

Arizona Wildlife News

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ARIZONA WILDLIFE NEWS

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In This Issue

Page 3	President's Corner
Page 4	Regional Roundup
Page 8	Aspen Decline in Northern AZ
Page 10	Ferrets in the Spotlight
Page 14	BOW Report
Page 16	Don Wells Memorium
Page 17	Camp Cook
Page 18	Historical Tales
Page 20	Streams & Game Trails
Page 22	Members

AWF Mission Statement

AWF is a non-profit organization dedicated to educating, inspiring and assisting individuals to value, conserve, enhance, manage and protect wildlife and wildlife habitat.

The front cover is courtesy of Bradley Luna Photography
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The back cover is courtesy of Brian Wakeling

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President's Corner

By Tom Mackin



This issue, Summer 2013, will go out for distribution in June, the final month of the AWF year. At the end of the month, we'll hold our Annual Meeting at The Nature Conservancy Hart Prairie Preserve on the slopes of the San Francisco Peaks outside Flagstaff. The Annual meeting will include the election of officers, adoption of any resolutions or bylaws changes, recognition of award nominees and the approval of our budget for the coming year. With the year wrapping up, it's very appropriate that I provide a brief overview of many of the activities our all-volunteer Board has been working on this year. While certainly not all inclusive, it will give you a feel for how dedicated and engaged our Office manager, Board and other Officers are throughout the year.

Graduated 200+ women from the Becoming An Outdoor Woman Program - three annual workshops, September, January and April - recruitment and retention of women to outdoor recreational activities and conservation ethics.

Presented an education and information booth at the Game and Fish Dept. Expo in March, attended by over 35,000 visitors.

Coordinated an information and education campaign for Federal representative candidates and incumbents on issues important to the sportsman community in Arizona.

Had seated representatives serving on the AZ. Game and Fish Department Conservation and Landowner-Lessee/Sportsman Access Committees and several local AZ. Game and Fish Dept. Habitat Partnership Committees.

Published Arizona Wildlife News magazines in July, November, February and June with distribution of over 2500 per issue, highlighting conservation and habitat issues.

Publish periodic ENews/alerts to expand outreach and reinforce conservation and habitat issues and to access statewide networks on these issues.

AWF continues its membership in the Verde River Basin Partnership.

The AWF continued active membership in the Four Forest Restoration Initiative (4FRI) as a stakeholder and attended various meetings and field trips regarding this important forest health program.

The AWF partnered with the Arizona Game and Fish Department in improving wildlife habitat in the Woody Ridge Wildlife Corridor by upgrading over 4 miles of fencing to

wildlife standards and removing more than 6 tons of trash from an important summer range for wildlife.

The AWF continued with the new Watchable Wildlife program in northern Arizona to increase awareness of wildlife and wildlife habitat in that area. Partnering with the USFS, AZG&FD, Coconino County and the City of Flagstaff we've identified 30 sites with viewing opportunities. This is a multi year project reinforcing our mission to "educate and inspire" individuals regarding the importance of conservation of natural resources.

Active participation by Regional Directors of the AWF is ongoing on a variety of projects and issues such as wind & solar energy development, forest thinning projects, a new AGFD Northern AZ shooting range, the Hwy 180 fence realignment in antelope country north west of Flagstaff, Upper Verde River Wild & Scenic designation, Fossil Creek Management Plan, project work in S. AZ on important grasslands restoration projects.

Met on numerous occasions with wilderness advocates to facilitate an investigation into the development of a special lands use designation for almost 1 million acres of BLM lands in western Maricopa County.

Met with Arizona Congressional representatives on numerous occasions both locally and in D.C. to discuss important issues including alternative energy development, the uranium moratorium near the Grand Canyon and numerous other topics

In closing, I'm very proud of the work we do and the commitment level of our staff. This year marks our 90th Anniversary as an organization that has been and continues to be a major participant in protecting and conserving wildlife and wildlife habitat in Arizona.

Letters to the Editor

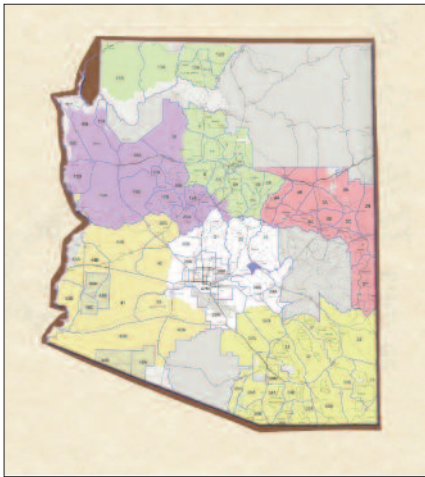
Keep your communications short and to the point. All must be signed. If you send us questions, we will seek answers and print them here. There may be times mail volume may prevent us from publishing every letter we receive, but we will do our best to print as many as possible.

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Regional Roundup



Region II, Mar-May **Tom Mackin, Acting Regional Director**

Mar. 6 – Attended Arizona Watchable Wildlife Experience (AWWE) in Flagstaff, discussed plans for 2013, NWF Mini-Grant

Mar. 6 – Participated in Conference Call with NWF representatives on upcoming NWF Annual Meeting

Mar. 7 – Met with new Docents-In-Training for the Flagstaff Arboretum

Mar. 8 – Traveled to Phoenix to meet with Representative Ann Kirkpatrick and AWF Legislative Liaison Sarah Luna to discuss area priorities, needs and accomplishments

Mar. 14-17 – Attended NWF Annual Meeting in New Mexico with AWF NWF Rep. Bob Vahle, attending seminars on membership, team building, regional issues, awards dinner, election of new NWF Directors

Mar. 19 – Attended meeting of the new Grand Canyon Chapter of Trout Unlimited and discussed plans for Chapter involvement in local projects

Mar. 20 – Attended Friends of the Northern Arizona Forests (FONAF) Board meeting at Flagstaff Ranger Station, discussed plans for 2013 aspen protection projects and work on the Kendrick Park fence relocation to benefit pronghorn in conjunction with AWF affiliate AAF

Mar. 23 – Worked the AWF booth at the AZGFD Expo in Phoenix

Mar. 27 – Attend the 4FRI Stakeholder meeting in Flagstaff, discussed newly released DEIS and stakeholder roles in preparing DEIS comments

Mar. 29 – Attended work project with FONAF repairing an aspen exclosure fence that was damaged over the winter

Mar. 30 – Worked at Raymond Ranch on fence modification project for AZGFD

Apr. 1 – Attended meeting in Phoenix with Sarah Luna and wilderness advocates on Sonoran Desert Heritage proposal

Apr. 4 – Worked on Pat Springs water pipeline, installing drains and de-winterizing pipeline and drinkers in preparation for transferring water to various sites on pipeline.

Apr. 5 – Attended Sub group meeting on 4FRI DEIS comment process.

Apr. 6 – Attended cleanup at Budweiser Tank SW of Flagstaff in conjunction with NAU School of Forestry as a continuation of work we accomplished last summer on the Woody Ridge Wildlife Corridor project. Collected and removed 3 tons of additional trash and debris and installed 8 new State Trust Lands no trespassing signs that were vandalized since installation last Fall.

Apr. 7 – Worked on various trick tanks in GMU 7 repairing any winter damage.

Apr. 9 – Attended Reg. II, South Sector Wildlife Manager meeting reviewing needs, priorities and plans for cooperation for 2013

Apr. 11 – Presented a talk to Docents-In-Training at Flagstaff Arboretum on aspen decline and local measures to improve aspen health.

Apr. 11 – Made a joint presentation with other AWWE collaborators to the Flagstaff City Manager and Coconino County Manager on the status of the AWWE program including future plans and the economic benefits of Watchable wildlife.

Apr. 15 – Attended a public meeting on the 4FRI DEIS at the USFS Supervisors Office in Flagstaff representing the Stakeholders Group.

Apr. 16 – Attended meeting of the new Grand Canyon Chapter of Trout Unlimited and discussed plans for the upcoming Native Trout workshop.

Apr. 18 – Attended the Native Trout Workshop at AZGFD Headquarters in Phoenix.

Apr. 19 – Worked on various wildlife water developments in GMU 9.

Apr. 20 – Attended a AZGFD Hunter Education Instructor Summit at G&F HQ. discussing current program, changes, goals.

Apr. 22 – Attended Sub group meeting on 4FRI DEIS comment process, specifically on canopy cover and degree of openness.

Apr. 23 – Took CPR, First Aid and BBP Class at USFS in preparation for Chain saw certification to support FONAF activities.

Apr. 24 – Attended 4FRI Stakeholder group monthly meeting in Pinetop.

Apr. 25-26 – Continued work on Pat Springs Pipeline and water developments in GMU7.

