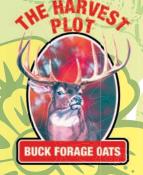
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT News

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2nd Edition 2013

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Natural Gas Line Opportunities: Making it Count

red and Ilse Ehmann have been sharing their excitement and giving me updates ever since finding out that a natural gas pipeline was to be constructed on their property just outside of New Milford, PA. While many folks would be apprehensive and perhaps negative in finding out about this huge project, the Ehmanns embrace it as a great opportunity. With this gas line slicing a 100 foot wide path through the mountainous terrain, the potential cross country trails that will become possible for this ski loving family will be incredible. The Ehmann property involves over eight acres in the gas line, but the total path will be approximately twenty-three miles long! It's really hard to imagine that this line is only a small section of the gigantic network of natural gas construction in our Marcellus Shale area.

Skiing and hiking are only a part of the new opportunities that Fred and Ilse are looking forward to. Bob Hobbes, who is the Ehmann's forester and professional land consultant, has done a wonderful job of

explaining the logging operations and the great potential to enhance the gas line property to benefit the wildlife that share the mountain. Bob recommended a seed blend that was first designed by PA Game Commission and professional land managers. This blend consists of forage oats, chicory, and Ladino clover. Other varieties of seed are also included when unique situations arise. For example if a steep section or area that is always moist. Birdsfoot Treefoil is included. This premium wildlife blend not only provides year round nutrition for whitetail deer, bear, turkey and small game but is fast germinating and holds the soil for superior erosion control.

It is not by coincidence that the premium wildlife blend recommended by Hobbes is also the primary seed line of Buck Forage Products. Buck Forage has been developing their product by research and genetics for more years than most seed companies have been in existence. Among the nation's leading authorities who have spent a large part of their lives dedicated to this research is Dr. James Kroll, who is the world's foremost authority on the Whitetail deer and Dr. Stephen Harrison of LSU who has genetically developed oats for specific uses throughout the world. Both of these professional authorities endorse Buck Forage Oats as the most cold



DR. KROLL (L) AND JOHN BUTLER COMPARE THE AGGRESSIVE GROWTH OF BUCK FORAGE OATS TO THE INFERIOR VARIETIES.

FAST GROWING ROOT SYSTEMS ARE IMPERATIVE TO PREVENTING SOIL EROSION. SUPERIOR FORAGE AND EROSION CONTROL MAKES BF OATS A CLEAR CHOICE.

Continued on page 2



For more information:
www.buckforage.com or
www.buckforagetv.com or
call 1-800-299-6287.





THESE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN OF THE EHMANN PROPERTY BY SCOTT SIENKO. AT THIS TIME, THE ACTUAL PLANTING OF THE BUCK FORAGE PREMIUM WILDLIFE BLEND HAS NOT TAKEN PLACE. WE WILL HAVE UPDATES ON THIS AND OTHER PROPERTIES. SPECIAL THANKS TO RANDY PALMER, OUR PILOT FROM SEAMAN'S AIRPORT.

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Natural Gas Line Opportunities: Making it Count continued from page 1

tolerant and beneficial forage oat to wildlife in existence. Local PA State Game Land managers have also told me that they could not believe how the Buck Forage Oats planted on SGL219 not only survived the winter but were among the first plants to "green up" providing early nutrition to winter hungry animals.

The variety of clover recommended in the premium wildlife blend for the Ehmanns is Ladino. This is a very important point that any seed consumer should take note and be aware of. There are many "wildlife blends" that have recently hit the market that contain inferior varieties of clover that are cheap fillers and can in fact kill horses if they were to graze them. The Buck Forage Clover that will be planted on these gas lines are a Ladino variety called "Fiona," its origin is Switzerland where it is adapted to high altitude and cold tolerances. It is also very high in protein and plant nutrients. Fiona clover has a very large leaf and contains far less tannin than cheap "filler" varieties.

Buck Forage Chicory is the third major component of the premium wildlife blend. The variety used is "Grouse" which when tested and compared to the other 128 varieties by Dr. Kroll was far superior. This chicory is very winter hardy, disease resistant, and because of its aggressive

BUCK FORAGE CHICORY (SHAPED LIKE A BUNNY'S EAR) AND BUCK FORAGE CLOVER – THESE ARE PERFECT TO PLANT TOGETHER. THE CLOVER IS A LEGUME, WHICH IS A PLANT THAT CAN TAKE NITROGEN FROM THE ATMOSPHERE AND TRANSFER INTO THE SOIL THROUGH ITS ROOT SYSTEM. THE CHICORY, ON THE OTHER HAND, THRIVES ON THE NITROGEN THE CLOVER PRODUCES.

tap root, survives drought conditions well. The verv Grouse variety provides chicory wildlife with a very percentage high of protein and survives tremendous browsina sure.

If you ever have the opportunity that the Ehmanns have or if you simply want the very best product for



COMPARE THE BUCK FORAGE CLOVER "FIONA LADINO" TO THE QUARTER. THIS IS THE LARGEST 4-LEAF CLOVER I'VE EVER SEEN!

wildlife enhancement on your property, insist on the best value available: Buck Forage Products. In the case of natural gas line planting, the land managers and seeding contractors are more than accommodating. They will provide the seed blend that you insist upon.

If the possibility exists for you to have Prime Rib – why settle for bologna?

Buck Forage Fortified!

We will be following much more gas line plantings on the Ehmann property and others.



Don't substitute.
Don't compromise.

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For online viewing of *Wildlife Management News* magazine, visit www.buckforage.com or buckforageTV.com



WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT THIS BUCK FORAGE OAT PATCH IS THAT IT WAS PLANTED IN LATE AUGUST OF 2012; THESE PHOTOS WERE TAKEN IN MAY OF 2013. THEY ARE THRIVING AFTER SURVIVING THE WINTER IN NORTHEASTERN PA. THESE WERE ONE OF THE FIRST PLANTS TO "BOUNCE BACK" IN THE EARLY SPRING TO PROVIDE AN IMPORTANT FOOD SOURCE TO WHITETAIL DEER (ESPECIALLY FOR THE DOES THAT WERE CARRYING FAWNS).





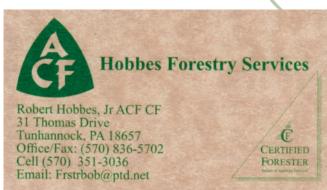








THANKS TO BOB HOBBES FOR THESE PIPELINE PHOTOS. THESE ARE VIEWS MOST PEOPLE NEVER SEE.



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Dunstan Chestnut Report Matthew Sellers, QDMA Susquehanna Branch

Thank you for another successful QDMA chestnut tree sale.

This spring, the Susquehanna branch of the QDMA, The Realtree Nursery, and Jim Holbert with his Wildlife Management newsletter teamed up to advertise and offer the Dunstan Chestnut Tree. With this great partnership (thanks to all who purchased trees) we were able to introduce another 1023 Chestnut trees into Northeastern Pennsylvania and the Southern Tier of NY. We have now introduced a total of 1458 chestnut trees into this area and are excited about their future mast producing potential. With this many chestnut trees sold we are sure most of our patrons can't wait to see the chestnut production from their personal groves and the increase of wildlife in these areas. We would like to extend our appreciation to all who purchased trees and hope that you will expand on your chestnut groves next spring. I believe a grove of chestnuts could possibly be the least expensive food plot you can plant that provides the greatest future wildlife food producing potential. We plan to start advertising our 2014 chestnut tree sale early next year so watch for the ad!



