WINNIPEG
MANITOBA CANADA
JULY 13-16, 1987

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

Proceedings of the 54th Annual Meeting

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

54TH ANNUAL MEETING

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST

FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

JULY 13 - 16, 1987

HOLIDAY INN DOWNTOWN

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

ASSOCIATION MEETING PLACES AND DATES

1. Des Moines, Iowa.....1934
2. St. Paul, Minnesota.....1935
3. Madison, Wisconsin.....1936
4. Sioux Falls, South Dakota.....1937
5. Omaha, Nebraska.....1938
6. Madison, Wisconsin.....1939
7. Mason City, Iowa.....1940
8. St. Louis, Missouri.....1941
9. Duluth, Minnesota.....1942
10. Fox Lake, Illinois.....1943
11. Bismarck, North Dakota.....1944
12. Indianapolis, Indiana.....1945
13. Rapid City, South Dakota.....1946
14. Roscommon, Michigan.....1947
15. Put-in-Bay, Ohio.....1948
16. Lincoln, Nebraska.....1949
17. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....1950
18. Wichita, Kansas.....1951
19. Des Moines, Iowa.....1952
20. Dorset, Ontario.....1953
21. St. Louis, Missouri.....1954
22. Estes Park, Colorado.....1955
23. Springfield, Illinois.....1956
24. Park Rapids, Minnesota.....1957
25. Bismarck, North Dakota.....1958
26. West Lafayette, Indiana.....1959
27. Rapid City, South Dakota.....1960
28. Higgins Lake, Michigan.....1961
29. Omaha, Nebraska.....1962
30. Columbus, Ohio.....1963
31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....1964
32. Toronto, Ontario.....1965
33. Wichita, Kansas.....1966
34. Des Moines, Iowa.....1967
35. Chicago, Illinois.....1968
36. St. Louis, Missori.....1969
37. Winnipeg, Manitoba.....1970
38. Aspen, Colorado.....1971
39. Wichita, Kansas.....1972
40. Bismarck, North Dakota.....1973
41. Duluth, Minnesota.....1974
42. Traverse City, Michigan.....1975
43. Rapid City, South Dakota.....1976
44. Lincoln, Nebraska.....1977
45. Madison, Wisconsin.....1978
46. Nashville, Indiana.....1979
47. Columbus, Ohio.....1980
48. Des Moines, Iowa.....1981
49. Springfield, Illinois.....1982
50. Lexington, Kentucky.....1983
51. Hannibal, Missouri.....1984
52. Wichita, Kansas.....1985
53. Vail, Colorado.....1986
54. Winnipeg, Manitoba.....1987

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McKay, Ian
Muir, Ted
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Robertson, Dick
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TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1987

ART HOOLE: I'd like to call the meeting to order. I'm Art Hoole, and I recently joined the Manitoba Wildlife Branch as Director, and as we are hosting the meeting of the Midwestern Association I am honoured to serve as your President and chair these proceedings. I must say that it is a little bit unnerving to be attending my very first meeting of the Association and being catapulted into the role of President. I'm counting on a lot of international goodwill and patience over the next day or two to carry me through this role. I'd now like to formally call the 54th Annual Meeting of the Midwest Association to order and I'd like to ask Lorne Colpitts, who is our program coordinator, to call the role please.

LORNE COLPITTS: For those member agencies in attendance please raise their right hand and recognize the role (States and provinces in attendance on separate page).

ART HOOLE: I'd like to sincerely welcome all of you to Manitoba and especially those of you from the United States. I'm looking forward to meeting with you, working and having some fun together over the next few days. You'll notice on our car license plates if you were keeping your eyes open last night that we pride ourselves on being Friendly Manitoba. I expect you are going to find this to be the case. Hopefully you're going to have some time to stay on after the meetings and discover some of the many points of interest and attractions in Winnipeg and our Manitoba countryside. For those of you that have brought family with you, I'd really recommend the excellent campgrounds, beaches, parks and fishing holes that are a short drive out of the city. Some brief points of organization. We are going to be holding all of our plenary sessions and presentations in this room. Committee meeting locations for 3:30 this afternoon will be arranged by the Chairs of those committees and we'll be making announcements later as to where those will be located. I'd like to call on Lorne again briefly to introduce the Organizational Committee who have worked hard to make the preparations for our meetings and as we proceed during the day with draws and so on you will get to recognize these faces and we'll be calling upon some of these people to announce details of field trips and so on as we approach those items in the agenda.

LORNE COLPITTS: Thank you Art. I don't think all of them are in the room at this particular moment but if you need any help during the course of the meeting, any directions, any information, please feel free to call upon any of these individuals. Dave Roberts is our man in charge of arrangements, Ron Lyon, finances and treasury, Dick Stardom, program printing, he's not with us this morning, Brian Gillespie, field tour and banquet, he's a little bit delayed. He'll be helping us out with the prize draws later on. Peter Hildebrand is in charge of the proceedings. The two ladies in charge of the spouses' tours, Barbara Levesque-Klym and Betty Struthers will be meeting your spouses' down in

the lobby shortly. Ross Thompson and Don Toews helped out with the program organization. Cindy Little is helping with registration and stenographic services. If you need anything typed in the way of resolutions or financial reports, etc., you can see Cindy who is at the registration desk at the moment and we'll have a room for her later on once registration is completed, and Ian McKay is not with us at the moment; he'll be here later on during the day. He was in charge of hospitality. If I can be of any assistance please feel free to call me at anytime.

ART HOOLE: Thanks Lorne. Just a few comments on the next few days. The theme for this year's meeting is the role of users and the public in resource management. The organizational committee I think has selected a very timely theme and has put together what I believe will be a pretty informative program. We're going to see some examples of how local people have essentially been the work force to make a wildlife management effort happen. We're going to hear about the active and diverse activities of national non-government organizations that are represented here in fund raising and delivering innovative resource conservation and management programs in cooperation with management agencies, other private organizations and local citizens. We're going to hear from individuals representing private associations and user groups who have made real commitments to the wise use of natural resources and we'll look at an effort to work directly with private land owners to conserve and enhance some of the most critical wildlife habitat on the continent. In the face of trends such as rapid environmental and land use change, habitat degradation and loss, mounting public financial deficits in our two countries, a focus on the people that own and use the natural resource base is critical. We as resource managers and public agencies must reach out in my view, obtain and apply the knowledge and experience of publics and jointly organize and implement management efforts with public and user groups. Only in this way will we successfully meet today's challenges and preserve options for our kids to decide upon.

It is now my pleasure to introduce the Honourable Leonard Harapiak. He is the member of the Manitoba Legislature for Swan River constituency in west central Manitoba and was appointed Minister of Natural Resources in April of 1986. Mr. Harapiak operates a family farm and he has also had an active career in teaching in educational administration. Those of us that work directly with him and for him have come to appreciate quickly the Minister's strong personal commitment to the wise use of natural resources and his knowledgeable common sense approach to his responsibilities. Undoubtedly this is attributable in large part to his closeness to the land as a farmer and a sportsman, especially a land as rich in wildlife and fish as the Swan River region of our province. Would you please welcome the Honourable Leonard Harapiak, Minister of Natural Resources.

LEONARD HARAPIAK: Thank you Art. Ladies and gentlemen. I am pleased to be able to participate briefly in your program this morning. I have a couple of roles that I would like to fulfill. One, I would like to

bring to you officially the greetings of the Province of Manitoba welcoming particularly the visitors from the U.S. and our neighbouring provinces to Manitoba. We are pleased that the association would have selected Manitoba and Winnipeg as the site for this meeting, but in listening to your President making his comments indicating some anxiety on his part being catapulted into the position of President having recently been part of the association, I am not much different. I have only been recently elected. For about 15 months now I've been part of public office here in Manitoba and I've been very honoured to have the responsibility for the Ministry of Natural Resources. But I share that with you so that you know when you listen to me that I come not with the depth of experience to my position that many of you bring to yours. I recognize from those faces that are in the room that I've met before, that there is a wealth of experience within Manitoba in terms of resource management, and I'm sure that those of you who come as representatives of your organizations from other jurisdictions bring that same experience and it is something that we in public office have to rely on to a great extent. I'm sure that in the other jurisdictions they will share the experience that I have had here in Manitoba that those who work in resource management are dedicated, concerned and knowledgeable people and it is with that background of support that we as policy makers can be more effective in our role.

A few points that I would like to share with you in terms of utilization of the resource and recognizing, that we are an international gathering here today, that we share a great deal in terms of the resource base and though we have our respected jurisdictions, there is a great deal of overlap. I will be making reference to some of these, but we share not only some of the species that move about, and we can think of migratory birds that we share. But it is in a sense the landscape that we share. But we share the resource as well in terms of those who would utilize the resource. We as Manitobans, and I think as Canadians generally, are delighted that many of our neighbours to the south would see the Province of Manitoba and other parts of Canada as a place that they could come to to enjoy the resource base not only for consumptive but as well for non-consumptive interests. And again, we as Manitobans and as Canadians have the opportunity to travel to the south or from Manitoba to our neighbouring provinces to share in the bounty of our natural resources. So it is from the point of use of the end consumer if you like, but also from the view of managers of the resources that I think that we have a great deal that we can share in and by way of that sharing I think we can become more effective in the management of our resources.

I would like to share with you some information about Manitoba in that I am bringing official greetings from the Province of Manitoba, I'd just like to share with you some information with respect to the makeup of our province, and this is particularly I hope of interest to those who are visiting from the south. And after I make those comments on the makeup of our province I would like to spend a few minutes with you talking to you about what I see as the issues and the challenges that are before us because there are undoubtedly many challenges that we have to work at together.

This meeting is I understand not the first meeting of this Association in Manitoba. Some 16 years ago the Association met here in Winnipeg, but we are pleased that you would have come here in this year this being the centennial year in Canada for wildlife management. It was in 1887, 100 years ago, that in our neighbouring province of Saskatchewan that the Last Mountain Lake Migratory Game Refuge was dedicated as the first wildlife area in Canada. I was only recently in Saskatchewan sharing in part of those celebrations and there is reference to that effort on the podium and we were pleased that the Duke of Edinborough was a visitor in Saskatchewan and to other parts of Canada as part of that centennial celebration.

To put the geography of Manitoba into perspective for our visitors, we see ourselves in Manitoba as being the geographic centre of North America. Our land size is 251,000 square miles and relating that to the size of some of our neighbouring jurisdictions that would give us the combined area of North Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, but our population relative to those is small. We have a population that exceeds just slightly 1,000,000 people and 65% of that population is here in the City of Winnipeg where you are meeting today. That then gives you some idea of the distribution of our population in the rest of the province. A good portion of our province is very sparsely populated. We indicated to you our pride in the diversity of our natural resources. We have a similar diversity in terms of our human resources. We are an ethnically diverse population in Manitoba ranging from recent arrivals from Asian and Caribbean people to the original inhabitants of the province the native people of Canada. Between those two groups you have a very diverse mix of people, many people from the British Isles, people from the continent of Europe, significant German and French population, and as well, eastern European population, Slavik people, many of them of Ukrainian decent, and that being my own ethnic background. The people of the province are closely tied to the resource base not only culturally but in terms of their historical activity. We share with you that the fur trade opened up much of the province and the bountiful supply of game and fish supported many of the homesteaders as they settled and broke the land. These same resources were used for centuries by the original native people that I referred to and they remain as a significant user group in both the fisheries and the wildlife resources of the province.

Our geography is diverse as well. If you have the opportunity, and we hope that many of you will take some time to travel through rural Manitoba. We see from the program that they will have an opportunity to see some of our waterways even if only within the City of Winnipeg, but we would hope that some of you take the time to travel into the outer reaches of the province, if not today perhaps on another occasion. You would see that there is a mix of geography ranging from the tall and mixed grass prairie in the south and the southwest part of the province, the central region being aspen parkland which would be similar to the aspen stands that would be in many of our neighbouring states to the

south and going up to the boreal forests and the sub-Arctic and the Hudson's Bay coast lowlands. So you see that traveling from the northern part of the province with the arctic region and ranging to the south to the tall grass prairie and a diversity of wildlife within that.

We are pleased and proud as well of our water resource base. We boast of having 100,000 lakes and I know that there are some of our neighbours to the south who claim I think to have somewhat more than that but as well when you are in Winnipeg being very close to Lake Winnipeg, Lake Winnipeg is the fifth largest fresh water lake in Canada.

In terms of our industries, agriculture is a very important part of our industry in Manitoba, that being in the parkland area and what was formerly the tall grass prairie. We as well have a very significant forest industry in Manitoba from the Parkland region to the boreal forests. We are developing our hydro electric production, and that would be of interest to some of you who are visiting from the U.S. We see that as a resource which is being developed as a source of energy and it is being exported to the U.S. so it is a utilization of a renewable resource, our very precious water resource. We as well, have a significant commercial fishing industry but tied to that very closely is a sport fishing industry and we had in our most recent year, 35,000 non-resident fishermen visit Manitoba and many of these would be from the states that you represent.

I would now like to move from some of the prepared notes that I had and talk to you just briefly about some of the resource issues that I see as being a concern to me and I see that they are part of your agenda in the next couple of days and I would just like to share a few thoughts with you in that regard. I think as we look at the different resources, the fisheries resource is one which attracts a lot of attention. It is as I said, an important resource to us here in Manitoba, not only from the point of view of the commercial harvest of fish, but also from the point of view of recreational use of the fish. Some people when they look at that issue tend to think of one as being commercial and the other as being not commercial, but we recognize that when you are dealing with the sport fishing industry that it is for many, an individual pursuit if you like, but there is a very significant impact on the economy of the Province of Manitoba from the development of that sport fishing industry, whether it is an individual pursuit for a resident of Manitoba, or whether it is a resource which is utilized by a non-resident and services provided by residents of Manitoba; indeed there are some non-residents of Manitoba who have established businesses to service the interest of those who would pursue sport fishing. It is a resource in both respects whether we look at it from the point of view of a commercial fishery or from the sport fishery that contributes in a very significant way to the economy of Manitoba. But it is a resource which is under pressure. It is under pressure not only from the point of view of consumption and harvest, but it is under pressure from the point of view of habitat and I think any one of the resources that we would speak of, we cannot separate from the question of habitat and in your own jurisdictions I am sure you face the same questions.

I spoke of some of the industries that we have in the province aside from the commercial fishing and the recreational use of fisheries but if you look at projects related to water - hydro electric development as an example. It is an important initiative in the province but that will have an impact on our fisheries resource along with our other resources. I spoke of agriculture as being important. Agriculture is a key part of our economy but it as well has an impact on our fisheries resource. In the southern part of the province and in the parkland region, in particular we see that agriculture has contributed in many ways to, and I will say as a farmer that it has had a negative contribution to the habitat for fish reproduction in many instances. I think many of us as farmers tend not to recognize that we have done that because we see ourselves as being very close to the land and I think it is possible to farm in a way which will have minimal impact on the resource including fisheries but many of the things that have happened in the province have contributed to a degradation of fish reproduction whether we see the sedimentation in the streams, loss of the spawning beds or the impact of some of the herbicides and fertilizers impacting the waterways. These do have an impact on fish reproduction and this is an issue that we are dealing with. We're seeing some progress in this area.

The area of wildlife utilization is an important one. Again from recreational use primarily in Manitoba but when we look at wildlife we see it in two respects, again, residents pursuing recreational activities but as well the lodges and outfitters providing services to the non-residents. That resource we see in some respects a decline in the number who would be participating from a consumptive point of view but we see increasing non-consumptive interests in our wildlife resource. I'm speaking in this case of big game and that is contrary to what we see in the area of recreational use of fisheries where there is an increase. We see an increase in the numbers if I'm recalling correctly in terms of participation in harvest from birds. There is an increasing level of participation in that area. One example in the case of big game that I would like to share with you is the black bear, particularly the spring hunt on black bear has become very popular in Manitoba. We did not have a limit on the non-resident hunt for black bear up until this point but we feel that it has been developed so effectively by those who are encouraging the non-residents to come to Manitoba to hunt, that we are in the process of discussions with the various participants to see what kinds of limits we would have to impose to ensure that the resource is available for the long term on a sustained yield basis.

With respect to waterfowl, there is an increasing interest and I think this is an area that would be of particular interest to a meeting of this sort where we have a shared resource in many respects, shared not only in terms of habitat, but shared very much in terms of the harvest. The migratory birds convention that is in place governing the harvest of the birds in some respects is under pressure in Canada and in Manitoba. I'm not sure to what extent in your respective jurisdictions there would be pressure from commitments on resource harvest which go to treaties

that were signed with many of the native people of your jurisdiction. We have that in Manitoba and in Canada generally, where there are treaties which made provision for the native harvest of these resources, and that is being challenged in terms of the interpretation as to what this provides and it is also resulting in some conflict between the native community and the non-native community. It is an issue which is on our plate at this time and I'm sure that we will not be dealing with it in isolation but I'm hoping one that we will be able to resolve very soon.

Of the challenges that I see coming forward that were referred to by Art and Lorne briefly in their comments, habitat is a key issue. I am pleased that we only last week in Manitoba announced the Habitat Enhancement Land Use Project which is underway, a cooperative effort between Habitat Canada, Ducks Unlimited and the Province of Manitoba where we are integrating land use. This is a project designed for protection and restoration of wildlife habitat in our pothole country in the Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake, for those of you who would be familiar with the geography of the province. It is one of the key areas of waterfowl reproduction, particularly for mallards, in the Province of Manitoba and this project is a project wherein landowners, because the land base in that area is for the most part privately owned, it is a program of voluntary participation by the landowners to see the restoration of the habitat. We think that it is just an excellent program. There are examples of this already underway in Saskatchewan, I believe in the Redvers area, and we hope that this will be in some ways the forerunner of the North American Waterfowl Plan and that too I am pleased with because it will represent a joint management effort and an opportunity to cooperate between jurisdictions.
We will continue to be under pressure to balance off the interest of the different user groups. We in the Province of Manitoba commit ourselves to making provision for the interests of the consumptive users and in terms of priority, we have priorized it in that way. The subsistence users of the resource receive the first allocation; we make provision for the recreational use for residents and then for the recreational use of non-residents so we priorize it in that particular order. As to whether we can meet those challenges, the issue is really one of financial resources and your President indicated that we will be under pressure in that respect. This jurisdiction is under pressure and I'm sure you are in your respective jurisdictions. We accept that we do not as the government hold sole responsibility for that. This is something that we have to share with others and that points to what you have chosen as your theme and that is cooperation between different user groups and involving those who are at the grass roots level if you like. It is much better I think for us if we can involve those at the grass roots level in the management decisions that are required. We need their input not only in terms of management decisions but we as a province recognize that we do not have the financial resources to meet all of the commitments that are required out there. So it is through the kind of cooperation, that I think we have already seen involving organizations like Ducks Unlimited, Manitoba Wildlife Federation here in

Manitoba, and other groups with a non-consumptive interest, that we can indeed be successful in the management of the resource and ensure that it is available for future generations because as resource managers that is our first responsibility I think. To see that it is available for future generations while recognizing that today we can utilize the resource for recreational purposes and for commercial purposes.

So I wish you well, in your deliberations over the next three days, I look forward to hearing the outcome of your deliberations. I hope that you can enjoy further the hospitality of Manitoba and that you will come another time as a visitor or as a participant in the conference and share with others the opportunities that there are in Manitoba for enjoyment in our great outdoors. Thank you very much.

ART HOOLE: Thank you Mr. Minister. The next point of our program this morning is the presentation on some of what the Minister touched upon in his remarks, the diversity of our province. Ted Muir is a member of the Manitoba Wildlife Branch staff as a Wildlife Extension Specialist and Ted has made a major contribution in this area over the years for Manitoba. He has, in fact, led some award winning efforts in what we call our national wildlife week here where we cooperate with the Canadian Wildlife Federation and the local Manitoba Wildlife Federation and a number of user groups and he has had an exemplary record of achievement and is very knowledgeable about the province and will be making a slide presentation to introduce you more fully to what Manitoba is all about.

TED MUIR: (Slide presentation on Manitoba.)

(COFFEE BREAK)

ART HOOLE: Our next speaker is going to directly talk about the theme of the proceedings overall, the role of users in the public in resource management. Don Toews is the Chief of Sport Fishing in the Department of Natural Resources since 1981. I personally envy his career background. I've long had an interest in gaining some international experience. Don has had a vast array of international experience. He worked with the Food & Agricultural Organization, United Nations, and for the Canadian International Development Agency in Africa, Egypt and most recently in Fiji. I had the pleasure to work with Don personally over the last five years and he brings a lot of wisdom and dedication to his responsibilities and I'm looking forward to hearing his remarks myself this morning.

DON TOEWS: Thanks Art. It's a pretty tough act to follow a slide presentation that Ted made with a policy discussion dealing with the role of users in resource management. In addressing the role of users and the public and resource management I think you should remember that I'm going to approach it at a fairly philosophical, general, conceptual level, from my background as a Fisheries Manager and responsible for the Sport Fishing Program in the province. So some of the examples and

illustrations that I will use in demonstrating my points will be from my fisheries background.

I'd like to look at resource management as involving three basic components. There is the resource component or a biological component and I don't think we can really distinguish between the resource and habitat. Without one we don't have the other so when I'm talking about resources it really is synonymous with habitat. In this case we are dealing with the fish and wildlife resource. We have a socio-economic component. The component deals with resource users not only consumptive users like fishermen, hunters, but also non-consumptive such as bird watchers, the general public that's interested in nature and also I'd like to include in that the secondary industry, the food processors, equipment and tackle manufacturers, tourism, etc. I consider all of those as part of the user component. So it is a very, very broad definition of users. Really the general public is also included in users. In fact I would like to include non-government management organizations such as Ducks Unlimited as part of the user component. The third component is one which I call politics involving politicians. Those of us, who have been involved in resource management and I think most of us have, recognize that that is a very real factor in the management of resources - one that we have to deal with.

At the risk of being labeled a heretic by some of my colleagues I'd like to pose the following question. Resource Management - is it a science, is it a religion, or is it politics? Now let me explain. All of us are familiar with the science of resource management and I'm just going to briefly comment on this component, that is, resource management as a science dealing with the fish and wildlife resource itself. I'm going to be even briefer talking about the role of politics for obvious reasons, but at the risk of getting fired from my job I think I'd like to make just a few comments. I don't think resource managers or politicians have a very good understanding of what the role of politics is in resource management. Too often you still hear resource managers talking about those damn politicians, if they'd let us get on with the job, we've got the answers and we could do a really good job of resource management but they keep interfering with this. Alternatively, you could look at politicians and I think most politicians understand what their authority is, but I'm not sure that they all understand what their roles and responsibilities are as elected officials at all levels - the responsibilities they have in terms of the allocation of resources, the distribution of wealth, questions dealing with fairness and justice in allocation. I think it really isn't very well understood by many politicians.

But this discussion will deal mainly with the user component and when I use the term religion as synonymous with the user component I do that sort of tongue in cheek. But I wonder whether dealing with large numbers of resource users, whether religion isn't somewhat applicable in that sense, that is, there has to be a commitment to a set of ethics and ideals and I think there has to be a substantial amount of what I call evangelical zeal to deal effectively with users. Too often as biologists or resource managers, I think we tend to waffle in our advice

that we give. On one hand it's this but on the other hand it could be that. Well, I don't think you can deal with users in that way. You've got to have a real commitment, you've got to have a sense of conviction on your ideals and ethics and on how you promote that. And I think government has a lot to learn from organizations like Ducks Unlimited as to how to deal effectively with users and how to involve them in resource management.

As far as the science of resource management is concerned North America has a very rich tradition both in the management of fish and wildlife resources, tradition that goes back to at least the turn of the century. A lot of the sciences have been developed here. I think many of us, or maybe most of us likely are trained as biologists. Our academic background and early work experience involves fish and wildlife biology, ecology, population dynamics, statistics, etc. We have some exposure to the physical sciences, some of us may actually have taken some courses in economics and maybe in some of the social sciences as well. So I don't think it is surprising that most of us feel most comfortable working with the resource component because that's been our training. I think most of us find that the resource is generally fairly easy to deal with. Fish and wildlife don't give us too much trouble. We are still learning, but we do have a fairly good understanding of what the resource requirements are, what the limitations are and how the resource will respond, given that certain conditions exist.

I think most of our really difficult problems involve people and a lot of our management time is spent dealing with users and I think this is probably where our tools are probably the most inadequate. I don't think that many of us have not acquired the tools through our education system or even our work experience to deal with the user component. I think there is an increasing acceptance of the fact that the user component is an important part of management. In more and more of the literature you see articles dealing with such things as economics, allocation, user attitudes, user requirements. In some cases it was thought not really appropriate to put these articles into the more pure scientific journals so we've gotten around that problem by developing new journals that deal more with management or going to management bulletins where the user perspective is more appropriate. The point I'm trying to make is there is a greater recognition that users are an important part of management. In order to manage effectively we have to address the user component. I think many of our management principles, policies and objectives of the agencies we represent, are in fact user based.

Just as an example I'd like to show you a set of objectives from my own Sport Fishing Program. There are three very general management objectives. The first one deals with the fisheries resource. It evolves around our mandate to protect, maintain and enhance the resource base. That is probably true of most fish and wildlife agencies, they have a resource base objective. The second objective to meet the demand for sport fishing opportunities by residents - a social objective. To provide recreational fishing for resident anglers. The third objective

is to realize an acceptable level of benefit to the province from the use of the resource by non-resident anglers in the tourism industry - an economic objective. So two of my basic objectives in my Sport Fisheries Programs are socio-economic objectives. One is a resource base objective. If I went back to our Fisheries Branch strategy that would involve the commercial component as well as the subsistence fishing component or go back to our departmental strategy, you would have a parallel set of resource management objectives. That is, there is a resource objective but there are also very important socio-economic objectives or user oriented objectives.

User involvement means different things to different people. We recognize that users are important in management. Users probably should be involved in management. What do we mean when we talk about user involvement. This overhead is my own categorization of different levels of user involvement. This could change but maybe when we talk about user involvement we are basically talking about three types of user involvement. We have I think the basic level and information level of user involvement. Users are informed of management processes and decisions. I think there is very little or no user input into the decision making process. I think this reflects a resource focus type of management activity, that is, our first mandate is to protect, enhance, maintain the resource base. We will tolerate a certain level or resource use or harvest if in fact it doesn't interfere without our resource mandate. We recognize the users, we tolerate the users and we provide some information to them but there is not any real meaningful input into the decision making.

I think the second level is what I call a consultation level. That is the management agency or government generates ideas or proposals. These proposals are then presented to the users and user organizations and the public. There is user input and feedback. Government then makes the resource management decisions based on this user input and feedback. This reflects both a resource and user level of management and resource and user management objectives.

The third level, which I call co-management, we have proposals and ideas coming from both government and users. Both government and users provide input. Decisions are made jointly and even though government still maintains the formal mandate, I think it's legitimate to talk about a joint decision making process. A decision may well be made through negotiations, between users and government, as to how the resource is going to be managed. I think we have examples of this in our own province both in the areas of fisheries and wildlife where we have a number of resource management agreements between government or several levels of government and several categories of resource users. In the area of wildlife we have agreements dealing with caribou management, moose management, the wood bison management that Ted talked about in his slide presentation. In the area of fisheries we have agreements with commercial fishermen as to how the resource is going to be managed, what levels or quotas are going to be, over what period of time they will be fixed, under what circumstances we will consider

renegotiating quotas, what type of information will be generated, what government is obligated to do, what the user is obligated to do. It falls into the category of co-management. We have very simple management agreements dealing with fisheries between commercial fishermen, between sport fishermen, between resort operators, where we define the terms and conditions of management so that there is a clear understanding as to how the resource is going to be managed.

I'd like to look at the various levels of user involvement (shown on overhead). I think all three levels, the information level, the consultation level and the co-management level are occurring certainly with our own management agencies and I think probably with most management agencies, but I think there is a definite trend to move from the information to the consultation level and maybe even in some cases, towards the co-management level.

I mentioned before that in a sense the user component of resource management or user involvement is somewhat akin to practicing a religion and I say that from my own perceptions that when you are dealing with large numbers of users in the field of sport fishing for example, we are dealing with hundreds of thousands of sport fishermen, the recognition that whenever you are dealing with a large number of users, significant changes are very difficult and take a long time to make. You have to move very slowly and very methodically to make management changes that involve large numbers of users. The resource is very different. Sometimes it is difficult to deal with changes that involve a resource, but we can do things very quickly if time and resource permit. In the case of users we can't do that. We have to use what we call in Manitoba, we talk about a management education approach. Bring the users along gradually, bring them with us in the management process.

I would like to give an example in my own area of sport fishing of what I am talking about. Back in the mid to late 1970's in the sport fishing field there was the recognition that it was going to be very difficult to meet angling quality objectives through using quotas and limits and other regulatory measures and still maintain as many angling opportunities as possible. That is, we had to use other means and ways of reducing resource harvest to maximize angling opportunities and yet maintain the resource base at a certain level that we had good angling quality. Our lodge operators in the province recognized that in fact their business was dependent upon the existence of large trophy fish in our northern waters. Fish that grew very slowly took many years to grow and if they allowed anglers to harvest these fish in any significant numbers, they would not have a business in the future. So our tourist lodge industry in conjunction with government started to promote this idea of resource conservation of catch and release back in the late 1970's where the lodge operators voluntarily put on a lodge policy that said you can only have one large fish. That is all we will allow our guests to harvest.

The province went into a promotional campaign on catch and release and

tried to explain to anglers as to why, in fact, they should limit their resource harvest and this became even more urgent with the technological revolution in sport fishing where in fact anglers were becoming better and better equipped with depth sounders, pH metres, graphite fishing rods, rubber tailed fishing jigs and angling magazines were being published which basically made quasi biologists and ecologists out of anglers. They really knew where to find the fish, they knew about fish behaviour, fish habits, etc. This represented a real management problem from a sport fisheries point of view because not only do we have anglers, but we have much more effective anglers. How would we limit the resource harvest. We started promoting catch and release and explained to users why they should limit their harvest. We started on it in the late 1970's, we really got into promoting catch and release very heavily in the early 1980's. In fact the percentage of fish released by anglers indicated that the program was effective. It went from 42% of fish released in 1975 to 48% in 1980, 55% in 1985. Our lodge operators, not only did they promote one trophy only policies but many of our lodge operators went further than that and in fact did not allow their guests to keep any trophy fish. All the trophy fish had to be released and they got into arrangements with a taxidermist to produce various synthetic trophy mounts which could be purchased by the angler based on the measurements of the particular fish they caught and so on. In fact, a lot of this has been put into regulation to the point where in the 1980's we had 30 - 40% of the trophy pike that were caught in the province were released.

So I think as a management technique the promotion of catch and release and the promotion of resource conservation has been very effective but the point I'm trying to make is that when dealing with users you are trying to make a major change in attitudes. It has taken a very long time, it's a very gradual process. The other point that I'd like to make is that I don't think government generally is a very good educator and is very good in dealing with the public and our experience has been and this was the experience with the tourist lodge operators that they were much more effective in dealing with anglers and the public on such things as resource conservation. I think it's true of organizations like Ducks Unlimited. I think they are probably more effective in dealing with hunters than what government agencies are. And I think it's important that we recognize this in terms of how we involve users in the management education programs that we institute. I think that's all I'd like to say at this point.