Apr. 27 – Represented AWWE and FONAF for Arbor Day celebration at Flagstaff Arboretum, sharing info on AWWE and FONAF aspen protection activities.

Apr. 29-30 – Worked on repairs and maintenance for G&F trick Tank #652 near Red Mtn. in GMU7E with AES volunteer.

May 1-2 – Finalized repairs at #652

May 3 – Attended Sub group meeting on 4FRI DEIS comment process, specifically on canopy cover and degree of openness.

May 4 – Worked on repairs top Pat Springs Pipeline.

May 6 – Met with The Nature Conservancy Hart Prairie Preserve Operations Manager to discuss plans for the upcoming season.

May 8 – As a 4 year Docent led a nature walk at the Arboretum for visitors.

May 8 – Attended a G&F organized Arizona Legislative Sportsmen Caucus Sporting Clays Shoot at Ben Avery Shooting facility in Phoenix.

May 9 – Worked on repairs to a FS trick tank in GMU9.

May 10 – Made repairs with FONAF to four aspen enclosures near Mormon Lake.

May 13 – Finalized repairs to a FS trick tank in GMU9.

May 14 – Worked on 4 trick tanks in GMU7E.

May 15 – Attended Friends of the Northern Arizona Forests (FONAF) Board meeting at Flagstaff Ranger Station, discussing plans for 2013 Public Work days.

May 17 – Built new enclosure for Aspen propagation project with FONAF near Kendrick Park in GMU7E



AWF Legislative Liason, Sarah Luna, at the Payson Wildlife Festival talking with a visitor at the AWF Booth

May 18-19 – Transferred water on Pat Springs pipeline to various storage tanks and drinkers

May 20 – Worked on 2 USFS trick tanks south of Tusayan in GMU9

May 21 – Installed a new storage tank and wildlife drinker on the Pat Springs pipeline

May 21 – Attended an evening meeting of the Grand Canyon Chapter of Trout Unlimited and discussed the recent Native Trout Workshop

May 22 – Attended the 4FRI Stakeholder group meeting where we finalized comments on the DEIS

May 24 – Made repairs to an aspen enclosure NW of Flagstaff with FONAF

Region I

Bob Vahle, Regional Director



Many areas burned in last years Wallow Fire in the White Mountains, which burned approximately 538,049 acres, are continuing to show significant improvement in vegetative growth of grasses, forbs, and shrubs along with aspen regeneration.

This vegetative response is currently attracting and providing excellent foraging habitat for many wildlife species including deer, elk, and turkey. Although the fire has improved habitats (e.g., foraging habitats) for some species it has also negatively impacted habitats (e.g., foraging, nesting habitats) for other species dependent on forested conditions such as tree squirrels and many bird species. Consequently, AWF will continue to advocate for the need to restore forest health through carefully planned forest thinning treatments to reduce fire risk and the potential for future large scale wildfires such as the Wallow Fire since many areas are in unnaturally dense conditions.

As representative from AWF in Region, I will also

continue to serve on the White Mountain Stewardship Contract Monitoring Board to assist in evaluating the effects of forest thinning treatments on wildlife and their habitats. In 2004, the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest was awarded the first large scale forest thinning stewardship contract in the U.S. to thin a total of 150,000 acres over a ten year contract period of primarily small diameter ponderosa pine trees, emphasizing Wildland Urban Interfaces (WUI's) surrounding communities in the White Mountains of Arizona.

The Stewardship contract is designed to restore forest health, reduce the risk of fire to communities, improve wildlife habitats, reduce the cost of forest thinning to taxpayers, support local economies, and encourage new wood product industries and uses for the thinned wood fiber. A report on the first five years of the stewardship thinning contract was prepared by the Monitoring Board to assess the ecological effects of this large landscape forest thinning project. This report published in June 2010 can be downloaded and viewed on through using the following web link:

(http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5362084.pdf).



JUNIORS SPRING TURKEY HUNTING CAMP

Regional Directors Report, Region VI
Mike Matthieson



A lucky junior hunter

In April, I was a volunteer at the 4th Annual Marvin Robins Memorial Juniors Spring Turkey Hunting Camp. This is a terrific event that brings parents and their 10-17 year old kids on a real turkey hunt under the watchful eyes of experienced hunter/mentors. This was my second year as a volunteer mentor and the AWF was well represented with a total of 3 volunteers this year: Loyd Barnett , Duane Nelson and me, Mike Matthiesen. There were about 275 people at this year event and that makes for a very busy campsite. However, even with the large turnout, the hosts of this event are well prepared and do an amazing job.

The camp sponsors all pull together for a nearly seamless event. Sponsors include: National Wild Turkey Federation, Arizona Chapters of NWTF, Mingus Mountain Longbeards, Outdoor Experience 4 All, Bass Pro Shops, Arizona Game And Fish Department, Xtreme Predator Callers, Arizona Bowhunters Association and Arizona Sportsmen For Wildlife Conservation.

Kids go hunting in the early morning and late afternoon. It's pretty exciting when one of the young hunters comes back to camp with a turkey and a fantastic story that he or she will never forget. This event is held at the V Bar V ranch which is approximately 12 miles North of Clint's Well on Lake Mary Rd. There is plenty of room for tent camping and RV camping. There are guest speakers and daily activities for other family members. The food is terrific and plentiful. The entire kitchen staff seems to operate around the clock feeding close to 300 people 3 times a day. If you are

interested in bringing a young hunter or if you are interested in being a volunteer at the next Juniors Spring Turkey Hunting Camp please call Tim Denny at 928-301-0853 and he or his wife will get you all the information. I have already been out scouting and have found 2 new great turkey spots.....sorry I can't remember precisely where they are!!! Regards, Mike



AWF Board Member, Duane Nelson cooking a pot of sloppy joes



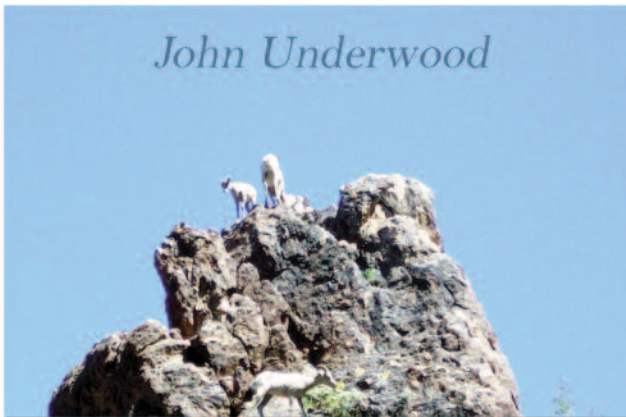
AWF BOD Members Mike Matthiesen & Duane Nelson with Cecelia Matthiesen



Bighorns of Saguaro Lake



John Underwood



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WHADDA' YA' KNOW

1. What is the definition of "omnivore"?
2. Where is the safest place to shelter from a summer rain storm if camping?
3. What is a "fossorial" squirrel?
4. What is the definition of "herbivore"?
5. What time of year & what time of day does lightening most frequently strike?
6. Roundtailed ground squirrels are often mis-identified as what other animal?

(Answers on pg 13)

Photo credit: below Bob Vahle
All others by the author

Aspen Decline in Northern Arizona

By Tom Mackin



If you were asked to select one species that represents the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountain west, a popular choice might be the white bark and golden leaves of the aspen tree. Unfortunately this attractive species has seen a serious reduction over the past 30 years and there are a number of key issues that have contributed to this decline. I'd like to provide a little background, discuss some of the causal factors and then cover what efforts are being made to get a handle on the problem.

Quaking Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) is one of the most widespread tree species throughout North America and while its considered to be a hardwood, unlike oak, maple and many others, aspen doesn't have the commercial value of these other species but what it may lack in financial value it certainly makes up for it in aesthetic and scenic beauty, what's left of it at least. Since the late 1980's aspen has been under siege throughout the West but many of the problems started much earlier, almost 100 years earlier. Aspen does produce seeds in the spring but most regeneration is done by suckering, sending out suckers under ground following a fire, a soil disturbance or as a mature tree starts to age. Most aspen grow at 7,500-11,000' in cool, moist sunlit locations. During the early stages of westward expansion domestic livestock, primarily sheep and cattle grazed these same areas, eating not only the lush grasses found in aspen groves but also the tender young shoots sent out on the suckers.

In addition, during this same time period, mixed conifers and especially ponderosa pine, were highly sought by the timber industry and so any threat from fire to these valuable conifers was quickly addressed and the important fire regime that many of these conifers and aspens thrived in for centuries was seriously altered. This practice still remains prevalent today but researchers, industry and the Forest Service all realize that they created a significant problem not only for aspen but for our forests in general. Without low intensity fire, cleaning out the duff and debris, limiting the spread of conifers, and providing a trigger for aspen suckering, our forests have become heavily laden with



Healthy young aspen trees

surface fuels, overgrown with thickets of “dog hair” pines and many aspen groves have been out grown by encroaching conifers, especially ponderosa pine in N. Arizona.