DENISE SELLERS AND TERRI WAGNER NOT ONLY KEEP THE SUSQUEHANNA BRANCH QDMA CHESTNUT SALE ORGANIZED, BUT LOADED ORDERS AS WELL!



MATT SELLERS IS PACKING CHESTNUT SAPLINGS IN A SPECIAL GEL SO THAT THE ROOTS ARE KEPT MOIST UNTIL THEY ARE PLANTED.



DICK SCHWAB IS SHARING HIS EXPERTISE WITH US ON HOW TO WRAP DUSTAN SAPLINGS. HIS FORESTRY AND NURSERY KNOWLEDGE WAS A TREMENDOUS HELP IN PROCESSING ALL ORDERS.

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There is no better, more widely adapted tree than the Dunstan Chestnut!







DUNSTAN CHESTNUTS ARE THE BEST FOOD PLOT TREE

They begin to bear in only 2-4 years. You don't need to wait 20 years for them to start bearing like with many oaks. They are proven to bear 10-20 lbs of nuts per tree by 10 years old, before most oaks even start to bear. Plus, chestnuts bear every year without the on-year, off for 2-3 year cycles that many oaks have. Chestnuts are sought out by deer because of the sweet-tasting nuts and their nutritional value - they have very high carbohydrates and protein, and they have no bitter-tasting tannin like oaks. Chestnuts bear from September to early November. They can be grown throughout the eastern US, in Zones 4-9, from Michigan and Illinois, west to eastern Texas and south to central Florida.



ew And Improved BUCK FORAGE OATS!

Buck Forage is proud to announce the release of our new food plot oats seed variety, "BUCK"! This OAT is the first of its kind, the only oat ever developed, from start to finish, specifically for white-tailed deer preference.

Now in its 16th year of development, "BUCK" oats have undergone the most exhaustive and specialized breeding and testing program ever created for a food plot product!

Through these efforts, BUCK FORAGE OATS has once again raised the bar, and can now offer:

- The MOST WINTER-TOLERANT, freeze-resistant oat variety that has ever existed!
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- **WUTILIZATION** further into the spring than current winter oats!

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"Keeping Trophies on Your Side of the Fence"



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Mike Zenzel, President

Snagged....

Aword that is muttered by any angler worth his/her weight in replaced lures who regularly attempts to get down where the big ones are.

For the purposes of this article though, a snag is defined as a standing dead tree from which the leaves and most of the branches have fallen, or a standing section of the stem of a tree broken off at a height of 20' or more.

My reference to "snagged" involves the large remnants of what once were vibrant Hemlock trees in my little patch of woodland heaven.

The sudden increase in the amount of snags on my property is the result of the recent attack and devastation of my hemlocks by the Wooly Adelgid and Elongate Hemlock Scale.

At first glance these weathered,



decaying carcasses of once upon a time emerald like trees of the forest canopy look worthless. A closer look reveals a small ecosystem full of life to a myriad of creatures.

Our local bird life, including pileated, downy, and red headed woodpeckers check the

slow decomposition of these once majestic giants of the forest on a daily basis for a smorgasbord of insects who now make the hemlock their home.

A few individual bats who have managed to escape the ravages of the White Nosed Syndrome have chosen to use the loose bark as a roost location.

The squirrels look to its cavities to use as their nesting sites and hawks routinely alight on their branches to patiently wait for the movement of a tasty field mouse or a distracted chipmunk.

My property has been enrolled in the forest stewardship program with the PA Department of Forestry since 2004. About 4 years ago, my local forester and stewardship plan writer, John Hopkins, explained to me that the Adelgid had a foothold on my trees and had suggested a harvest in the near future as they would die standing and the trunks would start snapping off about 8-10



After waiting 2 years, not wanting to believe the devasta-

tion would so soon

hit my cathedral like hemlock hollow, I finally resigned myself to a salvage harvest of all the infected hemlock.

John suggested that I leave so many snags per acre for the wildlife that would soon seize the opportunity to inhabit these little microcosms.



January/February 2013

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With the shade of the trees gone, sunlight now floods the forest floor where my mighty hemlocks once stood. It is amazing the amount of early successional plants that immediately sprout. Blackberry brambles, choke cherry, and native grape now carpet the ground, and are vigorously reaching for the sky around these snags.

As a woodland owner, and having been charged with the stewardship of these wonderful woods, I've been lucky enough to see how the curve balls nature throws at our environment on a routine basis can alter the status quo of our woods and waters quite dramatically.

It has always amazed me to be but a spectator of what nature provides as well as takes away.



Ayla Singer got an up-close view of a woodpecker after it flew into their window and was temporarily dazed. Photo was taken by her father Scott Singer. The woodpecker eventually flew off once regaining his bearings!

The Importance of Snags in Your Neighborhood

Dead Wood Brings New Life

Hard to believe, but trees can actually provide more habitats for wild-life dead than when they are alive. Standing dead and dying trees, called "snags" or "wildlife trees," are important for wildlife in both natural and landscaped settings, occurring as a result of disease, lightning, fire, animal damage, too much shade, drought, root competition, as well as old age.

Birds, small mammals, and other wildlife use snags for nests, nurseries, storage areas, foraging, roosting, and perching. Live trees with snaglike features, such as hollow trunks, excavated cavities, and dead branches can provide similar wildlife value. Snags occurring along streams and shorelines eventually may fall into the water, adding important woody debris to aquatic habitat. Dead branches are often used as perches; snags that lack limbs are often more decayed and, may have more and larger cavities for shelter and nesting. Snags enhance local natural areas by attracting wildlife species that may not otherwise be found there.

All trees of all sizes are potential snags. Unfortunately, many wildlife trees are cut down without much thought to their wildlife value or of the potential management options that can safely prolong the existence of the tree. Wildlife trees offer a one-stop, natural habitat feature. In short, snags "live on" as excellent wildlife trees for all to enjoy!

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"We abuse the land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect." - Aldo Leopold -

Dead Tree/Wildlife Condo

You can see where wildlife finds food and shelter if you look carefully at a snag:

- ·A snag harbors many insects that are food for wildlife. The outer surface of the bark is where birds such as brown creepers, nuthatches, and woodpeckers eat bark beetles, spiders, and ants.
- •The inner bark is where woodpeckers eat larvae and pupae of insects. Mammals such as raccoon and black bear may tear into these areas of snags to harvest the protein-rich insects.
- The heartwood is where strong excavators such as the pileated woodpecker prey upon carpenter ants and termites.
- •The space between partially detached bark and the tree trunk is where nuthatches, winter wrens, and brown creepers roost or search for food. Pacific tree frogs, several species of bats, and many butterflies also find shelter there.

www.pfsc.org 9 info@pfsc.org

Cefebrating Old Glory

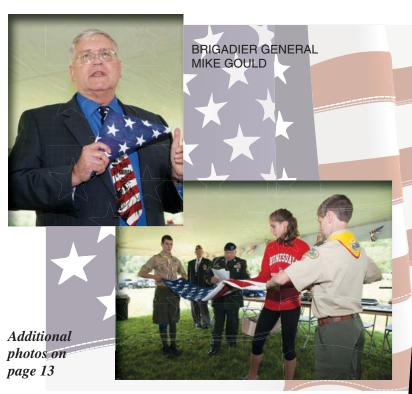
Flag Day of 2013 was a very special holiday this year. The first annual "Old Glory" shootout event was held at Rock Mountain Sporting Clays in Springville, PA. This event not only celebrated our national colors but was a fundraiser for our local Hunts for Healing organization.