ART HOOLE: Thanks a lot Don. We are going to allow some time for questions and comments after these presentations. We'll look at a five to ten minute period and now that we've had a few of these preliminaries covered off I would really encourage us to get relaxed with this and I don't want to be in contradiction of that when I ask you to use the floor microphone for the purpose of asking questions so we can maintain a good record of the proceedings. If you have questions of Don or comments of any of the speakers that you address them through the floor microphone so that we can record and identify your affiliation please. Any questions of Don and what he's just shared with us?

Our next speaker is David Neave. He's got vast experience in wildlife management having served as Director of Wildlife in the Province of Alberta, prior to his current appointment and I think he had a term there as well as Director or Chief of their Habitat Program. David has traveled widely in Canada, overseas and he's a native Manitoban. Welcome back home Dave and he's going to look into his crystal ball for us this morning and we'll see what he has to say.

DAVID NEAVE: Thank you Art. Gentlemen. It's certainly a pleasure to be back here in Winnipeg. It's also a real pleasure to see some old acquaintances from the past. I've been asked to speak about Wildlife Habitat Canada and also to make some comments about looking into the future and as I look around the room and I have to apologize that some of you already heard about Habitat Canada three or four times. We have one past Board Member, Rich Goulden in the audience, who knows all about Habitat Canada. But just because there are a number from the states here how many of you have heard about Habitat Canada? Great! There's a few who won't be listening to something they already know. How many of your are aware of the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture? Only a handful!

Well that's what we'll talk about after we talk about Habitat Canada. I normally start a talk by stating that Canada's Wildlife Habitats are the envy of the world and this strikes me as a little presumptuous today when there is a large number of people here from the United States. On the other hand I think Ted's presentation pretty well said it all. We are very proud of our wildlife and our wildlife habitats and the wealth of individuals and organizations that are involved in its conservation.

Wildlife Habitat Canada is a new organization. It's about three years old, it's private non-government organization, one of six in Canada involved in Wildlife Habitat issues and one of perhaps 60 across the country made up of regional and provincial non-government organizations. There are actually about 450 wildlife organizations in Canada. Wildlife Habitat Canada was created in 1984 and it came from a 1979 federal/provincial wildlife conference where Peter Larkin gave one of the best addresses to the conference that I've ever listened to. He gave an address, "When in doubt be careful but try anyway". That's been sort of our motto, it's upbeat and it's very important in the habitat business. Habitat Canada also evolved from its peers, the Habitat Coalition. There's about 35 non-government organizations in Canada that literally form a habitat coalition and Habitat Canada also evolved from the support of the federal government which provided a $3 million start up fund, $2 million of which is a loan which we are currently repaying. We have a nine member board of directors, that reflect that cooperative spirit, made up of representatives from the federal government the provincial governments, non-government agencies and agriculture and forestry industry sectors. That's the background of Habitat Canada. As I said, it's about three years old.

We've developed on three important and I feel coordinated fronts with a particular focus on wetland protection. Initially our effort was

directed towards fulfilling a financial support role and we have provided financial assistance to a great variety of habitat conservation projects across the country. We define wildlife in the broadest sense, we funded some earlier projects which involved funding of protection of habitat for whales, endangered birds, plants, reptiles and even fish as well as for the more normal "wildlife" terms of waterfowl, ungulates, and furbearers. We have funded over 90 unsolicited projects to date including 16 long term commitments with government and non-government organizations to a total of over $12 million. These 90 projects plus 16 long term agreements have involved the participation of over 60 government and non-government agencies representing a total expenditure by these agencies and ourselves of over $50 million covering approximately 20,000 hectares of specified wildlife habitat and a much larger area under the long term agreements. In addition we provided funds for 15 communication/education projects across the country and are embarking on a small very modest research and scholarship program. The point that is important is that we are supporting these projects in cooperation with many other agencies. They are cooperative projects requiring financial partners and strong support from the local wildlife community. Nine out of the eleven long term agreements deal with wetland conservation.

Our second function, setting aside the financial support one, and what may turn out to be our prime goal in the future is to act as a catalyst. Our major initiative is being in the promotion of new multi-disciplinary programs to help retain wetlands and we are currently assisting in funding the development of new wetland management programs on private lands, landowner incentive programs, if you like, in Saskatchewan, here in Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and very recently, New Brunswick. In Canada we're helping to pioneer the use of property tax incentives, easements, leases and covenants, all things that you've heard of and work with in the United States but which are very new to us here in Canada. Designed to foster private stewardship and extremely important in the implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. On July 9 as the Minister announced this morning we were pleased to participate with the Manitoba Government and Ducks Unlimited in helping to fund the Habitat Enhancement Land Use Program here in Manitoba. A landowner incentive program which, as the Minister stated, we feel is a pilot project for the prairie habitat venture under the North American Plan. Also under the second function, if you like, this catalyst function, we are trying to develop similar, innovative approaches to forestry practices to enhance wildlife habitat, and, we looked at the opportunities afforded by the United States, being somewhat mean to the Canadian forest industry. The recent softwood lumber argument and arrangements with the United States has perhaps created an opportunity for us to enhance wildlife production.

Our third role which is called an assessment function, we have completed and published a report on the status of wildlife habitat in Canada, problems, issues and opportunities which we hope is a benchmark for our activities and for those of others in Canada. So far our independent assessment of government policies has focused on agriculture and

wildlife conflicts and the very positive developments on the prairies particularly in soil and water conservation. We have examined tax restraints to conservation initiatives, developed a mortgage relief concept where conservationists can acquire land with an interest free loan, and assisted in the development of a socio-economic evaluation methodology for wetlands.

Those are our three functions. Funding is obviously critical for our work and the work of others, and as I noted earlier the federal government provided the first $3 million with subsequent funding being generated from the sale of the wildlife habitat conservation stamp which is really the same as your United States duck stamp. Migratory game birds hunters are required to purchase this stamp in addition to the $3.50 federal permit along with a provincial license. All revenues from the sale of the stamp are dedicated to habitat conservation, but somewhat differently than in the United States. The funds come through our foundation for wildlife habitat programs. I'm pleased to report that the stamp in the first two years being sold to hunters and to other conservationists and collectors, has raised over $4 million and the associated limited edition print raised almost an equal amount of over $3 million. Our first print program, the one by Bob Bateman, a painting of a pair of mallards sold over 50,000 prints, far exceeding the record of the US duck stamp program that we copied. Out of the sale of the stamps and our program, less than 50% of our funds come directly from waterfowl hunters.

That's sort of a background for Habitat Canada. We are very proud of it. What I really came to talk about was the future and try to define Habitat Canada as being a cooperative partner, if you like, with many other agencies and I think this is the way habitat programs are going to go in the future. The prairie habitat joint venture program, if you haven't seen it, I'd urge you to contact the Canadian Wildlife Service and get a copy because it's sort of a blueprint for wetlands programs on the prairies in Canada. It identifies three parts of the habitat conservation strategy. All three of the ones that I mentioned.

First, that key parcels of land will be acquired, perhaps 1% of the landscape will be required for protection, and here Habitat Canada is providing support funds. Support funds to buy out the property and also to help manage it intensively. To retain habitat on large areas though cannot be done through land acquisition. The only way is through the involvement of landowners and here Habitat Canada is being perhaps the forefront of assisting in developing these pilot projects, these landowner incentive projects across the country but particularly on the prairies. Here perhaps we are performing a bit of a catalyst function as well as a support function in trying to encourage the perhaps 10% of the Canadian prairies as the real waterfowl production area, trying to encourage that land be managed for agriculture and waterfowl through landowner incentive programs. For the habitat retention across the Canadian landscape we require the policy backing of other agencies particularly agriculture and here we've been involved in proposing alternatives for government policies that would retain habitat on the

landscape. So that mix of approaches is the way that we see the world. I personally believe that adopting this three prong approach in a coordinated way illustrates a very new level of maturity in habitat programs in Canada. It has consolidated a lot of piecemeal projects into a major regional program and it's got out of this dilemma we have of emphasis on protecting small parcels of land and not reclined to retain habitat across the landscape.

Just a couple of comments on the second sort of identification of the future. Our program has helped encourage new long term multi-agency agreements with government and non-government agencies and we've built on the remarkable achievement of Ducks Unlimited in this regard. They have been building long term agreements with governments for many years and we've become an additional partner under many of their agreements between themselves and governments. We have stimulated new multi-year agreements such as the Estuary Agreement in British Columbia, a number of forestry agreements in the Maritime Provinces and some of the new pilot projects such as Shoal Lake here in Manitoba. So the development of long term multi-agency agreements is certainly sort of a second very important part for the future.

In summary, just to wrap up about Habitat Canada, we are a small organization of 7 staff members. We achieve what we can on a national mandate through the cooperation with many partners. There is no question there is a formidable task ahead of us but we seem to be entering into a new era of optimism and enthusiasm in habitat programs, particularly on the prairies and particularly associated with the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. There seems to be clearer objectives, perhaps some new dollars and a much more cooperative attitude amongst not only competing resource sectors but also amongst wildlife agencies. The implementation of the North American Waterfowl Plan has challenged all of us with regard to detailed planning, obtaining stronger agricultural support, municipal involvement and effective administrative process. I feel very confident of our ability to ensure that Canada's habitats remain the envy of the world. Thank you very much.

ART HOOLE: One comment of my own on Dave's remarks, I have a few of these copies in my office and if there are some people that are anxious to have them and don't want to wait on the response to a letter to Canadian Wildlife Service we might be able to get you some in the next day or two. Again, I would invite you to use the floor microphone for the sole purpose of accurate recording and identify your affiliation please.

TED MUIR: How are you able to get a handle on who was buying your prints. You mentioned less than 50% of the people that bought them were hunters.

DAVE NEAVE: Let me try and qualify that; less than 50% of the migratory bird hunters directly contributed, in other words, around 40% of the

revenue that has come to Habitat Canada has been from hunters who have had to pay because they wanted to hunt; they were obliged to pay. We do have a handle on who buys prints and about 85% of the prints were acquired by collectors in the United States. It may have been as high as 90% in the first year but it's turned out to be about 85% as of last year. So it really again wasn't Canadian migratory bird hunters.

BILL HANZLICK: I noticed on your balance sheet revenue totals for Environment Canada grants. Where would this come from.

DAVE NEAVE: That's the duck stamp, the habitat conservation stamp revenue. It's acquired by Canada Post; Canada Post sells the stamp, the stamp is a government stamp; the revenue goes to Environment Canada who in turn, turns it over to us as a grant to administer.

Just while there are no other questions, I do have a lot of copies of the types of agreements, as one page fact sheet that was part of the prairie habitat venture submission on the table at the back. If you wanted to see examples of some new types of agreements.

NELS KVERNO: What kind of a promotional program are you going to have in the United States. Last year I tried to buy one of the stamps and had extreme difficulty getting it.

DAVE NEAVE: Our financial wizard and chairman of our finance and audit committee who is on our board is in the room, that is Rich Goulden. We sort of started flying, in other words, the same time that we were created we had to launch a stamp and get a program going and we ended up as one of the partners of Canada Post, which has a horrendous reputation and the federal government, Department of Environment, and whatever we do has to be in conjunction with them. We suddenly had to release a stamp, nobody knew who was really responsible for what and we are still trying to sort that out two years later. It's been sort of a cat and mouse game as to who should pay for advertising the stamp, whose stamp is it and some things fell through the cracks the first year or two. We felt that it was our responsibility to sell the stamps to non-hunters to philatelic collectors, and we've made quite a move in the last six months in that in the United States. We have gone to a 16 stamp pane for collectors, we've gone to selling 85, 86 stamps ourselves, after cutoff with the post office, but until the post office cut off sale of stamps, we felt it was a federal government responsibility. In hind sight we shouldn't have done that. We should have known that Canada Post was not going to be aggressive on our behalf so we've had to pick up that slack and for the 1987 stamp we have budgeted a fair amount of money for advertising, for the sale of the stamp, as well as the print. That doesn't really answer your question but that's the story. This coming year you'll see it hopefully everywhere down in the United States.

RICH GOULDEN: Dave, I'd like to just comment on another aspect of Habitat Canada importance. We in this province probably like you, but I'd like to know this, are undergoing considerable stress in the

financial arena, that is the Natural Resources people are and it is becoming more and more difficult to get money out of legislatures to put into fish and wildlife projects without having cooperators along with you. When we go forward with a proposal which is maybe $50,000 or $100,000 worth of work, the first question we get asked is "Who else is antying into the pot?" And we've a long history here in working with Ducks Unlimited and they've been shoulder to shoulder with us all the way along. But there are some kinds of projects that won't fall well into their mandate. The coming on-stream of Habitat Canada has given new opportunity for us to get into habitat related projects which are really beyond the mandate of Ducks Unlimited and some within the mandate of Ducks Unlimited and I would have to say from where I stand now that unless we can continue to count on cooperators such as Habitat Canada and the like, Manitoba Wildlife Federation and others who have habitat mandates with money, that it is going to be more and more difficult for government to alone sponsor projects. I make that comment knowing pretty certainly that that's happening here and I would just ask whether or not that seems to be the case in the other jurisdictions. If there is that similar trend happening where governments now don't any longer want to stand up and say "We alone are doing this." The politicians have been prepared to eat crow and say we can't any longer afford it alone so Habitat Canada to us has become a very important instrument.

DAVE NEAVE: I appreciate that Rich and I think it's very true that in most provinces, if not in all provinces, we have just said that there is no such thing as a national habitat. Each province has their own priorities and approaches and whatever we can do we'd be pleased to participate. Every province has come back with different approaches and ideas on how to do cooperative programs. We have agreements now with every province and every territory, long term agreements now to carry out habitat programs, and, I can't speak for them but I would feel yes that they have used us to be able to go to politicians and say "For 50 dollars or 25 cent dollars we can do something." That's been very useful to them.

KEN BABCOCK: A few years ago any time discussions with regard to habitat efforts in Canada came about it seemed to be thwarted by the role that agriculture played in not only the federal but the provincial governments of Canada. I wonder if you would speak about the prevailing attitude of agricultural interest in Canada with regard to Habitat Canada.

DAVE NEAVE: I'd love to but you'll have to recognize that I'm talking as a non-government representative. My perception about how agriculture in Canada is looking at wildlife interests, I think it's safe to say that the mood by both federal and provincial and I think some non-government agricultural interests, that they want to work with wildlife. They see, particularly the North American Plan, being very close to their soil and water conservation initiatives. It's been only the last say three or four years maybe five years that there has been a visible public support for soil and water conservation in Canada. Soil

conservation really only has become a major concern critically and publicly to non-farmer groups in the last year with a major senate report "Soil at Risk". There is a mood within federal agriculture that there has to be something done on soil conservation. The provincial agricultural groups and PFRA seem supportive of trying to tie what we're doing to their own programs and in fact are looking at the HELP program, the one mentioned today by the Minister, and some of the ones in Manitoba and Alberta as perhaps vehicles to implement soil conservation programs, land owner incentive programs for soil, water conservation and wildlife. In fact the Alberta project when it was first started was a cooperative agriculture-wildlife program, the landowner incentive program for wildlife management supported by agriculture. Maybe you want to add to that, Rich. It's fairly critical, I think.

RICH GOULDEN: Although I'm not an agriculturalist, I would say that the agricultural industry of this country in western Canada has been brought to its knees in the last five years as a result of the drop in grain prices, some pretty tough years weather wise, a number of other factors - farm bankruptcies are up to pretty well all time highs since the thirties. There are a lot of critical people taking critical looks at the way we've been carrying out our practices and coupled with that, it's an accident of time which has all come to collision here. It is not a happy time to be a farmer and along with that there is the soil degradation issue has come uppermost. You have to understand that in provinces like Manitoba where we have 65% of our people in one city, this is an agricultural province which has very few people on the land and all of a sudden the people who are not on the land are saying what are we doing to the land and we have just passed a new Environment Act in Manitoba which is really going to be tough on how people treat land and water. And, I think what is happening right now is we are at an accident in time, which if we catch it and are able to work with the agricultural community and join forces with them, we can do some really neat and interesting things. They are reluctant bridesmaids at the table right now, I want you to know. I think it's a very unique situation; it is not necessarily a happy one because a lot of the agricultural people would rather be doing different things different ways right now. But, I think it is a unique opportunity which I sense is existing also in Saskatchewan and in Alberta, that if we are clever and humble and not too abrasive, we may just be able to do more for wildlife in the next five years than we could have in the past.

DAVE NEAVE: If I can add one more thing, this document was written both by wildlife interests and agriculture interests so it has got support of some sectors of the agricultural industry.

HARVEY NELSON: I could perhaps back up a bit and respond to part of Rich's earlier question as to what's happening in other parts of the country with respect to pooling the interests of various parties - we've seen this happening in the mid-western states but there has been a trend I'm sure that's surfacing where the sportsmen clubs, the advent of Ducks Unlimited's U.S. Habitat Program, the Marsh Program, those things have

all tended to stimulate local interest of getting together and setting aside their differences and local concerns and pooling their interest to get the job done particularly in habitat preservation and in wetland development. I think also the advent of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, that in itself has created a whole new awareness, right up and within the U.S. Congress, to where they are now beginning to think about if there is private sector support that is a big plus and that begins to establish some priorities and I think that's a very positive new development.

ART HOOLE: Thanks a lot Dave. Those were some very good questions and comments. I would just like to make a brief editorial comment too that we really have appreciated Wildlife Habitat Canada's involvement here in Manitoba. The HELP Agreement has been mentioned several times, what hasn't perhaps been underscored there is that the Wildlife Habitat Canada contribution is the major contribution to that, 50% of the funding over 8 years is coming from that organization. Further, we've embarked upon a really interesting upland habitat rejuvenation program primarily for elk in the Duck Mountain area of the province, and again Wildlife Habitat Canada is a major player in that. So we're very appreciative and directly benefiting from the role of Dave's effort and his organization.

Our next speaker is Bob Carmichael, from the Wildlife Branch. Bob is the Chief of Commercial Management and I mentioned at the outset this morning that I'm new to the Wildlife program and Bob has been a guy that I've come to depend on very early and frequently in learning the ropes. I've appreciated his 23 years of experience in the program and he's a key part of our management team in the Wildlife Branch. He's occupied his present position for the past couple of years, but he's going to speak to us this morning about another non-government or private organization, and again I mention the name Rich Goulden. Rich and Bob have been very instrumental in the early stages of setting up in Canada, it's actively developing and its objectives which you will speak to you on much more profoundly and in more detail that I'm able, deal with the promotion long term health of the fur industry in Canada and trying to offset in a fair, responsible and thoughtful way the extreme groups in our societies in both countries, that are taking unreasonable shots at this industry and causing a lot of pain on the landscape, particularly among some of our native peoples in local communities that depend very heavily on this industry. I would share a comment that I had out of ear shot the other day. I was up at our Federal/Provincial Wildlife Conference in Tuktoyuktuk and met the Chairman of the Board, Jim Burke, perhaps some of you know Jim, he's the Deputy Minister of Renewal Resources up in that area and he's Chairman of the Fur Institute of Canada, and 2,000 miles out of ear shot he went on at some length about the contribution of our next speaker to this program. Bob is a long range thinker and he's made a major investment of energy and time in this important work so Bob Carmichael.

BOB CARMICHAEL: I'd like to thank the Midwest for inviting me here; I'm afraid the eventuality is going to be a little disappointing after

that introduction. It's always a treat to rub shoulders again with old colleagues like Doug Checkay and Bob Oetting. Unfortunately, we have been a little bit segmented off in the world of fur that I worked in for the past few years. Nice to be back together. As Art said, I've been with the Branch for 23 years, let me stress that's not in a full time capacity. My first year as a summer student with the Wildlife Branch was in 1964 when we chased the woodland caribou around the north and I've had the privilege of working in a number of areas since then. Right now as Art said I am with the Commercial Wildlife Management Program in Manitoba but that's not the capacity in which I'm privileged to speak to you this morning. The topic is the Fur Institute of Canada, and I'd like to discuss that organization's aims, objectives and operations and then explain to you why I believe very deeply that the workings of this group are important to every wildlife here in North America whether or not they have anything at all to do with fur. I hope you'll have some questions and that we'll have time to discuss them.

The Fur Institute of Canada or FIC as we refer to it was founded in 1983 and it is federally chartered by the Canadian Government as a non-profit corporation. Our head office is on Toronto, Ontario, and we have stated in our perspectives and I would encourage you that in the other room we've left some propaganda, a sample of the kind of material the Institute is producing and a copy of our strategic plan. The objectives that are stated are to communicate to publics, worldwide the economic, social, cultural and historic importance of the fur industry to Canada. Secondly, to coordinate the research, development and use of improved trapping systems. Thirdly, to promote trapper education in the most humane trapping systems available, and fourthly to promote optimum fur bearing management and conservation. The Institute is trying to achieve these goals with a total annual budget of about $1.5 million and it is funded by both the public and private sectors. Membership is open to any dually constituted group who shares the objectives of the corporation and we now have over 80 members who can afford the $200 annual membership fee. Our members include three departments of our Federal Government, all Canadian Provinces and Territories, all the Provincial and Territorial Trappers Associations, Fur Farmers Organizations and a very diverse group from the private sector including manufacturers, marketers, retailers, dyers, dressers, tanners and several allied groups such as, I might stress, the Canadian Wildlife Federation and other private conservation groups.

The Corporation meets annually, elects a 24 person board of directors which sets policy for the Corporation and in turn elects from its ranks a six person Executive Committee which works directly with our paid staff and formulates specific programs for the board's consideration. I think the current makeup of the Executive Committee is indicative of the diversity that has gone into the Institute and is an interest in terms of the theme of this meeting which is as I understand it the role of users and public in resource management. It's especially applicable to FIC because all members are users of the fur resource to some degree or another and we aim to get at the public to ensure the future of resource management. As I had mentioned our chairman is Jim Burke, Deputy

Minister of the North West Territories and also native person who grew up on a trapline. His three vice-chairmen are a fox farmer from New Brunswick, a trapper from Manitoba and the President of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fur Marketing Operations. Our full time paid staff, very capably headed by Executive Director Kirk Smith who is a veteran of the Newfoundland seal wars which some of you will have heard of, is located in Toronto with three administrative support staff and some part-time communications staff. Several persons employed by other agencies are loaned to the Institute for varying amounts of time for specific tasks, and mine for instance right now, is that of assistant to the chairman, Jim Burke, and I've been working with liaison matters with allied groups in the United States and in raising funds in North America and abroad, and there are many others like me involved in this task. There is regular written communication from our head office with the membership and their input to policy development is at all times solicited and welcome.

Well, enough for organization. I've enumerated the goals of the Institute. In the areas of wildlife conservation and trapper education the Institute does not seek to supplant or usurp the mandates of the individual provinces and territories in Canada. FIC's activities in those areas are confined to a coordinating role and insuring that the most up-to-date information and methodology in wildlife management and in trapper education is made available to all our members in Canada and in the United States. I might add that we do have three or four states that are members of the Institute. We admit to operating what we very modestly call the world's most advanced humane trap development program and it is centred at the Alberta Environmental Centre at Vegreville, Alberta, which I'm sure some of you will know as a world class research facility. We have a full time staff there of 7 biologists, engineers, and technicians, who subject purportedly humane traps to a very rigorous program of testing in the laboratory, biologically, and mechanically and in the field. The goal of course there is to reduce the stress to wild furbearers that are taken in the fur industry. We also have a very extensive contract with the University of Minnesota through Dr. John Tester and Dr. Ulysee Seal which is measuring stress in live animals. We are very committed to this humane trapping initiative and I think a glance at the percentage of our budget devoted to that endeavour will indicate the value we place on it. Most supporters of the Institute, however, relate most strongly to our first objective and that is educating publics to the value of the fur industry. The plain point of fact is that the Fur Institute of Canada is in business because the Anti's are in business. "Anti" is a blanket and frankly none too accurate term for pro-animal groups who want to see the fur industry out of business. Stung by the sudden, and to our minds, needless loss of the North American seal industry, and keenly aware of how important the fur industry is to tens of thousands of Canadians and Americans, a large large number of whom have simply no economic alternatives, knowing that the consumptive use of wildlife can be, and in the case of the fur industry, is an honourable and biologically sound use of wildlife resources, and believing that in spite of the successes that the anti-movement has had to date, that the

struggle can be won only if we are innovative and determined enough. The Fur Institute of Canada intends to tell what it believes to be the true story of the fur industry. Now, the industry has some putting in order of its own house to do, but we believe that this can be done and that the long term prospects for the industry are good if we can marshal the will and the resources to tell things as they really are. To this end the Institute is active in producing written and video material, samples of which are in the other lobby.

The operations we have are not only in Canada; they're outside the borders of Canada in the United States and western Europe because we understand, and understand only all too well after the seal hunt disaster, that while the Anti's are never going to have trapping or the wearing of fur outlawed in Canada, they can effectively end our trade by closing off the markets where our fur is sold. That's exactly what happened with the seal hunt in terms of western Europe. Interesting point too, the focus of the protest over the seal hunt was over the cuddly whitecoats off the ice flows of Newfoundland but the great effect of the ban on importing seal products to Europe which effectively killed our trade. While it has been felt in Newfoundland, one has to go to the Canadian Arctic to see the immense social and economic devastation that this has brought about. If you look at the absolute number of dollars involved it seems relatively small but when you look at the nature of the economies, especially in our north country, and where people get their sense of dignity and self worth from the effect of that seemingly small amount of money being withdrawn has been devastating. FIC cooperates closely with fur producers and marketing associations here in Canada (and I am pleased to note that we have Jim Donnelly from the Ontario Trappers Association, a very active member of FIC, here; you'll be hearing from him tomorrow morning) and with allied groups in the United States and closely with our good friends and financial supporters in the private sector in western Europe. I am pleased to note here that FIC has just been accorded a seat on the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Animal Rights Committee and look forward to working very closely toward common cause with that group. Now, I said earlier that I thought the Institute's operation should be of interest to all wildlife groups whether or not they have anything to do with fur and I'd like to address this point now.

When the Institute was chartered in 1983 we had a very straight forward cut and dried, and we now understand, simplistic notion of what the anti problem was all about. We've learned a lot about the nature and the scope of the problem that we're dealing with. We used to think, for example, that an Anti was an Anti was an Anti, and anybody who didn't in the least way like the fur industry, we lucked in with the opposition. Well that was a mistake. It was very unfortunate because we found we were dealing with all shades of so called Anti's, everyone from honest animal welfare groups to the wild eyed radicals of the out and out animal rights movement, which movement incidentally, maintains that only an accident of evolution stands between a human being and a weasel and one has no more intrinsics rights or worth than the other does. What we have learned for instance is that the animal welfare people are in fact

our allies, and we've learned, or certainly we believe that we don't have to lose a lot of sleep over the radical animal rights groups. In my opinion we shouldn't be fighting them because we should simply let them go. The far out views they espouse are one of the best advertisements our side can have.

The danger we believe lies in groups which are more interested in building egos and bank balances than they are in conserving wildlife, and whose leaders have made a very good living, thank you very much, from saving cuddly seals and things like that. These groups' we have come to term the protest industry and they've got a real formula for success. You take a good idea, one that everybody likes, inject some modern marketing techniques and subtract the scruples originally associated with that movement, you're going to make a bundle. The amount of money that is raised to champion wildlife causes such as the seal hunt, or the leghold trap protests, should be of strong interest to every professional wildlifer in North America because of the amounts of money they built up for their cause is staggering, especially when considered in the aggregate. Particularly in a time when pressures on the wildlife resource are mounting and budgets and staff available to deal with these problems are dwindling this should be of interest to all of us. I think we should all be aware that trapping or anti-trapping which is the stuff of the protest movement now, is only a thing of the moment and that if they win these issues the protest industry will move onto the next step in their very carefully crafted timetable. The logical next step being sport hunting. They can keep protesting and raking in cash well into the next century. What is essentially sinister about all this is that these groups are in the public eye in many cases more than we as professional wildlife managers are and they're diverting large amounts of time and treasure for what must be considered in terms of overall wildlife management frivolous purposes. Let's face it, the public has only so much time and money to put toward caring about wildlife. Economic times are tight and they're going to stay that way for some time. We're essentially in a competitive environment. Millions of dollars are now going towards saving individual animals in a population of seals that is not only not endangered but in fact much over populated while real problems like habitat loss and specifically things like acid rain are going unsolved to the great detriment of the wildlife resource. Now, this is really a pretty basic idea I've been dealing with here and the Fur Institute of Canada and Bob Carmichael can't claim to be the originator, however, I think we have to admit that public support and understanding for what we're trying to do in conserving and managing wildlife is absolutely critical if our efforts are to succeed and we're to enjoy wildlife, as we know it, well into the next century. The so called pro-animal groups who advance a mockish sentimental idea of what wildlife is all about and which the public finds so attractive are bleeding off vast amounts of political and financial support that could be mobilized to the great benefit of wildlife in North America and I don't think my colleague Mr. Muir would disagree if I embellished on a point he made earlier when he said agriculture was the greatest threat facing wildlife in certain situations, we have in Canada. Exactly right. But I think had we

foreseen a few years back the need to mobilize more public sentiment behind us, we'd be in a position to deal with that problem to a greater degree than we've been able to do today and I want to make it clear in saying this: I'm not denegrating existing groups like Ducks Unlimited. The fact is there is a market out there that is not being tapped by what we consider legitimate wildlife management groups like ourselves and has fallen prey to the Anti's and I think you have only to look at how much money these groups have assembled to see the magnitude of what is going on.

I would submit, I guess, that the activities which we as public wildlife agencies are undertaking, while understandable and estimable when considered alone, are in aggregate missing the mark of what we have to do to ensure a proper future for wildlife in North America. Can we afford to maintain many of our traditional programs and more importantly, our traditional ways of thinking if we are going to ensure that people have a proper understanding of an appreciation of wildlife and translate that support into support for our efforts rather than the misconception that if they send $10 to save a seal they've done their bit? I think we can be assured that we're going to miss the boat on critical and perhaps vital political and financial support if we don't find a way to counteract the protest industry. In a more direct sense you can be assured that if trapping goes under, sport hunting is next and as funny as some people still find this, sport fishing is on the timetable.

Well now, having said all these high minded things, what are the solutions? Simply, I don't know but I think the first step toward a solution is defining the problem that you face. I believe that we have to very closely examine our priorities and make some fundamental and perhaps painful changes in how we invest dwindling resources available to us. If we have to stop doing some traditional things in order to do some new things together on a broader front, then I think we have to make that choice. I think we have to stop defining the idea of who we serve in terms of the public of Manitoba or of North Dakota, or of Missouri. I sincerely believe after this work with the institute that if we don't start thinking and operating on a continental basis, that we are going to miss a very obvious solution to a lot of our wildlife problems. So I guess the basic point I'm trying to make and I'll make this in closing is that I believe the Fur Institute of Canada in exposing the generic fallacies involved in the arguments that the protest industry is using is doing a service to all wildlife management. We're only one of many initiatives toward the ultimate objective and I would urge us all to seriously think about these issues in terms of how they effect us and I think at that I'll leave it there Art. Thank you very much.

ART HOOLE: Thanks a lot Bob. We'll allow five minutes for any questions or comments on what Bob had to say. As people move toward the microphone, I would like to introduce some people that joined us in the last few minutes: Stew Morrison, Bernie Forbes, and Terry Neraasen of Ducks Unlimited who are hosting lunch today, we're pleased to have

you with us gentlemen. Doug Chekay is here also with Ducks Unlimited, and we're pleased to have them host our lunch today.