The Forest Service and other land management agencies have reduced grazing impacts on aspen by instituting scientific levels of livestock populations and time



Dead Aspens

restrictions for grazing. Further problems have been created though by the introduction of a much larger ungulate, Rocky Mountain elk. The original elk in Arizona, the Merriam’s subspecies, was extirpated by the early 1900’s and Rocky Mountain elk were brought in during the 1913-1917 period and released near Winslow. From those humble beginnings, the elk population grew to over 30,000 by the 1980s and soon conflicts started to surface with land owners and other land managers. Elk and deer, in addition to domestic livestock, all love the bark, leaves and new growth associated with aspen and they all like the same living locations, creating a problem for the tender young shoots that do sprout after a wildfire or other disturbance.

Man has not been the only contributor to the decline in aspen, Mother Nature has been somewhat cruel as well, especially since the early 1990’s with persistent and widespread drought throughout our area. We have not been receiving the monsoon summer rains nor the winter snow pack required for healthy aspen and other species as well. Further water and moisture shortages have been influenced

by the presence of the overgrown ponderosas, a species that consumes thousands of gallons of water each year. The aspens become stressed due to the dry conditions and subsequently they are more susceptible to insects, such as poplar borers and aspen beetles, as well as diseases like Shepherds Crook, canker and many others. During 2004, 2005 and 2007 local aspen populations were also extensively attacked by western tent caterpillars.

Enough of the background and current conditions so what has been done to address some of the problems. As previously mentioned the land managers have reduced domestic grazing in many of the aspen areas and the Arizona Game and Fish Department has instituted numerous extra hunts to reduce elk populations in key aspen areas, especially around the San Francisco Peaks. The Forest Service, in cooperation with other agencies and NGO’s have embarked on the Four Forest Restoration Initiative (4FRI) to address the overcrowding in our forests and restore our forests to an ecologically functioning ecosystem. By removing the smaller diameter young pines, more moisture and sunlight will be available and the soil disturbing side effects may induce suckering on adjacent aspen groves. The Forest Service started construction on high fence exclosures around healthy aspen communities starting in the late 1980s and many of the exclosures have been maintained and new ones built by the volunteer Friends of Northern Arizona Forests (FONAF), based in Flagstaff. The 4FRI plans call for up to 82 miles of additional protection fencing spread over the appropriate portions of the treatment areas. FONAF has also been actively involved in the propagation of new aspen seedlings, placing them in new exclosures to protect them until they reach 10’ or more and are less susceptible to ungulate grazing.

While we cannot control Mother Nature, we can make efforts to protect and foster this beautiful tree and hopefully we’ll be able to stem the decline and in some areas increase the presence of this western icon.



Priest Draw, South East of Flagstaff, exclosure

Ferrets In The Spotlight

by Loyd Barnett



As dusk approaches we gather in the small living room of an old house on the end of a side street in Seligman. Several Arizona Game and Fish Department trucks are parked nearby. In the living room are a couple of couches, chairs, computer monitors, videos, shelves of books and references. We are greeted by the Department biologists who will be leading the evening's activities, Jennifer Cordova and Leslie Rice. We fill out and sign volunteer forms including providing our cell phone numbers and the mileage we are driving to participate.

We are here to volunteer in the black-footed ferret spotlighting program. It is a Thursday night in late April, the first of three consecutive nights of ferret spotlighting. We are a diverse group both in age and backgrounds, ranging from college age to well past retirement. There are two ladies who work at the Phoenix Zoo in the black-footed ferret captive breeding program, a retired contractor and his daughter, a lady who works for the Navajo Nation, and a host of others.

We learn that we are not just to spotlight ferrets – we are to TRAP them for identification and analysis at a mobile lab and then return them to their burrows. At 8 pm those of us who are new receive training on why (background) and how (what we are to do). Because the ferrets are nocturnal the primary method of locating them is by shining a spotlight on them and seeing the emerald green reflection from their eyes.

The black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) is a member of the weasel family reaching about two feet in length, including its six inch tail. It is the only native ferret in North America.

Ferrets sold in pet stores are domesticated members of the European variety, also called the European polecat. The black-footed ferret is totally dependent on prairie dogs. It lives in tunnels, called burrows, made by prairie dogs and 90 percent of its diet is made up of prairie dogs.

Prairie dogs inhabit grassland and prairie areas from the Great Plains and Midwest to the western states. Social animals, they live in large groups, called "towns", sometimes reaching many thousands of acres in size. There are five species of prairie dog, with the Gunnison's prairie dog being the only one currently found in Arizona. Once estimated to number in the hundreds of millions, the populations have been drastically reduced, especially in the 20th century. Large areas

of habitat were plowed up for cultivation. Because they feed on grass and seeds they were considered competition for livestock. Both individual farmers and ranchers and government agencies held massive programs to eliminate them, primarily by poisoning. In addition both prairie dogs and black-footed ferrets are vulnerable to diseases, including plague, which is carried by fleas for which the prairie dog is host, and canine distemper. The elimination of prairie dogs also left the black-footed ferrets without food or cover. *(Author's note – in my teens and early twenties while living in Colorado and New Mexico I sometimes shot prairie dogs as sport, as they were considered to be in the category of pests or "varmints". I recall my father handloading for his .244 Remington in the 1950's and then practicing on prairie dogs in preparation for the serious item of deer hunting in the fall.*

Later one of my younger brothers spent a summer working for a government animal control agent poisoning prairie dogs in Colorado. So, I share in the culture which so heavily impacted prairie dogs and black-footed ferret habitat.)

When the Endangered Species Act was enacted in 1973 many biologists believed that the black-footed ferret was already extinct (the last one reported in Arizona had been in 1931 in an area between Flagstaff and Williams; however the much larger areas of prairie dog habitat are located in the vast grasslands and prairies stretching from southern Canada to northern Mexico.) In 1981 a dog belonging to a rancher near Meteetse, Wyoming brought in a dead ferret. An intense search by biologists found about 120. However, in 1985 a disease epidemic wiped out nearly all of them. An immediate program was initiated to capture the remaining few and get them into captive breeding programs at different facilities. There were 7 females and 11 males. Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and state Game and Fish Departments became involved, as well as zoos having expertise in captive breeding of endangered mammals. The Phoenix Zoo soon became one of the facilities. They have raised more than 400 ferrets for release into reintroduction sites. In 1996 the Arizona Game and Fish Department made their first release of 35 ferrets into the Aubrey Valley west and northwest of Seligman, becoming just the fourth reintroduction site for this species (today there are 17 reintroduction sites scattered across eight western states plus Canada and Mexico. Biologists estimate that there are now 800 to 1000 living in the wild, in addition to those in captive breeding programs.) Glen Dickens, retired from the Arizona Game & Fish Department (and currently AWF Regional Director for Region V), recalls anticipating the potential reintroduction program and initiating surveys for ferrets and potential habitat in the 1980's, along with other Department personnel. He recalls that when the time came to begin selecting reintroduction sites among the participating states the degree to which Arizona was prepared and the size of potential sites was quite a surprise to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, lead agency in the program.

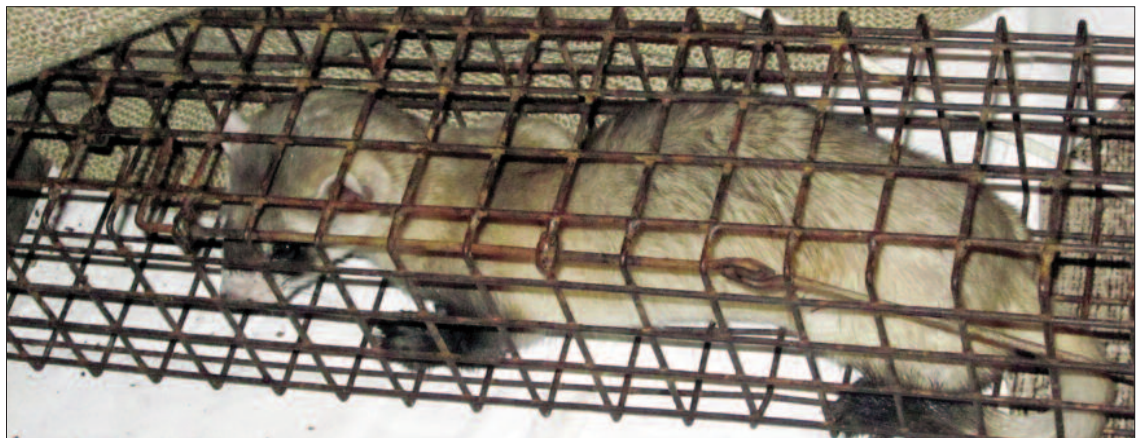
The Aubrey Valley is one of four classified in the 2013 black-footed draft recovery plan as "Successful", i.e., that it has reached a condition of being self-sustaining and does need further captive releases. According to Bill Van Pelt of the Arizona Game and Fish Department, there are 54 thousand acres of Gunnison prairie dog colonies in the Aubrey Valley. In 2012 the count was 123 individual ferrets caught and identified. The spring and fall spotlighting efforts and counts help the Arizona Game & Fish Department to monitor the population, reproduction, survival, and geographic distribution within the survey area. The black-footed ferret program in Arizona is funded by Heritage Funds from the Arizona Lottery, approved by voters in 1990.