Despite the threat of rain, a crowd surpassing 150 showed up to compete and enjoy the day. After the competition, a delicious smoked BBQ lunch was provided by Pecos Bill's catering. Following the great lunch and fellowship, special awards and drawings took place.

The highlight of the day was the solemn and reverent folding of the flag and the symbolic significance of each fold explained by Sergeant Jim Killes. After the flag was folded into its familiar blue triangle with bright white stars, it was handed to Brigadier General Mike Gould who told the silent audience of how way too many times he has had to present Old Glory in this form to the families of our fallen heroes. With great emotion, he continued with the support and hug of Hunts for Healing director Mindy Picotti.

An overwhelming point that General Gould made was one that I have never heard on the regular media or government sources. That is, approximately 22 servicemen/women per day who return from combat duty take their own lives. General Gould had the guts to share this and everyone present shared his tears and felt his pain for telling the truth.

Next year I would love to see triple the people attending the Old Glory Sporting Clay Celebration on Flag Day where we can appreciate the truth, our flag, and our warriors.



PHOTOS BY KIRK VAN ZANDBERGEN







Pray for Our Veterans and Country Every Day!

We especially thank Buck Forage Products, Pump'n'Pantry, and Ayres-Stone VFW Post 5642 Montrose, PA, for making our veterans' voices

a little louder by making copies of this magazine available to our veterans at home

and abroad!





Ayres-Stone Post 5642



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"Gertie's Birdies" Takes Flight!

hotographer and writer Donna Salko launched a new endeavor with the publication of *Gertie's Birdies, A Children's Guide to Friends That Fly.* The book is a collection of her children's verse and bird photography that subtly offers an educational perspective on birding for early childhood development. It is easy to read in part or in whole and can take birding concepts straight to the outdoors in cities, suburbs and countryside. The main

Gertie's Birdies

Althory John Try

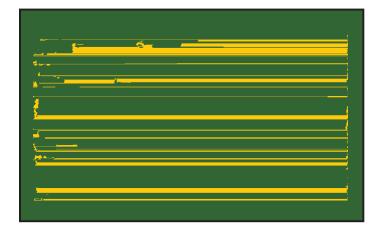
Donna Salko

objectives are to entertain the child and introduce them to the wonders of the natural world. It is the perfect antidote to the nature deficit disorder creeping into today's society. It was Donna's father, an avid hobbyist, who placed the first SLR camera in her hands as a child. In college, Donna won numerous photography awards, ran the college darkroom and wrote press releases for the college. For a time, she worked freelance at a local newspaper doing photography assignments and darkroom work. She also had an established portrait studio called Visions for a number of years.

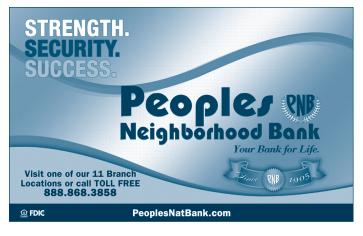
Thousands of slides, negatives and digital formats later, Donna's grandchildren ignited the passion that became "Gertie's Birdies." The first copy of the book was a very rough spiral-bound draft made as a Christmas present. Friends, relatives and neighbors encouraged Donna to move forward with the publishing process.

Donna has plans to launch her website on Earth Day (April 22)

this year and is currently working on two other "Gertie's Birdies" books. One book will be all about shorebirds; the other will be on ducks. *Gertie's Birdies, A Children's Guide to Friends That Fly,* is available on Amazon both in hardcover and in a Kindle edition, and on the Barns & Noble website. By the end of April, Gertie's Birdies will also be available on her website.









Operation "Plant a Seed"

everal months ago I introduced myself to Brigadier General Mike Gould who is very active in PA veteran affairs and Wounded Warrior Programs. I told General Gould about the Buck Forage Product Company donating over 2,500 pounds of food plot seed that would be planted to enhance properties where wounded warriors would be taken to hunt. I wanted to come up with a cool military operational name for the program but at the time couldn't think of anything profound.

In the Bible, in the book of Mark, chapter 4, Jesus tells us about the parable of the sower. In verse 26, He tells the parable of the growing seed, and in verse 30, the parable of the mustard seed. I suggest you take the time to read these short verses.

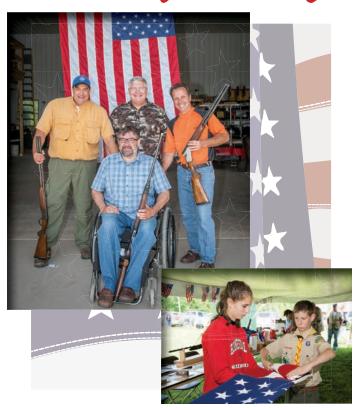
Why did Jesus tell these stories about seeds? Are they possibly history's first instruction on food plot planting? Probably not. My "Quest" study Bible explains how seeds grow, quietly and persistently. Like seed, the growth of God's Kingdom is the result of divine power, not human effort. Only God knows what and who will grow if we plant the seeds of encouragement and love for our wounded warriors and servicemen. After all, they are our national treasure.



DON HUNSINGER (R) AND JOHN PICOTTI (C) – REPRESENTING HUNTS FOR HEALING – PRESENT A PLAQUE OF APPRECIATION TO JIM HOLBERT, BUCK FORAGE OAT COMPANY REP, FOR THEIR DONATION OF OVER 2500 LBS OF FOOD PLOT SEED.



Celebrating Old Clory





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Kip Adams, Director of Education and Outreach

Kip's Korner

"Is your corn in?" That was an extremely common statement across much of the whitetail's range this spring. Cool temperatures, extravagant seed prices, excessive rain events, and in some cases, a shortage of seed left many deer managers and hunters "out in the cold" or at least a couple of weeks behind on their corn plots from a year ago. In fact, in my area in north-central Pennsylvania the soil temperature was ready for planting more than two weeks later in 2013 than in 2012. Corn needs 55 to 56 degree Fahrenheit soil temperatures to germinate. You can measure this with an inexpensive meat thermometer to monitor when the time is right to plant. Plant too early and you risk losing your crop (or having to replant) plant too late and you sacrifice the number of days the corn can grow before the onset of cold weather. In 2012, appropriate soil temperatures arrived in my area on April 30, but in 2013 they didn't occur until May 16.

