American’s Great Outdoors: Salazar

Highlights Efforts to Conserve Working Landscapes with Proposed Dakota Grassland Conservation Area

HIGHMORE, S.D. -- Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar today visited South Dakota to highlight the proposed Dakota Grassland Conservation Area as a model for conserving working agricultural landscapes while benefiting wildlife and its habitat under President Obama’s America’s Great Outdoors Initiative.

Under the proposal, the Interior Department’s Fish and Wildlife Service would seek to acquire easements from willing sellers on approximately 2 million acres of native prairie habitat to benefit wildlife and support traditional economic activities, specifically livestock production.

“One of the major goals we have established for the America’s Great Outdoors initiatives is to work in partnership with private landowners to conserve America’s working landscapes,” Secretary Salazar said. “Under this proposal, we will join with agricultural communities and other partners here in the Dakotas to conserve wildlife and its habitat while ensuring the continuation of the region’s agricultural heritage.”

Salazar conducted a series of site visits to habitat restoration projects on private lands and met with conservation partners, including private landowners, who are working with the Fish and Wildlife Service to conserve wildlife habitat in the Prairie Pothole Region, a grass- and wetland-rich area known as “America’s Duck Factory” for its importance to the nation’s migratory waterfowl population.

Salazar visited a working cattle ranch near Highmore, in Hyde County, where he met with representatives of the South Dakota Grasslands Coalition, Ducks Unlimited, the Izaak Walton League of America, the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department, and other partners to discuss the proposed conservation area.

Service conservation easements are binding legal agreements that typically prohibit subdivision and commercial development activities, but allow for continued agricultural uses such as livestock grazing and haying. Under conservation easements, land ownership and property rights, including control of public access, remain with participating landowners. In addition, participating properties would remain on local tax rolls.

“Last year, federal conservation agencies held a listening session at Pierre to hear from conservation stakeholders about local solutions to key conservation issues in the state,” Salazar said. “I am pleased to see the Fish and Wildlife Service and its partners are listening to South Dakotans and have proposed the Dakota Grassland Conservation Area, which will keep ranchers on the lands and forever protect the vital natural resources of the Prairie Pothole Region.”

While meeting with partners in Highmore, Secretary Salazar signed two agreements with private landowners to restore and conserve wildlife habitat on their lands.

These voluntary agreements with the Service’s Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (private lands) provide for cost-share technical assistance to private landowners and will achieve the twin goals of enhancing grazing regimes for cattle producers and wildlife habitat for federal trust species, especially migratory birds such as grassland-nesting birds and raptors.

In the morning, Secretary Salazar also met with South Dakota Governor Dennis Daugaard to explore how the Department of the Interior and South Dakota can work together to advance the goals of President Obama’s America’s Great Outdoors initiative to support local recreation and conservation efforts.

The meeting was one of a series that Salazar is holding with the nation’s governors to discuss potential partnerships in their states, ranging from revitalizing urban parks to restoring rivers to using conservation easements in rural areas to conserve wildlife habitat while allowing ranching and farming to continue.

21 Gun Giveaway Winners Announced

At the Spring Board Meeting held in Pierre, SDWF’s board members drew the winning names of those who had purchased 21 Gun Giveaway tickets. There were 940 tickets sold for this annual fundraising event. SDWF gave away 9 guns or cash settlements to the winners.

1. Harvey Rothschild, SD
2. Phil Dinovo, IN
3. Tracy Boomsma, SD
4. Keaven Kane, SD
5. Kevin Johnston, IN
6. Paul Medeiros, CA
7. Don Wenande, SD
8. Allan Johnson, SD
9. William Catrett, GA

I want to thank everyone who purchased and sold tickets for this raffle. Your generosity makes SDWF what it is today. THANK YOU!
Federal Hunting and Fishing Excise Taxes Create Return

FERNANDINA BEACH, Fla. — An analysis conducted by Southwick Associates and Andrew Loftus Consulting for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies found that federal excise taxes collected on the sale of hunting and shooting equipment represented an approximate 1,100 percent annual return on investment (ROI) to the manufacturers between 1970 to 2006 and taxes collected on sport fishing equipment generated a striking annual ROI of 2,157 percent between 1955 and 2006. The ROIs in the new report “The Benefits to Business from Hunting and Fishing Excise Taxes” were determined by comparing the amount of excise taxes collected annually to the amount of purchases made annually by sportsmen during the respective timeframes. By law, the excise taxes only can be used to maintain fish and wildlife populations, and create recreation and educational opportunities. In 2009 alone, more than $740 million was made available to states and territories in addition to the nearly $1.4 billion total paid by hunters and anglers in license fees.