By 9 pm the room is overflowing with between 35 and 40 people and it is time to begin. We convoy west on old Route 66 for about 15 miles where a Department laboratory trailer is parked just off the highway. In the front is a Department truck with the engine running and heavy battery cables providing an umbilical cord of 12 volt power to energize the lights and instruments in the lab. We are assigned into teams of 2-4 and each given a specific area with maps and necessary equipment. I know this has become a popular volunteer activity for many people (*note — for the six nights of spotlighting this spring there were 186 volunteers*) and I suspect that most are not hunters and some likely are anti-hunter. As a hunter for nearly 60 years there is a certain amount of anticipation as to my team assignment. I am assigned with Jack and Carol. All three of us are retired, active in volunteer activities but with quite different backgrounds. I quickly learn that Jack is an avid archery hunter with many years of hunts in Arizona who especially enjoys elk hunting.

By 10 pm we begin our search. We are assigned a block in the shape of a trapezoid which is two miles across the base with a perimeter totaling about five miles made up mostly of two-track roads. We have been instructed to drive at three to seven miles per hour, spotlighting as we go. The Department has given us spotlights to use. We drive in a clockwise direction so that the passengers are on the side facing our assigned area. Our lights slice through the darkness revealing a mixture of grass plants, snakeweed, and occasional mounds identifiable as being made by prairie dogs. Occasionally they reflect on pinkish eyes – rabbits, also a couple of resting cows and once a couple of antelope running in the distance. It takes an hour and a half for our first circuit. We switch vehicles from Jack's pickup to mine and continue the slow driving and intense watching. While Jack and Carol shine into the assigned area, I use my spotlight to watch to the left (it isn't our assigned area but we see no evidence of a vehicle in sight).

At 12:30 am my cell phone rings. It is Jennifer back at the lab. "How's it going Loyd?" she asks. I reply describing no sightings so far. She says it is a slow night and that it isn't common to bring in any before midnight. "If you catch one call and let us know you are bringing it in" she adds. Jack tells us he understood there are thirteen teams out tonight.

At the end of each circuit we stop and stretch, dig some refreshments from our packs, and put on another layer. The night grows colder, the Weather Bureau prediction was for a low of 36 at Seligman. We finish the third circuit at 2:00 am and



Our ferret on the examining table, under anesthesia



and efficiently as they move the ferret from the trap to an intermediary tube and then anesthetize it and place it on the examining table. They determine that is a yearling female which has not been previously caught. They place a tiny identification chip under the skin, draw a blood sample and give it a vaccination. They assign it an alphanumeric identification. Jack suggests to Carol and I that we christen it Cassiopeia, after the constellation in the night sky. Those with

then reverse the direction of travel. By this time I have put on all my layers including a stocking cap. With three of the pickup windows down the heater provides some warmth but the cold seeps through gloved hands toward our body cores. By now we have run out of conversation, fatigue has set in, and each of us retreats into our own thoughts. We are in endurance mode. I drive on autopilot, my left wrist resting on the window frame with the LED spotlight piercing the darkness. I look forward to the next corner of our trapezoid where I plan to stop and take a break.

Suddenly — there it is! A brilliant emerald green point reflects back from 60 yards. It has to be a ferret! The green moves slightly, drops below ground level and then comes back up and is still. Jack steps out, gets a trap and walks briskly parallel to my spotlight which I have locked on the ferret. As he reaches the mound the ferret dives into the burrow, then comes back for a quick look before descending out of sight.

Jack places the trap into the mouth of the burrow. The trap is a tube of heavy mesh wire, about four inches square in cross section and about three and a half feet long. The open end has a slight cone to fit into the burrow entrance. We wrap a burlap bag around it to cut off visibility except at the outside end. It simulates an extension of the burrow, maintaining its vertical angle with its end about two feet above the ground. Carol and I take 32-44 ounce plastic drink cups and plug nearby burrows which we think might be connected. We GPS the location, fill out the data form, and place a reflector on a three foot stake into the ground next to it. It is 2:30 am.

Suddenly it is not nearly so cold and we don't notice the fatigue. We have been told to check the trap every hour. The hour goes fairly quickly and as we come back, this time going clockwise, Jack says "There's one near our trap!" A closer look reveals it is IN the trap at the outer end where it can see. We verbally high five, then all three proceed to the ferret. As Jack removes the trap from the burrow the ferret seems to be more curious than frightened. From its perch at the end of the trap, just past the coverage of the burlap, it twists back to look at Carol and me. We call the lab and they tell us that it is the first one reported this evening. They are going to call some of the other teams close by to come in so they can see the ferret and watch the processing.

At the lab we wait until several other teams return and crowd into the trailer. Leslie and Jennifer work smoothly

cameras crowd around to take pictures, then the biologists remove the sedation and place the ferret into a cat carrier. "By the time you get back to the burrow she will be fully awake"



"Cassiopeia looks at the prairie dog reward before diving into her burrow"

they tell us. They give us a piece of frozen prairie dog to provide as a "reward".

Back at the burrow we tip the cat carrier to get Cassiopeia to exit. She cautiously stretches out, looks to the side at the piece of prairie dog, pauses, then dives into the burrow.

It is five am and getting daylight as we turn in our equipment and forms. One more ferret is being brought in (later I learn in an email from Jack that the following night 12 ferrets were brought in). As we prepare to leave we are reminded that there will be six nights of spotlighting this fall. "When?" we ask and the reply is that it will be in mid-September and mid-October. "That's elk season", protests Jack. "Yes", says Leslie, "and I have an elk tag."

It's on my calendar. This October's spotlighting!

Letter to the Editor

Letter to the Editor in response to "But is it Hunting" by Tom Mackin (Spring 2013 AWN)

Please give Mr. Mackin my congratulations on an outstanding article, the subject of which is one of my greatest criticisms of the current crop of hunting shows on television. While I have over 50 mounts in my home office, none were taken from the comfort of some of the luxury high box blinds used in many tv "hunting" programs. I do not consider that I missed out on anything by pursuing my animals on foot, the hard way. I also missed out on having a film crew behind me and with only a couple of exceptions, most of my animals are not in a trophy record book. I have been hunting for over six decades and while I do not take 500 plus yard shots at game nor measure the success of a hunt only by an entry in a record book, I have lived up to the hunting ethics taught me by my Dad, a true hunter.

I have witnessed outstanding hunting organizations recently being taken over by affluent trophy hunters whose standards and hunting ethics leave a lot to be desired. I truly share Mr. Mackin's views as expressed in the article. On that happy note, keep up the good work. I am very happy that AWF continues to survive.

John W. Nelson

AWF lifer now residing in anti-gun Colorado (and that ticks me off as well)

Want to help at BOW?

We are always looking for volunteers to help bring stuff to camp and drive the shooting class to the range.

Contact Kim at: 480-644-0077

SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE

Did you know that scholarships are available for first time BOW participants?

Applications for the September BOW will be accepted between June 26 - July 10.

For more information
Visit: www.azwildlife.org

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WHADDA' YA' KNOW?

Answers

1. An animal that eats plants and animals
2. A metal-topped vehicle
3. A squirrel that digs & lives in a burrow
4. An animal that eats plants
5. Between June and Aug. & between noon and 6 p.m.
6. Baby prairie dogs

Fiscal Year 2012-2013 BOW Report

by Linda Dightmon



September 2012

It was a happy accident that forced us to move the workshop to September. The camp had scheduling issues and we agreed to move the BOW from August into September. This would be the first time that an Arizona BOW would be offered in September. We were careful to avoid the Labor Day weekend but agreed to try it. A strange thing happened. Registrations came flying in and by the first of August, a full 5 weeks before the workshop we were full and creating a waiting list. We believe what happened is that many moms were reluctant to make any plans on that first or second week of school. By moving the date into September, their children were settled enough in the new school year for moms to take a break. We ended up with 102 participants including 3 full and 1 partial scholarship participants.

