Owners of Large Piers Have Until April 1, 2011 to Register Piers

The clock is winding down for owners of large piers to register their piers and secure their future under a one-time registration process.

Owners of piers larger than the standards have until April 1, 2011, to determine if they qualify to be grandfathered in, and to complete the registration process.

DNA Analysis Confirms Four Cougars in State within last Two Years

Cougars’ elusive nature makes tracking a challenge for state wildlife officials

A few drops of blood, preserved by an alert wa- den, proves that while one male cougar was tracking through St. Croix and Dunn counties that December, another one was moving near the Flambeau River, 125 miles to the north.

The cougar crossing, spotted by a female bus driver east of Park Falls, Warden Dan Michels responded and followed the animal’s tracks into a cedar swamp where he spotted tiny blood drops behind the cougar’s tracks. He collected them in a test tube, sent the contents and submitted them for DNA analysis.

No other sightings of a cougar in that vicinity were reported, and no more evidence was found. Still, the science is irrefutable. The bus driver had seen a wild North American cougar, a male.

The discovery puts to just one of the challenges faced by the Department of Natural Resources wildlife officials during the past two and a half years as they deal with cougar sightings in Wisconsin since the last cougar native to the state was killed in or around 1930.

A series of incidents in Juneau County during the past few weeks have raised the possibility of a breeding population. In May, a hunter reported seeing a cougar attacking a hog. The hog was to be put down due to injuries. Later, other sightings were attached to an animal and killed, and instances of injured horses were reported on two different farms, it was widely assumed to be the work of the same animal, believed to be a cougar.

Later, the hunter was interviewed by a DNR biologist and his descriptions, by his own admission, fall short of a positive identification. The predator he saw was covered with mud and appeared to be less than half the size and length of a young adult cougar.

In Wisconsin, Wildlife Services (WS) – part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture – responds to reports of livestock depredations under a contract with the DNR. WS agents are skilled at responding to predators, assessing best practices for killing or wounding wildlife, and at trapping predators when necessary. However, despite an ongoing effort by WS and DNR to capture and immobilize cougar sightings in Juneau County, none have been located. None have been captured on night cameras at bait sites or by trapping predators.

In March 2009, a cow was reported to have been killed by a cougar in Dunn County. The cow had to be put down due to injuries. Later, the hunter was interviewed by a DNR biologist tracking the cougar in Dunn County.

One thing is clear – cougars have proven to be very adept at covering large distances in Wisconsin without being noticed. DNR biologists say these cougars tend to move 5 to 7 miles a day. A DNR biologist tracking the cougar in Dunn County reported it was moving through St. Croix and Dunn (and probably Eau Claire and Clark counties) where tracks show it turning north.

This past December, another male cougar was moving through eastern Wisconsin and one near Lena in northeast Wisconsin. A half dozen of those are believed to be the Twin Cities cougar.

Using DNA tests processed by the federal Rocky Mountain Research Station in Missoula, Montana, DNR biologists have been able to confirm the presence of four individual cougars in Wisconsin, all males, counting the one killed in Chicago. Whether those four account for all the observations is not known.

One thing is clear – cougars have proven to be very adept at covering large distances in Wisconsin without being noticed. DNR biologists say those cougars tend to move 5 to 7 miles a day. A DNR biologist tracking the cougar in Dunn County reported it stopped in one area for at least two days after killing and eating a fawn buck, returning at least once to continue its meal.

The DNR has emphasized that citizen observations are critical to this effort and they are asking landowners and outdoor enthusiasts to become familiar with the “fearsome mammal observation form.”

The 2008 law set size standards for piers, and created the registration process that grandfathered in most existing piers larger than the size standards.

Owners of piers larger than the standards have until April 1, 2011, to determine if they qualify to be grandfathered in, and to complete the registration process.

The vast majority of pier owners won’t need to register their pier but if they do, that process is simple and free, and we’ve tried to make it as straightforward as possible,” says Martye Griffin, DNR waterway policy leader coordinating the pier registration process.