To the Editor:

In the last Out of Doors, Bill Antonides gave us another well written article. But, I take issue with his recommendation that South Dakota Wildlife Federation (SDWF) members and hunters in general, should “do the right thing” and switch to non-toxic shot while hunting. While the evidence is irrefutable that ingesting certain quantities of lead is harmful, there is no scientific evidence establishing that the use of lead shot while hunting waterfowl species has harmed wildlife or the environment. During the April meeting of the Game, Fish & Parks Commission, the competitive argument against banning lead shot was that after years of intensive hunting with lead shot on hunting preserves and other commercial operations, there has been no evidence of harm to wildlife, or the environment. Lead is not inherently harmful to wildlife and the environment. Harm only occurs when it is ingested, or is concentrated, at toxic levels. Over the years, we have been warned about various food products that could cause cancer. Usually, the quantities that must be consumed, to be harmful, are more than any human could ever consume. The situation is similar regarding the scattering of lead shot while hunting upland game. SDWF should make recommendations based on accepted scientific evidence. Otherwise, it would be just as appropriate to recommend that hunters “do the right thing” by not emitting methane, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulfide. Those gases known as air pollutants are considered to contribute to global warming. SDWF could justifiably recommend that hunters “do the right thing” by not smoking since the components of cigarette smoke are also air pollutants which have been proven to cause cancer and other diseases. Unless appropriate evidence establishes that an activity is causing problems now, or will cause problems in the future, SDWF should not make recommendations for the sake of political correctness, or to make people feel good.

Bill Bowen, Aberdeen

Editor’s note: Bill is a lawyer from Aberdeen and does not have any financial ties to the hunting preserve industry.

Questions? Answers? Wildlife blog at sdwfceno.com
Executive Director’s Update by Chris Hesla

Driving to the office this morning, I crossed the Oahe Dam. The Corps of Engineers (COE), which manages and controls the Missouri River Dam system, has opened the Stillings Basin gates to divert water around the Oahe powerhouse. I understand this discharge is supposed to continue until August. Lake Oahe, which runs from north of Bismarck ND to Pierre SD, is at a record level high and the pending mountain snow pack is 200% of normal. Water needs to be moved downstream—the problem is timing.

The COE should have anticipated this situation and been moving water through the power plant sooner. Opening the Stillings Basin means access to the water’s electricity-producing capacity is lost. It is a shame to see the water not used for clean energy production. And, history has shown that water flow through the Stillings Basin will disrupt the smelt, probably effecting Lake Oahe fishing for years. I wonder if the COE’s actions are because of mismanagement or an outdated Operations Manual.

Less than 5 years ago Lake Oahe was at record low water levels. The COE shortened the (nonexistent) barge season but continued to pump water downstream. Again, was the reasoning for the actions because of mismanagement or an outdated Operations Manual? The current studies on Missouri River management will show that the COE should reprioritize its management goals. Losing our recreation and clean energy production opportunities for the benefit of a minimally-beneficial barge season is just wrong. The SDWF continues to stay on top of this important issue and advocate for smart use of the Missouri.

On another front, SDWF has been working for more than 10 years with several other groups on an important project in southwest SD. The South Dakota Wild Grassland Coalition is working to get a small portion of the Buffalo Gap National Grasslands (about 50,000 acres) designated as the United States’ first grassland wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1964. This area is beautiful, pristine grassland and the wilderness designation will allow its preservation. Further information about the area and efforts to preserve it is available at www.sdwildgrassland.org.

As always, the pendulum of congressional interests swing and political climates change. But the facts about wilderness have not changed. Neither have the merits of Senator Johnson’s bill or his dedication to its success. Wilderness protection has always been a bipartisan issue based on local efforts along a dedicated course, despite bumps in the road. This work is carried on by dedicated people who believe in a very worthy long-term goal. Therefore, the Coalition’s efforts will remain steady and they ask for your consideration.