The weekend started out on shaky ground as there was major construction in Prescott adding at least 20 minutes travel time to the camp because of the detour. On top of that, we arrived in a pouring monsoon storm with forecasters promising more for the entire weekend. However, happy ladies clad in raingear checked in and were ready to have a great time. We almost had to cancel the horsemanship class, but just in time, the skies cleared and it never rained on our camp again during the entire workshop. There were huge threatening clouds all around but nary a drop dared to dampen our domain.

We found a wonderful new backpack and hiking instructor. Her name is Stacy Boone (yep, some distant relation to the famous Daniel). Stacy owns a hiking/backpacking business

in Colorado called Step Outdoors Colorado. She tailors trips to the individual's needs and abilities, including children, couples, family, or co-workers. She is a Leave no Trace fanatic and a great fit for our program. She taught Backpacking/Hiking 101 and 102. The ladies really enjoyed her classes, her passion for her discipline and a love of the outdoors is infectious.

Stacy designed and hosted an 'Outdoor Jeopardy' on Friday night that everyone enjoyed. Later the Phoenix Herpetological Society gave a wonderful presentation, complete with live herps. We try to have some kind of live animal presentation at every BOW. Still later, the catfish were especially cooperative, with huge fish being caught by most. On Saturday night, we held the traditional 'Follies' and auction, raffle event. Look online to see some of the original poetry and song lyrics. We raised \$1,900 that night for scholarships. We also implemented suggestions from the 2012 coordinators conference in Nova Scotia. We tried a live auction and it worked. We had a lot of fun having Brian our Fly Fishing instructor team leader model fly fishing equipment. We would add to the 'package' to raise the bid.

Deluxe (January 2013)

Numbers for the spring workshop have been a real struggle the last couple of years so we tried something a little different. We put up the registration for the winter Deluxe workshop and shortly after, we put up the registration for April. So, the participant could sign up for both workshops at the same time. We thought that the two workshops attracted two different types of participants. We immediately had two people switch and who knows how many were

set to go to the winter workshop and decided to wait until April. Results were 26 participants to the Deluxe BOW. We could have taken 10 more.

There were still enough participants to have a successful weekend and you can read details about the *rainBOW* in the Spring issue of this publication. I have to say, the 2013 Deluxe was one of the most memorable workshops I have been involved with. We did get a great cover for the Spring issue of the AWN. The storm clouds making our Bulldog cliffs look mysterious. It was the participants that made it fun for me and I was so proud of every one.

The only disappointment for me was the one and only event that I can remember having to cancel because of weather. And that was the sky gazing. This was the first time that we were able to arrange to have a club bring out some telescopes and there were no stars out at all. I have saved contact info so hopefully in 2014 we can actually have this much requested activity.

Our entertainment was 'Wildman Phil' with pockets full of snakes, lizards and whatever other creature he could find in the desert. He does a great educational and fun presentation and I recommend him highly. During our wine and cheese raffle night we made \$1,000 for the scholarship fund.

April 2013

For the Spring BOW, we had 74 participants with 1 gal attending on the first Sandra Nagiller memorial scholarship, 2 full and one partial scholarship. These numbers are up from last year where 56 attended. We might hold off a couple of weeks with the Spring registration materials in 2014 just to see what happens.

We added a fun new class that was briefly introduced last September. It is called Stand-Up Paddling. We held the class at Goldwater Lake and it was an instant hit. Jimmy's SUP out of Payson teaches the class along with his staff. He trailers from Payson, the special boards that allow you to stand up and paddle. (just like the name says). Some of the ladies said that it was like walking on water.

Kathy Greene coordinated this workshop and found two new instructors for popular classes. Both live in Prescott and are excellent in their field. Mattie Smith of Tierra Wild, certified in wilderness medicine, will teach this very popular class. Tierra Wild is a nonprofit providing experiential education programs that deliver meaningful and inspiring outdoor experiences. Kathy also found Dan Hunt AKA 'The Raven' to teach the geocaching class. His loves to build caches and they are legendary in the underground world of the geocacher. He is a local contractor and dear to the hearts of the Prescott Chamber of Commerce as he brings much commerce to the area with his elaborate caches.

Mike Rolfe had agreed to do a you tube video on our workshops. He attended the Deluxe but was rained out. He claimed that it was the equipment and not him personally

that couldn't take the weather. He made the trek to Friendly Pines and filmed the April workshop. Results are an eight minute piece of work that captures, through interviews and shots of activities, the spirit of the program. I am very pleased with the finished product and you will be too. Just look us up at You Tube under Arizona Becoming an Outdoors-Woman. <http://youtu.be/Lic1kxCrJ1Y>

We had speakers about mountain biking along with our usual list of things to do. There was night fishing and fly tying and the BOW follies with raffles and auctions. We took the live auction concept and made a camping scenario with models. Winner of the camping package got the entire thing and it was great fun as well. We raised just under \$2,200 for the scholarship fund. I encourage you, if you have any slightly experienced beginning gear that you don't want, please donate it to us. We will find it a happy owner.

International Coordinators Conference

I have recently returned from the conference and am jazzed about the enthusiasm and energy that the BOW program produces. There were representatives from Delaware, Maryland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Montana, Indiana, Alaska, Arizona, Kansas and of course the host state North Dakota. We had a great time exploring the Badlands of North Dakota and learning the local ways.

The agenda included state and provincial reports, a conference with Peggy Farrell from International BOW, presentations on social media, coordinator training, workshop safety, and participants with disabilities. What the agenda did not include was all of the exchanges of ideas during the entire three days! We also swapped items so that we can see what each state sells or gives to participants. I know that this is hard to believe, but I got tired of talking about BOW!

What I learned was that the program started out to have a lifetime of about 10 years. Many states have celebrated their 20th year and ours is coming up soon. This is probably due to an increased need, but I think that need is not gender specific any more. Every state takes the same basic program but does it so differently that the exchange of ideas is enlightening.

I know that even as I am led kicking and screaming into the world of social media it must come to pass. We must post on facebook and learn to tweet the tweet, if BOW and the AWF wish to stay relevant.



**AZ BOW is now
on Facebook!**

[facebook.com/pages/Arizona-Becoming-an-Outdoors-Woman/295848287943](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Arizona-Becoming-an-Outdoors-Woman/295848287943)

Don Wells

BOW Instructor
1930-2013

by Linda Dightmon

I met Don in the winter of 2007 at the BOW Deluxe. Don and his co-writer Jean Groen were setting up for the first ever 'Edible and Medicinal Plants of the Superstitions' class. This BOW, set in the middle of the Sonoran desert, seemed to be a perfect fit for their message. Don had just purchased a new power point projector and was struggling to set it up. I offered to help and even reached out to make sure the power cords were tight. Immediately, my arm was grasped by an impossibly strong hand and pushed away. "Don't touch my equipment!" he grouched. So, always one to poke the bear, I harassed him repeatedly by putting my hands inches away and chanting "I'm not touching it" like an annoying little sister. That is how Don Wells became my friend. The episode remained a standing joke year after year.

Edible and Medicinal plants of the Superstitions proved extremely popular and it has been offered at every winter and spring workshop since. Their banter throughout these presentations is legendary at BOW workshops. There was always much laughter and good natured jabs. On April 19th, Don and Jean were at a BOW workshop teaching the class for the fourteenth time. Jean was packing up and I teased him for letting her do all the work. He then told me then that he was sick and asked if I was doing OK. I assured him that I was fine and for him to take care. He gave me a peck on the cheek and alarms went off in my head. On May 4th 2013, he passed away from fungal pneumonia.

As a boy Don was charged with the family's World War II Victory Garden. He learned how to cook and can and took to it. He grew up fishing, hiking and camping in the woods near Longview, Washington. He earned an aviation degree and served five years piloting the B-47 bomber. Later he became active in the politics of land and timber development.

Don and his wife Glenna came to Arizona to winter



in 1995. It was a rock collecting hobby that lured him to Arizona. They became active as the hike leaders in the RV resort where they lived. He took a class on trail building at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum and was hooked. He served on the Pinal County Trail Association. He helped with the planning and building of the The Lost Goldmine Trail and designed and developed **nine trails** for Silly Mountain. He was also instrumental in the revegetation project on Silly Mountain. He became active in SALT (Superstition Area Land Trust) and was a member the Board of Directors. He was the SALT trail crew chief until last October. Taking his passion to his summer home, he taught trail building to crews in Onalaska, Washington.

In 2001, he met Jean Groen and they began to study and give talks about the plants of the Sonoran Desert. In 2003, they wrote their first book titled *Foods of the Superstitions Old and New*. Since that time seven more books have been written by the pair and one more will soon go to the print. Becoming an Outdoors-Woman workshops were not his only teaching gigs. He also volunteered at the Boyce Thompson Arboretum, Superstition Mountain Historic Museum, Tonto Visitor Center, Casa Grande Ruins and adult education for Central AZ College.