Soil temperature can vary widely based on daily air temperatures and the presence or absence of ground cover. Here are the actual soil temperatures taken 2 inches deep at 8am at my home in Tioga County, PA:

April 10 – 46° April 15 – 38° April 18 – 42° April 23 – 36° April 30 – 48° May 5 – 50° May 13 – 50°

May 14 – 36° May 16 – 56°

The big swings in temperatures from May 13 to May 16 were largely due to a severe frost on May 14. Daylight arrived that morning with 23° temperatures! We had three frosts during May

Is Your Corn In?

with the last occurring on May 27. However, a frost on Memorial Day weekend is far better than the 30+ inches of snow that fell that same night on Whiteface Mountain near Lake Placid, NY.

The next hurdle many corn fans dealt with was high seed prices and/or a shortage of seed. I received numerous inquiries about using left-over seed from 2012 (and even some from 2011). My advice is to absolutely take advantage of these opportunities. Production agriculture folks can't but deer managers certainly can. Make friends with a local farmer – offer to help around the farm, share some venison, etc. – and maybe you can get their left-over corn seed at the end of planting season to use next year.

Worried about reduced germination? Then do a simple germination test. The following pictures are from my personal test this spring. A farmer friend gave me four partial bags of corn from 2012. I planted 10 kernels of each in separate pots in early April (well before planting time - so the pots stayed inside my house at night and much of the day), and I monitored their germination rate. Two of the bags had 100 percent germination, one had 90 percent, and the final bag had 80 percent germination (8 of 10 kernels germinated). Armed with this knowledge I could plant the

corn from three of the four bags at the normal seeding rate and be confident with the results. Seeding rate for the bag with 80 percent germination could be increased by about 20 percent to help ensure a successful seeding. List price for the corn I received was \$200 to \$250 per bag, so while I won't put my kids through college on the savings, I was still extremely grateful for the gift.

There are numerous conservation seed programs in the U.S. that sell seed at reduced prices or give away left-over seed. If you have the opportunity to acquire seed in this manner take a few minutes to conduct a germination test and then adjust your seeding rate if necessary. You likely cannot get all of the seed you need in this manner, but the savings can be used to plant additional acres or go toward that new bow or trail camera you desperately need. Wherever you are in the whitetail's range, I hope you and/or your hunting pals had a successful planting season and good luck this fall.

Kip's Korner is written by Kip Adams, a Certified Wildlife Biologist and Director of Education and Outreach for the Quality Deer Management Association (QDMA). The QDMA is an international nonprofit wildlife conservation organization dedicated to ensuring the future of white-tailed deer, wildlife habitat and our hunting heritage. The QDMA can be reached at 1-800-209-DEER or www.QDMA.com.



GERMINATION TEST FOR FOUR LEFT-OVER BAGS OF CORN. TEN KERNELS FROM EACH BAG WERE PLANTED IN SEPARATE CONTAINERS AND MONITORED TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF SEEDS THAT GERMINATED.

CLOSE-UP PHOTO OF ONE OF THE TEST CONTAINERS SHOWING NINE OF TEN KERNELS SUCCESSFULLY GERMINATED.







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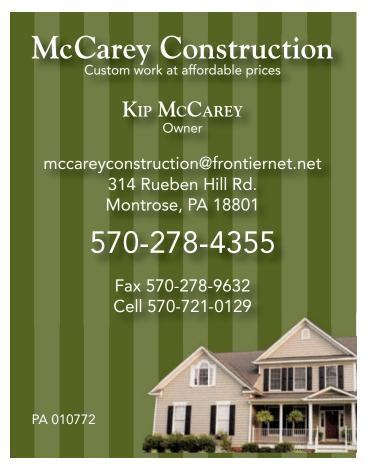
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Shed Hunting with Mike

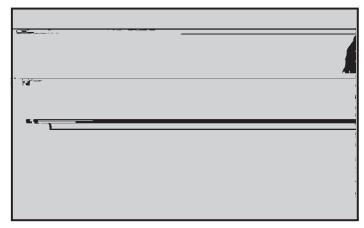
Mike Koneski is the "confused owner" of Rock Mountain Sporting Clays. There is new scientific evidence that large amounts of smokeless powder and gas residue may cause a mild form of brain damage. Physical characteristics of this powder overload is a confused but happy expression and hours spent in front of the mirror checking to see if your hair is growing back.

This is a picture Mike sent me of his successful "shed" hunt. Very sad!



I FOUND THIS ONE AT OUR PLACE TODAY – IT MUST BE 17 YRS, OLD! DIDN'T USE A DOG THIS TIME, THAT WOULD BE CHEATING. I'VE NEVER BEEN SO PROUD IN MY LIFE!









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The Art of Mapping Deer - Water by Jim Stickles, AWB®

Mapping deer is an advanced hunting skill, but it's really not difficult to learn. It requires basic knowledge of deer behavior and how deer behavior changes with regard to environmental conditions and resource availability. It also requires a basic knowledge of how to read aerial photos and topographic maps.By learning to identify key features of the landscape that funnel deer, you can cut down your scouting time significantly, and put yourself in pretty good position to have a successful season. Keep in mind that mapping deer does not replace "boots on the ground" scouting, rather it just steers you in the right direction and prevents you from wasting time scouting areas with less potential.

In the following series of articles, I will use BGL's "Custom Overlays" featureand switch between satellite view and topographic view to identify important landscape features for "speed scouting." This should help BGL users realize the usefulness of the "Custom Overlays" tool, as well as improve your deer mapping skills. Today's subject is water!

LAKES, PONDS & SWAMPS

Most bodies of standing water serve asnatural barriers to deer movement. Given the choice to swim across a body of water or walk around it, deer will usually walk around. During the rut, bucks will often skirt the edges of large water bodies while searching for does. Using the "Custom Overlays" tool, you can draw paths around the edges of ponds and other barriers to help you envision how deer will move through those areas, and add markers to areas that are obvious funnels or bottle necks for future scouting purposes. As you can see in the diagrams below, I putorange

markers at locations where several paths come together. Those are the areas I would scout. The yellow arrows indicate a favorable wind direction at the marked locations and the area outlined in yellow indicates an area with several houses that deer are likely to avoid.



Figure 1. Aerial image of potenial pond set-ups made with BGL's "Custom Overlays" feature.



Figure 2. With just the click of a mouse you can switch between topo map and aerial image views and the overlay will remain in place.

RIVERS

Again, although deer can swim, they usually choose not to. Keeping that in mind, rivers are generally another barrier to deer movement. Bucks in search of does can be expected to walk parallel to the river. Knowing this, I often search for areas where other barriers would create a bottleneck or funnel. An additional benefit to hunting near a river is the sound of running water can help mask the sound of a hunter's approach.



Figure 3. The river to the north should help funnel deer through the forested area along the field edge. The orange markers indicate areas I would scout first for deer sign because those areas appear to be funnels.

STREAMS & CREEKS

Streams and creeks are not as much of a barrier to deer, but there are often distinct crossing points. Although these features are not my first choice for speed scouting in big woods, they are my first choice for scouting properties in the Midwest. If you are a big woods hunter, the idea behind these features is that deer need to cross them somewhere. Your job is to walk along the creek and find the crossing areas where tracks are cut deep into the mud (i.e. find the bottlenecks). However, if you're a Midwest hunter, creek bottoms are about the only places a plow has not touched, and as such provide necessary cover for deer to get from point A to point B. Chances are there will be a deer trail that looks like a cow path traveling through these bottoms. Find the trail, and set up downwind.