NORB GIESMAN: I wonder if you'd comment briefly on any breakthroughs in your humane trappers research and how far those kind of breakthroughs would go in the Anti effort and whether or not that's just a stop gap.

BOB CARMICHAEL: I wish you'd ask me the question about breakthroughs a year from now because we expect a number of projects we have on train at Vegreville to come out at about that time. We believe we are making significant progress toward defining what is an acceptable standard of humaneness and we have about six traps in the final process of testing right now, all of them instant kill type traps. We now have a very strong push on to work with interest in the U.S. specifically spear-headed out of Louisannia to work on the soft catch leghold trap which is showing immense promise. Some of the preliminary data that Tester and Seal have indicated that an animal in a padded jaw leghold trap may be under no more stress than it encounters in its daily round of activities such as gathering, hiding and running. These specifically are red fox. In terms of the other part of your question, this will answer the concerns of a large segment of the public if trapping is judged to be humane. It will never satisfy the protest industry or the committed animal rights people but we believe that the animal rights people will self-destruct and we believe that the public, once they understand the fallacies that the protest industry is using, (and I'd rather spend my time speaking than in litigation so I won't give examples of the kinds of groups that I'm talking about) we think it will go a long way. We've done some pretty sophisticated public opinion research and it indicates to us that a large segment of the public will accept that.

ART TALSMA: We just recently imposed some regulations regarding snares in our state, particular on multiple use areas, our game production areas. How does Canada react to the snaring changes and I know some of our states, the north and south have completely different rules. What are you doing up in this area?

BOB CARMICHAEL: In Manitoba we're trying to get rid of the snare in what we call the open area where people can trap wherever they want on private land they have access to. Snares are a problem in agricultural areas where they tend to catch cattle and where you can also set snares and catch deer under the guise of trapping for wolves. We don't look on the snare as an inhumane device. Properly used we believe it's humane, it's used in our registered trapline areas and one of the big breakthroughs we hope to make in Vegreville are in terms of power snares, mechanically activated snares that kill instantly. We understand in doing that the snare cannot be a solution in much of the U.S. because of the fact that it is so populated. We've got vast tracks of wilderness where snares can be used, so we're trying to get rid of it in agricultural areas.

I thank you very kindly.

(SESSION CLOSED FOR THE MORNING)

ART HOOLE: As I noted just before lunch we're going to have an overview of Ducks Unlimited (Canada)'s Program on the Canadian prairie and to some extent I believe, also in Ontario from Bernie Forbes. Bernie is the Regional Manager for Ducks Unlimited in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. He's been with Ducks Unlimited since 1972, was originally Provincial Manager in British Columbia and prior to that he relocated back to his home province of Saskatchewan in 1974. He was a Director of Wildlife from 1968 to 1972 in that province so he combines an extensive background in public agency management and working with leading conservation organization in Canada. Would you welcome Bernie Forbes.

BERNIE FORBES: Thank you Art. Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen and I certainly welcome the opportunity to attend your conference and it is a pleasure for me to come to these periodically to renew acquaintances with a lot of old friends in the wildlife conservation field. Prior to focusing my attention on Ducks Unlimited's program on the prairies and central Canada, I should like to give you an overview of our Canadian operation. I should begin by telling you that this coming year Ducks Unlimited will be marking 50 years of wetland conservation in Canada. As most of you are aware, the Canadian operation has historically been financed through the generous private and corporate contributions. In addition to that through the local volunteer fund raising events in the United States. In total, our benefactors have contributed over $274,000,000 to Ducks Unlimited in Canada which in turn has secured and developed almost 4,000,000 acres of waterfowl habitat from coast to coast across Canada. It is noteworthy that our sister organization DU Inc. is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year and to celebrate that occasion it will raise in excess of $50,000,000 for the ducks. DU Canada's organizational structure and policies are intended to deliver a wetland habitat program in as efficient a manner as possible. The development, maintenance and management of waterfowl habitat projects account for 85% of DU (Canada)'s expenditures.

Our organization is guided by a 73 person board of directors whose members are invited to serve. Two-thirds of this complement are Canadian while directors from the United States and Mexico comprise the balance. DU (Canada)'s operation is coordinated through a head office located here in the City of Winnipeg. Eight provincial offices and 32 area offices function in an operational capacity related to project development, maintenance and management. This includes the responsibility for 3,000 active projects ranging in size from a few acres to several thousand.

I am sure that it will also interest you to know that Ducks Unlimited Canada established its wetland preservation program based upon a free easement program on land provided by private landowners and on provincial Crown lands. Continuing trends towards intensive land use dictates the necessity of developing and managing our wetland projects

on a multi-use basis wherever possible. And yet despite the pressures that are brought to bear on potentially arable lands, very few of our existing projects under free easement have been lost over this 50 year period. If DU (Canada) continues to expand its operations across Canada, we obviously have to be very adaptable and I may hasten to add and to re-emphasize that our success requires the continued cooperation from all levels of government.

The Canadian public are also demonstrating a commitment to wetland preservation by supporting Ducks Unlimited (Canada)'s fund raising programs. Now fund raising in Canada is relatively new and we anticipate it will continue to be successfully supported by a growing number of concerned Canadians, many of whom are not necessarily hunters. Over 60,000 contributors across Canada provided an excess of $5,000,000 to our organization in 1986. It should be noted that this is in addition to the value of the 50,000 acres of wetland habitat that was provided on a free easement basis to Ducks Unlimited to build and to manage its projects. DU (Canada)'s fund raising goal in 1987 is $7,000,000.

I should now like to focus in on DU's operations in the prairie provinces and Ontario, as I am sure that your group have a very special interest in our program in this area of Canada. Since its inception in 1938, DU (Canada) has placed priority on its wetland preservation program in the three prairie provinces of western Canada, generally regarded as the duck factory of North America. Please recall it was here that the devastating drought of the 1930's had a significant impact on the North American waterfowl population. In the intervening years, intensification of agricultural practices have compounded the effects of periodic drought cycles on waterfowl habitat and I would suggest that today's waterfowl populations bear testimony to this statement.

In the grain growing regions of western Canada, waterfowl crop depredation further complicates other land use issues that are associated with wetlands that are already under conflict. Aggravated by a deterioration and the agriculture economy waterfowl crop depredation is no longer tolerated by land holders with whom the ducks are expected to co-exist and I might say that many a DU field man can personally tell you of the futility of attempting to negotiate a duck project in the prairie provinces particularly in the rural areas during the harvest seasons. As Mr. Morrison has indicated to you crop depredation became a political issue in 1981 and it was not until the waterfowl crop depredation issue brought wetland programs to almost a stand still in Saskatchewan, did necessity become the mother of invention. This major issue brought together all forces in the provincial wildlife field: government, Ducks Unlimited, Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, and even the Natural History Society got into the act. And I'm pleased to say that confrontation was replaced by cooperation.

A blueprint outlining one of the most progressive wetland habitat programs in Canada emerged. Known as the Saskatchewan Heritage Marsh Program, it has committed all participating agencies to work towards

securing and managing 20 of that province's key wetlands. I think it's significant to note that many of these have been areas under conflict and in some cases some of those marshes had already been lost to agriculture. Since the inception of the Saskatchewan Heritage Marsh Program in 1982, 4 of the most controversial wetlands have now been secured, and significant progress has been made towards completing land control on at least eight others.

This landmark program established a precedent quickly followed by the provinces of Alberta and Manitoba. In keeping with the Heritage Marsh theme, Ducks Unlimited and the Province of Alberta entered into a Wetlands for Tomorrow Program. A joint agreement commits both the provincial government and Ducks Unlimited towards the securement and management of 20 individual marshes involving 885,000 acres. This land was to be made available by the Alberta government. In the Province of Alberta Ducks Unlimited's Bread and Butter Program historically has been focused on the semi-arid region of the short grass prairie. Working with irrigation districts our projects really do place heavy emphasis on multi-use. DU (Canada) and the Province of Manitoba also entered into a like agreement in 1985. The Manitoba Heritage Marsh Program immediately designated 5 very important wetlands as heritage marshes.

Most noteworthy to be designated was the Saskeram Wildlife Management Area located on the Saskatchewan River Delta near The Pas, Manitoba. I make special mention of the Saskeram because it contains 118,000 acre complex of marshes and uplands known as the Carrot River Triangle. In addition to being extremely important for many species of waterfowl, big game and furbearers, its fertile soil has long been coveted by agricultural interests. Set aside is mitigation for the Grand Rapids Hydro Electric Project, it was also a Ducks Unlimited Project since 1941. At the expiration of Ducks Unlimited's 21 year lease considerable political pressure was brought to bear to convert the delta soils to farmland. Now time does not permit me to detail the delays and the frustrations that were experienced before a decision was rendered in favour of wildlife. I emphasize in favour of wildlife, but I think it is sufficient for me to say that DU will complete a $3,700,000 redevelopment program later this year on budget and ahead of schedule. DU has long recognized the potential of the wetlands that are associated with the Saskatchewan River Delta and we have made a concerted effort to secure, and develop and to manage them for wildlife. They are the Saskeram, the Summerberry and the Tom Lamb in Manitoba and they also include the Cumberland Marshes in the SiiSiip project in Saskatchewan. These Ducks Unlimited projects total slightly less than 1,000,000 acres in the Saskatchewan River Delta alone.

In recognition of the importance of Ontario's wetlands to the central and eastern flyways, DU's program was expanded to that province in 1975. Much like the prairie potholes, Ontario's small wetlands are very attractive to many species of waterfowl. They are also equally vulnerable to drainage and habitat degradation through intensive land use practices. Preservation of Ontario's wetlands in the wildlife habitat recently gained new momentum with the signing of the new

agreement. The Province of Ontario, Ducks Unlimited, Wildlife Habitat Canada, all have jointly agreed to make $1,000,000 a year available towards this program.

As previously mentioned, Ducks Unlimited has established its presence across Canada and has been instrumental in gaining commitments from all provinces or territories to recognize and establish an action program towards waterfowl habitat preservation. I wish to stress that DU's record of performance should not be judged solely on the basis of acres under agreement. DU's role has been a much larger one and perhaps much more important as a catalyst.

Drainage and habitat degradation is not confined to the prairies and as all of you are painfully aware, it is not confined to Canada nor is it confined to waterfowl. Quoting from an Environment Canada Annual Report "On the prairies nearly 3,000,000 of natural slews and marshes have been eliminated by intensive agricultural." Elsewhere across Canada waterfowl habitat continues to come under pressure as reclamation programs, urban sprawl and industrial activities encroach upon marginal lands. To quote the Environment Canada Report once again "88% of southern Ontario wetlands, 60% of the St. Lawrence River estuary marshes and 65% of the Maritime tidal marshes have been lost to development." Although DU has been at the forefront of wetland conservation programs across Canada, it is obvious that the task of preserving what is left is both vital and requires the unqualified support of all conservation agencies, both private and government. I think the union movement had a motto that can well be applied. As I recall it said "Together we stand and divided we fall." DU's singleness of purpose has been a very effective tool but more tools and more workmen are required to keep our duck factories viable. Land use and all its interactions impact on waterfowl habitat the entire length of our flyways. These habitat related issues are now being addressed through DU's operations in Canada, United States and Mexico.

There is a role for each government or private agency to play. A time when my mandate does not allow me to venture into the North American Waterfowl Management and I think that that has been discussed quite adequately during the noon hour luncheon but I think it is sufficient for me to say that it is a waterfowl management strategy whose time has come and certainly is indicated by Mr. Morrison, it certainly is one that is supported by Ducks Unlimited. Gentlemen with your permission I would like to enter into the second phase of my presentation and give you a slide presentation on some of DU's programs and some of the projects. I think this is a part of my program that probably you can much better equate with because actions speak much louder than words.

Fifty years of conservation - and now I am going to show you a series of slides that will demonstrate where the 85% of every conservation dollar that comes to DU Canada is being applied.

Big Creek Marsh Project in Ontario - Located along the periphery of Lake

Eerie, you'll notice the difference in the waters. A lot of the other peripheral marshes along the edge of Lake Erie fluctuate with the water levels in the Great Lakes. We have been successful in dyking out this area; the marsh complex is roughly about 3,500 acres. Those of you who are knowledgeable about the gunning traditions in Ontario on the decoy carvers of a bygone era will recognize the name of Lake St. Claire. Actually there is relatively little left of the original Lake St. Claire. What you see there in front of you is a marsh which has been secured and controlled by the Canadian Wildlife Service and under agreement with DU we've carried out some intensive marsh management programs on about 600 acres. If you'll closely examine the lower right hand corner and the upper right hand corner those lands lying outside of the dyke, the managed area, you can see how the area is being intensively managed for agriculture. This is just a small part of what was once there.

Hullet Project - A 5,000 acre wetland located in the Wildlife Management Area being administered by the Ministry of the Natural Resources in Ontario. There's roughly about 2,500 acres of water there and about 2500 acres of uplands. This is another shot of the same marsh and it gives you a good indication of the emergent vegetation that is present there and of course it has attracted many species of waterfowl. Ontario, as I mentioned, has a lot of small marshes being subjected to drainage. In fact drainage has been active in the Province of Ontario since 1864 and the last several years DU has initiated a small marsh program in which we have addressed the preservation of small marshes 20 acres and larger. These small marshes are extremely productive.

Lidcliffe Marsh - Located in west central Manitoba just along the edge of the parklands. There are eight well defined basins in the Lidcliffe Marsh complex, the ninth one had been drained before we got there. The total is about 1,900 acres and really that is a beautiful marsh. Lidcliffe Marsh is a candidate for the Manitoba Heritage Marsh Program and I would suggest that we probably have about 85% of it already secured but in the days ahead we hope to secure some additional uplands which will help flesh out this extremely productive complex.

Ashcroft - West of Shoal Lake in Manitoba. There's roughly 500 acres in this marsh. You can tell by looking at it the beautiful emergent vegetation. We've carried out a fair amount of intensive management, constructed some islands and some level ditches. Those islands, as have most of the DU projects across western Canada, have been very, very attractive to Canada Geese.

Alexander Griswold Marsh - Located in southwest Manitoba just out of Brandon. It's one of Manitoba's prairie marshes. There is about 2,600 acres in that complex, very productive but that upland habitat is at a premium. Many of the farmlands come down almost to the edge of it but that is a marsh where you might expect to see a lot of Blue-winged Teal, excellent concentration of mallards and a good sprinkling of Canvasbacks as well.

Lizard Lake - Located in extreme southern Manitoba. It is a very highly productive agricultural land around the periphery. Wetlands are certainly at a premium in that area, but Lizard Lake was a 2,600 acre basin which is temporarily flooded every spring and due to some improved works on the outlet the farmers were able to drain it every summer and of course hay it. And the waterfowl production in that basin was of a negative value because many birds were attracted to the area, attempted to breed there and of course generally lost their broods because the water was gone by early July. DU staff approached the local landowners and the local municipality with a view of improving it for agriculture and also being able to provide some brood salvage water in the area. There are 600 acres in the ring dyke and about 2,000 acres lying on the outside. It fills up in the spring with the inflow of spring runoff. The haylands on the periphery produce about three tons of hay per acre. By June we begin to release the water from the system through the outlet. The core area is retained for wildlife.

Saskatchewan River Delta - One of the most southerly of the great Canadian river systems. Soils are quite fertile, all the sediments are brought across the prairies from the mountains, the area is innundated each spring by spring freshets feeding it from the mountains, each spring traditionally these levies used to overflood their banks and surcharge the marshes. That was until, back a few years ago when a number of hydro electric projects were located along the Saskatchewan River's system, in addition to that a number of irrigation projects were already in place in Alberta, so the Saskatchewan River System has become quite well regulated and the real value of DU works now come into play because through our works we are able to manage those marshes much like they have historically and that is necessary if we are going to maintain the productivity of them. That is just a general overview further upstream on the Saskatchewan River Delta. Now as it enters into Manitoba, into the Saskeram Wildlife Management Area, those marshes in the river systems flatten out and there are large flat marshes. This is Saskeram Lake which encompasses about 20,500 acres and is one of the areas that was being considered for reclamation by agricultural interests. Also a part of the Saskeram Wildlife Management Area is Lake 6 which lies just to the north. This is about a 5,200 acre marsh. In the upper right hand corner you will note that there is a water conveyance channel. This marsh is actually in pretty good shape the way it is and probably not scheduled for draw down for several years. We have a pretty good emergent response there. We've got whitetop, sedge, and probably a mixture of hard and soft stemmed bulrush. We've noted a very good response in waterfowl populations in The Pas area this year. I suspect that part of the reason being that it has been quite dry here on the prairies. There is some speculation that these marshes are really worth their weight in gold particularly during those dry years down here on the prairies. The Saskeram Wildlife Management Area is also managed through a management committee of which The Pas Indian Band have a significant input. These areas are trapped by the local native population and I think the harvest is somewhere around 10,000 rats off these marshes.

Now we move into Saskatchewan. This plaque outlines the logo of the Saskatchewan Heritage Marsh Program. These plaques are placed on each of the Heritage Marshes dedicated across Saskatchewan. The first marsh falling under the purview of the program is Ponus Lake.

Ponus Lake - Under full flood this area covers roughly about 8000 acres but at a managed water level was about 6,700 and the shoreline was planimetered on this and I think it was somewhere between 80 and 90 miles of shoreline on this particular marsh just depending on what water level you're looking at. Certainly it is an extremely important mallard marsh.

Rain Slough - Lake Lenore area in south central Saskatchewan and I'd have to describe it as a hot bed for drainage that particular area. There is about 2,200 acres in this marsh itself, the southern half of which is privately owned. We have provided some flood protection to the landowners around the periphery.

Foam Lake - This is really considered by many people one of the premium marshes in Saskatchewan as it represents a marsh reclaimed from agriculture after it had already been drained.

Chaplin Marsh - A prairie marsh located southwest of Moosejaw and one of the most recently dedicated marshes. It's a very productive marsh, slightly saline but during the spring you have to be there to see the staging populations of waterfowl that congregate there. A tremendous number of Pintails, I think this last April there were about 10,000 Pintails setting on this marsh. Previously that marsh had the water supply system provided to it by Sask Minerals and it used to flood over. Historically Sask Minerals used to route water through this marsh and every spring the water would flood out over the total marsh and it would just be a beautiful area, attracting thousands of birds. By the first of July that marsh would be bone dry and you can guess what's happened to the birds in the interim. We'd been negotiating on this one for at least 10 or 11 years before the Heritage Marsh Program was put into place, and we were able to assure the local landowners and municipalities that some crop depredation prevention programs would be instituted, and only then were we allowed to proceed to develop it.

Shield Lake - Shield Lake is located northwest of Prince Albert. It's a northern parkland marsh; you really wouldn't know it by the amount of land that's been cleared around it. I mentioned earlier that DU is a catalyst. DU has been trying to obtain this marsh since back in the 1950's and we haven't totally secured it yet but I can tell you that we have moved all the lessees off of this land which a lot of it is Crown land, we have secured some of the patented land and there is still a couple of hurdles to cross and we're confident that we are going to get that. I just wanted to give you an insight on the type of program we are working on.

Horseshoe Lake - This is located north or Yorkton in east central Saskatchewan and there is about 1,800 acres of potholes in there and

beautiful aspen clumps extremely important for white tailed deer, good waterfowl production area, a real wildlife show-piece and this was scheduled to go under drainage several years ago but they encountered a couple of delays which have allowed us to get our foot in the door. We've been working very aggressively on this one with the cooperation of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, the Natural History Society and funding also from Habitat Canada. We've secured about 85% of the land.

Further to the role of DU as a catalyst, it has been emphasized that there is a growing awareness of land use issues across western Canada and DU capitalizing on this, and I like to think that perhaps we spearheaded some of this. With the assistance of Dr. Wayne Cowan who was brought on staff, an agrologist with a wildlife background and we have become involved in a number of programs working at the grassroots level with local agrologists and local farm groups.

One of the programs is the Turtle Mountain Watershed. In this particular project we are promoting storage on the watershed rather than drainage of those wetlands in the upper reaches of that watershed which have created a lot of problems further downstream as is so often the case. We've also been promoting rest rotational grazing. We've got a number of demonstration projects in place across western Canada planned in cooperation with the provincial departments of agriculture and local agrologists and prominent ranchers. It demonstrates what can be done, which has not only improved the farmer's own economic position but also provided some tangible wildlife values.

A few years ago we also initiated a series of information brochures called the "Health of the Land Series" dealing with salinity, zero tillage, water management, controlled burning, winter wheat programs and these have been very popular and I can tell you it's improved our image in the agricultural community because it has demonstrated that DU is not totally concerned just with ducks but also concerned with the people and the welfare of the land and the economic well being of those people who we are working with and are providing those wildlife benefits. For many years wildlife and agricultural forces have been at arms length and I think the time has come when we better both start working towards some common goals.

I've entitled this slide "the bottom line". The primary objective is the securement and the management, for the benefit and the long term improvement of North America's waterfowl resource and I think with those final comments I will thank you for your attention and thank you very much for the opportunity you've given me to speak to you. Thank you.

ART HOOLE: One or two questions or comments perhaps for Bernie if you have any.

TED UPGREN: I was curious about your reference to depredation compensation. Can you briefly describe or give us an example of that program in action?

BERNIE FORBES: Sorry, I may have mislead you there by mentioning compensation because we firmly believe that prevention is much more effective and that really has been the tool we have been selling to the landowners. I wish to emphasize however that DU's role in the Heritage Marsh Program is to provide some of the capital expenditures associated with the crop depredation prevention program and that's like building some of the depredation prevention sites and assisting in the funding in some of the lure crop areas. In nearly all cases they are on the Heritage Marsh Program. The Saskatchewan Government have a primary responsibility for implementing the Crop Depredation Prevention Program and they have been so successful in alleviating the problems locally that the need for compensation certainly has been minimized.

There is a Federal/Provincial Wildlife Crop Depredation Prevention and Compensation Program and they are two separate components. One emphasizes the prevention aspect and the other one, I think administered through the Federal Department of Agriculture, centres on the compensation aspect of it. The compensation is widespread, the prevention program is centered in specific areas where it has been proven economically feasible to institute a prevention program. They have been very effective. I can tell you this; were it not for the prevention program, our wetland program in Saskatchewan would be progressing at a snail's pace. I want to re-emphasize that because we are dealing with a lot of private landowners and as I mentioned earlier the economic situation confronting these private landowners today just does not make any allowances sharing their crops with waterfowl.

ART HOOLE: Again, thanks Bernie for that excellent comprehensive presentation.

Dr. Pat Caldwell has joined us this afternoon. He is with Ducks Unlimited presently as Manager of Biological Services for DU Canada. He's been employed by DU for the past 11 years and I know from recent discussions with Stew Morrison through the Prairie Joint Venture and so there has been quite a bit of innovation of late in embracing Landsat imagery in inventory and identified quality and condition of wetlands location scale. Pat is going to talk to us this afternoon about the use of that remote sensing technique, satellite imagery, to inventory wetland resources.

PAT CALDWELL: Thanks Art. This afternoon I want to do three things. First off I'd like to review with you the background of how DU got involved in satellite inventory of wetlands. I'd like to show you a few of the products that our system produces and then I'd like to talk about the way in which we see the products being used both by our staff and by others. Ducks Unlimited's objective of course is to preserve, develop and maintain wetland habitat in Canada and the United States. The purpose of this objective is to preserve North American waterfowl heritage for future generations to enjoy. Because ducks are insufferably tied to wetland habitats the organization has a keen

interest in wetlands. Ducks Unlimited therefore needs to know, among other things, how many wetlands there are, where they are, what their characteristics are and how they are presently being used.

Wetlands vary in size and type and their natural functions are complex. For example, individual wetlands important to ducks range in size from less than an acre to many thousands of acres. Some are freshwater reservoirs for ground water supplies while others discharge water and sometimes detrimental salts from underground sources. To varying degrees all are effected by wet and dry climatic cycles and collectively wetlands play an important role in regional weather patterns. Certainly these patterns in turn effect ducks and Ducks Unlimited's activities. The land base that wetlands occupy is under increasing pressure for alternative uses. Because of their environmental importance for such functions as ground water recharge, flood abatement, etc., it seems axiomatic that the wetland resource would be inventoried and monitored on an ongoing basis. Such is not the case however.

Few studies on a national basis, especially here in Canada have been attempted because of the difficulty and high cost of global monitoring schemes. There are for example, about 10 to 12 million basins scattered across the prairie and parklands of Canada and the United States. To evaluate or enumerate each of these, or even a reasonable sample on a frequent enough basis, using traditional techniques of air photo interpretation and ground reconnaissance would be impossible. The cost and problems inherent in air photo coverage and/or ground enumeration would be immense beyond the capabilities and resources of organizations such as Ducks Unlimited. In the mid-1970's the need for wetland information became critical to DU as increasing organizational resources became available to fulfill our corporate goals. DU (Canada) began exploring methods of attaining a wetland inventory. The Company concluded the traditional methods were not within the means of its resources. A consultant recommended that if technically possible, data would have to come from remotely sensed information. Working with Interdisciplinary Systems, a consulting company here in Winnipeg, and the laboratory for applied remote sensing at Purdue University, multi-spectral scanner data from Landsat 1, 2 and 3 were utilized to attempt an inventory. The multi-spectral scanner uses reflectance values measured from four bands within the visional and near infra-red portion of the spectrum to create images of the earth's surface. Although the technique appeared to be feasible, problems with accuracy, map registration, and cost overruns plagued the program and in 1981 DU (Canada) halted the project.

Duck Unlimited Incorporated, our sister organization in Chicago, began discussions with the United States National and Aeronautics Space Administration in 1982. Utilizing a new generation of sensors, the Thermatic Mapper, the capability of detecting wetlands was greatly enhanced. The advantage of the Thermatic Mapper Sensor is that it uses six instead of four bands of reflectance information. These bands are arranged in a manner to accommodate parts of the mid infra-red spectrum conducive to moisture detection. In addition the resolution of the

scanner was increased from 280 feet to 100 feet, in other words the smallest unit of the earth's surface to be imaged was a rectangle known as a pixel of approximately 100 by 100 feet square. Many of the previous problems were overcome by this new technology and in 1985 Ducks Unlimited Incorporated began inventory work from their North American Wildlife Habitat Office of the primary waterfowl production area in Canada and the U.S.

(Slide presentation)

Ducks Unlimited's Wetland Inventory will cover the primary waterfowl production area in the northern great plains and parklands of Canada and the United States. Over 360,000 square miles are contained in this area that stretches from north central Alberta to southern South Dakota and Minnesota. Nearly 50% of North America's waterfowl breed in this area, yet it makes up only 10% of the total waterfowl breeding habitat on this continent. There are between between 10 and 12 million basins, as I mentioned previously, in this areas, of which 1 to 6 million may be filled during any year depending upon regional precipitation patterns. There are two types of products produced by your inventory: digital statistic products produced on computer tapes or printouts: and hardcopy map and film products. Hardcopy products of the M5 gray tone wetland map and wetland identification map are registered to publish 1 to 50 thousand Canadian national topographic maps or 1 to 24 thousand U.S.G.S. maps in the United States. An infra-red interpretation photograph of the data for each map sheet is also provided. Summary statistics for individual wetlands basins greater than 2 acres in size and wetland summaries for each quarter section contained within the map sheet are loaded onto tape in a computer data based management system here in Winnipeg for interrogation by field staff.

The Band Five gray tone maps are used in the field for general orientation and ground truth purposes. Since they are quickly, easily and cheaply reproduced, field data can be recorded directly onto them as habitat assessments are conducted. Wetland habitat is interpreted into three habitat classes: open water, depicted here as black; deep marsh, as white dots; our vegetated areas in water depths greater than 1½ feet deep; and shallow marsh areas, depicted here as hashed areas, are vegetated areas in less than 1½ feet in water. Every imaged wetland one quarter acre and larger, appears on the wetland habitat map. The wetland identification map here overlays the previous wetland map. This map and the numbers are used to quickly reference any individual wetland greater than 2 acres in size with its unique statistics, or the quarter section statistics on which it is found within the data base. Depicted in this printout is wetland information that has been loaded into the data base management system here in Winnipeg.

Now I'd like to talk a bit about what kind of information what kind of information is contained within those files. The wetland data base file contains the following information for wetlands greater than 2 acres in size: the map name on which the wetland is found; the wetland basin's unique identification number; the UTM zone and UTM easting and northing

of the most northwest corner of that wetland to locate it; the area of open water, deep marsh and shallow marsh are recorded; the water chemistry for the wetland will be recorded as alkaline, turbid or fresh. Each wetland will classified depending upon the habitats just as talked about, into permanent, semi-permanent, temporary, ephemeral, or seasonal. We also hope to eventually classify such wetland habitat as wet meadow area, mud flat, scrub and forested wetlands. Shoreline length is measured in miles and a shoreline index to shape is also calculated. Alternate ID and completion codes enable wetland summaries across map sheet boundaries to be tallied. Statistics for wetlands less than 2 acres are not stored in this file for two reasons. First, their numbers make up nearly 70% of the total numbers of basins. This would create a huge data file; 4 to 6 million records in size and could create a data management problem with 20 to 30 users accessing the system. Secondly, statistics for small wetlands are least accurate and probably, therefore, least interest biologists. They are, however, the most productive for waterfowl and cannot be totally ignored in the overall waterfowl picture. The important information needed about them is their location in relation to large wetlands, and their numbers. Spacial information is gained from the wetlands map seen previously, and their number are summarized into the quarter section file, which I'm about to describe.

The quarter section file contains the following information: the land key; the meridian, range, township, section and of course the quarter in which the wetland is found. The map name, and the province and/or state in which it is found, and again, the habitat that we talked about previously: open water, deep marsh, shallow marsh, wet meadow, mud flat, scrub and forest, will be summarized as to total acres contained within that quarter. We also hope that eventually we can build classifiers for the computer that will summarize upland habitats into crop (both spring and fall planted), forest, scrub, pasture (both light and heavily grazed), grassland, fallow areas. Total wetland numbers less than 2 acres will also be summarized in this file as will the numbers of wetlands in various classes and their water chemistries. By cross indexing these two files and utilizing the unique wetland identification number I mentioned previously, it is possible for the user to move from an individual wetland to the statistics for the quarter section upon which it is found. Or from a quarter section to the individual wetland statistics for the basin found partially or wholly on the quarter section.

Let's now take a look at a few photographic products and how we would use the information. It's important here to realize the much of what I will show you pictorally on the screen can be retrieved in digital form from the files just described. Here is a complete scene of the TM data from central Saskatchewan just east of the Coal Lakes. It covers more than 8 million acres, approximately 100 miles wide by 110 miles long. The yellow lines are 1:50,000 map sheet boundaries registered in the data set. Note that the color interpretation is similar to aerial infra-red photography, a format that our staff are experienced in utilizing.

We will now isolate the Foam Lake map sheet (which incidentally contains the Foam Lake that Bernie was talking about earlier) 62-M12, and zoom in for a closer look. We can emphasize the wetland habitat areas pictorally with color, or summarize their area from the digital data. Depicted are open water habitats in blue, deep marsh habitats in magenta and shallow marsh habitats in yellow, and realize that the other habitat I talked about previously have not been classified into the data yet, but we are close to doing that with many of them. There were, in this map sheet, 2,102 acres of open water, 5,007 acres of deep marsh and 3,564 of shallow marsh. We can zoom in still further to areas of interest by defining the boundaries of the area of interest, utilizing UTM coordinates, since the whole system is based upon UTMs. For an example, a biologist may wish to know how many peripheral wetlands exist in and around Foam Lake, and what wetland classes they belong to in order to assess the pair habitat of the area. For the area depicted here, there were 483 wetlands comprised of 1,734 acres of open water, 2,087 acres of deep marsh, and 699 acres of shallow marsh including the Foam Lake area. Foam Lake makes up nearly 81% of this total wetland habitat.