With Don's passing the Superstitions have lost a warrior. BOW has lost an instructor and I (and many others) have lost a friend. He will be missed.

Camp Cook

By Ryna Rock



Pork Roast with Black-Eyed Peas

- ½ lb bacon, sliced in fourths
- 2 cloves garlic, finely chopped or pressed
- 1 large onion, chopped
- ½ c water
- 4-6 lbs boneless pork roast
- 2 (15-oz) cans black-eyed peas (undrained)
- Meat tenderizer
- 1 (15-oz) can dark red kidney beans (undrained)
- Salt and pepper
- 1 ½ - 2 Tbsp chili powder

Temp: equivalent of about 350-375 degree oven.

Lightly brown bacon in a large 12-inch Dutch oven (do not drain). Add onion and cook about 5 minutes longer. Prepare pork roast—sprinkle with tenderizer, salt, and pepper—both sides. Put two sliced or pressed garlic cloves on top of the roast—spread on top. Put bacon and onions to sides of Dutch oven and put the roast in the middle. Add up to ½ cup water to keep the roast moist. Cover and cook about 1 ½ to 2 hours. Make sure that the bottom of the Dutch oven stays moist—add slightly more water as needed. When the roast is almost cooked, add the black-eyed peas and kidney beans. Add ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, and chili powder to the peas and beans. Sprinkle some chili powder on top of roast. Cook about 1 hour longer. Remove roast to cutting board and slice. Serve sliced pork in juices with the peas and beans on the side.

Chili and Cheese Hot Pot

- 3 (15-oz) cans chili with beans
- 1 c cheddar or Monterey jack cheese, shredded
- 1 (7-oz) can whole green chilies, cut into strips
- 1 small onion, chopped
- 3 c beef broth
- ½ c sour cream

Heat a 12-inch Dutch oven over 12-15 hot coals. Heat chili, green chilies, and broth until hot, about 20-30 minutes. Divide into 4 to 6 soup bowls and top each bowl with cheese, onions, and sour cream.

Chocolate Lover's Delight

- 1 ½ c water
- 1 chocolate cake mix (prepared as directed)
- ¼ c cocoa powder
- 6 oz chocolate chips
- 1 c brown sugar
- 1 (10 oz bag) miniature marshmallows

Line the bottom and sides of a 12-inch Dutch oven with heavy foil. Mix the water, cocoa powder, and brown sugar together and pour into the Dutch oven. Add marshmallows and spread them out evenly. Pour prepared chocolate cake mix over marshmallows. Sprinkle chocolate chips over cake batter. Cover oven and bake using 8-10 briquettes on bottom and 14-16 briquettes on top for 60 minutes. Serve warm. Serves 10-12

Oven size	Number of briquettes	
	Top	Bottom
10-inch	10 to 12	8 to 10
12-inch	12 to 14	10 to 12
14-inch	14 to 16	12 to 14
16-inch	16 to 18	14 to 16



Historical Tales

Reproduced by Ryna Rock from Arizona Wildlife Sportsman November 1948 & March 1949

YOUR A.G.P.A. - Present - Future

By Max Layton President

Last month an article "The Past Twenty-Five Years" was published in this magazine. The author was Tom McCullough of Flagstaff, a charter member of the AGPA. It was Tom, and a handful of other men of his high caliber whose names I do not know, who pioneered the proposition of conservation and proper game management in Arizona. Had it not been for their untiring efforts, the game and fish of this state would probably all be gone today. Let us honor them by pledging to carry on their good work today, tomorrow and always.....

Because of the non-management and mismanagement of game and fish in the past by the department which was constantly under control and the tool of power politics, the AGPA of the past secured for our benefit a Game and Fish Commission and departmental personnel free of political hamstringing and not subject to change with each change of political administration. **We are now pledged and determined that we maintain in and for Arizona that non-political Game and Fish Commission. The Arizona Game Protective Association is not a political organization. But let no government official or would-be politician interpret that statement as political impotency.** We are representative of 100,000 citizens of Arizona who purchase and use hunting and fishing licenses. **These voting citizens of Arizona are interested in a business-like, not political-like, administration of their fish and game.** We shall retain a non-political Game and Fish Commission at whatever cost.

Your AGPA is (or at least should be) made of a membership of Sportsmen and Conservationists. We are individually and collectively pledged sportsmen. We are pledged to observe the spirit and the letter of the law. Unless we violate our pledge, we must live and teach sportsmanship. Perhaps it might be well to define that term. **It is simply living the Golden Rule, doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. It is being a lady or a gentleman in the out-of-doors, where only you and your God know what you do. It is the observance of not only the game laws, but the laws protecting the property and rights of others. It is respecting the rights of all other users of the public lands. It is respecting the rights of those not yet born.**

No organization is of any value unless it serves some purpose or benefits its members or the general public or some portion of the public. We stand for protection, propagation and proper management of wildlife, including fish. That is a broad statement of policy. Among many other things, it includes the proper use and management of all of our public lands. It has been, now is, and will always be, our policy to cooperate, to the fullest extent, with every individual group, class, organization and governmental agency in the

fullest usage of these lands on a sustaining yield basis, and who recognize the multiple-use policy; i.e., the rights of all persons on the lands and the benefits of these lands to all persons. Likewise, we always have and we pledge that we always will, vigorously fight against the exploitation of our lands.

We recognize the fact that civilization has, of necessity, very materially decreased the available range of our pressure on our game and fish—a further drain on the remaining supply. These facts have made it imperative that sport or recreational fishing and hunting be regulated. The hunters and anglers must all come to recognize and respect the rights and privileges of each other and of all other rightful users of the public lands, including wildlife, together with the carrying capacity of the yet available range. Our ever-growing population is constantly increasing the hunting and fishing property rights.

A full program for the conserving of our land, animal, water and timber resources can succeed only with a complete mutual understanding and cooperation between the economic users of these resources and the governmental agencies charged with their control, together with an understanding of the problems involved by the general public. It is our purpose and duty to inform and to some extent, reform the public. John Q Public must also realize the social and economic affect of these natural resources upon him as an individual. We must all of us come to understand and to know the effect on future generations of present day usage or exploitation, as the individual case may be, of our resources.

The greatest service the Arizona Game Protective Association can perform for its members and public generally is to inform them of the value to them of nature's products and of the absolute necessity of caring for and preventing waste of the soil from which the fruits of economy stem. Let me remind you that we are not merely a Sportsmen's Club, but are dedicated to the conservation of all resources.

We recognize the indisputable fact that the entire wealth of the earth, except the minerals and the fishes of the sea, stems from the earth's soil. We recognize that it is essential to the well being and even existence of the future citizens of America that the fertility and productivity of the lands of America, both private and public, be conserved and maintained. Conservation is not the non-use or absolute saving of a resource. To the contrary, it is the use of a resource on a sustaining yield basis. Conservation is use and proper management as opposed to abuse and exploitation. More than our part of this obligation we have assumed. We are pledged to constantly fight the exploitation of our land and water resources.

We are likewise pledged to encourage the maximum use of our land

resources properly managed on a sustaining yield basis. By "sustaining yield" we mean that there should only be taken from the land in timber, browses, grasses and farm crops that amount which the land is able to reproduce. We realize that unless the public lands are covered with vegetation the water rushes off in floods which carry away the precious top soil and silts our streams and reservoirs. When the top soil is gone, the productivity is gone. What was wealth becomes waste. The water runs off in torrents and our essential steady supply is lost. Sustainable yield means the grazing of as many domestic and wild animals on a given range as that range will support year after year without end, but positively no more. Sustainable yield is the taking only of the game from a range, or a fish from a body of water, in one season as that range or water can be reasonably expected to produce and make ready for taking the next season. We know that the general public must be informed of these facts, and their interest in conservation aroused. We are now attempting to so educate the public. We must also improve the class of our own members. Personal example is one of the best methods of education. Every AGPA member should, in some degree, leave a touch of sportsmanship and conservation in the character of every person with whom he or she associates.

Over a period of years, there has grown up between the hunting and fishing public, on one hand, and the ranchers, on the other, an antagonism amounting almost to a feud.

However, I am happy to say the "gun-totin" stage was not reached. A number of facts and conditions brought about this unhealthy state of affairs. Unfortunately all hunters and fishermen are not sportsmen. From the hunter and angler, as distinguished from sportsmen, the ranchers have undoubtedly suffered from many acts of vandalism and carelessness. Too many hunters and fishermen have and will go into the field with a gun or rod and a "don't give a damn" attitude. The results are: domestic livestock shot, fences cut, holes shot into water tanks, camps made beside water holes, etc. Not to mention the does and fawns that are killed. One cannot blame the rancher in his anger. But too many ranchers failed to draw a distinction between just a hunter or fisherman and a sportsman. They have called the sportsmen "?!&*!". Then we got mad.