A fact sheet, video, and interactive decision tool enable pier owners to quickly learn if their pier meets the size standards and is exempt from permitting or the registration process. If the pier is larger than the size standards, the owner can immediately complete the free, one-time registration process to qualify to be grandfathered in, and the owners will need to seek an individual permit and review or domesticate their pier to meet the size qualifications for grandfathering it in.

“Getting your pier grandfathered in will give you peace of mind and protection from complaints about your pier in the future,” he says.

DNR responds to complaints from neighboring property owners or boaters or anglers who are not happy with boats or pier; there is no enforcement.”

A DNR study showed that the majority existing piers already meet those requirements, so most waterfront owners have piers that can be grandfathered. To qualify to be grandfathered, the pier must have been placed before 2004 and meet specific size standards. Standards were created because piers that are too big can shade out aquatic plants that are important to fish and can interfere with boaters, swimmers, and others enjoying Wisconsin lakes and rivers.

To date, 3,875 of 19,254 piers are expected to be too large to qualify to be grandfathered in, and the owners will need to seek an
Executive Director Activity

Petition Filed with Natural Resources Board to Protect Safety of Great Lakes Sports Anglers

Petition Filed with Natural Resources Board to Protect Safety of Great Lakes Sports Anglers

Pyolette – The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, the Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sports Fishing Clubs and the Northeastern Wisconsin Great Lakes Sports Fishermen and five leaders of those organizations who have fished on Lake Michigan for over 200 years filed a petition with the Natural Resources Board to adopt rules to separate the presence of commercial fishing trap nets from the heavily used sports fishing areas off Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers Harbors during the very busy sports fishing seasons of June, July and August.

This petition was filed as a result of the tragic accident off the Sheboygan Harbor in late June when a sportfishing boat became entangled in a commercial trap net and capsized with the loss of life of one sports angler and two others being rescued by the U.S. Coast Guard. The three organizations petitioning for the rule changes have repeatedly opposed the expansion of trap netting off those harbors during the busy summer sportfishing months. The groups have cited two similar angler fatalities in Michigan. In addition, Wisconsin DNR investigative reports showed that trap nets have entangled a substantial amount of fishing gear from many sports fishing boats.

The organizations specifically requested that the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board adopt rules to either (1) restore the prohibition of the use of trap nets from June 25th to Labor Day of each year in Zone 3 of Lake Michigan and also move the date of the closure back to May 31 of each year; or (2) restrict the placement of trap nets in Zone 3 during June, July and August to five miles or more from the Two Rivers, Manitowoc and Sheboygan harbors.

The groups have been very careful not to fault the commercial fishermen whose nets were entangled because the nets in question were in full compliance with the current DNR regulation governing. However, the DNR rules in the areas of the Sheboygan, Two Rivers and Manitowoc Harbors are inadequate to protect sports anglers because of the inherent danger of trap nets in those heavily fished areas during the months of June, July and August.

The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation is made up of 168 hunting, fishing, trap-nets in those portions of Lake Michigan that are heavily involved in this trap netting issue since its inception.

The Wisconsin Federation of Great Lakes Sports Fishing Clubs is comprised of twelve sports fishing clubs from Kenosha to Marinette. It is dedicated to the protection of the Great Lakes sports fishing and the sports anglers that use the Great Lakes. Virtually all of its members are avid sport anglers on Lake Michigan and many fish those portions of the shores of Two Rivers, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. The Federation has been heavily involved in this trap netting issue since its inception.

The Northeast Wisconsin Great Lakes Sports Fishermen are comprised of eight hundred members mainly located in the Two Rivers and Manitowoc areas. They are avid and active anglers largely in the area that is trap netted of the Two Rivers and Manitowoc area. They have been very actively involved in trying to protect the lives and safety of their members by actively opposing the placement of trap nets in those portions of Lake Michigan that are heavily used by their members and many other anglers.

President's Report

Vol. II Part V

The August Board of Directors meeting held August 13th and 14th in Stevens Point started out with a presentation by John Ehrlich of the Trust for Public Lands about the proposed creation of the Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge in Southeastern Wisconsin and Northeast Illinois. The refuge could include up to 30,000 acres of public lands when created. John’s presentation was very in-depth and the WWF Board voted in favor of the concept of creating the new refuge.