As mentioned in a number of the earlier presentations, and especially Bernie's, wetlands alone do not make good waterfowl production habitat, because at least half of all waterfowl species nest in uplands. Thus, when considering the value of an area or individual wetland for waterfowl production, uplands must also be considered. Let's look at a scene of data from southwest Saskatchewan. The area of interest in the upper left hand corner of the picture is just north of the South Saskatchewan River and Lake Diefenbaker. Compare the differences in these two areas from the previous scene which are only separated by a few miles. The area in the upper left is a lightly grazed grassland. The many small, dark objects are wetlands, most of which are temporary and seasonal in nature. The waterfowl management strategy for this area might include rotational pasture management, preservation of wetland basins, and perhaps construction of strategically placed permanent water impoundments to assure water for ducks and cattle during late summer dry periods. The area on the lower right has a similar wetland basin population, but it is intensively cropped. Nest cover is in critically short supply. Management strategy for this area might include establishment of small, intensively managed nest cover plots around permanent water basins, securing any temporary and semi-permanent basins in the vicinity of these permanent basins and the promotion of conservation tillage techniques in general across the area.

This system can also be used to detect change, and thus, probable outcome of events of various management strategies. The Bull's Head Lake map sheet in southern Alberta, imaged here in the spring of 1985, had 1,700 wetland basins detected. The same area imaged in July had 170 basins. Obviously many basins in this dry region are temporary and seasonal in nature. We can assess the impact upon ducks, not only by the change in the wetland numbers, but also by the change in area. Here

we have outlined in yellow, the perimeter of the spring basins overlaid on the July basins in black. The data base management system would allow retrieval of the area estimates of change between these two scene dates. Similar analyses can be visualized for quarter sections and we can envision the comparing of the land use changes between years, for example, the amount of conservation tillage versus summer fallow. Seen here is a special study area, Stratum 40 of the Canadian Wildlife Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service May breeding pair survey. The area encompasses nearly 3,000,000 acres and contains over 140,000 wetlands. Parts of the area have been targeted for the North American Waterfowl Management Plan programs. Statistics summarized by the wetland inventory could help target and develop such program, monitor their progress and evaluate the results. DU's objective is to completely inventory the primary waterfowl production area by 1990. To date, we have scenes covering 75% of the area, 50% of which have been analyzed. Staff in 27 area offices across Canada have access to the data base through computer terminals to the main frame computer here in Winnipeg. Through easily understood menu and inquiry screens, they can tailor their interrogations of the system to fit their own needs. With this information it will be possible to monitor wetland use, produce an inventory to support the reconnaissance needs of DU field staff, assist others interested in preserving and developing wetlands, support the data needs of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and promote waterfowl and wetland management in general. Thank you.

ART HOOLE: Thanks a lot Pat. Questions of Dr. Caldwell on this presentation? If not, I'd like to suggest that it's mark agreement with Wildlife Habitat Canada, Ducks Unlimited, Manitoba Natural Resources to implement an 8 year, $3.0m habitat enhancement program, essentially on a private land base in the Minnedosa pothole country, and our speaker this afternoon has been involved in the evaluation of this type of program, a landowners incentive program, in his Master's Program at the University of Manitoba, where he completed a Master's of Natural Resource Management Degree and Practicum on this subject. Since that time he's been employed under contract with Wildlife Habitat Canada and seconded to the Manitoba Natural Resources office to pull together the design of the program, he's spearheaded of a lot of the paper work and agreement work that's necessary to put a complex program together like this; the setting up of local advisory committees and so on. So he's well versed on what it's going to take to realize this project over the next 8 years. I'd like for you to welcome John Morgan.

JOHN MORGAN: Thank you Art. I'm certainly pleased to be here this afternoon because as Art had mentioned, it's kind of timely that we're talking about this program today, because a couple of days ago, last week, the Minister of Natural Resources formally announced it and signed the Master Agreement for the program. It's also encouraging, I think, to see so many people here from the United States, because, as many of you people will recognize when you see the slides that I'm about to show, a lot of parts of the program that I'll be talking about are not really new. Many of them are ideas that we've borrowed liberally from American programs and a few others in Canada, but the American influence in this

has been I think, a really valued and appreciated part of it and we've gotten a lot of help form the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, from the Soil Conservation Service and various state game and fish departments, so just in advance, I'd kind of like to say in appreciation of our American visitors, it's nice to see you up here.

If I could have the lights please Don, I'll just get into the slides.

(Slide presentation)

The prairie pothole region of the northern great plains of North America lies within the Aspen Parkland biome, which is basically a zone of transition between the prairies and deciduous forest to the north.

The area is characterized by a distinctive rolling topography formed by ancient glaciers, with literally millions of small wetlands.

These wetlands form a complex system that, because of high soil productivity, periodic natural draw-downs, and a warm summer climate that supports a diversity of natural plant communities and wildlife and agriculture as well. With less than 5% of North America's area, the prairie pothole district produces 75% of its duck population.

The same rich soils and warm summer climate have attracted an agricultural industry that just about on all fronts, has competed with wildlife for space. Agricultural encroachment in the form of clearing and filling, draining, burning, and the wide range of other poor land use practices basically has promoted widespread damage to wetland and upland habitat through the prairie pothole district. Agricultural so called "improvement" of this area has often turned the landscape like this into something like like this, where there is very little room for wildlife or anything else, except wheat. Along the way some serious land use problems have become evident: salinization encroaching on farmland has become a serious problem in many areas of western Canada; water erosion can be serious, especially in some of the heavy thunderstorms that we tend to have on the prairies, literally removing millions and millions of tons of our best topsoil from some of our really good farmlands, depositing it in ditches, creeks, rivers, marshes and lakes throughout the prairies. Wind erosion has also been very serious and is of particular concern further west, and basically wasted resources for both farmers and wildlife.

Here, a landowner has spent much time and money draining a prairie pothole. Instead of getting more cultivated land, as was his intent, salinity has spread because the natural salt tolerant vegetation and salt controlling wetland vegetation has been removed. Not only have the salts now spread to the existing cropland, decreasing its productivity, but valuable wildlife habitat has been lost at the same time. So here's a case where society basically has not gained a heck of a lot; in fact they've lost a lot. The farmers probably spend a lot of money doing this and taxpayers in some cases have subsidized this kind of activity, and we've ended up with a situation where nobody has won

out. Wetlands have a lot of different benefits; unfortunately for most of the society outside this room here today, many of the general public don't realize the various benefits that wetlands have. But I think that resource agencies and resource managers have the information at hand to conclusively say what the benefits that various prairie wetlands have. However, prairie farmers generally bear the costs of wetlands. Society benefits but the cost such as decreased field operation efficiency, especially with large machinery; cropland flooding and waterfowl depredation in some cases are some of the costs that farmers have to bear.

Encroachment of wetlands in the prairie pothole district of western Manitoba has resulted in a 70% reduction of waterfowl habitat in the last 50 years. And I don't have to tell you that this type of habitat loss is continuing at an ongoing basis. We're losing about 2% additional habitat every year, even in spite of very low grain prices and a relatively poor agricultural economy. Since this area produces a large proportion of North America's waterfowl resource, great concern has arisen over the future of prairie duck populations. With a conservative estimate of the value of the resource just to Canada's economy of over one billion dollars, and considerably more to the United States' economy, we readily can see the significance of this habitat loss.

At the same time, concern has grown for our dwindling soil resources, especially in Canada since a landmark report was released by our Senate a couple of years ago called "Soil at Risk - Canada's Eroding Future". I think we've realized that at this point, if we do not do something soon, two irreplaceable Canadian resources, our soil and our waterfowl, will be no more.

It was these kinds of concerns that led to the development of the Manitoba Habitat Enhancement Land Use program. It was clear right from the start that a single purpose program would have little chance of success, so we set out the objectives for the HELP program, as it's known, to have the widest possible effects. We wanted it to have benefits to agriculture, to wildlife and to society as a whole. So in many respects, the HELP program represents a departure, but particularly in government circles, for resource management. It is an integrated, holistic approach to land use on the prairies. It's not a single purpose program as has been all too often the case in the past. Many of these single purpose programs were designed with good intentions, but they fell short of their mark because of they didn't address some of the issues. Wildlife people had one side of the fence, agricultural people maybe pushed another kind of issue and there was no real common ground. So the HELP program very much tries to promote the cooperation between the major resource users on the prairies: wildlife and agriculture.

Six different agencies cooperated in the inception of the HELP program and presently oversee it through a steering committee with representatives from each. This is an excellent example of user

involvement in natural resource management. Here we have government agricultural and wildlife agencies, national and international habitat organizations as well as local sportsmen's, hunters' and fishermen's groups involved in designing this type of program.

Also as I mentioned earlier, in planning this pilot project, we made extensive use of the expertise of others such as the United States Soil Conservation Service, North Dakota State Game and Fish Department (this is a North Dakota plot near Boteneau) and The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mid Continent Waterfowl Management Project in central western Minnesota, at Fergus Falls. We only have one other precedent in Canada for a private lands habitat program, and that was one that ran in the central Alberta county of Red Deer from 1978 to 1983, and we also consulted those people and farmers in those areas as well. Their experiences, from both the States and Canada in managing wildlife and conserving soil and water on private lands were invaluable in planning the Manitoba HELP pilot.

We also undertook a landowner attitude survey in part of Manitoba's pothole district that identified the potential program options with the most promise. Essentially we had the farmers tell us what they wanted to see in a habitat program in Manitoba and tailored it very much to the landowner attitude in this area.

Well I'm happy to say that as of last Thursday the Manitoba Habitat Enhancement Land Use Program will be operational in this summer, in the Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake, which is in the heart of the Province's pothole district, some 200 kilometers northwest of Winnipeg, just south of Riding Mountain Park, 30 to 40 kilometers west of Minnedosa. We have in that area, a local advisory committee of four conservation minded farmers, two of which are municipal councillors, plus the area agricultural representative and natural resource officer. We have worked closely with them to ensure the suitability of the various program options in the project area. The Local Advisory Committee's input, along with that of the R.M. Council, has been a key factor in HELP's broad base of support in the local area.

Cooperators in the program will be able to choose options from a wide range of options designed to maximize the benefit to soil, wildlife, and agriculture. For example, leasing blocks of wetlands and surrounding native prairie (the first option on the slide) provides income to farmers with idle pasture on marginal lands that they might otherwise be tempted to break to realize some income from them. These pastures often are the least productive farmlands remaining in the area, and may be subject to severe erosion or salinization if they're broken. Leasing these areas benefits the farmer by increasing his income, prevents land degradation, and secures important wildlife habitat. Similar leasing options include planting salinity barriers of salt tolerant forages around potholes to provide protection from salinity for surrounding cultivated fields and waterfowl nesting cover, planting soil-building grass-legume mixtures on erodable soils, and setting aside areas that

are presently cultivated, hayed, or pastured lands for nesting cover. Payment rates will vary depending upon the land's agricultural capability, and will reflect cash rental rates for the area. To give you an example, in Manitoba right now, we're looking at paying around $3.00 an acre for native prairie pasture, upwards of $25.00 to $35.00 an acre for a class 1 or 2 agricultural land. So now our payment scheme in the HELP program very directly reflects the farmers' cost of leasing land from another farmer. So that's what we've tried to do - set up a payment scheme that is fair and just to the landowner. And we've been surprised to find out how difficult it is to get the information on the payment schedules because it's just something that a lot of people don't keep track of here.

Other program options include conservation farming aspect to the HELP program, winter wheat, minimum and zero tillage, rotational grazing. Here's a farmer on a winter wheat plot in Minnedosa. Winter wheat production is something that has basically just begun in Manitoba over the last decade or so and is something that we hope to expand with technical expertise and equipment supplied to the farmers. Rotational grazing and intensive pasture management systems also have a big potential for increasing the wildlife values and preventing soil degredation on mixed farms and cattle operations in western Manitoba.

The program has been designed so that the landowner will be an integral part of the management of the projects. We'll be using his expertise and equipment to make the most efficient use of our limited staff time and resources. We want to have the farmer feel a necessary part of the management team, and hopefully we would like to influence the farmers' decisions to adoption of techniques on non-project lands. So basically we'll be looking to the farmer to extend our resources so that we can hire landowners to do work in the area, we can work with them directly to get them into using conservation farming equipment and learn by doing, basically, in getting these kinds of measures implemented on their farms, seeing how they can benefit their own farming operations. And we hope by getting landowner on our side, as shown in the United States and many other countries, that we kind of have a diffusion out of these kinds of attitudes and techniques. So if it's worked out well with one farmer he'll tell his neighbor over coffee in the hotel and that farmer will give it a try, and then that farmer may tell a few of his friends, and he may pass it on, and so on. And if we've done our homework, and I think we have in this case, hopefully we'll have another result of the HELP program that will be an attitudinal change. It will be a gradual thing, but we hope that it will be a real one nonetheless.

Additional options under the HELP program such as donating habitat, erecting landowner signs, yard signs, purchase of key areas and improvement of secure habitat through management (such as intensive wetland measures, putting in nest baskets and round bales, etc.), will allow for a greater degree of flexibility in the program.

The HELP program has been designed with flexibility as a key point. One of the things that farmers told us is that you can't come out here with a

program that you basically take it or leave it. You have to be able to design and offer options to landowners that have a maximum degree of flexibility to accommodate different farming operations. And that's what we've done with this program.

We aim to set aside 1,200 hectares (3,000 acres) of habitat per year, plus hopefully influence land use decisions through conservation farming measures on another 1,200 hectares annually. We hope to to expand the HELP program into adjoining municipalities within a year or two after the start and feedback from landowners and our local advisory committee will help us ensure the program meets the dual goals of benefiting wildlife and agriculture.

Thus by having a payment scheme that provides the Agriculture farmer with a fair return on his investment in land, allows for significant and ongoing local input, and provides land management alternatives that have important soil, water, and wildlife conservation benefits, the Manitoba Habitat Enhancement Land Use Program will set the stage for a province-wide integrated approach to land, water, and wildlife resource management into the 21st century.

If there are any questions I'd be happy to try and answer them at this point.

AL FARRIS: Firstly, what's your budget, and secondly, do you have a dedicated source of money or what funds are you using to pay for it?

JOHN MORGAN: The budget for this program, which is an 8 year term, is $3.0m, 50% of which comes from Wildlife Habitat Canada and 25% each from Ducks Unlimited (Canada) and the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources. The intent is that the funding will be in place for the whole 8 years. It is subject though, to annual approval by the Legislature and by the Board of Directors of both Wildlife Habitat Canada and Ducks Unlimited. We are pretty certain that we'll have it but there's always sort of these fine-tuning kinds of things that we have to look at each year.

AL FARRIS: The 25% that comes from the province; is that license fees or is that non license fee money?

JOHN MORGAN: Basically in Manitoba, I don't believe we have the system of earmarked funds. All of the funds collected from licenses, as from property taxes, and you name it, goes into general revenue and comes out on an annual basis to the Wildlife Branch's appropriation. So we don't have that kind of a stamp system or earmarked funds system in Manitoba right now. It's something we'd like to have in the future but right now it's coming out of general revenue.

LARRY SHANNON: I just wanted to comment, didn't have a question. But from what I can see, things are going real well, and I just wanted to report that for Minnesota we have a program that I reported on last year called Reinvest in Minnesota. I hate to bring this up because the

Missourrians are here with all the money that they get, but.... We are kind of proud of what has occurred in Minnesota over the last two years. The 1987 Legislature provided some bonding money for us for the second consecutive year and that money is being used to further wildlife through the use of donations from a good number of groups such as the Nature Conservancy. They have provided a good bit of land as matching dollars towards one of the programs we just started. It's called the Critical Habitat Matching Program and provides an opportunity for the private sector to provide donations of either land or money. An equal amount then is made available to us. For this present bi-annum we have $11.2m that will go into a variety of things: fish and wildlife habitat development projects as well as some acquisition dollars and about $1.5m of that will also go to the Critical Habitat Management Sector program. Various organizations have worked exceedingly hard in raising money and providing contributions so that we can get them matched and do some of the kinds of things that you were talking about doing. So I think that with all of us pitching in and doing our bit in that regard, we're going to help wildlife all over and at the same time, provide some assistance to farmers. I might add that the Department of Agriculture, who we are working jointly with, is in charge of what we call Minnesota's version of the Conservation Reserve Program, where we're taking marginal farmland out of production, paying the farmer to keep it out of production, and also paying him an additional amount to plant cover crops or trees on that land; thereby further enhancing wildlife habitat.

JOHN MORGAN: That's great. I'd just like to say a word in particular about Minnesota in that the cooperation that we've had from your state, Sir, has been really gratifying, particularly Carl Madsen from Fergus Falls. I don't think the HELP program would have been as far along as it is now or as good, if we hadn't had that kind of cooperation. Many of the ideas that we're just beginning to try in Canada, you have had some experience with for many years down there, and have refined them. Talking to both Fish and Wildlife staff and the State Game and Fish Department and landowners in Minnesota has been very helpful to me in this work. Thanks. Any other questions?

UNIDENTIFIED: I'd just like to make a clarification here, particularly for those south of the border. I'd like them to very clearly understand that the major input of Ducks Unlimited into this, will be basically in the area of management costs, seeding, fencing, planting, some of those kinds of things. The leasing of land is a very touchy area, in Canada, in particular the leasing of wetlands. Because I can see 5,000 landowners who immediately waver close to the leasing of the wetland acres themselves; lining up and asking for their share retroactively. So I think there's a way around it though; I think you can lease the uplands under a program like this and tie in with water acreage as a component or as a condition upon getting your payments for uplands and so on. I wouldn't want anyone to think we're in the process of starting to lease wetlands per se, at least in this province.

JOHN MORGAN: Well basically, I kind of glossed over it, but to give you

a bit more detail on how we're calculating a payment. For example if a farmer comes to us and has a quarter section with a 100 acres of uplands and 60 of wetlands, we'll be basing the payment rate or leasing rate, on the acreage of uplands. But in order for us to sign the agreement with the landowner, he has to also promise to set aside the wetlands, even though we won't be paying him directly for that. So that's how we've gotten around some of the concerns over payments for wetlands that have been expressed by a number of different people. We think this is a fair system for the landowners. The farmers that we've talked to are in agreement with it, and all the agency representatives are as well, so we think we've come to a fairly good solution to what at times was a little bit of a sticky problem in this area and we hope that this will set the precedent for the future.

Another thing I might mention too, is that the HELP program and the other ones across the prairies are seen as kind of a forerunner, I guess, or model for some of the things we could do under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan as well. So these are, in essence, kind of mini experiments for that.

UNIDENTIFIED: Is the $3 million for the whole 8 year period?

JOHN MORGAN: Yes, that's our budget for now. We may find after four or five years that we need more money, so we may have to go back to the agencies. I think at that time though, what we're hoping is that sometime along the line, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan will come on-stream and we'll be looking possibly at funding from that source as well. I think we'll be able to increase the funding level of these types of projects also with major inputs from Canada and Manitoba Departments of Agriculture, because they're eyeing these things as one of the solutions to some of their soil and water conservation problems as well.

ART HOOLE: Thank you John. That completes our full presentation or plenary sessions for today. We'll be breaking into committee sessions. I would just note to the Committee Chairman, Legislative Committee Don McCormick of Kentucky... is he here?

UNIDENTIFIED: No.

ART HOOLE: Perhaps one of the other member of that Committee would stay on and gather the remainder, either Ed Hanson or Larry Wilson, Larry Shannon's Resolution Committee. We probably have enough space in this general area to conduct these sessions. If not, perhaps the Chairmen could take the group to their room or I believe we have space north of us here. Chuck Schroeder, Audit Committee; Bill Bailey is a committee of one.

UNIDENTIFIED: He's gone.

ART HOOLE: All work is done... he's off to the bar. Nominations Committee, Jim Huntoon of Wisconsin. If you'll bring your groups

together, what representation there is of them and organize the business necessary to carry on for the business session for Thursday, I'd encourage that. Two closing notes: the reception this evening I would like to keep very informal. Please advise your wives of that so that they're not feeling that they have to get all dolled up for it. We'll keep it low key. Secondly, I was hoping that we could have a group picture at this point but there are some people that have had to get away to other obligations; there's some staff from the Wildlife Branch here in Manitoba that aren't present that I'd like to have in that shot. So I'll try to remind myself... Don or Dave, remind me otherwise, that first thing tomorrow morning, before breakfast, we'll get that group picture done with everybody in it.

Thank you very much for your attention today gentlemen.

ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1987

ART HOOLE: Good morning and welcome to this morning's session involving a panel discussion. Worth Hayden is the panel moderator this morning. The panel is going to look directly at our theme of User and Public Involvement in Resource Management. Worth Hayden is the Director of the Fisheries Branch of the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources. He's worked in that capacity since 1979. Prior to that he worked in an Environmental Consulting firm for a number of years and way, way back in his career he was actually a Fisheries biologist. And I've enjoyed in the time that I've been in this role, working closely with Worth and we have a few arm wrestles and are going through some interesting budget reviews right now together. Would you please welcome Worth Hayden.

WORTH HAYDEN: Thank you Art. I'll introduce the panel in a moment. This is obviously, to a degree, a continuation of what Don Toews was talking about yesterday morning in the first presentation. The difference obviously is that today we have an opportunity to hear about user involvement in resource management directly from representatives of user groups rather than from another civil servant. As I was talking to several people last night it became obvious that user involvement is nothing new and unique. It's been topical and of concern and, I guess, perhaps consternation with man resource managers for a long period of time. Some people would probably suggest that it's more cyclic in nature than it is progressive, but I think we can all agree that is certainly a dynamic topic, and the opinions and attitudes and approaches to user involvement usually are somewhat involved with fairly heated discussion and thought at times. I seems to me that perhaps the difference we're looking at now in user involvement and the way I tend to think about it, is that often in the past the changes that occur in policy and practice and management practice and one thing and another, have been the result of new government initiatives and programs, which fundamentally, are often the result of lobbying stimulated by various public user interest groups. And I think in my view point, I tend to

look at this a little different. Now rather than waiting for the elected government to be telling government agencies how they perceive the public wants changes made, we're sort of suggesting we're short circuiting that approach to a degree and we're as civil servants, now considering and in fact attempting, to deal directly with the user groups. And I think in doing this we have to be very careful that we don't short circuit the political system. Because there are certain advantages to the political system operating the way it is intended to do. But on the other hand, there are clear advantages in dealing directly with the people who are concerned and who are using the resource because I think, for one, we'll get a quicker picture, and number two, perhaps a clearer picture of what is needed. So it's a bit of a tight rope, I think, that we walk. In today's discussion, the panel members have been given free license to recommend any improvements to the present system and the present arrangements as they perceive them. And even beyond that, if they see something fundamentally wrong in the approach that is presently being made with the government relationship that they're aware of, and they think some fundamental changes are necessary, I've encouraged them to bring those forward too. So hopefully each panelist, besides having comments, will have some recommendation and direction giving to share with us today.

The way the panel will function is that each one of the panel members will, after I introduce them, be given five or so minutes to make a brief statement, just a summary of their thoughts on the issue here today. Following that I wanted to give the panel a few minutes to question one another, to seek clarification or to emphasize certain points, so on and so forth, and then I want to make sure that there's at least half an hour of the time period that is left for questions from the floor and discussion from the floor. Of course, I'd ask that those questions be as much as possible, directed through me. They can be directed to specific panel members or to the panel in general. Once I get through here, I'll try to be silent as I can except keeping order in the whole thing, unless in fact I see a question, of course I'll use my prerogative to point my own questions towards the panel if it comes to that. So, there won't be any questions until all the presentations have been made and the panelists have had a chance to ask each other questions, and then at that point it's wide open, pretty well again through the moderator here.

The panel itself, sitting directly to my right, is Judy Cornell. Judy is the presently the president of the Tourism Industry Association of Manitoba and (with her husband Stewart) is the owner of Inverness Falls resort in the Whiteshell area at Brereton Lake, and has been active in resource issues for certainly the last number of years.

Next to Judy is Don Glays who is substituting on your agenda for Carl Shier. Don is the Executive Director of the Manitoba Wildlife Federation, a group that represents a goodly number of hunters and fishers in Manitoba. Don, previous to that, had been a civil servant like most of us here, working with the Department of Natural Resources in Manitoba.

Next to Don is Jim Donnelly of North Bay, Ontario. Jim is the General Manager of the Ontario Trapper's Association and also the General Manager of North Bay Fur Sales, which is a new entity up in North Bay.

Next to Jim is Brent Tarr. Brent is the Sales Promotion Manager for Berkley and Company Canada, which of course is Berkley's extension into Canada. Brent lives in Portage la Prairie which is for those of you who don't know, just to the west of here about 30 or 40 miles.

And last but not least certainly, is David Hatch, who again is substituting on your program for Bob Waldon. David is a member of the Canadian Nature Federation but perhaps more appropriately, is a regular columnist with the Winnipeg Free Press. He writes a nature column there and is also a longstanding environmental consultant.

With that very brief introduction, Judy I'll ask you to lead off then.

JUDY CORNELL: Thanks Worth. Good morning everyone. It was a little difficult for me getting up this morning so I'm sure it was for all of you too. From the sounds of last night, probably a lot more difficult for you than me.

First off, I'd like to welcome you all to Manitoba. I know some of you are from out of province and I hope that after the conference or meeting, you have a chance to do a little bit of touring. We're very proud of our province and we'd love the chance to show if off to you.

When I was contacted to speak on behalf of the Association, or maybe better put, on behalf of operators, I was very pleased because as Worth mentioned, Stewart and I have been quite concerned about natural resources protection in our province since we started operating. And not only that, but our Association is very concerned about the protection of our natural resources and the proper management of them. So I'm kind of here on two levels. So I'll just jump right in and I hope that some of the points I bring forward will be of some help.

The tourist industry operators of Manitoba are concerned about the protection and proper management of Manitoba's natural resources. We're concerned about the pollutions of our waters, destruction of our natural habitat, concerned that when regulations set by the Department of Natural Resources affect our financial stability; that we have first a chance to input into those regulations and second that a positive public awareness campaign accompany severe area regulations. So that when regulations are put in place, for example to save a lake, that it doesn't, in turn, destroy the operators in the area. We're concerned that there's enough enforcement to accompany these regulations and we're concerned that our natural resources be managed in such a way to ensure the continuous survival of our operators.

Now, to address some of these concerns our Association just recently in fact, established a fish management committee. That's why this meeting

happens to be very timely because it follows just on the development of that. And I would assume that the same process is going to happen with the hunting regulation situation as well.

But just to give you some idea of the goals that were set by our Association in regard to fish management I'd just like to go through them quickly. First off, to work cooperatively with the Department to determine problems facing the fish resource in Manitoba. Acquaint our operators with specific problem areas and the common problems facing the fishing resource province wide. And help our members determine how they can operate successfully in spite of problems and what they can personally do to help, thus encouraging a commitment on our operators part. We are determined to helping the public awareness campaign to acquaint Manitobans with the problems facing the fishing industry. And again help solicit their support. And we are also considering ways of raising money to help in the habitat improvement in education and in stocking programs.

Now I would like to point out too, a few of the areas that I feel that operators have to become involved. Operators are in a position to see problems, in many cases, before you can. We're out there, we see what's happening, we hear the responses from our guests and users in the area. If proper channels are in place that information can get back to you quickly and I understand from our contact with the Department, that's a pretty important element, and so I would suggest - use them. Use your people. Operators can and are looking for innovative developments in new fishing and hunting opportunities to distribute pressure away from danger areas now. Again, it's going to have to be your job to see that those ideas are taken forward so that we're not blocked with a number of departments on different issues. It's very difficult for operators to bring an idea forward. They know their contact person and they go through him, and then they have 6 or 7 different departments that they have to deal with after that. By the time you're finished you're pretty discouraged and it just doesn't happen. So I would encourage you to try and make that path a little easier for them.

In the areas where resources are in danger, operators may have to look at new markets to attract individuals other than those interested in fishing and hunting, or possibly they're going to have to start promoting on the basis of using hunting and fishing as only one of the recreations in the area. This again is a very timely comment. An operator approached me yesterday - he's in an area where strict regulations have been put in place. He's very supportive of the regulations but unfortunately its virtually ended his business or could very quickly. So he's sitting back and trying to figure out where he goes from here; how he can change his operation so that he doesn't have to close the doors and walk away; how he can attract another market and use the resource but use it sparingly.

Operators, be they accommodation operators, restaurant operators, tackle sales, equipment sales, are in a position to distribute a tremendous amount of information very quickly to the general public. And again, I would suggest that your departments use that as an avenue to get it out.

You're going to find your operators are concerned and want to do that for you. They want to know what's happening and they want to be able to push that on to the public.

Another thing that operators can do, and it has been started already by many people, is using the conservations symbols in brochures or guest publications, whatever, that will subtley put that in the users' minds. It's a constant reccurrence of those symbols or that attitude that hopefully the public will pick up very quickly. Conservation information can be funneled through the fishing and hunting publications, and there's a writer with us this morning so I don't want to take anything away from him, but in our province this is being done quite successfully and that segment of the industry should be complimented on that. It's another area that your departments can use very effectively to get that information across. And I say that, and yet I hesitate a bit. I think there are ways of doing that subtley by, for instance, be it cartoons or interest stories more than just a factual article, I don't know about you but if I'm going out fishing I don't really want to sit down and read a factual article on whatever, I want to go out and have fun. But I might just pick up and read a little blurb here and there about whatever. For instance, in an article in "Fisherman" last month, they talked about proper way of holding fish so that you don't hurt their neck muscles. My gosh, I didn't even know you could hurt fish neck muscles. But it makes a lot of sense, and when you release those fish back, the survival rate will be a lot stronger if they're in good condition. That's the kind of thing that I think people would pick up with interest they read it and , it may just stick in their mind. And I want to support that that's being done very successfully so far and I compliment their efforts.

Public awareness campaigns are imperative to the operators. If regulations have to be put in place, and I know I'm backing up a little, but it is so important and so I will, the general public will back us on these conservation efforts if they understand why they're in place and i they can see the results of them. But it's just disastrous for operators if regulations are simply put in place and they are left to fend for themselves because it's very hard. And it's also a good public relations benefit to the operators to let the general public know that they are in support of these regulations and they are behind them because they're concerned. It gives brownie points on all sides and I think it's something that should be reinforced.

In the area of letting the public know what can be done, there are a lot of different ways of doing it. And in fact, I was just going to relay something that I thought was kind of a fun idea. Our Association puts on a vacation-mart; our fist one was this year and we will be planning additional ones in the future. One of the things that was suggested as an attraction is to put in a live well and demonstrate catch and release methods. It will attract the people to our vacation-mart which is imperative to our operators, but it will also get that information across at some of the sports shows that Natural Resources is in, and again, I would suggest you use those areas - sports shows or whatever is in your

particular community, as a way of letting people know that there are concerns and what they can do as individuals to help.