A group, a small percent of the ranchers, yet powerful, attempted the so called "land grab". Some of the ranchers illegally posted their leased public land "No Hunting". Some have locked gates and roads which have been used for years by the public to go to and from their hunting and fishing spots. Some have over-grazed their ranges in degrees varying to virtual destruction. We too have failed to draw a distinction between the legitimate and the illegitimate. We called all ranchers "?!%&*".

The Arizona Cattlegrower's Association and the AGPA, each realizing that something was wrong with its own group as well as the other, each recognizing that the other is also a rightful user of the public lands, and each

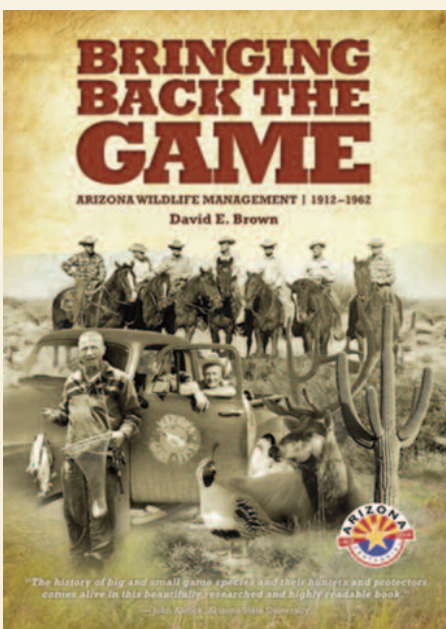
organization recognizing the similarity of our needs and problems, have set up a new working joint committee to compose our differences and to unite our efforts in gaining our common goal. That common goal is to find the best methods of managing all of our public lands so as to secure, on a sustaining yield basis, the optimum production of domestic livestock and wild game. This also naturally means improved watersheds. The Arizona Wool Grower's Association is now joined in the committee.

The officers of your AGPA consider the establishment of this joint committee a major step forward. But the job is far from complete, it has just only begun. Vices of years standing are not going to be reformed in a day. But the job has begun. Instead of name calling, we now sit down and talk in friendly terms across the table. A lot of house cleaning must yet be done on both sides of the fence.

Let us now look at our organization after twenty-five years of existence. We must influence, educate, help and make a sportsman and conservationist of every rancher, hunter and fisherman in Arizona. Until this is accomplished we have not wholly succeeded in our purposes. We must have the ideas, influence and help of every sportsman and conservationist in Arizona to accomplish this. If we will work together and co-operate with a non-political Game and Fish Commission, we can accomplish much toward teaching, by example and otherwise, the principles of sportsmanship, conservation and proper game management in Arizona.

Arizona Game and Fish Department

New book brings Arizona's wildlife management history to life



PHOENIX - When Arizona became a state in 1912, many wildlife species were in dire straits. Fifty years later, most wildlife species, especially game animals, were abundant beyond the hopes of even the most enthusiastic conservationist.

A newly published book, "Bringing Back the Game: Arizona Wildlife Management, 1912-1962," examines wildlife management in Arizona during those formative years as sportsmen, and later professional game wardens and biologists, worked to return game populations to abundance and to provide more fishing opportunities for anglers. This comprehensive 490-page book has 35 chapters in five sections, and includes more than 150 historical photographs. Several chapters chronicle the development of the Arizona Game Protective Association, forerunner to the Arizona Wildlife Federation.

Published by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, this is the third in a series of wildlife histories that began with "Man and Wildlife in Arizona: The American Exploration Period, 1824-1865," and continued with "Arizona Wildlife: The Territorial Years, 1863-1912." The Arizona Wildlife History Series now covers almost 140 years of efforts to conserve, use and manage wildlife in the Grand Canyon State — a significant achievement.

Author David E. Brown is a retired biologist and adjunct professor at Arizona State University and the University of Arizona. He worked for the Arizona Game and Fish Department from 1961 to 1988.

"Bringing Back the Game" is available for \$19.95. It and the other books in the Arizona Wildlife History Series are available for sale at all Arizona Game and Fish offices, or by downloading and printing the publications order form at www.azgfd.gov/publications.

Streams and Game Trails

By John Underwood



QUAGGA/ZEBRA MUSSELS

As the summer boating season is upon us, a review of precautions to take as per the Arizona Game and Fish

These new regulations require day-use boaters to follow four simple steps. Before leaving the vicinity of a water officialy listed as having quagga and/or zebra mussels:

1. Remove any clinging material such as plants, animals and mud from anchor, boat, motor and trailer **(CLEAN)**.
2. Remove the plug (if applicable) and drain the water from the bilge, live-well, and any other compartments that could hold water. Drain water from the engine and engine cooling systems **(DRAIN)**.
3. Ensure watercraft, vehicle, equipment, or conveyance are allowed to dry completely **(DRY)**.
4. Before launching your watercraft someplace else, **wait at least five days** – this waiting period is essential to kill residual larvae not eradicated by the above three steps. If you use a boat again in less than five days from the previous use, replace the bilge drain plug, and disinfect the bilge by pouring in not less than one gallon of vinegar; the vinegar can be drained from the bilge upon arrival at home (vinegar can be reused several times).

There are mandatory decontamination procedures for the long-term moored boats that include:

1. Remove any clinging material such as plants, animals and mud from anchor, boat, motor, equipment and trailer **(CLEAN)**.
2. Remove the plug (if applicable) and drain the water from the bilge, live-well, and any other compartments that could hold water. Drain water from the engine and engine cooling systems **(DRAIN)**.
3. Physically remove all visible attached mussels from boat surfaces, motors, impellers, outdrives, rudders, anchors and through-hull fittings **(CLEAN, again)**.
4. Flush engine and cooling system and any other through-hull fittings with hot water that is exiting those areas at 140 F for 10 to 30 seconds.
5. Keep the boat out of water **(DRY)** and ensure all areas of the boat are dry, including bilge, through-hull fittings and engine, for a minimum of **eighteen (18) consecutive days** during the months of November through April and

seven (7) consecutive days from May through October.

Waters in Arizona officially designated as having aquatic invasive quagga/zebra mussels include:

- Lake Pleasant
- Lake Mead
- Lake Mohave
- Lake Havasu
- Lower Colorado River below Havasu to the international boundary with Mexico

Effective March 1, 2010 the Arizona Game and Fish Department, under the authority of A.R.S. § 17-255.01(B), establishes this initial list of waters or locations where listed aquatic invasive species are suspected or known to be present. The listing of Aquatic Invasive Species in Arizona is established under the Arizona Game and Fish Department - Director's Order 1 (3/1/2010).

Waterbodies in Arizona where quagga mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*) are documented and present:

- Lake Pleasant
- Lower Colorado River from Pierce Ferry Rapid (RM277 on Lake Mead) through the Southerly International Boundary with Mexico including:
 - Lake Mead
 - Lake Mohave
 - Lake Havasu
 - Imperial Reservoir
 - Mittry Lake
 - Martinez Lake
 - Topock Marsh

Water delivery systems in Arizona where quagga mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*) are documented and present:

Central Arizona Project (CAP) Aqueduct (from Lake Havasu –Mark Wilmer Pumping Plant to CAP canal mile 200 in Apache Junction)

Water delivery systems in Arizona where quagga mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*) are suspected:

Salt River Project Canal System (commencing at the CAP Interconnect below Granite Reef Dam) Central Arizona Project (CAP) Aqueduct (from CAP canal mile 200 in Apache Junction to terminus at canal mile 337 south of Tucson)

XYLITOL - CAN BE DEADLY FOR YOUR DOG

Ref: [Janet Tobiassen Crosby, DVM](#)

Xylitol is a sugar alcohol — an artificial sweetener created from birch, raspberries, plums and corn. This sweetener is found in many human “sugar free” products, such as gum, candies and other sweets. In humans, high doses may have a mild laxative effect, but in dogs, ingestion could be fatal.

It has been known for quite some time that there is a link between xylitol ingestion and hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) in dogs. Now, with the prevalence of this sweeter in human foods, **the ASPCA Animal Poison Control Center** has noted a connection between [xylitol consumption and acute toxicity in dogs](#). Xylitol has also been suspected of causing toxicity in ferrets.

Signs of toxicity can be seen as quickly as 30 minutes after xylitol ingestion in dogs. The xylitol causes a rapid release of the hormone insulin, causing a sudden decrease in blood glucose. This in turn may cause the following symptoms:

- Vomiting
- Weakness
- Ataxia (uncoordinated movements)
- Depression
- Hypokalemia (decreased potassium)
- Seizures
- Coma
- Liver dysfunction and/or failure

Xylitol is found in many products

The most common xylitol item is sugar-free gum. Gum can be found everywhere, and is often tempting to dogs. Keep gum out of reach - watch out for open pockets, purses, counter tops, and in the car. Xylitol can also be found in sugar-free (low carb and diabetic) candies, baked goods, some pharmaceuticals and many dental products, including mouthwashes, mints and toothpastes. Only use [pet toothpaste](#) for pets, never human toothpaste.