Figure 4. Creeks and seasonal streams are often difficult to identify on an aerial image, but they are easy to identify on a topo map. Shown above, I am using a blue line to delineate a stream that runs through a property.

Trophy Displays on a Budget by Jim Stickles, AWB®

ne does not need to look very far back in time to see the strides Pennsylvania has made with regard to deer management. Thanks to some assistance from mandatory antler restrictions, PA deer hunters have harvested more 2.5+ year-old bucks than ever before. In fact, greater than 50% of the bucks harvested in PA are 2.5 years-old or older. That's a tremendous accomplishment, and it's one worth displaying in your home when you connect with one of these animals. However, it can be difficult to justify paying \$300-400+ for a shoulder mount on a regular basis. Having too many trophies is not a bad problem to have, so let's take a minute to discuss some affordable mounting options that do not take up a lot of wall space.

SKULL CAP MOUNTS

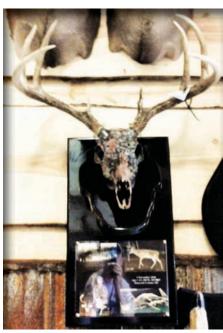
Although some think I am a cheapskate, I will spend a little more for a nice looking skull cap mount to pay proper tribute to the bucks I harvest. Although there are many standard do-it-yourself kits, a customized design will add a ton of value to the mount without breaking the bank. One of the simplest customizations

you can do is increase the size of the mounting plaque. Doing this gives you all kinds of options for adding items to the mount that will increase its personal value. For example, you can add pictures (harvest and/or trail camera photos), a lower jaw bone, maps, harvest information (date, time, location, weapon, antler score, etc.), artifacts (an empty cartridge, broad head, or piece of an arrow), or custom engravings. Let your imagination go wild and create something special.

EUROPEAN MOUNTS

I love the look of traditional European mounts, especially with a camo plaque, but whoever thought of camo dipping European mounts is a genius! Not only do they look good, but you can come up with a creative color scheme for displaying them. For example, you can dip all of your 120 class bucks in one camo pattern, all of your 130's in a different pattern, and so-on. An additional benefit of European mounts is they can be placed on a pedestal mount and displayed just about anywhere. Camo dipping is usually a little pricier, but the final result is still much cheaper than a full shoulder mount!

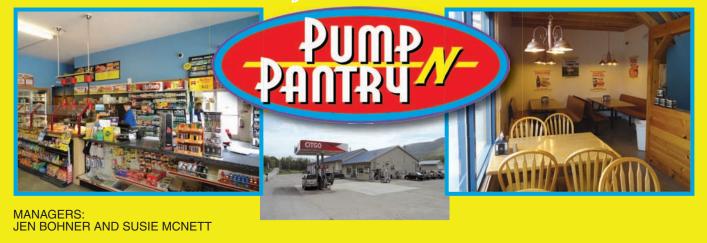
An additional benefit to skull cap and European mounts is they are difficult to mess up and easy to maintain. So before breaking the bank on a full shoulder mount for a deer that is not necessarily the "deer of a lifetime" but a trophy none-the-less, perhaps consider these two simple, less expensive, fully customizable, and low maintenance mounting options.



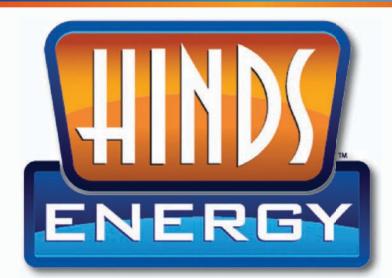
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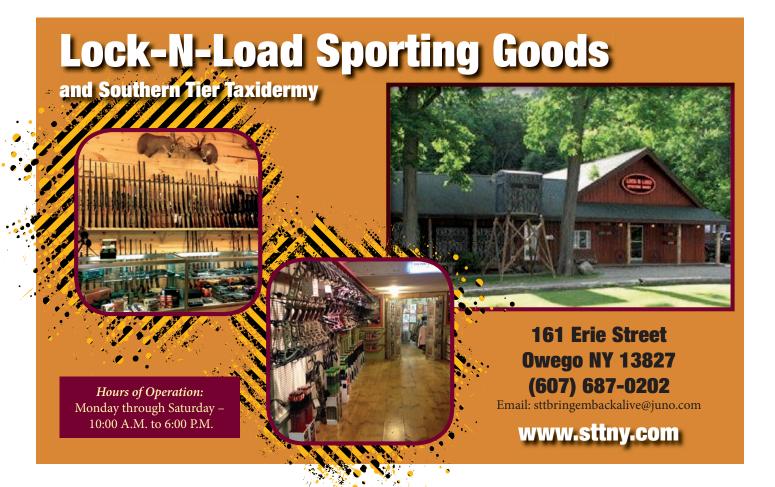
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Wild Boar Hunt...Almost By Veteran Giotti as told and written by Ken Bach

was recently asked if I would like to go on a wild boar hunt at Pipe Line Ridge Outfitters near Muncy, Pennsylvania. The hunt would be filmed for the Wild Pennsylvania Show with Alan Probst.

Although I am a wounded Iraq War veteran, I still hunt every chance I get. A few years ago I did a deer and bird hunt with Hunts For Healing near Laceyville, Pennsylvania. This is where I met John and Mindy Picotti and through them I was introduced to Grant Fritz. Grant, in turn lined me and another wounded veteran. Doug Betz, up for this hunt at Pipe Line Ridge. I have wanted to do a hunt for an exotic for a long time so the day of the hunt could not come soon enough for me.

The morning we were to leave finally arrived and we stopped for a quick breakfast and were on the road again. About 18 miles from our destination we heard a very loud noise from underneath my '08 Chevy 1500 4x4 and about then my dream of boar hunting started to fall apart. We called Mindy and Grant on the cell phone – they were in another vehicle. They picked Doug up and took him on to the hunt while I contacted Alexander Chevrolet in Mountoursville. The repair shop picked the truck up and we went to the dealership for repairs.

I was really stressing as money was very tight this month with barely enough to cover our needs at home. Since I use a wheelchair and walker. I was concerned for where my truck sat with my



hunting supplies – my rifles and ammo, etc. I asked the service man to be sure to lock the truck up until they worked on it: he assured me he would. I had to wheel myself around the entire building to the one handicapped entrance and it is not like I can run or stop someone from stealing my belongings.

Inside the repair shop I met an older couple and talked to them for guite awhile, then another customer came in and he was a Vietnam Veteran and asked about my injuries and my branch of service, etc. We had plenty of time to talk. The repairs took until 5pm so it was about 8 hours of pure frustration. As a P.T.S.D (posttrauma stress disorder)diagnosis, I don't handle these situations

well and when I went to my truck and found it was unlocked, I really went off on the repairman. My rifles and belongings were "slopped" around so I went "ballistic" at this point. Add that to the fact that the truck had snapped not one but two axles and needed a new hub; you can imagine how I felt. I was told the bill amounted to \$1,082.54 and after giving the service manager my credit card, I sat in the truck wondering how I would cover my bills for the month ahead.