The Coalition has enjoyed constructive relationships with all members of South Dakota’s congressional delegation and will continue doing so. Work with Senator Thune continues. The Coalition has requested meetings with Congresswoman Noem to address her concerns and have met with her staff to share information about wilderness and its impact on the environment, quality of life, and economy. The Coalition also continues to educate lawmakers and grassroots support, and work with a wide variety of stakeholders.

The support of many has helped progress this effort. Not long ago there was no bill. Now we have Senator Johnson’s commitment to the common-sense wilderness bill he introduced last year and expects to reintroduce during this Congress. It is important to keep expressing your interest and support to help carry the bill forward and to stand up for this important conservation vision. The goal is to protect during Senator Johnson’s wild prairie grassland heritage for generations to come!

Thank you all for all that you do! We can and do make a difference!

President’s Column by Bill Antonides

The South Dakota Wildlife Federation was founded in 1945 by a group of sportsmen who were concerned about the loss of waterfowl hunting opportunity, which was caused by uncontrolled nonresident hunting and the subsequent commercialization of the sport. The federation led a charge which ultimately limited the number of nonresidents, ensuring some of the nation’s finest waterfowl hunting for SD residents and 80% or more of nonresidents willing to go through a simple application process to get a license.

We are still fighting the same battle, in part because some fee hunting operations, hunting guides, and their local Chambers of Commerce can’t see past the dollar signs a very few years of unregulated hunting will bring before the bonanza crashes for all. To repeat what we have done very well to protect waterfowl hunting opportunity, we have to continue to reinforce to SDWF members that this is heritage, but this is a battle that will never be over. We must and will continue to fight.

Meanwhile, the Federation has grown into a sportsman’s organization with the vastly enlarged mission of protecting the interests of all our citizens in outdoor recreation and a quality environment. In other words, if an issue affects our hunting and fishing rights, if it affects the quality of our outdoor experience, if it affects the conservation of our natural resources for all, including opportunities for generations yet to come, we speak out.

Many of the issues we address are complex. Should the state require non-toxic ammunition for all hunting? Should we allow a pipeline from the environmentally damaging tar sands oil-drilling operations in Canada to pass through South Dakota? Should we oppose tilting and other methods of draining wetlands, and should we fight the massive destruction of native grasslands? The SDWF fight the massive destruction of native grasslands? The SDWF should know more about wildlife biology than the average person. This may or may not be true, and I know for darn sure I am not infallible. Indeed, many of the wildlife management concepts we believed 50 or 100 years ago have been proven wrong. I am absolutely certain some of the wildlife management concepts I hold in now will be proven wrong in the next few decades. I just don’t know which ones.

We once thought killing avian predators—hawks, owls and eagles—would increase the number of pheasants and other small game, but we did not see the big picture. As is so often the case, sometimes something just seems so obvious, and even in the face of indisputable evidence, we can’t believe we are wrong.

President Bill Antonides

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I hope you all have a safe hunting season this Fall!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>1st Place</th>
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<th>3rd Place</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Trey Sayler</td>
<td>Sarah Raterma</td>
<td>Jerauld County Game and Fish</td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Laila Black Bird</td>
<td>Kenzee Schafer</td>
<td>Jerauld County Game and Fish</td>
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<td>3rd</td>
<td>Isabelle Kooker</td>
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<td>3rd</td>
<td>Justin Houlette</td>
<td>Levi Boyko</td>
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SDWF pays $25, $15, and $10 to each 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winner, respectively, from all six grades.
In recent newsletters of the Brookings Wildlife Federation (BWF), I have been running ads that show farmers in grassy shelterbelts and beside ponds and claiming that they indeed raise a lot of wildlife. In my opinion the riparian zone is the “go-to” habitat for stream conservation because it filters, buffers, stabilizes, and has wildlife benefits. In my BWF newsletters I made fun of the riparian zone picture on the Corn Growers web site because there was no riparian zone along the stream that they showed. It made me LOL.

We are saving riparian zones with the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) that allows USDA to save stream-side wetlands. The recent DU magazine bragged about the success of the WRP program at the same time they were whining on another page about wetland losses. I asked a DU biologist about the contradiction. I was told that, well, read the following reply yourself - it gets a little wonky but kinda sums up my points...