So I'm just going to quickly summarize. As far as your involvement I would suggest very strongly that you contact your operators before you put regulations in place, get their support, explain why you're doing it, how it's going to affect the resource. I know that's a lot of time to take on your part but I think you will get a lot more benefit from having the support of your operators than you will of alienating them. So I would strongly encourage you to go through that process. Again, regulations must be accompanied by a public awareness campaign. Again, all departments of Natural Resources must be open to innovative ideas. In the report "The National Fishing Statement" they identified the fact that we're going to have to provide the users with alternatives or options in fishing areas and to that again, that just supports my suggestion that if people have ideas out there, support them and back them and get them moving so that those things can be put in place quickly.

And lastly, I would suggest that it's the departments' responsibility to compile and coordinate information, but use us to distribute it for you. Thank you very much.

WORTH HAYDEN: Thank you Judy. Now we'll pass it on to Don.

DON GLAYS: Thank you and good morning. It's a pleasure to be here to address the 54th Annual Meeting of the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies. I was able to attend some of the sessions yesterday and I found them both interesting and enjoyable, but I would like, before I get into my presentation Mr. Moderator, just to set the record straight on something that Ted Muir said during his presentation yesterday. You will recall that Ted talked about the wonderful program of releasing grouse in Prince Edward Island. They can't take any credit for that, that's my idea. And the way it came about (I'll just take a minute briefly to tell you because it's rather humorous). In 1982 I attended the Canadian Wildlife Federation Convention in P.E.I. and on the Sunday night we were in the basement of a church in Surrey, P.E.I., myself and three tuna fishermen, and we were drinking boilermakers of Newfoundland Screech followed by Schooner Beer and it was about 2:00 in the morning when I decided they needed a wildlife management plan on the island where there is no wildlife. So we agreed to do some things for them. First of all we agreed to ship some deer from the Winnipeg deer herd and solve Dick Robertson's problem, secondly we were going to get some moose from Hecla Island because the Parks Branch won't let us hunt them anyway and thirdly, we were going to take caribou from the north because really nobody knows how many there are so what difference does it make. We were going to put all of these on a Via Rail passenger train and ship them to P.E.I. Then of course, being a good wildlife manager, we decided that we need predators so we're going to take some bears and a couple of cougars and a few other things and ship them down there. Well the next morning I realized what I'd done and if you know tuna fishermen you'll know that they have a long memory, so it became quite clear to me that I wasn't

going to get off the island until I'd made good my promise. So I said to them "Now listen fellas, we've got to start off small... how about if we ship you some grouse?" This was in 1982 and it took us 4 years to convince the provincial governments both here and there that it was a good idea because when we first got back they said "No this will never work. It's crazy!" After 4 years, and talking with the University Natural Resource Institute everybody agreed it was a good idea. The government then went out and did it. So this is called co-op management.

We got one up on the government. Sunday afternoon we went out and captured 200 Bohemian Pheasants on a pheasant farm. They're fairly wild birds and we decided we were going to ship these to P.E.I., just to get one up on the government, you see. But we didn't tell anybody because we knew that if we told the province they would probably do it and take all the credit in the slide presentation. So we arranged to ship these birds to P.E.I. The way we did it was, we knew that the Federal Minister, Tom McMillan, was traveling from South Moresby Island on a challenger jet Sunday evening so we contacted him and his office and they agreed that they would take these birds, which they thought were coming in little boxes about so big. We ended up with 15 banana boxes and 6 bags of feed. So at 1:00 a.m. Monday morning when the challenger jet put down in Winnipeg, we met it with these 15 crates, woke the minister up and loaded 200 birds onto this beautiful executive jet. It was really something. But I should tell you Ted that we didn't have any permits for interprovincial transport of wildlife and if you want to charge anybody you've got to charge Tom McMillan because when that jet took off he was sitting on a bag of feed carrying 15 birds in his hand. So we're one up on you now. Again co-op management.

The theme of the conference this week and the panel discussion today is a timely and important one I believe: The role of the user in resource management. If I can assume that we all agree that users do have a role to play in management then I'm not going to waste anybody's time trying to justify that principle. What I want, instead, to deal with is the responsibilities of the user groups and the public, what I see for the future of co-management and some of the fundamental rules that managers must adhere to if the cooperation of the user groups and public is an objective.

Firstly the responsibilities. In a democratic society, one which we enjoy on both sides of our border, the citizens elect those from among their own numbers whom they wish to have represent them. Elected officials are then charged with the responsibility, both morally, and in the case of wildlife, legally, to manage the affairs within their jurisdiction. Migratory birds, for example are managed federally, and ungulates and upland birds and so on are managed regionally or provincially. Elected officials must find a delicate balance within the management issues between the opposing user groups and the legal mandate that they have. The role that user groups have in this case is to ensure that those decision makers, the elected officials and their senior staff, make the right decisions that reflect the wishes of society at large or

at least that segment of society concerned with that issue. In other words, user groups play a role, and I think a large role, in advocacy and lobby. An example: should Sunday hunting be allowed for upland game birds. Well the Minister has the legal right to allow that but does society want it? There are certainly some groups within society that do and others that don't so its a responsibility of those groups to take their case forward to the Minister for the decision. The Minister may feel that he has the ultimate responsibility for making that final decision but in reality it is society that will decide the question by putting pressure, and in fact lobbying to the point of saying that if the wishes of the majority of society aren't met, then that Minister has to be changed essentially. So society ultimately, through user groups, think has the responsibility for lobbying and for being advocates.

Yesterday David Neave from Wildlife Habitat Canada talked about the concept of financial partners in resource management and Rich Goulden added that there is an increasing difficulty for governments to go it alone. I agree, and I think that resource users have a responsibility to fund worthwhile projects. The concept of Wildlife Habitat Canada is a welcome one and one which will benefit everyone and more importantly, benefit wildlife. Recently our own organization gave support in principle to a Canada-wide proposal to put a surtax on outdoor hunting and fishing and naturalist oriented items. This is very similar to the Pittman-Robertson and Dingle-Johnson act in the U.S. In 1982 our organization developed their own habitat program because we realized then that governments couldn't go it alone and it may seem modest by comparison but today we have over 14,000 acres in the program and we have big plans, as we always do, for the future. Equally important is the fact that through our Habitat Trust Program we've been able to educate and alert the public to the problems of habitat degredation. So financial support is the second responsibility in the users' role in resource management. The third responsibility is one that Don Toews touched on yesterday and that's education. It's been my experience that education programs developed and delivered by the user group and the public seem to be accepted better by the users. They seem to be accepted more easily. A good example of this are the fishing education programs developed by people in the tackle industry and in the boat and motor industry.

What do I see as the future of co-management? I see non-government agencies taking an even greater role in the management of resources. Governments are finding it more difficult to fund some of the basic social services in this province and I believe in some of the states as well. Governments can't fund highways and hospitals so its unrealistic to expect them to increase budgets in the area of natural resources when they tend to be low priority areas. We know, for example, that there has not been a significant increase, in real dollar terms, in the Department of Natural Resources budget in this province since about 1980. Yet the need for new and expanded programs, more research and development dollars, land acquisition is more critical now than it ever has been. Who will make up the difference? I think the non-government agencies in the private sector will do that. Small organizations such as ours will

be hiring staff to deliver some of the specific programs that are within our mandate. For example, we've just recently hired a habitat coordinator, and I can see us in the near future hiring educators and researchers in order to fulfill the responsibilities that we have, both to our membership and to natural resources.

I want to talk, in conclusion, about some of the basic rules that I feel that professional managers should adhere to if they're looking for the support of non-government agencies. I think firstly it's the responsibility of government and civil servants to provide sufficient information which will allow the user groups to develop a position, and a good position, on issues. The information that we get must be factual, it must be complete and it must be unbiased. Secondly, I think that the responsibility that the government has is to consult with the users. Judy touched on that as well. For example, if your section is making a management decision in isolation, I think the chances that it won't be accepted by the public are great. The danger that forcing a decision on user groups without consultation has is that it may jeopardize other co-mangement projects in the future. Thirdly, give credit where credit is due. To take the sole credit for a co-management project (and I'm not poking fun at Ted Muir here) I think lends itself to putting future projects in jeopardy as well. I'll give you a small example. It may seem insignificant to us but to some people I think it means a great deal. In 1983 our organization passed a resolution that we wanted a poacher reporting hotline. After 2 years and 3 ministers, the government finally agreed to such a program. In the interim an affiliate of ours developed a localized program of their own in the Pembina Valley in conjunction with local enforcement officials. When the government finally put the program in place we agreed to do the promotion and deliver the public relations, if you wish, on the program. After all, it was our idea and we wanted to ensure its success. Also the government didn't have the resources or the manpower to print and distribute 150,000 cards, 10,000 posters, bus shelter billboards and all those sorts of things. We did. And we also did a lot of radio and TV interviews. In April of this year, a formal agreement was signed between our organization and the government wherein they agreed to deliver the program as they had and we agreed to continue doing the promotion. The press release that came out, and there have been press releases subsequent to that, say that it's the government's program. They infer that the government developed it and they infer that Manitoba Wildlife Federation was invited to participate. Now that may seem like a small point to you and I because we can understand the political ramifications of having to write the press release with government officials that way. But the people that can't understand it are the volunteers who are funding those sort of programs and who are giving of their time and energy to deliver those sort of programs. Finally, the last rule I think that resource managers should consider is that they have to develop the attitude that the users do in fact have a legitimate role to play. Not that we're just there to be tolerated because of government policy at the time or that you must cooperate with us because we are financial partners. In the golden days of resource management when there was lots of money, I suspect that managers would look over their shoulders and see

lines of staff and all sorts of wonderful projects. Now when they look over their shoulders they see a demanding public. Well, that public is prepared to share the management responsibilities with you and I think all we ask in return is to be accepted as full legitimate partners. Thank you.

WORTH HAYDEN: Thank you Don.

JIM DONNELLY: I was interested in Don's opening story about the Prince Edward Islander who took four years to get some grouse down there. As a native maritimer I guess I can get away with this comment. If you could only find a way to get oil back out here you'd have about a thousand party animals out here in four days.

I represent two organizations, as Worth has mentioned. The Ontario Trappers Association which is controlled and directed by trappers and we have a membership of about 12,000 trappers in the province of Ontario. And the other organization which has been a newly created entity within the last few months is the Wildlife Conservation and Fur Marketing Federation which will operate under the marketing name North Bay Fur Sales. This new organization is intended, eventually, to become a federation of fourteen major fur harvesting associations across North America. Principally, we operate a non-profit, trapper-owned world class fur auction facility in North Bay. This was previously the exclusive purview of the trappers of Ontario to operate that fur auction but because of the requirement to unite trappers and to try to have a larger economic and political clout, as it relates to our opponents, this is an entity that's hopefully going to help work in that regard. Also we are presently working on establishing a fur dressing and dying plant in North Bay as well through this agency. So as you can see, I represent I think, a fairly broad spectrum of the fur industry.

The fur industry which includes trappers, ranchers, buyers, dressers, garment manufacturers, retailers has a powerful economic incentive to maintain a consistent and sustained supply of wild furs. Sound wildlife management practices, we believe, are the best guarantee of a successful and prosperous fur industry. In contemplating the subject of this conference, I asked myself the question "Who owns the animals in the wild?" The trapper - sometimes think they do; the hunter or the government? I think the answer to that, very obviously, is no to all of those. I think it's long been considered by the public that the animals in the wild are the property of the people and this, therefore, leads us to review the role of the user. For simplicity, I'll call him the trapper. And the public, whom I'll call the consumer or potential consumer. And in between these two we have the government whom I'll call the regulator. Now if you really accept the premise that the true owner of wildlife is the public, then you must view the role of the public to be ultimately concerned with the humane conservation of the species so that the animals of the wild can continue to be a source of enjoyment and service both consumptive and non-consumptive, to the public for infinity. The responsibility of the public is to ensure that they elect and support responsible government officials who will enforce sound wildlife

management regulations and programs to ensure that this occurs. Now the role of the trapper is to be a fur manager, who operates in a manner acceptable to the owners, that is, the public. His responsibility is to follow all the regulations, support the creation of new ones, which may be necessary to enjoy a sustainable yield. He's also responsible to ensure that animals suffering is kept to a minimum. In a word, it is the responsibility of the trapper to be a humane conservationist. Now all of this sounds very easy and clear cut but in reality we all know that it isn't.

Here are some of the reasons, I believe, why it isn't so clear. First of all, I think animal rights radicals present a very real threat, not only to the fur industry but to the whole premise of what conservation is all about. Animal rights radicals present a very distorted view of what the public should be concerned with. That is, they feel they should be concerned principally with the non-consumptive use of animals. They feel, by definition, that animals have rights; rights paralleling those of humans. The portrayal of trappers as cruel and inhuman practitioners of an outdated and unnecessary profession, the idea that wildlife preservation, not conservation should be insisted upon by the public. They succeed by using some of the very highly paid and highly skilfull public relations people that Bob Carmichael referred to yesterday to confuse the public on these issues. And they exploit the emotional part of the argument and unfortunately it does have an affect. And as the public mood goes, so do the politicians. We see a rapidly escalating amount of political regulatory activity, particularly in the United States, that is not very promising. There are very restrictive legislations, principally in New Jersey, New York through Iowa, South Dakota, California and Mexico that is very, very frightening. A lot of these very anti-trapping regulations, that would do serious harm to the trappers in those areas as well as to the fur industry, have been won only by the narrowest of votes. Some of these issues have been voted on year after year and the vote is getting narrower and narrower. The total ban on trapping in New Jersey was passed. It is in review at the present time. In South Dakota we had some trapping regulations, that were so stringent they would virtually close down the trapping industry in that area, only be defeated by two votes. Some of these are very frightening.

The second part that makes it not a clear cut issue is that trappers themselves are individualists and they don't take easily to being organized. I believe in some ways the trappers are the last frontier, whereas fishermen and miners, loggers, and all those who deal with the primary resources of this nation have got their act together. Trappers perhaps are the last frontier to really come together as a group to protect their own interests. Trappers also have a tendency to be overly concerned, in my opinion, with short term economic advantages, rather than the more long term goal of ensuring the survival of their profession. They are not good communicators generally and they resent being regulated. They prefer to have a self-controling mechanism such as their code of ethics, etc. They have a fierce pride, they feel they have an entitlement to praise which leads them, I think, to be non sensitive to the legitimate concerns of the public.

Then finally we have the legislators. The legislators of course, it's no great news to anybody, that legislators are fickle. Regulations are non-uniform across the nation, if not throughout all of North America. Enforcement at the grass roots level is generally very poor. Poor governmental attempts, at least in Canada, at convincing the public of the importance of conservation. A myriad of conflicting regulations regarding the shared use of public lands, I believe, is ultimately also confusing to the public. Because of all of this we blame the public, we blame the animals rights groups, and I think there is an awful lot of improvement that has to be done; that we can do ourselves as users of this resource. Because of all of this I feel that the real job to be done, if users and regulators are going to fulfill their rightful roles and responsibilities to protect and enhance the habitat and the species through resource management, they're going to have to become, I think, more effective communicators and persuaders to the public. We should be talking in a common voice; we should not be getting down into too great detail with the biology and the intricate descriptions we put to resource management. I believe the real issue is not so much, at this stage, a matter of resource management as much as it is issue management. Right now in my estimation, conservationists of North America are losing ground to the preservationists, in the minds of the public. There are a lot of demographic reasons for this. We heard our Minister in Manitoba say yesterday that something like 65% of the population of Manitoba lives in the city of Winnipeg. I dare say that there are a number of Winnipeggers who don't spend time in the outdoors for a lot of valid reasons. No one's talking to them from a conservation standpoint. Animal rights are talking to them very clearly, very loudly. And I have a very strong feeling that conservationists, those conservation activists, that there should be, are not out talking to them. And more and more organization is going to. take place, not less on this continent I believe, unless we do become more issue management oriented, then it's bad news both for the users and ultimately, for the public's welfare of the animals itself.

WORTH HAYDEN: Thank you Jim. Go ahead Brent.

BRENT TARR: On behalf of Berkley I would like to welcome you all to our home province. In traveling across Canada I get a lot of questions and kiddings about why a major fishing tackle manufacturer is located plunk in the middle of the prairies. But I know that a lot of you or most of you are aware of the great fishing that we have here and we're very proud to be here. I'd like to also thank Ross Thompson and Worth Hayden and the Manitoba Wildlife and Fisheries Branches for inviting me here today. I must apologize that due to the nature of my job, I don't get the contact with the government agencies and the conservation groups and that sort of thing that many of the people in our company do so I am by no means the company expert on resource management issues. But I would like to try to give you an overview of Berkley's feelings on the issues.

As a member of an industry which directly benefits from the thousands of Canadians who fish, Berkley feels we have a strong obligation to

contribute to the future of our valuable fishery resources. We see the role of the fishing tackle industry two ways: the first is direct resource management participation. As individuals, we in the tackle industry are certainly not the most knowledgeable nor the most qualified to deal with resource management issues, but as an industry, including manufacturers, dealers, wholesale distributors, we have the opportunity to tap into a huge bank of knowledge. We talk to literally thousands of fishermen everyday. These are the people that have the grass roots knowledge of the local fisheries and their opinions and knowledge can be invaluable to those people making management decisions. As an industry it is our responsibility to ensure that the views of these people are communicated to the appropriate decision makers.

There are also numerous organizations outside the fishing tackle industry that take an active role in resource management such as local rod and gun clubs and conservation groups. Berkley takes an active role in supporting these groups financially as do many other fishing tackle manufacturers, to ensure that these groups are also heard from.

The other role that we feel is very important for our industry to play in the role of management is that of communicator and educator. We feel that for our fisheries to remain healthy and successful, two things must happen. First, at the top of the management ladder, sound policies must be formulated and effectively implemented. Secondly, the general public, the fishermen themselves, must be educated in proper resource use. Berkley feels it is a primary responsibility of our industry to assist in this education.

I'd like to just briefly explain to you what Berkley is doing in this area to try to show you what I mean in regards to communication and education.

Two years ago Berkley founded the Future Fishermen Foundation in the United States, and Berkley Canada is presently implementing the same program here. The Future Fishermen Foundation is a non-profit organization, specifically designed to promote the sport of fishing and encourage the protection and enhancement of our natural resources. Through the Foundation, Berkley is presently implementing numerous plans. We're developing support material to help retailers, clubs and government agencies to promote fishing in their local areas. We're placing ads in consumer magazines, not to promote Berkley, but to promote fishing in general. We're producing public service announcements to promote fishing on radio and TV. Production is complete on a public service announcement and documentary for young people showing fishing as an alternative to drug and alcohol use. And perhaps most exciting, we're presently developing a Canadian resource education curriculum for use in primary and secondary schools. Our efforts involve developing the teachers' curriculum, support material, and active lobbying of school boards and government agencies to have the program included in the public school program. The resource education course itself provides children with instruction on proper fishing techniques, and as well, tries to show them a key understanding of environmental issues and how to properly use the

resources available to them. We feel that this work with children is the key to increasing fishing participation, while at the same time maintaining a quality resource.

The Future Fishermen Foundation is Berkley's attempt to inform and educate the fishing public. Several other manufacturers have their own programs with similar aims. It's our feeling that concentrated effort on the part of all the fishing tackle trade to provide input decision makers and education of fishermen can result in a more prosperous fisheries for us all. Thank you.

WORTH HAYDEN: Thank you Brent. David?

DAVID HATCH: Good morning ladies and gentlemen. It's a pleasure to be here today. I want to first say that wildlife is a tremendously valuable resource. At the present time the steel industry in Canada is doing extremely well, particularly in eastern Canada. We are told that they're working at virtually capacity. If the tariffs were raised on the export of Canadian steel to the U.S., we would have to expand plants and we would have to hire more employees. It's a very big dollar-earner at the present time, but the steel industry is dwarfed in Canada, according to Statistics Canada, by what comes in from wildlife and wildlife related industries. If you look at all the surveys that have been done over the last 8 or 10 years in this country, wildlife appreciation, the environment has always ranked within the top 3 to the top 5 in any major surveys, depending on the conditions. Unemployment, inflation; these are major problems and in the first part of the decade were higher than environment. But at the present time, often environment is the number one issue facing Canadians I think that the general public can do a . great deal to bring about a number of changes that they deem right and its often up to agencies and government to assist the general environmental type public people in developing these ideas. Sometimes these great conservation concepts can be mischanneled but other times they can be very beneficial. I think of the creation of South Moresby Park last week...a tremendous victory for conservationists around the world, but particularly a handful of conservationists who started 14 years ago. Through constant lobbying, good promotion, they ultimately got their park. And this was no easy task, but there was a determined group of people that just mushroomed and mushroomed until it became the thing that the majority of the people wanted.

Moving to our own province, we acquired Atakaki Provincial Park, a wilderness park, basically under the same way but not having to go to the national perceptive. We have the same situation developing with Hecla Park. There is a strong lobby that's working gradually and quietly to have that put aside as a park where there would be no hunting. Certainly in all likelihood, and barring some major surprise, that is going to be what will happen by, I would think, another 2 to 3 years.

Now why are these things occurring? Well there's a real perception in the eyes of the general public that they need to set aside green spaces

and that conservation is so important. Sometimes this is very correct, other times it isn't. But it shows a very important aspect of lobbying. I think that conservationists and the general public are more than willing to support even agencies that may not necessarily be hunting agencies. For example, Ducks Unlimited. I write a column and so I get a great deal of feedback from the general public and I think that many government agencies and departments and many private organizations can learn a tremendous amount from Ducks Unlimited. Ducks Unlimited is a an organization whose goal is to produce ducks, and they're not producing ducks just for birdwatchers, they're producing for hunters. And that is really their primary goal. But they are extremely efficient, very well managed organization. Money is donated. They have a really polished image and they appear to be doing a great deal of good in the eyes of the consumer and the non-consumer. And I think that's really due also to the fact that they have extremely good public relations department but they are giving credit when they are cooperating on programs to all the other people in all the other departments that they're working with. I have to give a little humorous aside to the accomplishments and the image they have portrayed. In the last federal election a lady wrote me and said that she was directing some fun and she wanted some advise and she was supporting the Ducks Unlimited man in Winnipeg North Centre. I was surprised because I didn't know that they actually had a man running there. But a little bit of research showed me that they did; a doctor from the Orient was running. His name was Dr. Joel Du. Spelled D-U. So Ducks Unlimited had done very, very well.

They have done a great deal to improve their image. It's now getting land donated, its doing many things right. I think that's so important because the non-hunting population or the non-hunting segment of the general population are now much more willing to cooperate and work with an organization like that. And they have done a lot of work in trying t get the people that give hunters a bad name into their organization and o to educate those types of people. Really, the anti-hunting people have so much to use that can show the damage of hunting. I think that one shocking statistic is that Manitoba Hydro spends more money on replacing insulators every year than the Provincial government generates from revenue coming from waterfowl licenses. And that's pretty shocking. It leads me to my next point.

I think we have to have a more holistic view of management. One of the things I would love to see us doing is cooperating in a much more extensive manner with all agencies. Recently I came back from a major tour across the prairies and we were leading tour groups. And we went into Churchill. Churchill is a real mecca in June to visit, it has so many different interesting things to show people that love the out-of-doors. But as we came from Thompson to Churchill on the train, and it chugged along slowly and the service was fantastic; the meals were good; the train was so clean: VIA was doing an extremely good job. But as we got close to Churchill we discovered all kinds of burning ties along the railroad track, and they were burning off into the tundra. As far as you could see there was burned tundra and muskeg. Just the last thing that a tourist wants to see. Now the government has strict

regulations that you have to do any burning between November 1 and the end of April. This was in June. Often we have regulations but we don't enforce those regulations. I think its time that we started doing things like this because it hurts the whole ecology. It doesn't only hurt the tourist system, it hurts the caribou that feed on the lichens, and you can just go on and on. And I'll also say that a new hydro line had just been put into Churchill and for the first time they are now not having to use a local generating station. But all along the route there was piles of garbage. Manitoba Hydro had collected their garbage at least, but they had made huge piles under the power lines with tin cans and bottles and all kinds of debris. Extremely unsightly. Everybody on the train would say its nice to see the Pacific loon and things of this nature, in the little pools as we went by but, oh wow, wasn't that garbage ever terrible. I think that again, its a case where the regulations are there but we don't enforce them. I think we should look at a much broader view of things.

There is a tremendous need to raise the economic standard of the low income people. That may be a shocking thing to say to a group of wildlife people, but the people who can afford to go hunting, the people who can afford to put up a bird feeding station, very often are the people that are in the middle or higher income group. The people that buy bird books, bird recordings, that have extra money to throw around, aren't people who are living on welfare. In a city where we have 50,000 people that are indigenous, where we have many other people that are unemployed, there's a real need to raise their economic standards. So they can get out and go and view nature and appreciate it. If I have to spend my time waiting in a welfare line or standing in an unemployment insurance line, I haven't got any time to be interested in the out-of-doors or birding. I think there's a real need to somehow raise that standard so that those people can have the appreciation of nature.

I want to touch on a few other quick points. When we talk about tourism and wildlife preservation, they can be very closely worked together. Sure, people that have the tourist dollars to travel like staying in good hotels and things, but they're also very willing to stay in primitive places if they have to to see something of interest. We went down to the grasslands area and stayed in the closest and best accommodation to grassland park and frankly it was very primitive, old ragged hotel. But nobody complained about that because they could get out in the morning d see the beautiful expanses of grassland and the flowers and the antelope and it was super. So we don't always have to have the very best of accommodation to accommodate those types of people.

I spoke earlier of the need for a broader or different approach and I think that's really true in our land use practices. There is a great need for reclamation of a lot of land. There's a very interesting report just out of Alberta now that they're trying to revegetate some of the eroded prairie land that was broken in the 1980's and is now blowing very badly. They state that they can buy grass seed from maybe a Winnipeg base or Calgary base firm. But when they say where did that grass seed

come from...the closest source of grass seed that they could get from Alberta. Maybe it was from a Canadian based firm but it actually originated in southern Illinois. So even the need for gene pools and for preserving grassland tracts, the type of seed that would grow in that area...it isn't there. There's 99% of the general public are unaware of these things. It's again a need to look at things on a much more broader scope than what we're doing at the present time. Thank you very much. In the interest of time at this point I will entertain comments and/or questions from the floor.

WORTH HAYDEN: Thank you David. In the interest of time at this point I will entertain comments and/or questions from the floor. It's now open for discussion.

ROSS THOMPSON: I'll put our first speaker on the spot this morning. Judy, in Manitoba, and I'll ask you to lump in both Fisheries and Wildlife, on a scale of one to ten, what would you give the Fisheries and Wildlife Branch in their consultation involving the public and letting the industry know of regulations that affect them. What would our score be?

JUDY CORNELL: On a scale of one to ten, I'd say it's around a seven. I think they're doing an excellent job, in fact, they are one of the best communication departments that we have to deal with. And you can all pay me later.

ROSS THOMPSON: Yes, I'll talk to you over lunch time. Don, what would you give?

DON GLAYS: I'd rather not lump them together. I think I'll deal with them separately. Fisheries Branch gets a resounding eight. They began the consultation/information process a little earlier than the Wildlife Branch, or perhaps a little better. Wildlife Branch - a seven. I think they're more aware in the last four or five years of the need to consult and the Wildlife Branch staff are becoming a little more expert at it. You've got a little ways to go yet to catch up to Fisheries Branch.

LARRY SHANNON: I was kind of interested in what Judy had to say as well as Don regarding the user groups and being cold financiers of resource management. First of all, before that, I want to say, that as David mentioned about the garbage, I've been in several provinces and I am amazed at the way the cities, especially, are kept, that is without the litter at compared to some of our cities in the U.S. But I'll go now to the question and some of my observations regarding some of the mandates that are made on some of the agencies regarding stocking and various other kinds of things that the outfitters use, the operators use, and the demands that are made of us. I'd like to find out from you what kind of contributions do you feel the users should make. That is not only the operators of the resorts, but some of the protectionist groups as well that make demands on us in terms of how we manage it, what we do regarding the wildlife?

JUDY CORNELL: I guess that's one area that I see we're going to have to play a very active part in the future. Don mentioned that the budget for Natural Resources in this province has not increased for a number of years and with costs increasing every year tremendously, we're all finding ourselves in a position where there isn't the money for stocking, there isn't the money for habitat improvement, a lot of those things. As an operator, it's imperative that we invest that money because it protects our own investments in our businesses. I think that operators, and when I say that I'm not just talking about a combination operator like ourselves, I'm talking about Berkley for example, and Tackle Sales as well as all of the elements of our association, have to be willing to invest that money or we're going to find ourselves with a real problem. They're prepared to do it. The only condition that has to be made, I think, is that in exchange for that money, there is more consultation when regulations and policies are put in place.

DON GLAYS: Thank you first of all for the question. It's an important one. I see that the government has a mandate to do a certain level of management and Treasury Board has an obligation to fund that. In addition to that there are sort of extra curricular kind of programs that the demanding public that I mentioned want to see. And there may not be policy within government, there may not be money within budgets to do those sorts of things. As an example: putting a new species of fish into a lake. It might be something that the general public want - they want bass fish in XYZ lake but there's no money within the Department to do it. If the public want that and are prepared to fund it, I think we should be able to do that sort of thing, providing the manpower, providing the financial assistance is there. Government staff have the wherewithall, the knowledge and the expertise to lend to us, but I think it's our obligation, if we want it, over and above the general management principles, if we want it we have to pay for it.

ART TALSMA: I'd just like to compliment the panel on some very well thought out ideas. Jim, I'd like to invite you down to our South Dakota Trappers meeting sometime. We went through a very delicate situation that you mentioned regarding snares this year. We need some thinkers like yourself in there...where are we heading with our fur resources. My question is for Judy and Don. It relates to the use of public advisory groups. You mentioned a fisheries management group; we have a fisheries advisory group in our state and we're wrestling right now with two things. What should be the format (this is more for you Judy), how broad should it be; an overall statewide user group or do you think a smaller regional groups would work better? And for Don, often when we involve those user groups, especially if they're resort owners/operators, we get criticism from our Wildlife Federation people that we're single interest related to wildlife economics side of it. How do you respond to that?

DON GLAYS: I think your management or advisory committee should be made up of a broad section of user groups and we see that happening in Manitoba. The advisory group that Judy mentioned, I think Worth and myself and Judy all sit on it. There are wildlife habitat program

committees that have people from agriculture as well as non-hunters and hunters that sit on the committee. So I think that hunters, or any user group, can more easily understand and accept the position of the opposing view if it's done in consultation and if it's done in a forum where there is open discussion. And again I get back to providing the right kind of information. If there's a management decision or recommendation made by that committee that goes forward to government and it's accepted, if that came from information that was sound, rational and unbiased, I think that everybody can accept it. If we have to shut the deer season down in a certain area, sure it impacts on hunters and lodge owners, but it may be ultimately better for wildlife and those kind of recommendations, if they come from a forum of dialogue and consultation, I think are much more accepted by everybody.

JUDY CORNELL: In answer to my portion of your question, I feel that basically we've got two areas to use. Provincially, we'll attack issues like general education, adopting catch and release policies as a whole, that kind of idea. Regionally it will be zeroed in on specific concerns for that region. I think that's only way we're going to be able to operate. To be honest, this is just newly formed and will go through a lot of painful development I'm sure before we can reach a real workable situation. It's interesting to know that you have that in place and in fact I would like to sometime communicate with you so we can find out what kind of things you're doing and how you go about it.