Saturday morning started with a presentation by Bryank Loveday, the DNR’s lead wildlife officer, regarding the DNR’s new 15 year Fossil Fuel Plan for CWD. After a very lengthy conversation, a motion to stay involved on the plan was seconded and the vote was unanimously approved to stay neutral. Ralph Frisch, WWF Wildlife Committee Chair, stated that this action allows the organization much more flexibility over the next 15 years. Also you may have read lately that researchers at Vaccine Center at the University of St. Andrews have announced the development of a vaccine that induces strong immune responses specific for the modified form of the prion protein that causes Chronic Wasting Disease in elk and elk. This is some of the most encouraging news since we first discovered CWD here in Wisconsin. Plans are underway for a conference in Wisconsin for later this fall.

The conference will include researchers from the center to be on hand to answer questions about the progress and development of this vaccine which I will be happy to keep you informed as the research and development of this vaccine unfold.

Lastly, I would like to share with you all a petition to help with the efforts to get the wolf delisted. The Federation is gathering signature petitions on petitions all around the state in hopes of gathering 10,000 plus signatures. A copy of this petition was included as an insert in this paper. Please get as many signatures as possible. Feel free to make copies or if you need more please call the office. The petitions should be mailed to the WWF office in December (address is on the petition) and will be delivered to Washington D.C. in person sometime in January.

Thanks for your help!

Jack Nissen, President Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

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WISCONSERVATION September 2010
Corps of Engineers Awards $3.4 Million Contract to Build Mississippi Islands

U.S. Corps Release

S T. PAUL, MINN. — The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District, awarded a $3.4 million contract to build islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. The project will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 1A will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 1A will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 1B will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 1C will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 2 was completed in the fall 2009 and involved the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 3A will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 3B will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 3C will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 3D will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 3E will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 3F will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 3G will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. Stage 3H will involve the construction of five large and three smaller islands in the Raft Channel area below Brownsville. 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**Gray Wolf Ruling Statement**

**WISCONSIN** - Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Tom Strickland today issued the following statement regarding a decision in U.S. District Court in Montana that revision of the Northern Rocky Mountain gray wolf population is not warranted.

“For more than 15 years, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state wildlife agencies, tribes, conservation organizations, ranchers and other landowners have worked hard to recover wolves in the Northern Rocky Mountains. Our collective efforts have brought this population to the point where it no longer requires Endangered Species Act protection.

“Despite this extraordinary success, today’s ruling means that until Wyoming brings its wolf management program into alignment with those of Idaho and Montana, the wolf will remain under the protection of the Endangered Species Act throughout the northern Rocky Mountains. Since wolves in the Northern Rocky Mountains are now again subject to ESA protection, in the days ahead we will work closely with Idaho and Montana to explore all appropriate options for managing wolves in those states.”

“Reinstated from Canada, in the mid-1990s, to remote areas of central Idaho and Yellowstone National Park, the wolf population flourished and reached sustainable recovery levels as early as 2002. It has continued to grow and has now surpassed those recovery plan targets.

“The Service’s decision to delist the wolf in Idaho and Montana reflected the strong commitments from the states of Idaho and Montana to manage gray wolves in a sustainable manner. Today’s ruling makes it clear this wolf population cannot be delisted until the State of Wyoming has instituted an adequate management program, similar to those of Idaho and Montana.

“In the meantime, we will continue to work closely with the states, tribes, conservation organizations, and ranchers and other landowners to manage wolves and ensure the species continues to thrive and coexist with livestock, other wildlife populations, and people.”

**Midwest Wildlife Officials want Gray Wolf Removed from Endangered Species List**

**MADISON** – Administrators from the natural resource agencies in 13 Midwestern states and three Canadian provinces have signed a joint resolution urging the U.S. Department of the Interior and Fish and Wildlife Service to remove the gray wolf from the federal endangered species list.

“Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan all have achieved the primary goal of the Endangered Species Act, and that is sustainable wolf populations,” said Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Secretary Matt Frank. “It’s clear in our minds that now is the time to turn over management of the wolf to the respective state natural resource management agencies.”