"I wish I could say that I felt WRP was negating the impacts of tile drainage but I’m afraid it’s not completely the case. Yes, WRP is a good program and undoubtedly offsets some of the wetland drainage that is occurring but as you know, tile drainage in South Dakota has taken off like a prairie grass fire on the heels of a 40 mph wind. Agricultural interests have done a masterful job of selling tiling as a way to manage water, reduce flooding, improve water quality by reducing erosion and nutrient losses, improve soil salinity and maximize profits. In doing so, they have been successful at easing the permitting process required for tiling and literally over-whelming the USDA NRCS staff with requests for wetland determinations and minimal effect determinations. Such actions have paved the way for an onslaught of tiling and wetland drainage by completely overwhelming the regulatory system. Tiling proponents will tell you that tile drainage is better than wetlands because they are staying out of the basins and adhering to NRCS setback distances and the larger “duck ponds” are being left alone and actually improved because they are wet more often. You and I know that nothing could be further from the truth but the public doesn’t know that. Whether one runs perforated drain tile right through a wetland or simply stops the surface water from ever reaching a wetland by pattern tiling the watershed, the end result is the same.....altered hydrology and drained wetlands. Tiling is having its greatest impacts on the small, ephemeral, temporary and seasonal wetlands, those that we know are most important for breeding ducks, but the public is being led to believe that these are mud holes and it won’t hurt ducks if they are gone. While some of the small, temporary and seasonal wetlands are enrolled in WRP and removed, a large percentage of the acres enrolled are the larger, semi-permanent basins. Therefore, WRP is doing too little to offset the loss of these wetland types with short hydroperiods."  

In conclusion

Well, I still don’t have the data I need. I suppose the truth about conservation is somewhere in the middle. Now that the snow has melted, we can drive around and look for “raging ditches” and see if there is a healthy mix of shelterbelts, ponds, wetlands and riparian zones along the corn fields. Yogi Berra said, “You can see a lot by looking.”

You don’t have to be a hydrologist to know the basics of this science – you just need to understand sponges. If the sponge is the landscape with its water-holding potholes and hydric soils, then a dry sponge (tiled and drained) would temporarily soak up spring rain and knock the peak off of the flood pulse in the stream – that’s good. However, a drained sponge won’t hold water for long so the streams will keep flowing during the late summer and fall, and ultimately the stream will be carrying more water volume.

Is this okay? Here is where we have to ask scientists: 1) Does the extra water volume cause stream down-cutting and bank erosion (and requests for more government assistance), and 2) Does more water affect stream temperature and aquatic life. Bottom line – the landscape is changing and it might not be in the best interests of some of its inhabitants, including man.

Riparian zones

For more info please contact Jim at 605-669-2881 or 605-381-2001

For All Your Advertising Needs Call: 605-224-7524 or Send To: Out of Doors • P.O. Box 7075 • Pierre, South Dakota 57501

Barry is a retired USGS fisheries scientist who has studied rivers in South Dakota since 1985. Thanks to four friendly critics who looked over this article. The local Conservation District has an easy to use spread sheet on plantings since 1994. The last USDA report showed a net gain in wetlands. The back story is that scientists were forced politically to include all wetlands in one bunch so they were showing increased wetlands because of increases in flood retention ponds, golf course ponds and other non-wildlife supporting wetlands.

SD Wildlife Federation Donors

At the 2003 Winter Board Meeting, the SDWF Board created the SDWF Wildlife Legacy Council. The Council was created to allow recognition of the people who support SDWF above and beyond their membership and raise donations.

Thank you to the following donors for their contributions to the SDWF. Please consider becoming a member of the Wildlife Legacy Council. SDWF is a 501(c)3 non-profit, all donations are tax deductible. These tax-deductible contributions will speak volumes for the future of the SDWF’s Wildlife Legacy Council. Please consider your donation today. Donations can be sent to SDWF, PO Box 7075, Pierre, SD 57501.

The Legacy Council consists of five different donation levels: Level V Eagle $1,000 & Above; Level IV Buffalo $250 - $499; Level III Elk $100 - $249; and Level I Pheasant $50 - $99.