NELS KVERNO: Jim, both you and Bob Carmichael yesterday mentioned that there are numerous groups out there that oppose many of the activities that you people are involved in. I represent a group that is involved in duck production and at times, we have difficulty with some of the animals that you have an interest in. In fact, we at times, consider you people a user group that kind of opposes some of the activities that we wish to get involved in such as predator control, primarily the fox. What is your attitude and the attitude of your organization in that regard?

JIM DONNELLY: That's a very interesting question. It opens up, in my mind very quickly, about ten different issues. But first of all I think there has to be an understanding. I guess the definition of insanity is that a person who can't come to grips with changing circumstances. A fellow is outside and the sun is shining and he's enjoying himself and all of a sudden a cloud comes over and it starts pouring rain. If he doesn't move to take shelter or something along that line, then he'd be committing what most people would call an insane act. Trappers, historically, were the sole users in a lot of areas of vast tracts of land and wilderness, up until just recently, within the last twenty to twenty-five years. There's now no virgin wilderness left. When you have to share a resource that was previously your own perview with others, that means you have to be willing to give up something to other groups. I was interested in hearing the minister yesterday talking about the four priority groups, the subsistence users being number one. And that used to be the trapper; and then the consumptive user, which of course would still qualify the trapper; then the recreational user, resident and recreational user, non-resident. And that's a very interesting priority

list to me. But getting closer to your issue, I think trappers have to learn how to share the resource. I think that for their own self-protection, they have to come together with other groups that are concerned about conservation. The trappers have to elevate their thinking in today's society, trapping by itself is not the socially acceptable role that it used to be. The public is now asking a lot of questions as to the legitimacy of trapping. I think only within the umbrella of conservation does trapping really come out as being a necessary activity. If trappers weren't harvesting the surplus of wildlife I would dare say the social upheaval that would result from the lack of someone doing it would be very obvious within a short period of time. And I'll just point to the seal issue as being that. The voracious overeating of fish ducks is now very apparent to everybody. But the conflicts that occur on the land and the use of the of the land between the raisers of ducks and the trappers of nuisance animals such as fox, that type of thing, marketing plays a great role in that. If the value of fox isn't high they won't go after that species. This is what I mean when I say the short term economic goal of trappers is sometimes the detriment of the long term survival of their activity. We are all in favor of trappers being very heavily involved in nuisance animals, even if there isn't an economic advantage to it. It's only in their best interest to be, and that's what we've been preaching. So if that doesn't occur in your particular location I would strongly advise you to get together with the local trapping association or council, whatever exists in that area, have a discussion about it. You may find them receptive. If they're not receptive at the local level I'm sure you'll find them receptive at the state level which is perhaps where some of the persuasion can come from to help to deal with that problem.

GERRY PRESLEY: First, I'd like to make a comment and then maybe throw out a question to some of the people on the panel. Jim made a statement that he feels like the public owns the resource, and I totally agree with that. But quite frequently public agencies, as well as special interest groups which some of you people represent, go spend a lot of time and effort and money in influencing those particular constituents that support your programs and put the dollars in those programs. But when we look at the public, the public is much, much larger and bigger than just those few people. An example is in Missouri the public has passed two sales taxes that one earmarked the one-eighth of one percent sales tax to the Department of Conservation for our programs and then a later tax that people voted upon themselves earmarked a one-tenth of one-percent sales tax that would go to soil erosion control and refurbishing some of our state parks that were in pretty poor condition. When you look at the vote on those two taxes, the vote carried in the cities and the large urban areas, and failed miserably in the rural areas. That's hard for me to believe that all those people in the urban areas that voted for that are hunters and fishermen and so forth and so on. Which leads me to believe that several of you people up here have touched on the fact that maybe you need to do more towards influencing these publics, but you have your constituents that you have to report to. But I just wonder how some of you people would propose that you would go beyond what you might do normally with your constituents and influence some of these other public?

DON GLAYS: It's been a concern I think of most of the agencies represented here today. When we speak to our own constituents, we're preaching to the converted and it's generally fairly easy to get something accomplished and something ratified. We have to begin I think a series of well thought out, and as Jim mentioned, slick campaigns to convince the public that there is a need for conservation and there is a need to fund those sort of programs. Ducks Unlimited does it very well with their public service announcements and with their public relations department. Smaller agencies such as ours and the one that Judy represents and the one that Jim represents I think, have to take that under advisement and try to develop those same sort of campaigns so that the general public become more aware. And it's been a failing of ours and its something I know our organization is seriously looking at...the public relations/public education campaign of some sort.

JIM DONNELLY: I was very interested in what Dave Hatch had to say regarding Ducks Unlimited because that echoes my feelings as well. Ducks Unlimited principally is oriented towards duck hunters, killers of ducks But they're perceived by the public as being saviours of ducks. I think. there's a very valuable lesson in that. I think that's what trappers have to, even the word trap is offensive to a lot of people, whether we should even change the name and stop calling ourselves trappers. We should call ourselves conservationists or something. It's a lot of that public image that we can do ourselves and we've got to get more conservation oriented; just come from a conservation philosophy. We can do that ourselves without costing ourselves a dime, but in my area I can just advise you that the trappers in Ontario are assessed a five percent royalty fee on the wild fur that's harvested in that province. This year the harvest is going to be somewhere in the area of about 40 to 50 million dollars. That's about 2 million bucks that the trapper now puts towards wildlife programs that the trapper puts towards the province. Very, very little, if none of that is being used to educate the public from the governmental source. I find that unacceptable and I think the government is going to have to use some of those funds that are invested by trappers in order to deal with issue management even if it means taking some funds away from resource management. That's critical to our activities. On a national basis we contribute one-half of one percent, all trappers contribute one-half of one percent, voluntary levy, to a national association which is the Fur Institute of Canada. This year we're going to be sending, just from our own activities of the North Bay Fur Sales, we're going to be sending something like one hundred thirty thousand dollars to be used by the Fur Institute of Canada in public relations and public information programs that fund that Institute. In the United States, the trappers who we market fur for in the United States, we send one-half of one percent back to each state association for their own trapper education and public relations programs within the state. And another one-half of one percent back to a national affiliation of the Fur Takers of America and the National Trappers Association...it's an affiliate group. And again, those amount to sizeable amounts of money. In Canada we return one-half of one percent

back to each provincial association for trapper education and public information. We are a non-profit organization. That's how we use the surplus. The fur auction, is in my mind nothing more or less than a money machine. It creates revenues which we can put back into the hands of the trappers to reward them for their labor and professional expertise. There's also means whereby we can educate the public but there's a limit to what we can do. There are a number of jurisdictions in Canada that have no royalties whatsoever. As far as I'm concerned those trappers are getting away with a free lunch. And they shouldn't be. There should be a standard royalty assessment across the nation that should be used in part towards resource management but also in part towards public education and information. That word just isn't getting out there.

JUDY CORNELL: Just in response also, this may just move a little away from your question, but possibly not. I would say basically, for instance in Manitoba, about 90% of the population are morally supporting conservation theories. I would venture to say that about 20%, financially and actively, are part of that conservation effort. That leaves about 70% of the public other than the 10% that we're never going to change, who need to be encouraged to become more aware of the problems so I think the education process is just vital and it can make a difference.

DAVID HATCH: I'll just add one little point. I think it's extremely important that all organizations that are receiving donations be well prepared to receive those donations. I can give you an example. The Toronto Humane Society who was very subtly taken over at an annual meeting this year by animal rights activists and certainly those animal rights activists suddenly had an organization with over a million dollars in it and have control. The people who had initially put that money in, I'm sure never dreamed that such a thing would ever happen. I know of a small bird club with just over a hundred people in it, in Canada this year that suddenly received a donation of over a million dollars. Totally unexpected. And they were totally unprepared for this and so it presented them with a major problem of how do you protect and manage that type of situation. And I think it's very important that organizations, moving into my own province here, that they be so structured that land that is donated or acquired through a members fund, be set aside in such a way that it is protected for the purpose that it was originally acquired and can stay that way for the foreseeable future. Otherwise the credibility of the people who are donating, whether its money or land, would be ruined. And there's a lot of good will out there and people are awfully generous if you have a good program to sell, but its important that you also be structured so that you can give people what you say you are doing.

WORTH HAYDEN: Brent, in fairness, I'd like to give you an opportunity to say anything you'd like at this point.

BRENT TARR: As I mentioned in the introduction, Berkley is very concerned with the education side of this issue. We feel that there's a

lot of self interest involved as well. We're not doing it just for the good of the industry, we realize that if the public isn't educated, if money isn't put into education to enhance the fisheries; that's our bread and butter and we feel that as well as the money that we go out and spend to fight off the competitors we would like to see a joint effort by everybody involved in the trade, that they also put money back into the fisheries to promote the sport in general. As the fisheries improve, as the sport grows so do our companies grow. But everybody benefits from that. We strengthen the fish; we strengthen our own position. We're very concerned about that. All companies in the trade are not pulling their weight, but there are many that are. Berkley's not the only one by any means that is putting the money back in but we would like to see everybody in the trade more involved and make a real effort to put some of the money they're taking out of the fisheries back in the form of education. And that's what we're trying to do through the Future Fishermen Association and again we would like to see more of the trade involved in this sort of program.

WORTH HAYDEN: Thank you Brent. I guess it now falls to me to do what I don't want to do and that's to draw the panel to a close in perhaps an unfair way; that the last comments were in part, response to questions and part, sort of a summary by the panelists. I don't think, as I look at the notes that I've taken here, that it's really possible for me to summarize, so perhaps I'll just try to conclude with what to me seemed to be a couple of key things. The first that strikes me is from what I've heard from the panel this morning, is not that they want a different system of management they just want to improve on the existing system. And part of that improvement is certainly much heavier involvement by user groups in that and the user groups they represent in the management process. It became very, very evident in many of the questions and comments, that the public is really the publics. Sometimes they appear to be conflicting publics, but nonetheless, and I think it was David that mentioned something perhaps in reference to Ducks Unlimited, that we should be seeking allies and trying to develop allies rather than seeking adversaries. I think that's pretty good advise on that regard.

The other key point that is coming across is that in the co-management if you will, or in the participation that user groups take with government and resource management, a key issue and a key area that needs to be addressed by both government and by user groups, is the education component in the broadest possible sense. And there's been a considerable amount said about that this morning. And the implication is very, very clear that our management efforts by government presently are insufficient and inadequate. Perhaps there are some states represented here today that don't feel that they're quite as far back as perhaps some of the Canadian provinces are on that. But I suspect all of us are probably somewhat in the same boat on that.

On that very brief note, because time is pressing here and there are other papers to go, I think we will conclude the panel at this. I would hope that most of the panelists, if not all of them, will be able to be around for the rest of this morning and this afternoon on the trip to

Lower Fort Garry and this evening on the river cruise. If you possible can do that, if you can't, of course you can't. I thank all of the panel members for their participation and I applaud their efforts.

ART HOOLE: I'd just like to add to Worth's closing comments and thank each of you very sincerely on behalf of the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies for your thoughtful comments and responses this morning. We are publishing the proceedings of the these meetings ver batum and Don made the comment "I hope that you're writing this down Art". I did but the pages that cover the panel discussion this morning, I will pour over several times because there is a lot of learning potential there for yours truly. And I think for many of us in the exchange we had. Before we break for our group picture and then coffee, I'd like to get some user participation from the panel in drawing some numbers and we'll award some prizes here.

(COFFEE BREAK)

ART HOOLE: To pick up on Don's admonition and his remarks about giving credit where credit is due, this project covered in the next presentation simply could not proceed without user involvement. Local citizens, community residents in Winnipeg, a local wildlife association, a local affiliate of the Manitoba Wildlife Federation that we heard from this morning and the Wildlife Federation have all come together and they effectively provide the people power to make this thing happen and our role has been in some coordination and reviewing program objectives and helping out with the biology of the effort. And to speak to it in detail this morning we have Dick Robertson who is the Department's Regional Wildlife Biologist for the Southeastern and Eastern Region of Manitoba. Dick has had long experience with the Department since completing his training in wildlife biology, in I believe, North Dakota. He studied both undergraduate and graduate programs, joined the Department in 1967 and he's worked for a long time and was a long time resident in his growing up years in northern Manitoba. His family has had a long association with the Department in that his Dad was a conservation officer and a regional wildlife resource supervisor with the Department for many years. He's been principally responsible for coordinating this program with his technical staff and I'd like you to welcome Dick Robertson.

DICK ROBERTSON: Thank you Art. You folks are embarking on a cruise this afternoon I understand, on the Red River. You're going to come back from Lower Fort Garry. You should be aware that the Red River flows through Winnipeg and it is joined in the middle of Winnipeg by the Assiniboine River which flows from the west. These river corridors are, as you can appreciate, havens for wildlife within the city. We've got small mammals, birds of course, and deer. We've got the odd bobcat and black bear. These strips of habitat as well as a number of other fairly large blocks of wooded area within the city are refuges for wildlife within the city. Most of the people living in the city appreciate the fact that they can see the dickie birds and the small mammals and the deer within the city. And even though they may not be able to see them, they

appreciate the fact that they are there and they know that they're living with the beasties of the country so to speak but within the city environment.

But like most other things, there's a limit to everything. We found that two years ago the folks in the city had reached their limit in putting up with deer in the city. They found that they had deer in their back yards at all times of the day and night. They could see them in the industrial areas in the area where some of the agricultural fields butted on to industry, on agricultural fields adjacent to major thoroughfares so they could see them on the way to work in the morning and on their way home from work at night. Sometimes they could see them too close, such as draped over the bumper of their car. And they'd see them in their front yards. And in several locations within the city such as this alfalfa pellet plant we would find large concentrations of deer as well. The problem was exasperated by the fact that people fed deer in their front yards such as the one you see here. That's a trough and they're feeding alfalfa and alfalfa pellets and so on. So it's great to have the deer at your front yard, but those folks rarely took into consideration what that deer did to their neighbor and their shrubs and their gardens. This is a garden in July. That should be lush, you shouldn't be able to see any of the soil there but as you can see the majority of the plants other than the onions have been grazed quite heavily. As are the beans in this section. So it really hurts when you don't have fresh beans and your tomato plants get nipped, despite how nice these animals look. You can build very high fences, but you're looking at an eight to ten foot fence to keep deer out. Most people can't afford to do that and aren't willing to do it. But this little old retired lady, she decided that chicken wire over each row was the answer and in fact she was quite successful, tying tin plates and so on up. But when you've got these guys coming in to your yard in the middle of daylight like this and nibbling on your cedars, the tree on the left is a cedar believe it or not, but he's pretty well completely devoured the leaves off of it. They get out onto the front streets, they'll clean everything off as high as they can reach and as low as the snow will allow them. And then they'll carry on down the street. And i you happen to have a cedar f hedge in your backyard that's accessible, they'll completely devour it as they did this one. But they left this one for a year and it managed to come back quite well but much to the chagrin of the owner they cam back the third year and cleaned everything off, but this they couldn't reach on top. You're laughing but I want you to know that he didn't. People take all sorts of measures to attempt to protect their plants. It was a bit late for the tree on the right as you can see. Really, they weren't effective, even putting up small snow fences and piling snow around it didn't accomplish for this fellow. He found that next year he had to build a decent barricade to keep them away.

This last winter we had a rather unique freeze up, we had a rainfall that was followed on its heels by a snowfall so that meant the ground was not frozen, the grass was not frozen. The deer very quickly zeroed in on that and took to pawing up the front and back lawns of our residents in

adjacent areas to the wooded zones. People really weren't much fussed about the bucks shining up their antlers on their newly planted birch tree in their back yard either.

We pick up off the streets in Winnipeg over a hundred deer that are killed by automobiles each year. This last year was a hundred and thirty. That in itself is a waste and no one likes to see it. But besides that - the cost to the taxpayer. For each automobile accident, we estimate the cost in the neighbourhood of a thousand dollars, in a collision with a deer.

This represents our deer population since the early '70's and as you can see from 1975 until 1985, the population has basically tripled. Interestingly enough, within that same time frame, the wooded area within the city was cut in half due to residential and industrial development. So we ended up with three times the number of deer in half the area. We haven't had a severe winter for deer in this province since 1974/75. We projected that in 1990, it looked like we were going to have in the neighbourhood of 700 deer within the city limits. When 450 to 500 was intolerable for the citizens we felt that 700 was certainly going to be intolerable. So the only other source of mortality of the deer within the city other than roads is trains, we have some problems with dogs and a bit of poaching. The dogs do all sorts of carnage and really, when they capture a deer in the back yard and ravage it like this one, no one is happy.

We looked at what we had to do; and that was to remove some animals from the city. If we just took between 75 and 100 you can see it made a "blip" the first year but increased over the five year period. So it really wasn't the answer. We needed to zero in on the reproductive cohort, so we looked at what would happen if we took out does and fawns. And as you can see from the bottom graph, by taking out 50 does and 50 fawns on an annual basis we could, in three years, get the population down to about 300 animals in the city which we felt was a tolerable level. So we embarked on that. But now how do you do that? And the first suggestion that, of course, comes forth from avenues is "Shoot 'em" but there's a problem with that in that it's illegal to discharge firearms within the city, and there's no question it would not be a tolerated method of getting rid of them. The second method that we have used in the province in the past is the Stevenson Box Trap, but we'd still be there now trying to capture the deer if we'd used that. It's a very slow method. So what we went to was an enlarged version of the Turkey Trap which is used by the folks in Colorado, I believe. We adopted that method. It's basically a 70 by 70 foot nylon net that comes in four pieces, raised above the ground 10 feet on the sides and about 15 feet in the centre. It's held up by a simple mechanism like this, a trip mechanism on the bottom, that's an automobile solenoid, on the top it's connected by wires to the guts of the operation. A pair of batteries with some solenoids, and fuses. When you push the plunger from the blind, the charge of electricity goes through to the solenoids and it releases the mechanism and it drops. What we did was bait the deer into the trap sites with the pellets, and then a day or two before we

activated the trap, we would spice it up with a little alfalfa, fresh alfalfa itself. Then you sit back in the blind, wait for the deer to come and sometimes it will only be 5 or 10 minutes if you've got everything set up properly, until they'd be right in there feeding. And when you thought you had enough, drop the net. And that's when the action started.

Now despite the leaping around and their desire to get out of there, we did not suffer, I was going to say any but we did have one animal that was ripped apart in the belly region by the hoof of another, that's the only casualty. No broken limbs at all in handling over 270 animals. We have people on hand to immediately subdue the animals and usually two people per animal. If they're not quite down they're quite easy to pull over. We have gunny sacks that we just slip over their head so that they can't see what's going on and it calms them right down and keeps them fairly quiet.

Now you can appreciate that if our objective was to remove almost 100 deer a year out of the city, we have to have an awful lot of people involved in an operation like this. We did not have the staff to undertake this so we looked around to who we could go to and our closest ally and the folks that were the most supportive were the Manitoba Wildlife Federation. I'm getting ahead of myself here a little bit.

We tranquilized them with Rompun, put a visual ear tag in each ear, salve in their eyes to prevent dryness, aged them by tooth eruption, weighed them, took heart girth measurements, neck measurements and so on, loaded them in stock trailers, took them 60 miles away to the southeast to a Wildlife Management Area and an adjacent Provincial Park where they were released and fed for the remainder of the winter.

In the first releases, we left deer in the trailer overnight so they came out of the drugs on their own and then we opened the trailer up in the morning and let them go. We found that was too costly in terms of time driving and back and forth and so on so we immediately went to giving them an antagonist to the Rompun, a drug called Yohimbine, and within a minute they've got head movement, they're getting up, getting ready to do. Within about three minutes they're on their feet and off. So that was a much quicker and easier method of handling them, less traumatic for the deer and far easier for us. And less costly in transportation and cost.

As I started to say earlier, we went looking for help and it was the Manitoba Wildlife Federation that came forward and said "we'll help". The provincial organization paid for all the feed to bait the deer within the city, they paid for all the feed to maintain the deer for the remainder of the winter down at the release site. A local organization, where we dropped them off at St. Malo, provided all of the manpower throughout the entire operation for handling the deer. We averaged 8 deer a night and if you figure two guys per deer, they had 16 to 20 guys there driving in each night that we wanted to drop the net. All we had to do was say when and they would be there with more than enough people,

as well as the stock trailers and all the hay and so on that we needed for the deer. We immediately got the press involved because, we realized it was a winner of a project and that there was already a lot of interest from the press and from the public at large. We've staged the first drop for them, accommodated them completely, got them out of the way. They got all the coverage that they needed. They did not come back and bother us again. Although we handled the majority of the press ourselves, with staff, we got the word across. We left the human side of it up to the local wildlife association down in St. Malo. And they were the ones that were interviewed and they covered their side of it which was an important aspect. Throughout the trapping operation we've been taking lots of pictures and in this case, of the different people involved.

It was not only the wildlife association members that were there. We had naturalists. Here's a naturalist and a wildlife guy working hoof to hoof. A teacher and a farmer. City employees, industrial workers, teachers again, university students. At the first release, we invited not only the press who were there initially for the trapping the night before, but we had all of the local press from the area as well as the local folk down there, because they were the ones that were going to be putting up with them and seeing them run around with yellow ear tags in them. So they were on hand when we let the first batch go.

The local fellows fed the deer for the remainder of the winter. We trapped in January or February and we felt it was unfair to put them in an environment without taking care of them there. Our objective was not only to move them but to make sure they had adequate care in their new home. Besides the feed that was put on the site, farmers in adjacent area such as these, put out bales of hay in their summer pastures solely for the use of the deer, and would bring grain as this fellow is doing here. And some of the old fellows, they said "By God, I cannot do very much for handling the deer, but I can sure make the trail!" so they got out on their skidoos and they made trails much like the spokes of a wheel that all radiated back to feed. So no matter where the deer were, when they got on one of those trails, they'd end up back at the feed sites.

We had a dozen radio collars put on adult does to determine how far they went, their survival rate and so on. And they were designed to drop off. We got the local folks involved in monitoring them. They've kept track of them so good, in fact, they were able to tell which does had how many fawns and so on and where they were and how well they were doing. After the program was over that winter and in early spring before seeding started we organized a get together down in St. Malo. We had the fellows all come out who had contributed throughout the year and brought along their wives and girlfriends, because they were the ones who had to put up with these guys going and chasing deer all winter long. We showed them videos of the deer capture technique and the fellows handling them and a whole bunch of slides of them dealing with the deer. We presented them with a collage of photos of them with an inscription from our Director thanking them for their contribution and so on. And we gave to each individual a hat that said he was a Manitoba Wildlife Cooperator with a couple of deer sitting on it and a pin of the Manitoba Golden Boy. They were pleased.

Our objective in all of this was to reduce this to a minimum, keep the road casualties down, but to maintain deer within the city so that they can be seen both in the backyards and elsewhere throughout the city. I think we're well on the way to accomplishing that.

Of the 114 deer captured the first year, 88 were does and fawns. We only lost 4 deer that first year which is a 3½% mortality. We moved 150 deer last winter, 93 does and fawns and again, just a 3% mortality. Capture miopathy and basically, animals just being in very poor condition, were the major reasons for that. It's been a successful program. We've reduced the population of deer within the city. We've got one more year to go. But I reiterate the fact that it couldn't be done without the cooperation of the user groups, the folks out there that weren't interested in whether they could shoot the animals, but were interested in where they got to. The park that half the animals got put in is a no hunting area. Their concern was for the deer and how they could help, and we merely provided the avenue.

Have you got any questions?

AL FARRIS: Did you give those deer any kind of antibiotics or anything after you handled them?

DICK ROBERTSON: No, only if they had an injury of any sort. We had vets on hand or that were close by and we'd take them to them. But as a general rule, no.

BOB OETTING: What kind of return did you get on these deer back into the city? Sixty miles isn't all that far.

DICK ROBERTSON: Two. We had a buck the first year. We know of an unantlered animal that came back this year. We've had some that have bypassed the city and gone about 70 miles north. By in large, they have stuck within about 5 miles of the release site and 80% to 90% of them are within 20 miles of the release site and a few of them strayed right off.

ART HOOLE: Our next speaker, Joanna Lackey, joins us from the New Mexico Game and Fish Program. She's been with that program for about 10 years, originally was in public affairs work. She's a graduate wildlife biologist from Texas A and M and Colorado State Universities. She's a mountain dweller I hear. I've learned for the first time that we've got some Rocky Mountains in New Mexico and it was pointed out to me in the break that she's living up in those mountains somewhere. She's currently the Regional Wildlife Supervisor for the northeastern part of the state. Her topic is a Proposal for Responsive Resource Management. Would you please welcome Joanna.

JOANNA LACKEY: Thank you Art. It was interesting to listen to this morning's panel and then listen to Mr. Robertson's talk to us now about his deer project. It appears as though a lot of the concerns across the

country these days have to do with public involvement and how do we respond to our publics as resource management agencies. Because times are changing in that regard. Because of what I've heard this morning, I'm tempted to say "Boy am I here with a deal for you!" I am here on behalf of the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and a project that they're trying to get going. Harold Olson asked me to come and speak in his place because he originally said that he would come to this meeting but because he is chairing the Western this year, and they are meeting concurrently in Salt Lake, he had to stay there. So he sent me to speak to you about a subject that you've probably been thinking about for a long time. I've heard a lot of reference to it today, but up until this point many of us have not had much of an opportunity to do much about it. And that is change - change in the publics and the human population that we serve.

I am here to actively seek your support and involvement in a proposal that would help our agencies respond to change. Change is everywhere. I'm not sure what the situation is here in Canada, but in the United States at any rate, populations are shifting from east to west. They're moving from north to south. Our population is growing older, better educated and that population is also finding many more choices available to it than it has ever had before. The changes in urban and suburban areas as rural people move into those areas, have an impact on what we do. Primarily because those people are becoming isolated from the natural world that we used have a more direct human relation with. At the same time these citizens are demanding greater participation in public decision making about resource issues. They are seeking political and legal avenues to affect and appeal agency decisions. Not only our decisions but our policies and priorities as we move into the future.

The effects of these changes on Fish and Wildlife agencies are dramatically evident in several ways. We heard some of it here this morning when you looked at your traditional user groups. In many of the western states at any rate, that I am familiar with, even among our user groups, they are competing with each other for our time and attention and for their share of the resource. Whether they're muzzle loader hunters or archery hunters or rifle hunters, there are all of those things in relation with deer and elk and everything else. And we're supposed to fit all of this into one calendar year and with one finite resource. At the same time, appreciative use constituents known as non-consumptive users, are becoming more vocal. We're having to respond to groups like preservationists, and animal rights groups. They are making us aware of them whether we want to recognize them or not. Administrators are aware of much of this but as of yet haven't done or had the opportunity to do a whole lot to work out a means of dealing with them. Of course, our financial picture makes all of this more complicated. Most of us don't have the funds we'd like to have to manage the programs we already have in existence, much less add to those programs.

Our big challenge is, how do we incorporate all of this into management decisions. What we're professing is that the bottom line is all this is

that just as management agencies must be able to monitor the changing status of natural populations of animals to do an effective job, so must they remain aware of their human constituencies, shifting interests and concerns. So how do we monitor this change?

To effectively cope with change, Fish and Wildlife agencies need a practical, valid and timely means to gather and analyze socio-economic data to make decisions and to anticipate where they're going in the future. We also need skills in identifying and understanding our changing publics and a way to monitor that change over time. One thing that I know our agency certainly needs is training for our agency personnel to understand learning and behavioural styles and how to incorporate this knowledge into a more effective way to communicate with specific target groups. One thing we're also hoping you will understand is that we think we need the benefit of a multi-state cooperation to develop and share this skill and knowledge. We all know that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does a survey every 5 years that gives us information on general trends in wildlife oriented recreation. It provides us with a lot of information but there's also information that it doesn't provide that we feel we need to move into the future. The survey does not really meet the needs of individual states for information about their specific states. It doesn't really help with identifying future agency priorities and it often lacks the timeliness to promote for prompt action within our states when situations arise. We need a survey that can provide information on public preferences, attitudes, beliefs and values. We need some information on the public's willingness to fund programs and at what level they are willing to pay for new programs or expanding programs. We need information about the knowledge level our publics have and we also need to get some handle on citizen perception of critical issues that go on within our individual states. What we need is less information about how many licenses our neighbouring states are selling and more information about why people are or are not buying licenses in our own states.

We believe that methods used in advertising, education and social research can be applied to Fish and Wildlife agencies to meet emerging needs. Preference surveys, pricing strategy, advertising campaigns and application of consumer psychology should be a regular part of doing business. Because I guess we're trying to make folks aware that we are indeed in a business. Government agencies have long considered themselves simply regulators and managers, unaffected by competition, or the realities of business operations and consumer relations. If that was ever true, I don't believe it's true today. Agencies must learn to compete in the recreational market just like any other business enterprise. To do that we simply need more information about what we're doing and who we're doing it with. One of the problems is that formal research in Fish and Wildlife in the area of social research, is a relatively new activity. Few agencies have staff members trained in or assigned to this activity. Most major studies in this area have been national in scope and have questionable application locally. Social research also, in Fish and Wildlife, has largely failed to bridge that

gap between the academic world and the agency managers and administrators.

The proposal that I'm here with today seeks to assist agencies in being proactive rather than reactive through a synthesis of already existing knowledge and skills in social research, marketing, education and communication techniques. These will form a methodology for agencies to more effectively identify and measure, respond to and communicate with, and more importantly, design programs for the various publics that we now serve. An underlying premise is that we have all of our traditional publics, primarily consumptive users; we have what we now know is an emerging group of non-consumptive users and that this spectrum of groups that are concerned in that non-consumptive group is broader, perhaps, than the some of us in the past realized that it is.

The project that I'm here to talk to you about will produce products with immediate practical use to Fish and Wildlife agencies. The products will have state-by-state application, and the flexibility to meet different situations found in each state. I did bring some overheads with me today so I'll move to that corner of the room.

The project that we're talking about is called Responsive Resource Management. It is a proposal for monitoring change in our publics and then for tailoring agency programs to meet the needs of those traditional and new publics. Phase I of this project is a development phase. It involves consolidation, organization and synthesis of existing knowledge and methodologies in communications, marketing, education and constituency surveys into major components. The first component is the constituency inventory package, basically a survey package. It's a modular survey. Well I should say that it's a package that has modular survey instruments in it that cover a range of subjects. The notion is that in applying this package a consultant assistant would be available in using it. The second part of this project is an application strategies package that has 3 independent training modules in it that would be used for training Fish and Wildlife agency personnel to reach their diverse publics and incorporate human dimensions in wildlife management programs. Both components are separate entities and can be used separately but the notion is that agencies would use them in some combination to enhance their own programs. Each of these components will indeed be tested to assure their effectiveness before they are put into use. Phase I of this project is this development and testing of the two components I spoke of - the constituency inventory package or survey package and the application strategies package. This proposal focuses only on Phase I, the development of that, but we do recognize the importance of a second phase which will update the packages periodically and compile an overview and sharing of results in many states. And I will speak to that second phase in a moment.

Right now I'd like to go with what this proposal is really hoping to create. In the constituency inventory package we recognize that few states have experience in developing socio-economic survey instruments.