The resolution was inked at a recent Board of Directors meeting of the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The association represents Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kentucky, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Saskatchewan. All states and provinces signed the resolution, including those with no known gray wolf populations at this time.

With the growth of the wolf population in Wisconsin and Michigan, there have been some problems with wolves killing livestock, pets and hunting dogs. Although owners of livestock and hunting dogs have been compensated for their losses, transferring management of wolves to state natural resource agencies will allow better control of the population.

**Editor’s Note:**

The August 5, 2010 50-page gray wolf ruling by U.S. District Judge Donald W. Molloy can be reviewed on the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Web Page - www.usfws.gov

**Wisconsin Wildlife Federation Wolf Delisting Petition**

To the Honorable Kenneth Salazar, Secretary of the Interior and the Wisconsin Congressional Delegation: The undersigned citizens are asking that you immediately use all of your authority to delist the gray wolf in Wisconsin from the Federal Endangered Species List. There have been reported efforts to delist the wolf in Wisconsin over the last five years and the wolf population in Wisconsin is estimated by government agencies to be over 700 animals. The population goal for delisting the species according to the Federal Wolf Recovery Plan was 100 animals combined in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Kentucky, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. All states and provinces have achieved the primary goal of the Endangered Species Act and that is substantially reducing respect for the federal Endangered Species Act and state and federal resource management agencies.

**Mail Signed Petition by December 15, 2010 to the Wisconsin Wolf Federation, W7303 Highway CS, Poyntette, Wisconsin 53075**

**More than 3,400 Subscribe to Wolf Caution Area Alert Service**

Sign up is simple and only takes a few minutes. Use the search function on the DNR website to search for “dog depredation” and follow the simple instructions for subscribing to the alerts. It is possible to unsubscribe at any time.

The alert will be sent to a subscriber’s e-mail and/or wireless addresses of choice and will allow you to check in on your dogs on the status of 2010 depredations and a caution map based on the location of any attacks.

Alerts on other topics are also available through the GovDelivery feature at the DNR home page select “Subscribe to DNR Updates” and select the topics you want to follow.

**Caution areas**

“When wolves attack dogs in hunting or training situations, the DNR creates ‘wolf caution areas’ to warn hunters that a specific pack has attacked a dog or group of dogs,” explains Adrian Wyhowski, DNR biologist and wolf expert. “We encourage bear hunters to evacuate greater caution if they plan to train hounds or hunt bear with hounds near any caution area, especially if they are near an actual kill site and for pet owners near a kill site to keep close tabs on their pets.”

Details of wolf attacks on dogs and caution areas maps are available on the DNR website along with additional wolf information and suggestions for avoiding unwanted contact with wolves.

Since Jan. 1, 2010 wolves have killed 12 and injured seven dogs. Eight of the fatal attacks have been on trailing hounds since opening of the bear trailing hound hunting season on July 1.

**Editor’s Note:**

More than 3,462 subscribers now receive alerts of new caution areas and recent wolf depredations through GovDelivery, a e-mail notification service provided by the Department of Natural Resources.
**2010 Wisconsin Waterfowl Hunting Seasons Framework**

Approved 8/11/10 by the Natural Resources Board
Source: Kent Van Horn, WDNR Waterfowl Biologist

### Duck Season Structure

60-day season, the overall daily bag limit for ducks is six, no more than four mallards of which only one can be a hen, three wood ducks, two redheads, one black duck, two pintail, two scaup and one canvasback. (For species of duck not listed, such as teal and ring-necks, the combined total with all other species may not exceed six ducks). In addition the daily bag may also include 5 mergansers to include not more than two hooded mergansers and 15 coot.

#### Drake Mallard

#### Hen Mallard

#### Wood Duck

#### Pintail

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**Northern Zone**

Sept. 25 at 9 a.m. - Nov. 23

**Southern Zone**

Oct. 2 at 9 a.m. - Oct. 10, and Oct. 16 - Dec. 5

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**Canada Goose**

The State is apportioned into three goose hunting zones: Horicon, Collins and Exterior. Other goose management subzones within the Exterior Zone include the Brown County and Mississippi River subzone.