In April 2011, the following donors contributed:

- **LEVEL V EAGLE**
  - DAKOTA SPORTSMAN, INC. - SD
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- **LEVEL II DEER**
  - BAKER, FRED - OH
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In March 2011, the following donors contributed:

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- **LEVEL II DEER**
  - HEGGE, GEORGE - OH

- **LEVEL I PHEASANT**
  - ZOLOKIEL, KENNETH - CA

Box 2: Citizen Science Projects

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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All year: bid, NWF backyard habitat, geocaching, weather observer, USGS earthquake feeder, pigeon watch, Journey North, Spider webs, Weather observer, NWF Wildlife Watch, Project Road Kill, National Phenolog Network


There is as yet no social stigma in the possession of a gullied farm, a wrecked forest, or a polluted stream, provided the dividends suffice to send the youngsters to college. Whatever ails the land, the government will fix it.” From Round River by Aldo Leopold

“It is entirely our power as a nation to preserve large tracts of wilderness...as playground for rich and poor alike, and to preserve the game...But this end can only be achieved by wise laws and by a resolute enforcement of all harm to all of us, but most of all harm to the nature lover who does not possess vast wealth. Already there have sprung up here and there through the country, as in New Hampshire and the Adirondacks, large private preserves.” Theodore Roosevelt, in an essay on Yellowstone National Park
Citizen Science: Project BudBurst

By Dr. Charles R. Berry Jr

The South Dakota Wildlife Federation wants fish and wildlife management based on science, and is participating in programs that improve the public’s understanding of science. One way to improve understanding of science is to participate in one or more “citizen science projects.”

This is the second in a series of articles about “citizen science.” I got started in March as my wife Mary Lou and I took part in the Great Backyard Bird Count. I described our experiences as rookie citizen scientists in the March issue of Out Of Doors, and how our data was added to that of other citizen scientists in 61 South Dakota cities to make is list of 101 species in South Dakota one March weekend.

The purpose of these articles is to inform readers about the process of science, and to encourage you and your family to join a citizen science project. Note to the hook and bullet crowd: This is a way for you to improve your knowledge of nongame wildlife and their habitats, and involve your family in out of doors activities.

What is citizen science?

Citizen science is a term used to describe non-scientist volunteers performing research tasks such as observation and measurement (Box 1). You report your data to real scientists who compile it and quickly give understandable results. For example, the Great Backyard Bird Count scientists took my data and provided city, state, and national summaries every 15 minutes.

Project BudBurst advertisements say that every plant has a story. We read a plant’s story by watching it change, and we read the overall environmental quality story by combining stories of many plants in many locations. Our yard is the 24th site registered for Project BudBurst in South Dakota. By joining Project BudBurst, we are part of an army of volunteer citizen scientists who are collecting data on plant phenology throughout the nation.

What is phenology? That means the study of forms. Plants have various forms – dormant, flowering, leafing, fruiting, leaf falling, and so forth. The timing of these forms depends on climate, weather, and local environment (south side of the house, or out in the open).

I was challenged for a while about which species of birds we had at our feeder during The Great Backyard Bird Count, and I found that I didn’t know exactly what plant we have in our yard either. Fortunately, Mary Lou knows where everything is planted and knows lilacs from forsythia. So, with an experienced gardener on my science team, I confidently accessed the Project BudBurst web site. The site was very user friendly and I registered.

First I entered my site (our yard) and described the habitat with an easy check list. Then I downloaded their field journal, which is really one data sheet for each plant species. Then I selected the plants we would be watching from their list of 98 plants. We’ll be watching American pasque flower, American Linden, Quaking Aspen, Common lilac, forsythia, and Tulip poplar.

When the snow melted, we got a surprise at the forsythia – the rabbits had gnawed most of the bark, and they left some fertilizer. There wasn’t a place on the BudBurst check list for “rabbit chewing but well fertilized.”

The term “budburst” makes you think spring, but this project goes from budding to leaf fall so it is more than just a one day project. The plants stay in one place, so that makes it easier than counting birds. There are lots of standard operating procedures and pictures about when to determine each phenophase (50% leaf fall, for example). After all, we want to collect good data; we want sound science and avoid “garbage in:garbage out.”

Our first results

Here are a couple of things I have learned already – pretty simple stuff for gardeners I suppose, but my first question was “What comes first in the spring, the flower or the leaf?” Well, it depends on the plant. Our forsythia buds opened as flowers on April 26 (photo), whereas our lilac buds opened as leaves on May 1. And we learned about “catkins.” Catkins are the little hanging things that are really a bunch of Aspen flowers (photo). We declared our Aspen flowers bursting on April 12. Our Pasque flower, which is the state flower, did its budburst on May 4.