Many lack the skill to be able to go out and collect that data and then analyze it. Not all states need the same kinds of information and states already have existing networks and information systems for reaching their publics. So we don't propose to re-invent any of that. Attention will be given to creating a survey package that's flexible enough for delivery to a cross section of the state's population through a variety of methods. It would allow each state to use their own existing information systems without creating new ones. Basically the survey package would come to you as a ready to use kit containing general instructions in the methodology that's going to be used, methods for conducting the inventory, guidelines for administering them and an analysis procedure, a timeline that tells you how this kind of survey must be applied, and the information for integrating the use of the inventory and its analysis into your programs, which would take this information in to the same aspect of this, which is the application of the information gained through the surveys. Besides the general instructions the constituency inventory survey also includes use and analysis information. We would generate 7 independent modular sampling instruments that cover the topics you see there. These can be used in any combination to get the information that a particular agency would be wanting. The first module would involve demographics of the state and of its user groups, get some basic information on your basic population. Second module would be preferences and participation rates. Module B is kind of an agency rating module also. You can find out how your populations think you are doing in your agency's work, and then what their preferences are and to what extent they participate in the various programs that you make available. Module C would be an attitude profile. Again we would be seeking more information on attitudes and values. Module D is knowledge base and information sources for your publics - how much do they know about the various projects you might want to involve them in and where do they get their information about the things that you're involved in? Module E is a program preferences and priorities, in other words, getting some information from your publics on what they think you should be doing, not that you necessarily have to apply the information you get in that manner. Module F would be funding preferences. What are they willing to fund and at what level? Other economic questions and expenditures. And then Module G, which I believe all of us can probably use, would be critical state issues. Module G would be some help with how to write some extra questions in these surveys to help you find out what your publics know about critical issues that may be going on in your state. So that is a module especially that can be tailored to your very specific need on how to handle some critical issues.

The other thing that would come in the constituency inventory package is module by module instructions on how to apply each module effectively, analyze the data, etc.

The other aspect of this project is the application strategies package. Again, basically what we're saying here is that you would take what data and information you gained from the constituency surveys and then use this package to apply that information and make a difference in your day

to day decision making and planning, and in your future planning. The application strategies package would provide training modules for agency personnel leading to greater awareness and understanding of different behavioural and learning styles. It would help you develop skills for improving communication with other constituency groups and techniques for more effectively involving various publics in agency decision making - the very thing we were hearing a need for this morning.

While this is being developed separately from the constituency survey package, use of this will assist agency personnel in successfully converting those inventory results into effective programs. Basically we're talking about developing three training module workshops which will be tested and then made available to the agencies. The three independent workshops, or they may be used in any combination depending on what your particular agency needs are, would cover information about value and belief systems, marketing skills and social change, things that your people need to know to incorporate that kind of information into the way they do things. The second workshop would be dynamics of information use, styles and brain research in effective communications. We have this kind of thing done to us all the time when we are impacted by advertising that we see by major companies across our countries. Professional ad agencies and those kinds of groups have been using lots of information about how humans think and how our brains process information to design the advertising programs that you and I are impacted with daily. And we're simply saying that we're going to learn a little bit about that and apply it to the way we promote ourselves and our projects to our publics. The third workshop would be simply techniques of effective public involvement. Some of us know a great deal about that already; some of us don't know very much about it at all. And that's what the third workshop would be developed to address.

While developed and tested in a generic manner, the workshops involved in this package will have adaptability to meet specific agency needs. The physical products that will be developed would include a guide for workshop content and administration implications. The second thing is readings and work text for participants. The third thing would be an audio-visual component. And that would be made available to everyone involved so that you would not have to do this work within your own agency. And then an evaluation component. It is anticipated that experts and skilled practitioners such as those used in the development of this module would be available to conduct training workshops for the agencies involved in this program.

I'd like to speak now to what our plan is. Can I have the next overhead please?

Our plan, if you'll look right in the middle of that overhead under Phase I development, is to involve two different teams in contract with some people to develop these packages for us. The constituency inventory package team is headed by Dr. Steve Keller. Many of you may know that he is Associate Professor at the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Yale University. He's fairly well known among wildlife people

for his work with typologies and his study of the kinds of public attitudes there are toward wildlife and its use. Steve would work with Dr. Bill Shaw from the University of Arizona's Wildlife Department and also Dr. Ed Carpenter also from the University of Arizona. Their job is to develop the constituency inventory package. Our goal is to allow an agency to identify characteristics of various publics and select those things it wishes to learn about them. This information can be used to better understand constituent attitudes and values, more effectively communicate with them, anticipate issues, seek creative conflict resolution, modify or create new programs and develop new or alternate sources of funding. If the bottom line were known, you would know that the western directors got interested in this program because that's what their interest is - how are we going to find more money to meet these needs? This program really did arise out of a need to find alternate sources of funding. And Steve Keller has said that, yes that kind of information can be generated and it can be applied to make a difference in the ways ours agencies do things. And so he is very interested in working with us in this development of the survey package. His end of it would cost about $70,000 to develop, and would take about 2 years.

The application strategies package on the right is a product that we're working on with Dr. Ben Payton from Michigan State University. Some of you may know of him. He's done a lot of work in the area of attitudes toward wildlife and attitudes toward hunting and that kind of thing. The rationale for what Ben's team would do is that considerable expertise already exists in the country in various aspects of developing training modules. A major contribution of this project as we see it, is that expertise could be pooled and synthesized from widely different disciplines of psychology, marketing, social research and resource management. Under Ben, a development team would be formed to oversee the entire workshop module development process and to provide an outline of content for each of the three modules that we're talking about. This team would include managers, behavioural scientists, and experts in adult education and workshop design. We've got some real talent around the country in all of those areas and our idea is to synthesize those ideas by having these people work together on this project. Module teams would be established for each of the 3 modules I described.

Development of the strategies package would go on concurrently with development of the inventory package. As I said the inventory package would cost about $70,000: the part that Ben Payton would be involved in with the development of the workshop modules would cost about $72,000 to $73,000. That work would go on concurrently and both aspects would take about 2 years to develop.

As a side line in this, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish under Harold's direction, has agreed to independently contract some of these people to do some staff development along the lines that we're talking about. The workshops that we would do in our state would serve as a partial pilot project for portions of the training module, and it wouldn't cost the program anything. New Mexico would fund that.

On this same overhead I can talk about what it would take to get this program off the ground and get it going. Administration of the project requires a legally established organization to oversee tasks for developing funding sources and signing contracts. Such an organization would also have to develop a guiding body that maintains a high degree of continuity throughout the project. The proposal is that the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies would serve as that organization - the contracting body. They in turn, would select a semi-permanent advisory board representing a range of skills and give it authority to guide this project. That advisory board of course could be made up of people from across the country. They wouldn't have to be out of the west. Also we would need some type of coordinator or director to maintain an overview of the project. We also need a fiscal officer to guide this program. Our proposal is that the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Secretary-Treasurer, some of you may know Sandra Wool is in that position at this time, would be the fiscal manager for this program and would keep track of the money and distribute project funds. Our first idea for the coordinator or director was to seek some volunteer contribution from an agency where they might donate a portion of an employee's time to guide this program. We haven't had anyone leap forward as a volunteer yet, so I've kind of been thinking that we're going to move on to our second idea that we had , and that is to hire some qualified private individual to coordinate these services. I thought I would mention that I have talked to Dale Jones, whom some of you know, who is retired from the Forest Service and living in Albuquerque right now. He's not horribly busy and he said he might be interested so I gave him a copy of the proposal to see if he might be interested in being our coordinator. I've also talked with Buddy Bristow, the retired director from the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and Buddy is interested as well. And I'm interested in knowing of other people that basically have a wildlife background, and who would have time to devote to this kind of a project for compensation. Bill did I hear you volunteer?

At any rate, that is what our idea is at the moment. If I could have the next overhead please? The total cost for the development of the first phase of this project is estimated to be about $163,000. It would be a little bit more if we ended up paying a person to serve as coordinator. Our proposal is that we would fund the package development with state supporters. We're asking for individual states to join the project and contribute a total of $7,000 to this program development over a 2 year period. That could be in increments of $3,500 each over 2 years. And we are seeking grants to help complete our funding package. We would of course contract with the principal investigators. The 2 year development phase would include all the formal pilot testing that we are going to do. And then we also would have the option of people being able to buy in after the project is complete. Although at that point of course, it would probably cost more. It is true that, should states choose to sponsor this program, states that sponsor development of the project would have full rights to the completed project materials. We do want to pilot test these components in the member states of this project and

those states (we're talking about pilot testing in up to five states) would have some benefit from that in that we would do the pilot testing in states that are interested in having it, and that suit our needs geographically, and have the populations that we need to work with. And we would ask that those states in which pilot testing takes place would pay up to 25% of the cost of pilot testing since they would have direct benefits from this, and then also the project would pay the remaining 75%

I want to touch just briefly on Phase II. If you'd just flip that for me please. Equally important to a quality and timely job of development is an implementation process that allows new states to join, provides a mechanism for updating, and ensures results through a network of information exchange. Consequently this second phase is anticipated but it's not part of the proposal that I'm here with today. Except to the extent that we want everyone to be aware that our notion is to move forward in that direction. So we're mentioning it now. For those of you who are familiar with Project Wild, the wildlife environmental education program that came out of the west a few years ago that is now a national level program with our 40 and 41st state just about ready to buy in, we started that project with a grand notion of wanting to provide some wildlife education materials to the western states. It grew from that and once we had those materials developed it became obvious that we needed an implementation system to get those materials used, and we now manage Project Wild at the national level from an office and that office provides management services for the project and basically holds that whole project together and keeps everybody's use of the materials up and coordinated. We're simply proposing the same kind of thing here; some kind of oversight management office perhaps, or person in the implementation phase of this that would help states apply the products of this project individually within their own states, give them assistance if they need it. It would serve a central data base to give us combined information for whatever needs we might have. It would serve as a feedback system and also, with this second phase, we could update the program as time goes on, and as needs change. So I wanted to mention Phase II because it's important for people to be aware that once we have the development phase done, we intend to do some other things.

I'd like to speak for a second about present status, if I could have the next overhead please. We have been talking to people about this proposal for a few months. We have now twelve states signed up in the program with other states showing interest. The Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, as some of you may be aware, has donated $2,500 to the program to assist us in our efforts. The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies last year agreed that it would give us a grant of $25,000 to use for this project. That's from the Educational Funding Committee. They are waiting to see if we can indeed have enough states signed up to get us up to a funding level that we can start the project and then that money would be available. We are pursuing other grants and we are speaking to groups about this project over this year. As some of you probably know Kerry Baldwin and Harold were in Quebec City for the North American and they spoke to people there about it. We've

been trying to reach as many meetings as we can to see what kind of support there may be for this kind of a project. It is true that Steve Keller and Ben Payton are ready to go. Ben has written a grant that he has committed to Exon to fund a portion of his development costs for the application strategies package. And so we are hoping to begin development just as soon as we can get enough funds together to start. I'm on the Project Wild Steering Committee and have been since it began in 1980 and I know how we did Project Wild and we are much farther ahead in this program in terms of our funding source than we were when we first started with Project Wild. I feel that the way we did Project Wild and as successful a program as it's turned into, I know that we can do this project as well. But we are looking for commitments from states across the country to help us with it because we feel that we are addressing a need that all states have and I would think probably also the Canadian provinces.

In summary, if I could have the last overhead, just to summarize what this is all about again, we are talking about a project that would provide administration to the Western Association. But of course, that membership in this project would be open to all states and provinces that are involved in the International. We're saying that multi-state cooperation to produce this is very important because the costs and the kinds of materials we're talking about are probably more than what any individual state could bear. We're saying that there is enough flexibility in what we're doing to allow each state to tailor the information to their needs and delivery systems and whatever operational level they want. We're saying that we can develop a uniform data base to generate information that is comparable by state, by region and nationally. And we are saying that the buy-in opportunity during or after development is available, but after development will likely be at a higher price. I would like to ask if anyone has any questions about this at this time. I did bring printed copies of the entire proposal here if you'd like to take it home and study and decide if this is something that you might be able to use. So I guess it's open to questions at this point, if anyone has any.

WORTH HAYDEN: Obviously by presenting this in Winnipeg you run a potential risk of making this an international sort of thing rather than just a national one.

JOANNA LACKEY: That worked with Project Wild; we had no problem.

WORTH HAYDEN: That's right. So I take it then, that if you see no difficulty in say the Canadian provinces or the the Canadian agencies participating in this if they desire.

JOANNA LACKEY: No, I don't see any problem at all. As you probably are aware, with Project Wild, the Steering Committee worked with the Canadian Wildlife Federation to Canadianize that and I'm sure it would work here as well. We just needed $1.28 return on our dollar.

WORTH HAYDEN: I should say that, as Director of Fisheries, the Wildlife

Branch has an awful lot of money for this sort of thing.

KEN BABCOCK: You indicated that the buy-in cost for states was about $7,000. What other costs could the state anticipate besides those?

JOANNA LACKEY: That's a very good question. I'm glad you asked. In the development phase, $7,000 per state is what we're asking. What you would have to be aware of though is that once the products were available for your use in your state, then you would have to budget for some additional costs. Costs to the individual states for use of the inventory part of the survey instrument, from experience indicates that costs to a state can run as high as $3.00 to $5.00 for each completed inventory return. So that would be total cost for those inventories in terms of getting them out, getting them back, analyzing them and applying that data. You would obviously have to plan for a staff commitment to distribution and analysis of a survey; somebody on your staff that's going to have be assigned to handle this, so there are some costs there. On the application strategies package end of it, the training workshops cost for participating states would vary depending on which modules you chose to use and in what combination, and the number of people you wanted to train in that way. Costs of several hundred dollars per agency per person attending a week long workshop, and we're talking about three workshops here, would be reasonable. And that kind of a cost of course includes training materials, per diem, and that kind of thing. So there are some costs you would have to think about bearing should you want to do this kind of thing.

UNIDENTIFIED: Where would these workshops be held...New Mexico, Arizona or...?

JOANNA LACKEY: Oh no, what we would be saying is that we would do some pilot testing in various states and New Mexico has simply come forward to say "Hey, we need this help right now, we'll volunteer to test some of this strategy right here in our state at our own cost". But what we're saying is that we would develop the materials and the methodology for training your own people and then probably what I would recommend, although it doesn't have to be this way, is that some of the people involved in the development of those workshop modules could come to your state and put on workshops for you right there in your state. That's our intention, for each state to have these workshops right in their own state as many times as they need in whatever combination they need to bring their own people up to speed. I'm sure people that are working on the development of these modules would be available as consultants if you wanted to have that expense, to come to your state and do this. Otherwise there is a mechanism for training one or two of your own people who are talented in this area to do that training for you within the agency.

As I said I do have copies of this if anyone would like to look at it in more detail. Also if anyone is interested and thinks they might want to commit to this, Bill Morris is the Chairman of the Western Conservation Education Committee. He's the Director in Wyoming. And Bill is the one

who is keeping track of those people who have committed to the program and who is accepting new groups in, and accepting money if you want to put it that way, So please contact Bill or myself if you need more information or want to get involved.

UNIDENTIFIED: Do you have any timetable for implementation?

JOANNA LACKEY: Well, it's a 2 year project as I said. We were hoping we could start on it this fall, but the money is not coming together quite as quickly as we were hoping. And to tell you the truth, I imagine what will happen is that when the International meets in September in North Carolina, a final decision will probably be made to either go for it with this as a national project, or drop it, or scale it down to something that the western states themselves can handle.

ART HOOLE: Thank you Joanna.

Dr. Bob Oetting is our next presenter, our final presenter for the morning. Bob is presently the Migratory Bird Coordinator for Region 3 which takes in the northern half of the Mississippi Flyway. That's where he's been for the last 7 years. He's based in Minneapolis, St. Paul. Prior to that he was in Washington with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for 2 years and from 1971 to 1978 Bob worked on the Alternative Land Use Program on the Resources for Tomorrow Program here in Manitoba, and he's left his mark on Manitoba wildlife in that regard. He leaves his mark every fall in terms of our depleted upland game bird population. And he's anxious to get up here this year because we've increased the bag limit on some of those species. Bob is going to talk to us on management strategies for resident Canada geese. Bob.

BOB OETTING: Thank you Art. It is a pleasure for me and my family to be together again in Manitoba. I was told when I came here in 1971 that this was the land of milk and honey, and I believe that's true. I won't spend anymore time on that...I know you're hungry and getting mean.

As noted recently at two waterfowl symposia, the past 30 years have been punctuated by many outstanding examples of management of Canada geese in North America (Nelson and Oetting 1979, 1981). Major accomplishments can be attributed to a variety of research and management activities conducted by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Canadian Wildlife Service, provincial and state agencies, universities and private organizations and individuals.

A cursory review of Canada goose reports and publications shows a sequence of research and management steps which have led to our current understanding of these birds. These steps can be categorized as taxonomic clarification, racial distribution, population delineation, population management, cooperative programs and restoration and introduction. This paper concerns the latter.

While more intensive management of the known wild migratory populations of Canada geese was progressing, increased attention was being given to establishing breeding populations in the northern tier of states and in southern Canada. Trial and error transplants and introductions over the

period 1935-65 showed that giant Canada geese (Branta canadensis maxima) were best suited for such adventures, although the racial identity wasn't established until the 1960s (Hanson 1965). While much of the early work took place on Federal lands and state or provincial areas, many of these introductions were also successful in cities or suburbs and subsequently led to considerable local problems with the prolific birds.

In spite of all we've done with and for Canada geese and all that has been learned and published, we still have little knowledge about the many resident Canadas that grace our cities, suburbs and rural areas. We know little about how these birds are used by masses of urbanites. Resident Canada geese are one of our hardest used migratory waterfowl resources and one of the least studied and managed.

Resident Canadas, viewed by thousands of people and harvested, where restrictions allow by thousands of hunters, have been dubbed nuisances and pests in many urban locations. Urban and rural groups have become polarized in many parts of the country due to airport hazards, crop depredation, fouling of lawns and golf courses and contamination of water supplies on one hand versus sheer love for the birds on the other. In some areas, management has consisted largely of attempts to reduce populations by trapping, translocation, nest and egg destruction, relaxation of hunting regulations and even sterilization. The problem is usually seen as too much success . . . too many Canadas in a lot of inappropriate places.

While our information on resident Canadas is incomplete, it is clear from field reports that this resource is immense and growing. We've got resident Canadas across southern Canada from Alberta to Quebec and through most of the northern and central states. They are found in urban and suburban areas from Regina, Saskatchewan to Toronto, Ontario; from Seattle, Washington to Boston, Massachusetts.

A closer look at the North Central states shows a growing number and widening distribution of resident Canada geese.

Minnesota estimates 40,000 breeding Canadas in the state and a fall flight of 80,000 geese, not counting the Interlake-Rochester flock, which is truly migratory (Fig. 1). Minnesota's harvest of resident geese is about 23,000 birds annually.

The state presently has no comprehensive program of marking these birds but considerable work has been done by Dr. Jim Cooper of the University of Minnesota, especially at Fergus Falls and the Twin Cities metro area. About 100 neck collars are being put on resident geese in Minnesota annually. Leg banding is done at a few locations.

Nuisance problems are mostly associated with the Twin Cities, where an estimated 15,000 geese reside. In the southwest and west central parts of the state most of the problems are related to depredation on crops by goslings and adults during the breeding season. Public safety problems have arisen at the Twin Cities International and Alexandria airports.

Minnesota is attempting to solve its resident goose problems by translocation, both within and outside the state, and by hunting. Most translocated adult geese go out of state; juveniles go to areas within the state in cooperation with local sportsmen's clubs. This summer 350 adults were translocated, mostly to Oklahoma. A private organization, Geese Unlimited gets about 600 birds per year for translocation to northern areas. Up to 5,000 geese have been shipped out-of-state in recent years.

The state set special early and late hunting seasons in 1987 to control resident goose populations in urban areas and maximize recreation. A special season at Fergus Falls the past 3 years, while moderately successful, has not controlled population problems there.

The state recently drafted a management plan for the Twin Cities metro area geese. One objective is to hold growth of the resident population to not more than twice the present level or 30,000.

Wisconsin has about 12,000 breeding Canada geese with a fall flight estimated at 30,000 birds (Fig. 2). About 3,500 are harvested in the state each year. Wisconsin has been cautious about expansion of its Canada goose flocks. There is some marking going on in the state with about 300 birds leg banded and 100-150 neck collared each year. Most translocations occur within the state but Kansas received some Wisconsin geese in 1987.

During summer movements, birds from Missouri and Illinois show up in Wisconsin and Wisconsin birds from Crex Meadows Wildlife Management Area turn up at Rochester, Minnesota; Swan Lake, Missouri and southern Illinois

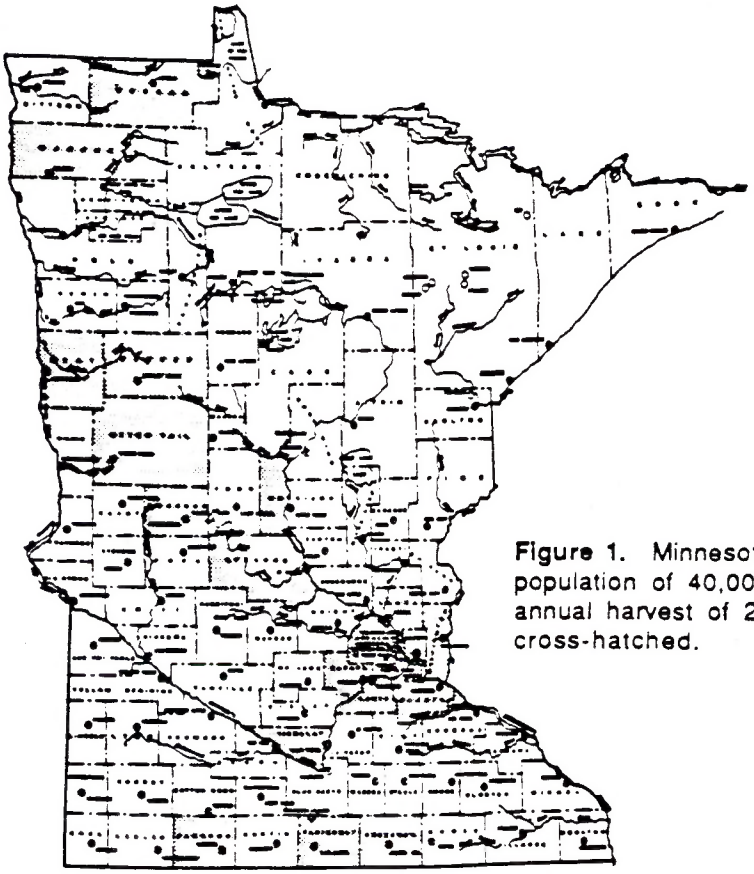


Figure 1. Minnesota estimates a breeding Canada goose population of 40,000 birds, a fall flight of 80,000 and an annual harvest of 23,000. Areas of concentration are shown cross-hatched.

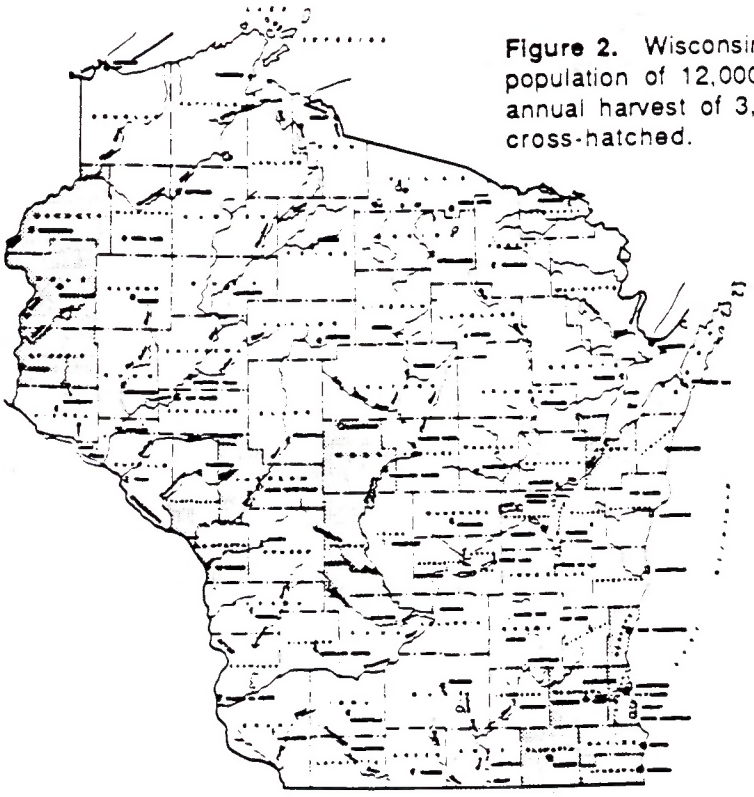


Figure 2. Wisconsin estimates a breeding Canada goose population of 12,000 birds, a fall flight of 30,000 and an annual harvest of 3,500. Areas of concentration are shown cross-hatched.

Figure 3. Michigan estimates a breeding Canada goose population of 30,000 birds, a fall flight 70,000 and an annual harvest of 14,000. Areas of concentration are shown cross-hatched.

from time to time. Wisconsin reports it has breeding Canada geese in every county in the state.

Presently the only special Canada goose season targeted at resident birds is in Brown County, encompassing Green Bay. The state will seek more such seasons in the future.

Wisconsin does not suffer from a large number of nuisance complaints caused by resident geese and has no known safety problems at airports. The state has a goose management plan that includes resident Canadas. That plan calls for a maximum of 30,000 resident geese, a level probably already reached in fall. State personnel hope population control can be effected by hunting.

Michigan got into Canada goose restoration and management early and presently has one of the largest resident goose populations in the region (Fig. 3). It also has some serious goose problems. Michigan's breeding geese number about 30,000. The fall flight of resident Canada geese is estimated at 70,000 birds. About 14,000 of these are harvested in Michigan each year. From 1979-82 about 1,200 neck collars were attached to resident geese in Michigan; presently over 2,500 are marked annually, either with neck collars and/or leg bands.

Migrations in and out of Michigan are becoming better understood as a result of these neck-collaring efforts. Birds have been noted in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Alabama; a few find their way to the Carolinas in the Atlantic Flyway. Some Michigan resident geese have been neck-collared on Akamiski Island in James Bay, apparently captured there as molt migrants in marking operations for the Tennessee Valley Population.

Michigan has had a strong in-state and out-of-state translocation program for many years. About 12,000 birds have been moved including 4,000 to Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

The state holds special early and late resident goose hunting seasons to control populations. In a special season in early September, 1986, 92% of an estimated 7,500 geese harvested were giants.

The number of nuisance and depredation problems is high. In 1987 the state received 120 complaints and rounded up 1,400 geese in the southeast counties; about half of these went to Mississippi and Oklahoma. They have had some safety problems at airports in Pontiac and Kalamazoo.

Michigan is developing a state-wide management plan for Canada geese and attempting to stabilize resident populations at present levels.

Iowa has about 5,000 breeding Canadas with a fall flight estimated at 17,000, including those from other states (Fig. 4). Harvest of Iowa's geese is estimated at 4,000 per year and increasing.

Some birds have been marked; about 12,000 leg banded and about 1,400 neck collared. All translocations are done within the state. Little information is available on summer movements of geese into or out of Iowa but Iowa geese have been recovered in Minnesota and Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Missouri.

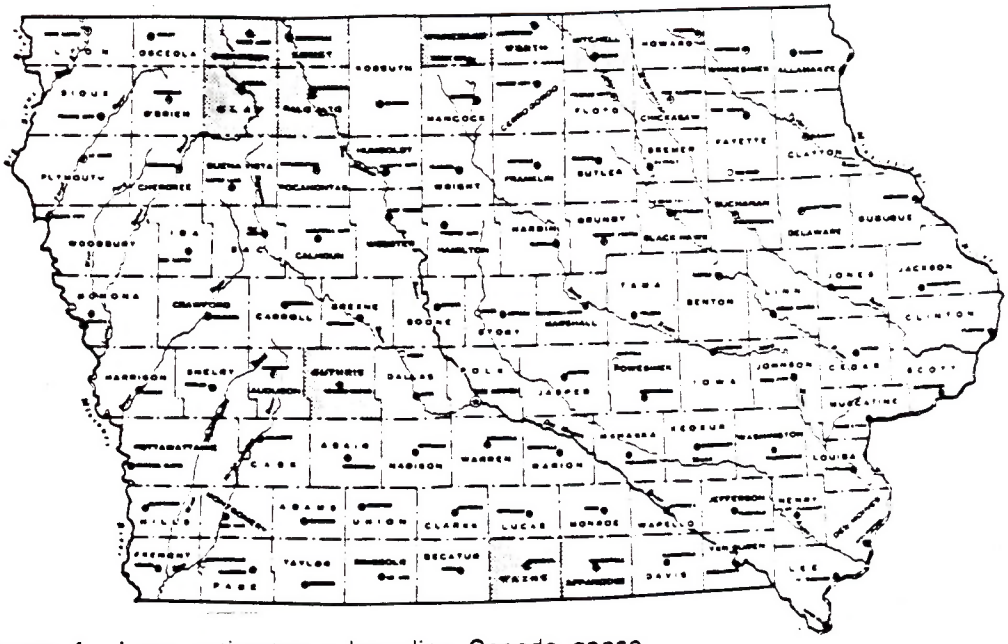


Figure 4. Iowa estimates a breeding Canada goose population of 5,000 birds, a fall flight of 17,000 and an annual harvest of 4,000. Areas of concentration are shown cross-hatched.

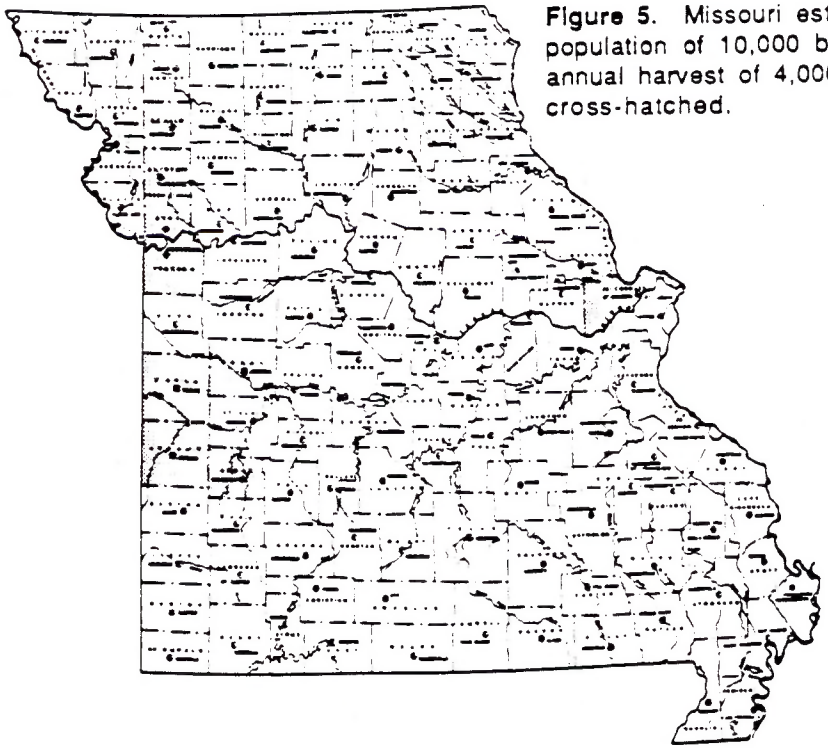


Figure 5. Missouri estimates a breeding Canada goose population of 10,000 birds, a fall flight of 17,500 and an annual harvest of 4,000. Areas of concentration are shown cross-hatched.