My frustration was beyond my coping skills at this point. The service manager came back with my card and I went off on him again for lying about locking the truck as requested. I was preparing to leave and once again the service manager comes back and asks for my credit card again and now I am really hot. At this point. I tried to settle down and I actually prayed for a miracle. Imagine my surprise when the manager returned my credit card and told me that the Vietnam Veteran had paid my entire bill and told him to give me back my money. It amazes me how God puts people like this in our lives at just the right time!

This man didn't want any recognition for his generous act and I wasn't given his name but I have since written a "thank you" note for him in care of the dealership and hope they pass it on. On a side note, but still positive from this, is Doug got a nice boar and I will get to go at a later date.



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The Art of Mapping Deer – Water continued from page 18



Figure 5. Once delineated with a "Custom Overlay," streams are much easier to identify on an aerial image.



Figure 6. The mid-west is ideal landscape for hunting deer. Once the crops are harvested, small woodlots are about the only places where deer can hide from hunters (i.e. we can predict that the deer are going to be in the woodlots). These woodlots are often connected by vegetated creek bottoms, so if a buck searching for does wants to get from one small woodlot to another, you can bet he'll probably want to use the creek bottoms for cover.

This concludes the first tip for mapping deer, but it's surely not the last word with regard to using water features to map deer. If you have other water feature mapping tips, please share them on our Facebook page. We look forward to hearing your tips and feedback!

Pheasants, just a few interesting facts... By Sherrie Bazin

Pheasants are some of the most beautiful birds available for the average hunter, and are characterized by strong sexual dimorphism, which means males and females look different. The Ringneck male are vibrantly colored with blue-green heads, red face wattles, and distinctive white neck rings. Females are a rather plain buff brown, but both sexes have long, pointed tails. These beautiful birds are wily in the wild and much sought after by game hunters. Thousands of them are harvested each year, but management and reintroduction programs boost many populations. In the immediate area this is the type of bird game management releases each year. Due to local predators, survival of the released birds is not a high rate. The releases do allow the local hunter the opportunity to experience a pheasant hunt.



Most picture the Ringneck pheasants when we talk about hunting a pheasant. They are native to China and East Asia, but they have been successfully introduced in other parts of the world, including North America. The first successful introduction of pheasants to this country occurred in 1881 when Judge Owen Nickerson Denny (US consul to China) shipped 30 Chinese Ringnecks (26 survived the journey) to his home in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Eleven years later Oregon opened a 75-day season and hunters bagged 50,000 pheasants.

In China and East Asia the Chinese pheasant represented light, virtue, prosperity and good fortune. Good fortune indeed came upon one hunter in Burma who noticed a precious stone in the gizzard of his recent kill. The discovery inspired him to search for the origin of this stone, and after visiting the rooster's old stomping ground, sure enough, he found an emerald mine!

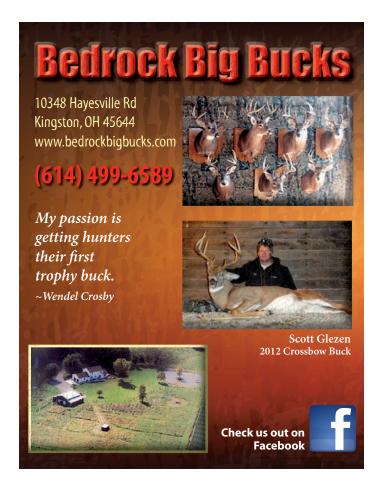
Males (also known as "cocks") establish harems of hens—as many as a dozen female birds. Each spring a male delineates and defends his territory and his harem from aggressive rivals. Such encounters can lead to vicious battles.

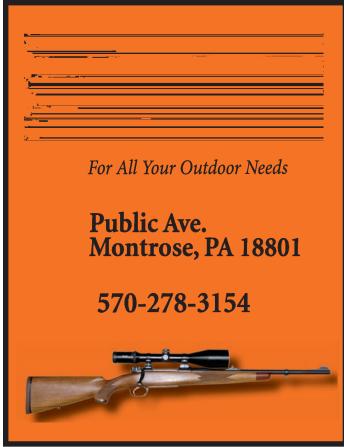
The birds prefer fields and farmlands with brushy cover, though they also inhabit woodland undergrowth and some wetlands. Females nest in fields or in border habitat and lay a dozen or more eggs, which they incubate with no help from the cock. Young pheasants grow up quickly and can fly within two weeks; however, they will remain with their mother for six or seven weeks. Many pheasant eggs are destroyed by predators or by humans (particularly in farm country), and young birds also have a high mortality rate.

In autumn, Ringneck pheasants form flocks in which they will live until the following spring. These birds are most comfortable on the ground, where they forage for grains, seeds, berries, insects, and (occasionally) small animals. They can fly and launch themselves airborne with an abrupt, noisy takeoff, but typically run from trouble. Pheasant flights are merely short-distance dashes for cover. Their flight speed is 27-38 mph when cruising but when chased they can fly up to 60 mph! With this being said, hunting a pheasant is an adventure. Here are a few basic hunting principles for a successful pheasant hunt:

- Get a good dog. The chances of finding a bird without a dog are slim. The dog will also flush the bird into flight for a good shot. Always trust your dog—if he says there is a bird in the brush, he is usually right.
- You will need a good shotgun. Always keep the safety on until you are ready to shoot, and make sure you have the right type of shot for the size and speed of the bird.
- Walk around in an "S" pattern to cover all the ground if hunting alone. You would walk in a pattern line if hunting as pairs for safety reasons.
- Aim ahead of the bird in the direction of the flight. Shooting clay pigeons would give you great experience of shooting ahead of the bird.

Information obtained directly from: http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/birds/ring-necked-pheasant/ and http://iowa.pheasantsforever.org/page/1100/lowaPheasantHistory---Facts.jsp







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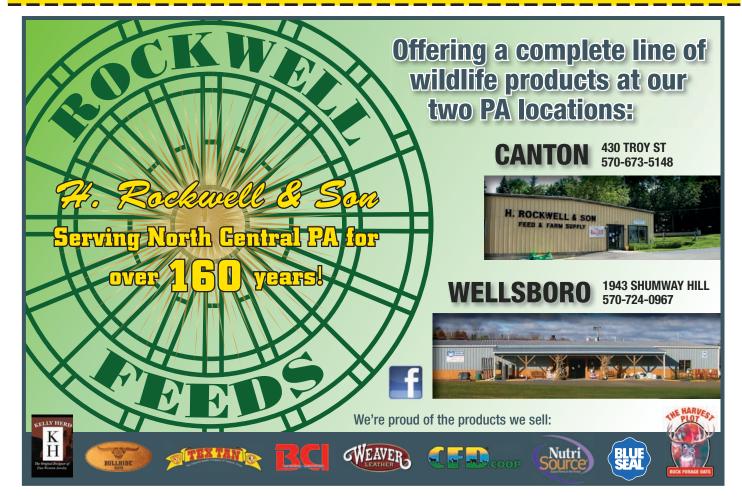
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New Partnerships – New Interest – Rejuvenated Communities – New Dreams

When my friend Bill desRosiers invited me to do an article about a Cabot Gas/South Gibson Community work day at the old ball park, I really had reservations on how I could tie that project to my publication *Wildlife Management News*. Bill told me that the project involved a nature trail that wrapped around the park and I should take the time to check it out.