I kept up with current reports from other citizen scientists on the Project BudBurst web site (http://neoninc.org/budburst/index.php). For example, all leaves on a sugar maple tree in Austin Minnesota were open on April 18. That sugar maple in Minnesota is ahead of my South Dakota Aspen.

Of course we need to consider “variables or biases” like species, latitude, and micro-climate that might explain the difference.

Is there a climate change conspiracy?

Project BudBurst has been in existence for only 4 years so the data can’t help test the climate change hypothesis. Think of the four years of BudBurst data as four ocean waves hitting the shoreline – you can’t tell whether the tide is coming in or going out. It takes more time and more waves to make that call.

Scientists at the US Geological Survey have more plant phenology data over a longer time than do the BudBurst scientists. USGS scientists are comparing modern budburst data to centuries-old records from Asia, Europe and the United States. The trend is clear – plants have been budding earlier over time. You can join the USGS citizen science program, which is called the National Phenology Network (http://www.usanpn.org/home).

Our citizen science project is politically sensitive. Some people think that scientists are conspiring to brain wash the public about global warming. I’ll let you know if anyone calls and asks us to join the conspiracy by fudging my data. Citizen Science has been called the “democratization of science.” I don’t think the plants in my yard are in on the conspiracy – they know weather.

Why don’t you try out BudBurst with us? You can participate by recording your observations on one bush that you can see from your window, or by keeping records on several plants in your yard (or school yard – kids: good science project here). Or, look into other projects, which range from spiders to galaxies (Box 2).

One difference between Project Feeder Watch and Project Bud Burst is the pace. Feeder watch is like a fire drill whereas bud burst is like watching paint dry. However, both projects get us involved with our yard and the plants and wildlife in it, and in a small way we hope we are contributing to a big science project that has the same goals for the Nation.

Graph on page 7

Out Of Doors 7 May 2011
The Law and Lead

PART 2

The Ammo Smorgasbord

As if trying to gauge market acceptance, most loaders are tip-based, leadless bullet features Nosler’s BTLF bullets. The fragmenting copper core of the BTLF bullets rapidly expands into tiny bits at velocities down to 1,600 feet per second. Accuracy is also right up there with regular Ballistic Tips. The 35-grain BTLF bullets loaded in Nosler’s Trophy Grade Varmint .22-250 ammunition averaged .95 inches for three, five-shot groups at 100 yards and .81 inches for the Ballistic Tip. The new Tipped TSX features the same 100-percent copper jacketed bullet in the ammo industry starting with the Barnes Tipped TSX cartridge for .270 Win. To .270 WSM,. 7mm Rem, .30-06, and .300 Winchester and .300 WSM. From there you jump to the non-tipped TSX for everything from 223 Rem. 55 gr. to .338 Win Mag. 223 Remington, .308 Win, and .300 WSM.

As loaded by BHA, it utilizes a specially built version of Barnes’ TSX bullet which provides expansion to .50 caliber immediately. The fragmenting copper core consistently penetrates to an ideal average penetration depth of 14” in ballistc gelatin. This is an ideal civilian defense or law enforcement patrol round.

FEDERAL

The Federal Premium line includes lead-free ammo for just about every caliber, certainly the most popular calibers. The line makes expanded offerings including the V-Shok line using a 55-grain Barnes TSX in the .223 Remington, but little critters are offered the TNT Green (see CCI and Speer for more grade line). V-Shok loaded-ammo offerings are all 43-grainers: 222 Remington, .308, and .30-06 Springfield. The 222 Remington (3,600 fps) and 22-250 Remington (4,000 fps).

When one gets into the bigger game ammo collection, Federal may well provide the most extensively broad caliber line in the ammo industry starting with the Barnes Tipped TSX cartridge for .270 Win. To .270 WSM,. 7mm Rem, .30-06, and .300 Winchester and .300 WSM. From there you jump to the non-tipped TSX for everything from 223 Rem. 55 gr. to .338 Win Mag. 308 Win, and .300 WSM.

If you’re the type of hunter who insists on match results for all three markets, military, police and civilian, including competition shooters.

If your customers are fans of the Barnes MRX bullet, they separate or fail on impact, and weight retention will be 100%...