#### Exterior Zone (including Subzones)

85 Days - Daily Bag of two geese

#### Northern Zone

Sept. 18 - 24 & Sept. 25 9 a.m. - Dec. 11

#### Southern Zone

Sept. 18 - Oct. 1, Oct. 2 9 a.m. - Oct. 10 & Oct. 16 - Dec. 16

#### Mississippi River Subzone

Oct. 2 9 a.m. - Oct. 10 & Oct. 16 - Dec. 30

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**Horicon**

Period 1, Sept. 16 - Oct. 31; Period 2, Nov. 1 - Dec. 16.

**Collins**

Period 1, Sept. 16 - Oct. 3; Period 2, Oct. 4-24; Period 3, Oct. 25 - Nov. 19.

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Editor’s Note:

“Harvest Notification – Exterior Zone”

When a Canada goose is killed and before it is carried by hand or transported in any manner, the hunter must validate the Harvest Record Early Goose Permit – Exterior Canada Goose Permit for each goose taken on specific date. Hunters must also report each Canada goose within 48 hours of the kill by calling toll free 1-800-994-6673.

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**2010 Zone Change – The Burnett County and Rock Prairie Subzones have been eliminated.**

**Youth Waterfowl Hunt - Sept. 18-19**

Youth may harvest Canada goose in all zones during these 2 days, however, the bag limit and/or tag requirement applies for the respective zones. These days overlap with open goose seasons in most areas so adults will also be able to shoot geese but not ducks during the youth hunt.

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**Be Safe Out There!** (W.W.F. Waterfowl Committee)
Environmental Enforcement
Wisconsin Department of Justice

3M Settles State Lawsuit Over Air Pollution Violations

Lunda Construction Company Agrees to Pay Penalties for Water Pollution Violations

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The company was operated by Judge Robert P. Van De Hey to pay $80,000 in forfeitures and penalties on July 18, 2010. Assistant Attorney General Cynthia R. Hirsch prosecuted the case.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The civil complaint, filed by Milwaukee County, alleges violations of Wisconsin's air pollution laws.

The case involves violations of Wisconsin's air pollution laws.

The case involves violations of Wisconsin's air pollution laws.

The case involves violations of Wisconsin's air pollution laws.

The case involves violations of Wisconsin's air pollution laws.
ADISON – Archery deer hunters no longer have to wait three days after purchasing a license during the open season to begin hunting in Wisconsin. The State Legislature removed the three-day waiting period restriction during the recent legislative session at the request of the Department of Natural Resources. “The law has outlived its usefulness,” said Tom Van Haren, DNR conservation warden. “The three-day waiting period is an obstacle for young hunters who celebrate their tenth birthday during the archery season and have to wait until then to purchase their license.”

The waiting period was originally enacted to discourage deer hunters from waiting until they killed a deer before purchasing a license and to discourage a person from buying a license for someone who had killed a deer but either did not have a tag, or did not want to use the tag on their deer.

“The waiting period is inconvenient for anyone who didn’t purchase a license prior to the season then realizes they have the coming weekend open with time to go hunting. If they do not think to purchase the license ahead of time they are unable to use the license that weekend. It has especially been a deterrent for non-residents who travel great distances to Wisconsin on a Thursday or Friday to spend the weekend with family or friends or for the primary purpose to archery hunt for deer.”

Van Haren said that before the law was changed the deer population was low and the number of deer a person could get tags for was limited. “Basically, each archer was issued just one tag that was good for a buck or an antlerless deer. The fact is, abundant harvest tags are now available in most deer management units making it possible to harvest multiple deer legally,” he added.

The requirement that people wear a back tag while hunting reduces the incidence of hunting without a license. If a conservation warden suspects that something is wrong, the warden can find out instantly through the automated licensing system, when a license was purchased right down to the minute, which is also printed on the license or back tag. In 2009, bow hunters purchased 208,022 licenses in Wisconsin.