I had a little trouble finding the park, which is tucked off Route 92 in South Gibson on a narrow road across from the Methodist Church. When I followed a GDS pickup into the park entrance, I was amazed at what was going on. People wearing blue Cabot shirts were everywhere and everyone seemed to have a project. Concrete blocks were being laid, mulch spread, picnic tables constructed, overgrown trails cleared, chain link fences constructed, and most importantly – kids playing.

Bill introduced me to professional photographer Kirk VanZandbergen from Brackney, PA, and we began our tour of the trail. That trail is next to a small, clear picturesque stream and we soon came upon a weather worn sign saying: South Gibson Conservation Club – Sponsor Cooperative Trout Nursery, PA Fish and Boat Commission. "Oh, by the way, Jim," Bill said, "there's a building down the trail where they still raise trout."

Now my curiosity was really piqued. I walked ahead of the guys to an old narrow and long building that houses the raceway for the trout. The natural stream provides the clear oxygenated water that the fish thrive in. Now I was in for another surprise. The caretaker of the nursery was there in the building and I recognized his voice before I could see him in the dark raceway. It was my friend, Bill Clarke, who is an avid sportsman and long-time member of the Susquehanna Federation of Sportsmen. Bill explained to me that he has been raising trout here since the early 1960s. He went on to tell me that three fishing derbies are held for the community youth each year and the remaining trout are stocked in local

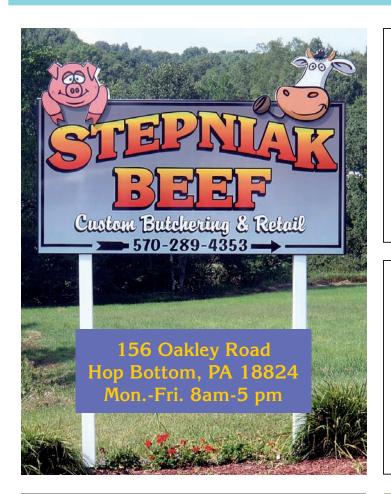
streams. I told Bill that I had no clue this little hatchery existed and he shared that although it's a little run down he still feeds the fish twice a day and he is the last surviving volunteer to run it. This didn't surprise me in knowing Bill. He was named Sportsmen of the Year several years ago by his peers and members of the Federation of Sportsmen. Many people don't know that either.

When I caught up to Bill desRosiers on the trail, he told me how the wetland designated areas had to be dealt with and how old growth apple trees were left to enhance the wildlife habitat. The trails were at this time constructed with tamped modified and on each side of the trail areas are open for future planting. When I asked Bill what they were going to plant in these openings, he said he wasn't sure. I had several bags of Buck Forage Clover in my truck at the time and offered them right on the spot to plant next to the trails and other larger openings next to the ball field. Bonnie Morris and her sons Paul and Matthew took on the task of broadcasting clover seed on the entire area.

After walking the rest of the trail and taking photos of the new fencing and infield, the 50+ people work force was gathered up for a barbecue lunch. It was there that I met Ashley Kilmer, who is the community leader and young woman who played on this ball field when she was a child. Like so many facilities in our area, this little field was probably neglected by the lack of funding to keep it going. When the opportunity arose for the community and Cabot Oil & Gas to partner together, it was Ashley who rekindled the dream of making the park possible. She also has made it known to me that perhaps Dave Gow is the unsung hero of this ball park. He has kept it alive for over 30 years. Ashley told me that if it wasn't for Dave's unselfish dedication, there would not have been a park to improve! This labor of love worked because of a partnership, not just because of money handed out. I saw lots of blue t-shirts that said Cabot. but they were worn by community leaders, natural gas employees, and most importantly, kids who are going to have memories of their new ball park.



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www.buckforage.com means bigbucks.4you by Sherrie Bazin

hy should I plant a food plot? It is a means to enhance healthy animals and larger bucks. Food plots can transform deer management, even on small tracts, making your observation pleasures greater and your hunting experiences bigger.

I don't have a lot of land to plant. Can I still have a food plot that attracts deer? Deer are browsers; they move and don't spend all day in one place. Deer will move constantly during feeding to a lot of areas. Smaller multiple plots are best. The more different places you have for deer to stop and browse the more of your herd of deer

you will observe when hunting or watching. Small plots work best! Make sure the area has adequate sunlight and plant based on present food supplies and habitat.

What should I plant to attract deer to my plot? Everyone has a different idea for the best successful plots; however, what science says is the best. Research at Louisiana State University has determined that mixing various seed items are often a good way to provide deer with a variety of food items to choose from. There is not a magic seed that produces giant bucks. Good nutrition is the major factor to good growth along with other considerations. With this being said, a great combination proved in research is a "blend of planting Buck Forage Oats, the Harvest Plot, with Buck Forage Chicory, Clover

and Peas for the serious hunter who demands the very best in fall attraction, and yet, also desires year round high protein nutrition in a single plot."

The seeding rate of the Buck Forage Harvest Plot and Nutrition Plot should be about four pounds



per acre. The seed bed itself should be well prepared and well drained. The seed should be planted about ¼ inch deep and if oats are also desired, they should be planted deeper and according to planting instructions for proper time. Always fertilize and lime according to your local agricultural testing recommendations.

Buck Forage is a family-owned and run company. John Butler is the founder and president; sons Morgan and Jake are vice-presidents with marketing degrees and years of experience in the agricultural fields. The business headquarters are located in Arkansas. Buck Forage is the preferred forage for whitetails and the company is a friend of the wounded veteran. The Buck Forage Company has donated over \$3,000 in seed for plots

for our wounded warriors in order to experience the hunt. These food plots are used by Hunts For Healing in Laceyville, Pennsylvania, in order to enhance the healing experience of a hunt along with the volunteer fellow veterans of past wars and other mentors.

Northeast Pennsylvania has a unique opportunity to enhance the wildlife management due to the natural gas industry. As pipelines are created, a wonderful location for food plots has appeared across the beautiful Endless Mountains. It is a great opportunity to plant for the local habitat.

If you are interested in planting food plots,

start with the right information. A great starting resource is the website <u>buckforage.com</u>. Still have questions or want a local representative to assist you in making the right choices? Email Jim at jholbert@epix.net.



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The American Chestnut By Scott Sienko

SHOWN BELOW: **BLIGHT GROWTH ON** AMERICAN CHESTNUT

oday when you take a walk through the forests of north eastern Pennsylvania the forest floor is guite often riddled with the shells of acorns that the various denizens of the wood have taken advantage of. If you were to look back into the areas past however, the oak trees were not the prime mast producer for wildlife. At one time Castanea dentata, better known as the American chestnut treewas the most common tree in the forests of the eastern United States. It was favored by wildlife, which used its nuts as a source of nutrition.

Sadly around the turn of the twentieth century, the chestnut was discovered to have contracted the chestnut blight. This invasive fungus has managed to all but decimate the species. The trees now primarily reach the size of sprouts and small saplings due to the blights influence. Still, very rarely however, they do achieve some size, but these individual trees vary from place to place and some are even capable of producing nuts. This is not the usual case however, and even these trees eventually die off from the blight only to regrow from their stumps as tiny sprouts.

