastewater treatment plant.

One of the wastes, nonylphenol, is a powerful organic chemical and heavy-duty industrial cleaner that is toxic to aquatic life. Baggett’s actions allegedly caused the plant to violate permit limits for acute toxicity 22 times.

Previously, government officials from the local sewer district prohibited Baggett’s company from discharging to the sewer system because its wastes had routinely exceeded limits for certain pollutants.

Baggett owned and operated Chemical Consultants, Inc., North Salt Lake City, Utah, a company that mixed and sold chemical products used in the trucking, construction, and concrete industries.

In April 2008, two months before his trial, Baggett became a fugitive when he failed to appear in court, as required by the conditions of his release and bond. In December 2008, EPA received a tip from the public regarding his potential whereabouts after Baggett was listed on the EPA’s fugitive website (http://www.epa.gov/fugitives).

EPA requires the proper handling and disposal of hazardous wastes to protect human health and the environment. EPA requires that industry pro-treat toxic pollutants in their wastes in order to protect local sewers and wastewater treatment plants. The pretreatment process also ensures that these pollutants do not pass through the treatment process into rivers, lakes and streams.

The environmental case was investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, the Monore County, Fla. Sheriff’s Office, and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation in the State of Florida by Special Assistant U.S. Attorney Jodi Mazur and Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas Wats-Watson. In the District of Utah by Assistant U.S. Attorney Jared C. Bennett.

**Wisconsin Conservation November 2009**

**WISCONSERVATION November 2009**

**Wisconsin Waste Management, Inc. Settles State Lawsuit Over Air Pollution Violations For $75,000**

**Mantowoc (Oct. 7, 2009) –** Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen announced today that his office has settled a lawsuit against Dresser, LLC, and Gerald M. Knox of Manitowoc for violations of state laws that protect wetlands.

According to the complaint filed at the request of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Gerald M. Knox leased various contractual agreements to plan fill into wetlands owned by Knox Ventures, LLC on South Alves Road in the City of Manitowoc. The wetland fill was done without obtaining the necessary permit from the Department of Natural Resources.

The defendants have now removed the fill from the wetland under the terms of the agreement, Knox Ventures, LLC and Gerald M. Knox of Manitowoc.

The case was investigated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen.

"Wisconsin law requires that industrial facilities comply with permits designed to protect the public from harmful air emissions," said Attorney General J.B. Van Hollen.

"The Wisconsin Department of Justice will continue to work with the DNR to ensure that Wisconsin’s citizens and natural resources are protected through compliance with the law," said Assistant Attorney General Cynthia Hirsch.

**EPA Reaches Agreement with Wisconsin Company on Clean-Air Violations**

**Oconomoc (Oct. 8, 2009) –** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 has reached an agreement with A & A Manufacturing Co. Inc. on alleged clean-air violations at the company’s metal and rubber products manufacturing plant at 2350 S. Calhoun Road, New Berlin, Wis.

The agreement, which includes a $79,429 penalty and two environmental projects costing $22,280, resolves EPA allegations that A & A operated its plant from 1995 to the present without a state operating permit that would require the company to limit its emissions of hazardous air pollutants and volatile organic compounds.

For its first environmental project, A & A reformulates one of its coatings to a low-volatile organic compound formula by Dec. 31. The reformulation will reduce emissions of the hazardous air pollutant toluene, total hazardous air pollutant emissions and volatile organic compound emissions.

For its second environmental project, the company will reduce toluene emissions and total hazardous air pollutant emissions by reformulating a second coating by Dec. 31.

Hazardous air pollutants may cause serious health effects including birth defects and cancer. They may also cause chronic environmental and ecological effects. Breathing high levels of toluene affects the brain and can cause headaches, confusion, dizziness, sleepiness and memory loss.

Volatile organic compounds contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone (smog). Smog is formed when a mixture of pollutants react on warm, sunny days. Smog can cause respiratory problems, including coughing, wheezing, shortness of breath and chest pain. People with asthma, children and the elderly are at greatest risk, but these health concerns are important to everyone.

Information about EPA Region 5’s enforcement program is at http://www.epa.gov/region5/compliance/.

**Justice will continue to work with the DNR to ensure that Wisconsin’s citizens and natural resources are protected through compliance with the law."**
2009 Wisconsin Youth Deer Hunt

Michaela Jones, 13 yrs., Cambria, WI shot her first deer on October 10th during the Youth Hunt Weekend. This 12-pointer has an inside spread of 15 6/8 and scored 127. Great Job Michaela!

—submitted by Jennifer Evans, Business Manager, Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

2009 WWF Print Now Available

"Morning Majesty"
Brian Kuether
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
2009 Print of the Year

ABOUT THE ARTIST
Growing up in rural Wisconsin, Brian Kuether has always had an intimate familiarity with the natural world and the landscapes and wildlife which have surrounded him. At a very young age he spent countless hours observing, sketching and just being around animals. As an artist, Brian is constantly experimenting with a sense of realism in his work. He patterns his work after that which moves him about a subject. His style reflects a certain amount of spontaneity and renders a slight impressionistic feel which creates an atmosphere that never defies the viewer. Brian invites the viewer to experience life the way he sees it.

Brian Kuether is an artist of versatility. He paints landscapes, figures and portraiture, as well as wildlife subjects. His favorite medium is oil, but he has worked with a variety of dry mediums as well, especially when working his studies.

Having traveled extensively throughout the country, Brian has been afforded the opportunity to sketch and paint on location, to visit museums, study master painters and to gather reference material from wilderness areas. His art has been collected throughout the world.

Brian may be contacted by email: bkduble@yahoo.com

ORDER FORM 2009 “Morning Majesty”

Name: _____________________________
Address: ___________________________
City ______________________________ State ______ Zip __________
Phone: _____________________________

Make checks payable to Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

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

Take Note!

Deer Hunting Issues. Pages 1, 5 & 8.
Executive Director. Page 3.
Deer Hunting Q & A’s. Pages 6 & 7.

Editor D. A. Gries