Renes Waiting Period for Deer Bow Hunters to Purchase Archery Licenses

State Repeals Waiting Period for Deer Bow Hunters to Purchase Archery Licenses

STURGEON BAY, Wis. – This year, for the first time, Pottawotomi and Whitefish Dunes State Parks in Door County will be open to deer hunting during Wisconsin’s regular gun deer season, November 20-28, 2010. The parks will not be open to hunting during any other early or late-season deer hunts, included in herd reduction areas, muzzleloader hunts, special youth or disabled hunts, or other special hunting opportunities.

While hunting enhanced recreational opportunities in the parks, its primary objective is vegetative and resource management. Once implemented, hunting will continue long-term in both parks. DNR staff and other natural resource professionals agree that deer overbrowsing is a serious problem at these parks. Forest regeneration is severely lacking and even completely absent in some areas. Ongoing deer management is necessary to maintain a healthy and balanced ecosystem. Any attempts to promote forest regeneration will be ineffective until deer browsing is under control.

The parks will allow firearms that are allowed for gun deer hunting in Door County, including rifles, shotguns, muzzleloaders, and handguns. Archery hunting is not allowed. DNR strongly recommends that hunters review the 2010 Wisconsin Deer Hunting Regulations for restrictions on firearms. All firearms must be unloaded and enclosed within a carrying case when in or on a motor vehicle or within a closed area of the park. Hunters may enter the parks 1 hour prior to opening hunting hours.

Certain areas of the parks will be closed to hunting, and regular park users will still be able to use the parks during the hunting season. In fact, this 9-day deer season framework was chosen to have the least impact on other park users. The DNR recommends that anyone using any areas of these parks during this regular hunting season wear blaze orange as a safety precaution. Park users are in the parks at their own risk. Hunters are advised to also consult the 2010 hunting regulations for additional information on hunting on state-owned lands. Certain hunting regulations relating to ground blinds, tree stands, casing of weapons, etc. apply when hunting on state property. Hunters may not pursue wounded deer into closed areas or drive deer from closed areas. Remember that any time a vehicle stops in a state park, a vehicle admission sticker is required.

Two More State Parks Open to Hunting for Regular Gun Deer Season November 20-28

2011 Conservation Calendar

$100,000 in Retail Gifts and Prizes

Visit our website at www.wisrf.org

Over 100 Firearms

Atv in June

Mothers Day Getaway

Valentines Day Jewelry

$10,000 Cash Prizes

Three 5-Hour Fishing Charters

Min. Prize $100 Value

$100,000 in Prizes

$100,000 in Retail Gifts and Prizes

VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT www.wisrf.org

2011 Conservation Calendar
A few months back Bucky Kilishek from Bucky's Taxidermy Studio & Reproductions, LLC in Menasha asked me to stop in and see their latest project brought into their shop.

In my years of stopping in their shop, I’d never seen this bird as one of their projects. The subject was an American Bald Eagle. The bird had been a road kill from South Dakota, retrieved and mounted. The recipient of this bird is from the Fox Valley area.

Requesting such a bird, many guidelines outlining detailed processes and procedures to mount and maintain the bird are included. The paperwork involved details accounting for flesh, entrails, feathers, etc. Also, the person and shop doing the taxidermy must con-

By Ralph R. Fritsch

This is the third eagle mount that Bucky’s Taxidermy in Menasha has done. Doing the work on this mount was Joe Kilishek, Bucky’s son and bird specialist in the shop. A span of three months to complete this mount, mostly air drying, and over 50 hours of dedicated painstaking detailing has rendered this majestic American Bald Eagle. Thanks, Kilisheks!

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.

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 Wisconsin Conservation, the official publication of the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation.

Forward your application & fee to: W.W.F., W2303 County Road CS & Q, Poynette, WI 53955-6860

Name:
Address:
City: _________________________ State:________ Zip Code: ____________

$25 fee enclosed _________Master Card/Visa available – 1-800-897-4161

Membership strength increases our voice strength!

Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association (WWOA) 2010 Annual Meeting

September 9th - 12th Fox Hills Resort • Mishicot, Wisconsin

Info found on website: www.wisconsinwoodlands.org

Annual Meeting for WWOA Members only!

Up Close American Eagle

Eagle head with great detail

Joe Kilishek at Studio

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September 2010

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