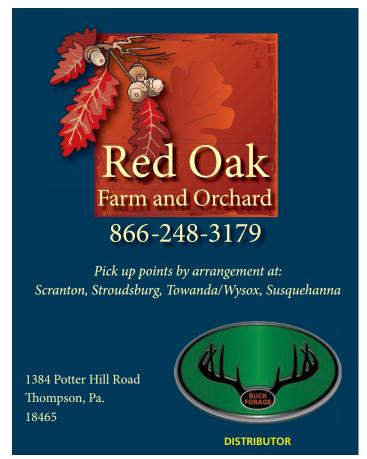
If you do manage to stumble across a tree bearing nuts in our forest, you will be hard pressed to find one that hasn't had all its nuts pilfered by squirrels and other wildlife. Although the chestnut is no longer the prime mast producer, our forests creatures still hold its crop in higher regard than the acorn, and will quickly consume everything the tree has to offer. Squirrels, deer, bear, and other creatures all dine on the chestnut, and will make short work of the spiny shelled nuts.

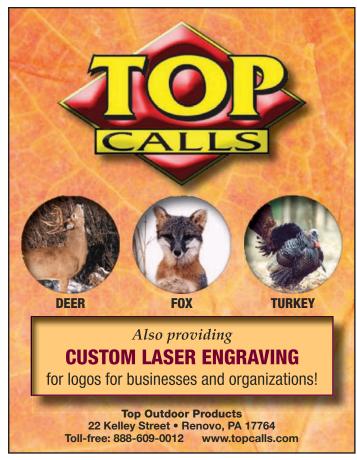
Although the species has declined, there is however an effort to restore it to its former glory. The American Chestnut foundation, and other groups are working to find a way to deal with the blight, whether it is breeding genetically modified trees who are resistant to the blight, or by experimenting with breeding hybrids with other species of chestnut who are resistant to the blight as well. This has been met with various levels of success, and you can even purchase new hybrid chestnut trees such as the Dunstan chestnut in some nurseries to plant.

The American chestnut tree is one of the treasures of our heritage here in the eastern United States: we can use it as an example to learn from to attempt to prevent losing any further species. Not only that, but hopefully someday this great American treasure will be able to make a comeback, and once again grow in our forests.











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Boyd's NEPA Guiding Service By Liz Holbert

"So are we doing this or not?" That's the question my dad and I kept asking each other a few Fridays ago while rain came down and we were supposed to go fishing with Josh Boyd of Boyd's NEPA Guiding Service. We had rain gear on stand-by but didn't know if we really wanted to spend a day in the rain. Eventually we decided we weren't going to be a couple of wusses.

We grabbed our licenses and rain coats and met Josh in Tunkhannock by the Susquehanna River, where we would spend the day fishing the river and the Tunkhannock creek for Small Mouth Bass, Josh had everything set up for us and instructed us to hop on the boat while he used the pick-up to guide it into the river. He had poles set up with a few different types of bait that would be best for Small Mouth. We put on our life jackets and rocketed over to the Tunkhannock creek where the water is shallower and Josh says it's more fun to fish as you can see exactly what's hitting your bait. We

caught a few little guys there and then headed out to the rocky parts of the Susquehanna, under the train tracks. All in all we had a fair catch and the weather, though rainy, didn't stop us from having a great time.

Josh and the rest of the guys at Boyd's NEPA Guiding Service have the procedure down to an art and they always know where the best fish are hiding. If one type of bait isn't pulling anything in, they know which to switch to and are patient with even the very first of beginners in teaching them proper fishing technique and the best way to convince a fish you're a worm and not a predator. No matter how many times we got our hooks caught under rocks, Josh didn't throw us off the boat but patiently retrieved the bait we got stuck.

Boyd's NEPA Guiding Service serves a wide variety of customers looking for all different types of fishing and boating adventures in Northeastern PA. They're experts in their field and do their utmost to give customers the absolute best experience possible. Their rates are incredibly reasonable as well. One of the greatest things I took away from the experience was practical skills with a rod and reel that I was unfamiliar with before that will be very helpful in the future when I'm fishing for some of the same varieties in lakes and ponds.

Fishing with Josh was very educational as well as enjoyable. Four hours went by way too quickly and though it was a rainy yucky day, we're very glad we decided not to be a couple of wusses. We'll most definitely be back, hopefully on a day with a few less rain clouds.

If you'd like to contact Boyd's NEPA Guiding Services with fishing questions or to schedule a charter, contact them at 570-417-5841 or 570-985-7400 or visit their webpage at: www.boydsnepaguidingservice.com.





This Hunter's Glimpse of Sweden By Dave Sienko

It seems that no matter where you go, things are about the same. My wife and I took a trip to Sweden with the equipment company that produces our logging equipment. The company is "Rottne," which is named after the town where it is located.

In our group were five logging contractors from the northeast US and our host, Rikard, who heads up the US dealership for Rottne machines. We toured the Rottne factories and then visited local logging sites where Rottne machines were working. The main focus of our visit was to attend the world's largest logging trade show, Elmia. Rikard wanted to share some of his country's culture and history with us as well. We toured castles and visited local sites of interest.

One of the highlights of the trip was spending time visiting with Rikard's family. His mother prepared a delicious traditional Swedish meal for the group and we dined with her along with Rikard's nephew, Martin, and his girlfriend, Linda. The family owns a farm not far from Rottne, Sweden. The food was great and we settled in for the evening with coffee and conversation. As with any group, most anywhere, the topics were politics, the weather, local events and hunting. In Sweden the only people who are allotted hunting licenses are the landowners and those who lease land, and their guests. There are no public hunting lands. The game our hosts mostly hunted were moose, Roe deer, European hare, fox and wild boar. The moose are pretty much the same as here in the US. The deer are smaller than our local whitetail and their antlers grow straight up with no spread and small knobby points. The hare have larger bodies with long ears that reach above my knees. Hunting seasons are long, more than a month for moose and deer. There is no closed season for wild boar; if you see them you shoot them, day or night. As here, the wild boar population is getting out of control. The larger pig ranges 400 to 500 pounds. In Sweden, dogs are used widely for hunting. The day before we had dinner with the family, Martin had spotted some wild boar at the edge of a field and the stalk was on. As any good hunter does, he entertained us with his story. He had a successful hunt taking two pigs.

A visit to a local gun and hunting store was on the agenda. There were many different brands of guns, some of which we did not recognize. We were told that the gun of choice – if one could afford it – is a 3-barrel rifle-shotgun combo. One barrel was for a

12-gauge shotgun with a smaller caliber rifle and a larger caliber rifle (slightly bigger than a 30-06) rounding out the trio. All three were mounted on a frame like an over-under shotgun with sights. The store had plenty of ammo on the shelves, unlike here in the US. The hunting clothes are much the same, not as many camo patterns, mostly dark forest colors as the forest is mostly spruce and pine. The store had its own underground firing range with thick bullet-proof windows and heavy reinforced doors. In Sweden, gun ownership is very controlled. Be thankful for the NRA here in the USA!

It was great to get the opportunity to see the latest technology in logging equipment and to learn a little about Sweden's people, their culture and heritage. A trip well worth taking – giving just a glimpse of Sweden.



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THANK YOU! ~JIM