LOCK IT OR LOSE IT

With the high cost of many premium bass boats and frequently loaded with high-dollar “stripables” like \$3000 GPS/sonars and \$2000 Power Poles-to say nothing of V6 outboards, our rigs are highly attractive targets for those who believe anything goes. ATV’s and other ORV’s and the trailers used to transport them, are also easy and lucrative targets. Allstate Insurance says that some 27,000 boats are stolen nationwide each year.

Fortunately, there is now an arsenal of defenses available to slow down or stop a lot of this.

Gear is particularly susceptible when you’re over night away from home and have to leave the rig hitched up out in the parking lot. An empty boat trailer parked at a remote ramp is also an easy target. Portable locks are your first line of defense.

You not only need a lock on the coupler connecting trailer to hitch, but also on the carrier itself-otherwise, thieves simply pull the draw pin and get away with your draw bar as well as the rest of the goodies.

A number of companies make quality trailer locking gear.

Check out www.durasafelocks.com

www.trimaxlocks.com

www.mcgard.com

for various

locking options to name a few.

Last but not least. For peace of mind, insure your rig/equipment for as much as you can. Many companies specialize in just the type insurance needed. Now go fishing and have fun catching that trophy you’ve always dreamed about.

Lake Levels & Ramp Information June 2013

www.srpwater.com/dwr

www.azgfd.gov for latest fishing reports.

Ramp Information (boat ramp depths in feet at end of ramp)

Roosevelt		Apache	
Badger	60	Burnt Corall	15
Bobcat	-15	Marina cental	9
Cholla	52	Marina Main	14
Coyote	-3		
Grapevine	11	Canyon	
Indian pt	0	Marina	22
Marina 4	16	Laguna	9
Marina dogleg	36	Ramp 1	19
Ringtail	29	Ramp 2	9
Schoolhouse	-3		

June Reservoir Data

Roosevelt	2,1608 ft	52% Full
Horse Mesa	1,909 ft	95% Full
Mormon Flat	1.658 ft	96% Full
Stewart Mtn	1,525 ft	93% Full
Horseshoe	1,958 ft	1% Full
Bartlett	1,797 ft	99% Full

Saguaro lake with Four Peaks in background



Take a Youngster Fishing with you for the Thrill of a Lifetime.

Until next time, Be Safe and Enjoy The Great Arizona Outdoors.

Welcome New Members

Judy Archie	Tucson	AZ	Marcella Johnson	Black Canyon City	AZ
Michael Arnold	Tucson	AZ	Julie Lahner	Lafayette	IN
Denise Bahadir	Phoenix	AZ	Terry Macias	Wickenburg	AZ
Ann Balowski	Wickenburg	AZ	Beth Ann Maloney	Chandler	AZ
Gloria Barrera-Smith	Peoria	AZ	Randy & Karen Mateo	Phoenix	AZ
Steve Bilovesky	Glendale	AZ	Mike Matthews	Scottsdale	AZ
Stephanie Bowyer	Tucson	AZ	Richard Nelson	Flagstaff	AZ
Lynda Bushong	Yuma	AZ	Jennie Newton	Buckeye	AZ
Cynthia Carrera	Phoenix	AZ	Karyn Osterman	Prescott	AZ
Jamie Conley	Chandler	AZ	Christina Parry	Phoenix	AZ
Betty DeThomasis	Surprise	AZ	Laurel Polson	Marina Del Rey	CA
Mary Jo Dhein	Phoenix	AZ	Cathy Reeves	Somerton	AZ
Carol DuBois	Kearny	AZ	James Ringle	Queen Creek	AZ
Rena DuBois	Kearny	AZ	Jon Romberg	Phoenix	AZ
Dawn Echols	Phoenix	AZ	Kim Salvas	Danielson	CT
Rita Eggers	Mesa	AZ	Mark Saunders	Glendale	AZ
Paula Gallas	Phoenix	AZ	John Schwab	Gilbert	AZ
Wendell Gist	Phoenix	AZ	Jeanie Sharp	Prescott	AZ
Mikelle Glas	Laveen	AZ	Jerry Snodgrass	Chandler	AZ
Megan Griego	Goodyear	AZ	Nicole Thompson	Mesa	AZ
DeAnne Griffis	Coolage	AZ	Julie Tolby	Anthem	AZ
Becky Halterman	Prescott	AZ	Genie Trotter	Phoenix	AZ
Kristin Halterman	Show Low	AZ	Sandy Vahle	Pinetop	AZ
Larisa Harding	Phoenix	AZ	Gail Von Drashek	Rio Verde	AZ
Robert Harry	Gilbert	AZ	Ashley Wallace	Mormon Lake	AZ
Alexandra Heath	Chandler	AZ	Georgie Weaver	Tucson	AZ
Karyn Huschke	Scottsdale	AZ	Barbara Wilden	Casa Grande	AZ
Amber Huston	Phoenix	AZ			

CLASSIFIED AD

FOR RENT. Cabin and Airstream trailers at Blue River Wilderness. Retreat near Alpine, AZ. pines, flowing streams, and bordered by National Forest. Outstanding hiking, fishing, and birding. Reasonable rates by week or month. www.blueriverretreat.com - j.hoffman@frontiernet.net - Phone: 928-339-4426.

Because You Belong

Your Arizona Wildlife Federation membership entitles you to discounted premiums and/or enhanced benefits on a variety of our insurance products and financial services. For more information without obligation, call

Agent: Art Mier

Phone: 602-265-8223, Cell - 928-595-2026

Toll free @ 1-800-224-1120-X240

art.mier@mutualofomaha.com

mutualofomaha.com

Tell us you belong to the Arizona Wildlife Federation

ADN39774_0610



Donations Needed

Arizona BOW is building their own bone box. Do you have an animal skull or a pelt in good shape just laying around? The Arizona BOW would love to take it off your hands! We use these things for hands on learning in several of the classes that we offer.

Or: Do you have a new or gently used outdoor sports item which you would like to donate for the scholarship raffles?

Contact Linda at: azodlady@yahoo.com or
Call Kim at: 480-644-0077





Please take a moment to review the list of Life Members and past Benefactors to make sure we have not missed anyone. If you want to add someone to the list or upgrade your own membership status, please use the membership form provided below.

AWF Membership Application

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Check Enclosed!

Please bill my Mastercard Visa Discover

Expiration Date: / /

Signature _____

- \$ 15 Junior (17 & under)
- 30 Individual
- 75 Individual - 3 years
- 45 Family
- 110 Family - 3 years
- 100 Patron
- 500 Life Member
- 325 Distinguished Life Member (65+ or Disabled Veteran)
- 500 Benefactor
- 75 Small Business
- 500 Corporate

Mail To:

**Arizona Wildlife Federation
PO Box 51510
Mesa, AZ 85208**

All Membership fees are tax deductible

Arizona Wildlife Federation Life Members

Alan Abel	Tucson	George Flener	Mesa	Don Luke	Phoenix	George L. Sypherd	Sun City West
William Acheson	Flagstaff	Chris Fonoti	Chino Valley	Jerry Marquis	Page	Lewis N. Tenney Jr.	Heber
Patsy Apple	Phoenix	James E. Frye	Mesa	Christina Mathew-Bowers	Phoenix	Larry Thowe	Page
Jeff Augustine	Scottsdale	Steve Gallizioli	Fountain Hills	Patricia A. McNeil	Payson	Robert D. Tucker	Buckeye
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David Beaty	Mesa	Fred Gerhauser	Peoria	Allen Naille	Flagstaff	Ken Vensel	Flagstaff
Diana Beatty	Kingman	Donald Gerould	Sun City	Jack Naperala	Scottsdale	Mark T. Vi t t	Scottsdale
John R. Beck	Peoria	J. David Gibeault	Tucson	Mike Neilson	Dewey	Stephen T. White	Scottsdale
Donald Billick	Phoenix	Rene G Gilbert	Anthem	Fred Nobbe	Phoenix	Brian H. Williams	Scottsdale
Bruce H. Bishop	Tempe	Hank Gonzales	Tucson	Daniel & Annalee Norton	Scottsdale	Robert A. Witzeman	Phoenix
E Clark Bloom	Hereford	Kim Graber	Phoenix	Donald J. Parks Jr.	Peoria	Larry M. Wolfe Sr.	Phoenix
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Al Crossman	Tempe	Bunny Huntress	Tempe	Terry Schupp	Scottsdale	Ace H Peterson	Montrose, CO
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Arizona Wildlife Federation Benefactors

Honoring the memory of sportsmen and sportswomen through a \$500 Benefactor Membership

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