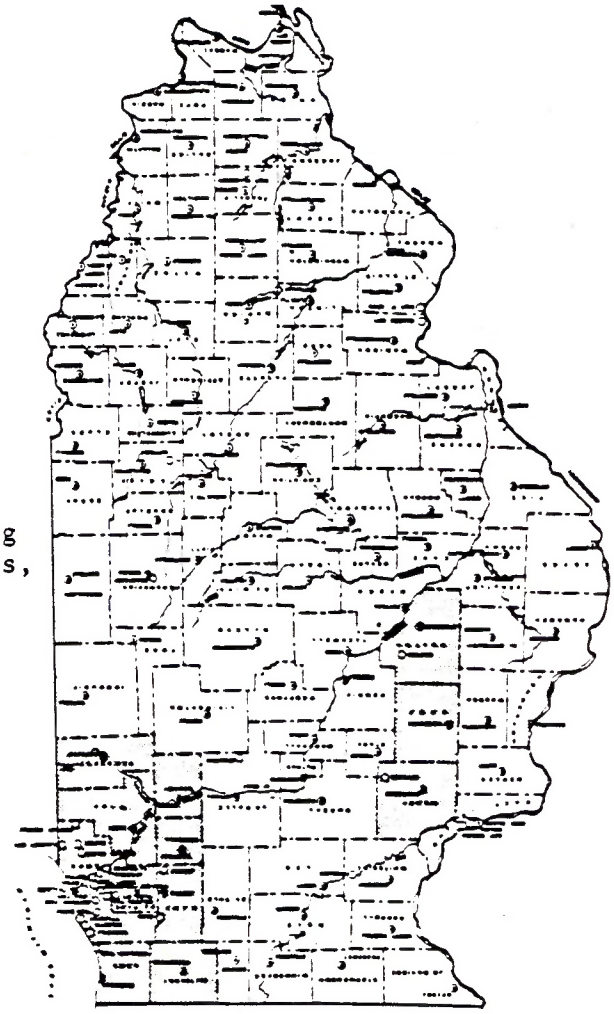


Figure 6. Illinois estimates a breeding Canada goose population of 15,000 birds, a fall flight of 40,000 and an annual harvest of 7,200. Areas of concentration are shown cross-hatched.

The state goose management plan is under revision. No population objectives have yet been set for resident Canada geese but they will be developed and included in the revision. Hunting is seen as the state-wide population control mechanism.

Iowa does not have any special Canada goose seasons targeted at resident birds but they will likely propose some in the years ahead. They have had some crop depredation complaints early in the growing season. They have no urban goose problems at present. Depredation problems are handled by purchasing lure crops, managing for browse and using fencing and exploders. They have no public safety problems caused by geese at present.

Missouri hosts about 10,000 breeding Canadas with a fall flight estimated at 17,500 birds (Fig. 5). Missouri harvests about 4,000 of these annually. The state has done a lot of leg banding of resident geese but has not put on appreciable numbers of neck collars.

Summer movements out of Missouri include birds going to Waubay, South Dakota from the western part of the state and to Green Bay, Wisconsin from eastern regions.

Most suitable public areas have already been stocked with geese; relocations are now directed at private lands. No resident geese have been translocated to other states.

The state receives some nuisance complaints about geese from urban areas and golf courses, where the birds have pioneered. The state handles these through its technical assistance program. No public safety problems involving geese have emerged to date. Missouri has developed a draft Canada goose management plan that includes objectives for resident geese.

The state conducts annual round-ups of geese at urban areas and discourages feeding by the public, via anti-feeding ordinances.

Illinois has about 15,000 breeding Canada geese with a fall flight of 40,000 birds including resident geese from other states (Fig. 6). About 7,200 resident geese are harvested in the state each year. Over 500 neck collars were put on resident geese this year; about 14,000 have been leg banded and 2,500 neck collared to date. A system for observation of neck-collared geese has been set up within the state.

Band and neck collar data have not been fully analyzed yet but it is known that Illinois' birds make summer movements to Lake Michigan and into Ontario. One pronounced movement is through Iowa and Minnesota to North Dakota and Saskatchewan. Most of Illinois' resident geese winter in southern parts of the state and in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas; a few are harvested in Wisconsin near the Illinois border.

Translocation of resident geese occurs mostly within the state. Since 1980 about 6,500 birds have been moved, mostly to reclaimed strip-mined areas; a few birds have been shipped to Arkansas, Kentucky, Kansas and Mississippi.

The state has implemented an early Canada goose season in the northeast area around the Chicago suburbs. They have also proposed a late season (late December - early January) to deal with resident goose problems.

Nuisance complaints from northeastern Illinois are heavy; few depredation complaints are received. Some public safety problems have occurred around O'Hare Airport, where geese were removed and habitat manipulated, including dewatering of some pools. There have been no serious problems there the past 3 years.

Ohio has an estimated 15,000 breeding resident geese and a fall flight of about 35,000 birds, including those from other states (Fig. 7). About 8,000 are harvested there annually. The state has leg banded about 3,000 birds annually since 1957; neck collars have not been used extensively. Summer movements occur regularly from Ohio to Akamiski Island in James Bay, parts of Michigan, Ungava Peninsula and Toronto Island in Ontario. What must be the record long-distance molt migration is Ohio resident geese observed at Thelon River in Northwest Territories.

There is still some translocation within the state. Formerly Ohio shipped birds to Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The state has no specific population objectives for Canada geese and looks to hunting as the main control mechanism. Ohio has not sought special early or late goose seasons to date. Nuisance complaints are widespread, mostly from metropolitan areas. There have been no public safety problems caused by geese at airports in Ohio.

Ohio presently surveys its resident goose population every nesting season. Helicopters and ground searches are used to collect nest data; up to 1,500 nests are checked annually on management areas. Helicopters are also used for annual goose round-ups for marking and translocation.

Indiana has about 4,000 breeding Canada geese with an estimated fall flight of 15,000 birds (Fig. 8). About 2,500 are harvested in the state annually. Up to 300 geese, mostly nuisance birds have been neck collared annually for 2 years.

Management of populations consists mostly of hunting and translocation from urban areas to rural areas. Nuisance complaints have been received from Indianapolis and Ft. Wayne. There have been no public safety problems related to resident geese in Indiana to date.

The state has drafted a Canada goose management plan but has no final population objectives at this time. No translocating is anticipated to other states.

In summary, the North Central states host about 131,000 breeding Canada geese and estimate a fall flight of about 304,500 birds; about 66,200 of these are harvested by the respective states annually (Fig. 9). Mid-December estimates for giant Canada geese in the entire Mississippi Flyway, 231,000 in 1986, outstrip both the Tennessee Valley and Eastern Prairie populations.

Figure 7. Ohio estimates a breeding Canada goose population of 15,000 birds, a fall flight of 35,000 and an annual harvest of 8,000. Areas of concentratio are shown cross-hatched.

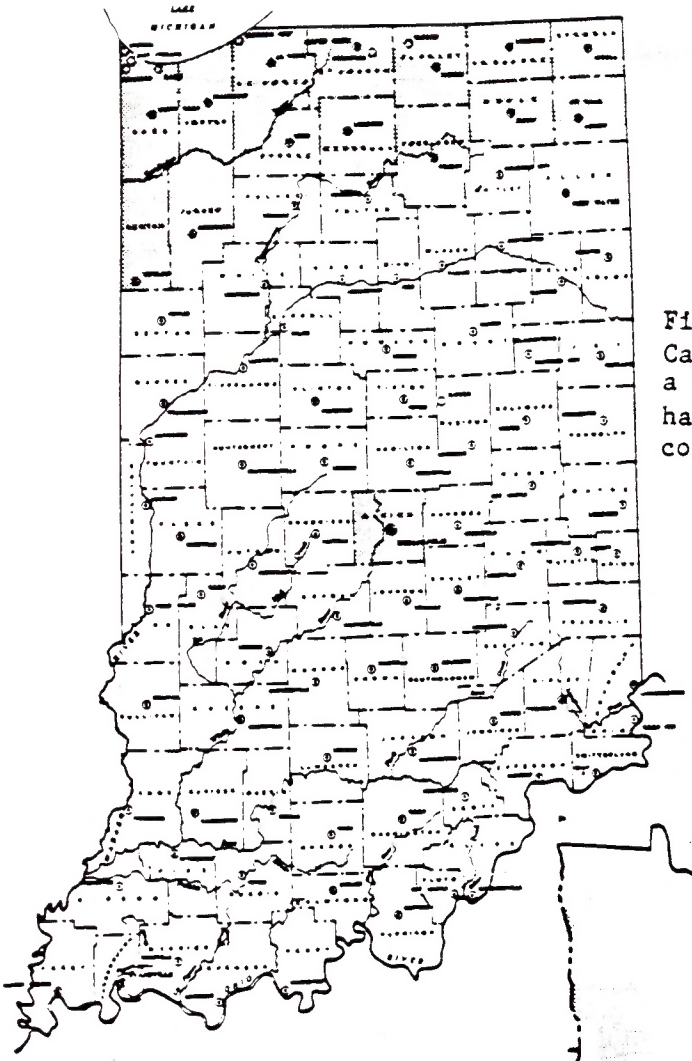


Figure 8. Indiana estimates a breeding Canada goose population of 4,000 birds, a fall flight of 15,000 and an annual harvest of 2,500. Areas of concentration are shown cross-hatched.

Figure 9. Total estimates for resident Canada geese in eight north-central are 131,000 breeders, a fall flight of 304,500 and an annual harvest of 66,200.

Table 1 is a cursory comparison of some parameters between small, mid-sized and large Canada geese, suggested by Dr. Donald Rusch, Leader of the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Madison, Wisconsin. These may be considered giants, including the resident geese we are talking about; interiors, including the Eastern Prairie, Mississippi Valley and Tennessee Valley populations and small geese, represented in the Mississippi Flyway by the Tall Grass Prairie population.

Compared to the other two groups, giant Canada geese nest in more southerly latitudes, reach sexual maturity earlier, have large clutch sizes, high nest success and generally high survival rates. Their migrations are short and most do not face many hunting seasons. There is no appreciable subsistence use of these birds. These may be some of the reasons for their phenomenal population growth.

On the other side of the ledger, the small geese nest in the high Arctic where production is boom-bust. They have small clutch sizes, lower nest success, later maturity and long migrations. They face hunting seasons from their breeding grounds, where some are used by natives for subsistence, to their wintering grounds in Oklahoma, Texas and on the Gulf Coast. Their survival rates are relatively low and their populations are declining.

Compared to giants and small Canadas, populations of mid-sized geese have remained relatively stable in recent years. Both the Tennessee Valley and Eastern Prairie populations are slightly below objective levels; the Mississippi Valley population is at objective level. Stability in these populations is due, in part, to the intense research, management and harvest control efforts that have been placed on them. The Tall Grass Prairie and giant populations have not, to date, been the focus of such management efforts.

There is little doubt that resident populations of Canada geese will continue to expand if public agencies, private organizations and the public are willing to deal with the social costs involved. In numerous cases throughout the United States and Canada we have been unable to control expanding resident Canada goose populations with socially-acceptable methods.

Managers dealing with increasing populations of resident geese must grapple with two questions: (1) how big should the population be allowed to get and (2) what control methods will be necessary to keep it there?

Population reduction or control techniques for resident Canada geese can be divided into two avenues. One is to allow production to occur but remove it periodically. The other is to deny production so that population reduction or control occurs by attrition. If the choice is to allow production to occur, two major techniques are translocation and harvest. Techniques that can be used if production is to be denied are habitat manipulation, reduced nest success and sterilization.

Table 1. Factors that may influence population size of large, medium and small Canada geese in the Mississippi Flyway.

Population	Large geese (*B.c.maxima*)	Medium geese (*B.c.interior*)	Small geese (*B.c.hutchinsii*)
Size	9-12 lbs.	7-9 lbs.	4-7 lbs.
Breeding areas	S of 54° latitude	54-60° latitude	N of 60° latitude
Wintering areas	40-45° latitude	35-40° latitude	S of 35° latitude
Migrations	Short	Medium	Long
Clutch size	5-7 eggs	3-5 eggs	2-5 eggs
Age at first breeding	2 years	4 years	4 years
Reproductive success	High, constant	Medium, fluct.	Low, boom-bust
Adult survival	90+%	70-90%	Less than 70%
Exposure to hunting	Less than 40 days for most	120 days plus subsistence	160 days plus subsistence
Recent population trend	Rapid increase	Stable	Decrease

Translocation has been used by managing agencies the past 20 years to both increase Canada goose populations and control them. Many states have on-going programs of translocation, either within the state or inter-state. Early on in this translocation program states were able to barter geese for other wildlife -- wild turkeys, prairie chickens, etc. Nowadays, however, willing takers are becoming scare and most are not interested in exchange programs. Translocation is socially acceptable and it is a quick fix to overpopulation.

Round-up leaders must know what they are doing and some habitats, such as marshes with heavy emergent vegetation, are unsuitable for round-ups. In addition, the method is time-limited in that it can only be used for the 3 weeks in mid-summer when the birds are flightless. In some cases high rates of return to the original breeding area in subsequent years negate the effort.

Hunter harvest could be a solution to resident Canada goose population control or reduction were it not for the many city, county and municipal ordinances that prohibit the discharge of firearms. Nonetheless, a few jurisdictions have bridged this gap with variances and there have been a few goose shoots at airports, golf courses and county parks in suburban areas.

Special hunts for Canada geese in urban or suburban areas pose difficult social problems. Some residents don't want the geese shot and others fear for their personal safety and property. The method can be used well for spot treatments or control but is not very effective for range-wide population reduction in urban areas. In most cases such spot treatments at one site shift the goose problem to other sites. The method is most effective if such actions can be orchestrated at many problem areas simultaneously.

Welfare harvest may be the tool of the future for quick reduction of urban and suburban Canada goose flocks. In this method geese are rounded up when flightless, as in the translocation method, but are moved only as far as the nearest licensed meat processing plant. Their final destinations are qualifying institutions and welfare agencies.

This method is socially acceptable and effective. It requires trained leaders for the round-up but volunteer crews can be used. Costs are not excessive considering the large number of birds that can be disposed of quickly. This method eliminates the need to mark birds and, of course, none of the geese return.

The method is not without problems. In some cases special legislation may be required and public health standards for food processing must be followed. Because of the round-up, the method is limited to times when the birds are flightless, unless enough can be trapped at other times to make the effort feasible. And, unless the birds are to be skinned, they must be held and taken care of until they are feathered out, about 8 weeks.

Illinois may be the first state to try this method with geese. Special legislation known as the Good Samaritan Food Donor Act makes possible the processing of wildlife for welfare. In 1986 the Department of Conservation used the legislation to process white-tailed deer that had to be taken from suburban areas by sharpshooters. Requirements of the act state that wild food must be processed in a licensed facility and arrive at the welfare agency packaged. Also in 1986, deer taken by sharpshooters at the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge, in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, were donated to welfare agencies.

This technique with birds is not without precedent. In the early 1940's when the United States was getting into World War II, newly enlisted GIs riding troop trains to de-embarkation points were hosted to ring-necked pheasant dinners at North Platte, Nebraska, put on by patriotic residents.

In the pheasant hey-day of the late 1940's, outdoor writer Ed Shave and the Minneapolis Tribune promoted a Veteran's Day pheasant dinner in which Minnesota hunters donated birds at various check points around the state. These birds were then delivered to veterans' hospitals.

Habitat manipulation is one way to discourage resident Canada geese. This might include de-watering lakes and ponds, cessation of lawn mowing around lakes, planting of shrubs in feeding areas and removal of islands and floating nest sites. Such measures work on small areas, such as corporate headquarters and airports but are expensive and socially unacceptable for wide control. These methods also preclude use of the habitat by other, desirable wildlife.

Reduced nest success by shaking or oiling goose eggs is a method of control used by some jurisdictions with varying results. Its best use is for spot treatment. As goose flocks grow and expand to new areas it becomes less effective simply because the nests are scattered over too wide an area and are difficult to locate, even with large numbers of volunteers. It is also not totally socially acceptable and some landowners may not grant trespass for this purpose. Thus, overall, this method is not very effective for large-scale population reduction.

Sterilization of 72 male resident Canada geese and sham surgery on 9 others as a control group was performed Dr. Kathryn Converse in Massachusetts (Converse 1985). The vasectomized males behaved normally during courtship and breeding. They defended territories, established and maintained pair bonds and generally remained sexually competitive. Six of the vasectomized geese adopted goslings.

Dr. Converse set up a field station for the surgery and was able to vasectomize about two geese per hour. Even at this pace vasectomizing geese remains a slow and expensive control method and has no advantage at all for population reduction. It is, however, one of the most socially acceptable control procedures and could be useful for spot treatments where a small number of geese is desired for cosmetic purposes.

Table 2 summarizes some of the costs and benefits of these various techniques.

Resident Canada goose flocks should be managed in cooperation with the jurisdictions where they are located with strong public input, together with Federal and state technical and planning assistance. A resident flock management plan, with population limits and production control or removal techniques clearly spelled out and agreed to, should emanate from the citizens where the resource is located. Waterfowl managers should make their expertise available to these jurisdictions and be prepared to offer a wide array of imaginative management options.

The advent of rapidly expanding flocks of resident Canada geese has added an important dimension to our knowledge of public interests and conflicts over use of waterfowl populations. It presents an exciting management challenge to Federal, state, provincial, municipal, county and city biologists, planners and administrators. The growth and spread of resident Canada goose populations in the United States and Canada is a migratory bird phenomenon of considerable proportion. This resource merits our attention and management skills.

Table 2. A summary of some costs and benefits of various techniques to reduce and/or control resident Canada goose populations.

Method	Costs	Benefits
Translocation:		
	Donees becoming scarce	Achieve population reduction
	Trained leaders required	Volunteers can be used
	Inter, intra-state cooperation needed	Socially acceptable
	Time limited to flightless period	Cost per bird is relatively low
	Habitat limited	Easy to evaluate
	Some birds will return	Can be used in urban areas
	Could spread disease, depredation	Translocated birds harvested at higher rates.
Hunter harvest:		
	Data required for non-framework season	
	Council-FWS approval required for non-framework season	Long-term control possible
	Intense evaluation of harvest required	Maximizes recreation for hunters
	Limited effectiveness in urban areas	Good for spot treatments
	Special legislation and/or variances may be required/desirable	Provides economic benefits
	Socially difficult	Logical first step toward control
	Can shift the problem to other areas	
Welfare harvest:		
	Special legislation may be required	Achieve population reduction and long-term control
	Public health standards	
	Possible need to hold until feathered out	No returns
	More expensive than translocation	No marking or evaluation required
	Requires trained leaders	Socially acceptable
	Time limited to flightless period	Direct benefits to society
	Habitat limited	Volunteers can be used
		Can be used in urban areas
Reduced nest success:		
	Socially unacceptable in most cases	Useful for spot treatments
	Labor intensive	Volunteers can be used
	Not effective over broad areas	Useful where round-ups can't be used.
Habitat Manipulation:		
	Can be expensive	Permanent control
	Socially unacceptable	Useful at airports where public safety is a concern
	Precludes use of habitat by other species	Useful for spot treatments
Sterilization:		
	Expensive	Socially Acceptable
	Trained personnel required	Useful for spot treatments
	Not applicable for population control or reduction	

I thank the following state waterfowl biologists for providing data and management strategies for their jurisdictions for this paper: Roger Johnson, MN; John Wetzel, WI; Jerry Martz, MI; Jim Hanson, IA; Dave Graber, MO; Bill Anderson, IL; Karl Bednarik, OH; and Tom Sporre, IN. Harvey K. Nelson and Dr. Don Rusch also provided input and their assistance is appreciated.

That's the end of the story.

ART HOOLE: I really regret this but we're really getting pressed for time. Would you please follow up with any questions for Bob on the bus?

ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1987

ART HOOLE: Good morning. The first item on our agenda is to call the roll. For that I'll ask Lorne Colpitts, where are you Lorne? Are you going to call the roll, or is John? I thought you were.

LORNE COLPITTS: I believe I called the role on Tuesday and the Secretary Treasurer calls the role on Thursday.

ART HOOLE: We had the understanding the other day that you were going to do it.

LORNE COLPITTS: Could those members in attendance please raise their right hand? (List of those attending on separate page.)

ART HOOLE: Thank you Lorne. I'd just like to go over the agenda quickly. Our first item is going to be a brief presentation by Bud McIvor with the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, on the Association of Midwest Fish and Game Law Enforcment Officers' deliberations. I'll then call for a Treasurer's report, we'll have all of the reports followed by the Audit Committee, Legislative Committee (I'm not certain we're going to have a Legislative Committee report based on the discussions the other day), Resolutions Committee report, Awards Committee, Nominating Committee and then Steve Wilson of Arkansas has asked for consideration of a response to Joanna's presentation yesterday by his state; he has something to say about that. The Prairie Joint Venture of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, I'm using Presidential perogative in putting that on the agenda, depending on how it may come up in the other areas of discussion. And lastly, Steve Wilson again of Arkansas has some announcements to make on behalf of Jack Berryman of the International.

I'll call upon Bud McIvor at this point to give us an information presentation on the Midwest Fish and Game Law Enforcement Officers' activity.

BUD McIVOR: Thanks Art. And Good morning. I understand that I missed

a cruise yesterday which would have been of some interest, but I had lots of chores to attend to I guess so hope you all had a good time, enjoyed Winnipeg. We just got back from the Duluth meeting of our Association, the Law Enforcement Officers, and I sure enjoyed it down there.

Over the last few years we have had some changes of significance in our association and we thought it might be beneficial to us at least, and we hope for yourselves also, for us to seek an opportunity in your meeting. (We had hoped to this year but as it turns out we just couldn't get it arranged.) But in the regular session of your next meeting which I understand is in North Dakota, your 1988 meeting, we have about a half hour presentation which we would seek your approval to present. We have it prepared, although we'll be doing some updating, but it would be entitled something to the effect of what's happening in the mid west law enforcement wise since the 1940's. It's purely of information. Our Executive Secretary and probably one other senior officer, that would be Don Hastings from Illinois, would probably attend. We've already approved the dollars so he can go. We did that at Lincoln two years ago, or in 1986 at least. So with that brief little introduction that's the substance. Don Hastings was going to come down and I thought that for the cost just to come down to seek your approval for this meeting, it might be just as easy for me to stop in and present it. We would like an answer this year so we would know ahead of time but perhaps in the business portion of this meeting, if you have a new business thing and you can find time to discuss this, we wish you would. We would certainly appreciate it. It may be useful to all concerned. We find at least in our junior officers, people who attend the meeting, that some aren't aware of the fact that there is a Midwest Fish and Game Agency Association plus a Midwest Wildlife and Fish Law Enforcement Officer Association and it might be useful for each to know exactly what the other is doing and if our Executive Secretary could spend a day, the session would be our presentation, a half hour, but he would probably spend a day with the next meeting if that was appropriate. So, I leave that with you. The interest of our group is not to interfere in any way whatsoever. It's simply straight information and sometimes we need the support of people like directors and I guess it's not without some self interest that we're doing this. But at this point in time it's purely for information. Thanks Art.

ART HOOLE: Thank you Bud. I don't believe we need a motion on that. We'll take that as an information item but are there any brief questions of Bud, since he has taken the time to be with us and asked for this consideration for next year's session. If not, I'd like to call upon John Urbain to present the Treasurer's report.

JOHN URBAIN: Thank you Mr. President. The Treasurer's report covers the time period of September 17, 1985 through December 31, 1986. The balance of assets brought forward from 1985 was $8,586.50. Total receipts for the business year 1986 including dues from 18 members, interests on certificates of deposit and the cash management account interest total $2,374.50. Total expenditures for the Vale, Colorado conference was $500.00. The status of the Association's funds at the

close of the business year 1986 relates total assets of $10,453.29. Certificate of deposit #6576 in the amount of $1,500.00 with the first national bank in Pratt, Kansas matured. This amount was deposited in the cash management account with Waddell and Reid Inc., Lansing Michigan, which remains in effect. As a result of the 1985 business meeting, $3,000.00 was transferred from the checking account to the cash management account. The balance of the 1986 chequing account forwarded to the 1987 account was $3,149.78. The official Association financial ledger showing receipts and expenditures, has been made available to the Audit Committee. That concludes the report Mr. President.

ART HOOLE: Thank you very much, I'll entertain a motion on that report.

UNIDENTIFIED: I so move.

UNIDENTIFIED: Second.

ART HOOLE: Any discussion or questions? Would you please indicate favour by raising your hand? Opposed if any? Approved. Report carried.

JOHN URBAIN: This report is for the current year starting January 1, 1987 and we carried forward $10,453.29. Receipts this year currently are 16 annual membership dues, we still have 2 dues to collect. Interest on the cash management account of $203.85 bringing our total assets to $12,257.14. Disbursements for 1987 include: the Association advanced Manitoba $500.00; letterhead and stationery, $94.17; mid Michigan stamp and sign for $4.91; Melville emblem, $16.27. Total assets to July 1, 1987 is $11,641.79. Currently, cash in the chequing account totals $4,155.61. Cash management account total is $7,507.36. I'm expecting 2 additional membership dues and would recommend that we suspend the dues for next year. Our account keeps growing and since we are a non-profit organization I would not recommend that we carry a large balance.

ART HOOLE: Do I have a motion on the 1987 report.

UNIDENTIFIED: So moved.

UNIDENTIFIED: Second.

ART HOOLE: Any discussion or questions?

UNIDENTIFIED: That motion doesn't include the suspension of dues?

JOHN URBAIN: We don't need a motion on this year's budget, anyway that was for information.

KEN BABCICK: If no action is taken on that though, dues will be assessed.

JOHN URBAIN: Yes.

ART HOOLE: So do we require a motion on that recommendation, the suspension of dues?

JOHN URBAIN: That's the Treasurer's recommendation, but it has to come from the floor, not from the Treasurer.

UNIDENTIFIED: That would be taken up later as part of the new business.

LARRY SHANNON: The motion that is on the floor now is basically to accept the report.

ART HOOLE: And it was seconded. All in favour? Opposed? Carried. I'd like to call on Chuck Schroeder from North Dakota for the Audit report please.

CHUCK SCHROEDER: Mr. President, your Audit Committee met at 3:45 p.m. in Room 1224 of the Holiday Inn Downtown on July 14, 1987. All financial records for the period September 17, 1985 through December, 31, 1986 were provided to the Committee by John Urbain, Treasurer. An examination of the records showed that all deposits and expenditures were properly recorded and were in agreement with the bank statements. The financial report submitted by the Treasurer for the period of September 17, 1985 through December 31, 1986 appears to be a true and factual record of the finances of the Association.

ART HOOLE: Thank you Chuck. Are you prepared to move that report? Is that proper order? I would believe it would be.

UNIDENTIFIED: I will move it for him.

ART HOOLE: Is there a seconder?

UNIDENTIFIED: Seconded.

ART HOOLE: Any questions or discussion? All in favor? Opposed? Carried.

I'm not certain whether we have a Legislative Committee report. Don McCormick is not with us. Is there a representative of that Committee that has anything to say or report on in that area?

GEORGE SEKETA: Mr. President, there is. I'm standing in for Ed Hansen. There was a portfolio forwarded to his office which I was not able to pick up and I did not know what was in it. Except there is one piece of business that I have to refer to the Fish and Wildlife Service. We don't really know what it is. It has something to do with, we think, the Corp of Army Engineers. I think Gerry Lowry might be able to bring us up to date.

GERRY LOWRY: We only have a fragment of the issue at this point. We've got a copy of one page of correspondence that apparently originated out of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Atlanta office. It refers to the Corp

of Engineer's position on general plans under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. We touched base with our regional office and we had not seen it, and I didn't think we had. We called our Washington office and they said that it had originated out of some correspondence that flowed out of the Region 4 (Atlanta) and they did not see fit at this time to send it to the other regions. We are getting a copy of it by overnight mail and we'll take a look at it when it comes in. What we know about it now: it appears to be a move by the Corp of Engineers to some degree back away from its responsibilities for preparation of general plans and perhaps operation of some of the past general plans and to back away also from writing general plans in the future. Both of the general plans are presently required by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, we believe, and also by a 1955 memorandum of understanding between the Fish and Wildlife Service and Corp of Engineers. Now if it turns out that was that case, that they were attempting to back away from that responsibility, it would be an important issue and it would be appropriate for the Association to consider taking some action. But until we get a look at it more and make sure that it's not a special case restricted to a certain kind of an issue or that its an early part of an effort that would fail anyway, probably not worth spending the Association's bullets. So I guess the bottom line is that it's potentially an important issue and it's one to watch closely but it's probably premature to recommend an action at this time. That's all I know about it.

ART HOOLE: Are there any questions or clarification on that? We'll take that as information then. Larry Shannon, would you please present the Resolution Committee report.

LARRY SHANNON: Mr. President, while those resolutions are being passed around I'd just like to say thanks to the clerical staff for typing up these resolutions and getting it back to us and making sufficient copies.

I'd also like to say thanks for all the hospitality that we've had since being here and topping that off with the boat ride yesterday. I think I saw smiling faces all around and it was really a nice outing.

Did everyone get a copy of the resolutions? To kind of move things along we received resolutions from Wisconsin, Resolution #1; Resolution #2 from Minnesota; and then the Resolution #3 from the Committee. I would like to thank the members of the Committee for spending time going over these yesterday. Clayton, Walt, Steve, we also had Jack Wingate from Minnesota and an invited guest to the Committee, Al Farris, who is our expert on farm issues and we caught him out in the hall and dragged him in to assist us. Resolution #1, what I'd like to do is to read through these and then first of all I'd like to note a couple of typos found near the middle of the page where it begins, "Now therefore would be resolved..." "urges" should be the word, an "s" on urge. And under that, #2, that should be FMHA rather than just not FMA. And with those two changes I'd like to go through the Resolution. If there are any changes that you would like to make, either in text or grammatical error or whatever, let me know.

WHEREAS, the Farmers Home Administration currently has taken title to tens of thousands of acres of farmland in the United States;

WHEREAS, the supply of most grain crops exceeds both the domestic and foreign demand for such crops;

WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program provides for a 10-year setaside of lands entered into the program, and can help reduce the over-production of grains;

WHEREAS, lands sold by FMHA most often remain in agricultural production, aggravate the supply/demand picture, and increase USDA costs within the Feed-Grain Program;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies urges development of legislation to:

1. Enroll all FMHA inventory lands, and all acquired lands through 1995, into the Conservation Reserve Program regardless of soil erosion rates on such lands; and that the FMHA acreage not be counted against the national target for the Conservation Reserve Program;

2. Eliminate the annual CRP payment requirement to FMHA by ASCS;

3. Allow for the sale of FMHA inventory lands only under the condition that such lands remain under the CRP Program for the duration of the 10-year contract, and that a farm conservation plan be developed prior to the expiration of the CRP contract;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be sent to the respective chairs of the agricultural committees of the U.S. Senate and House, the Office of Management and Budget, and interested conservation agencies and organizations.

That is Resolution #1.

ART HOOLE: I checked with the Secretary momentarily here. What has been the practice? Would we like to have discussion on the Resolution or would we like to have a motion from the floor and then discussion on the resolution?

AL FARRIS: We need a motion and a second, then the discussion.

ART HOOLE: Do I have a motion on Resolution #1?

STEVE WILSON: I so move.

BILL HANZLICK: Second.

ART HOOLE: Any discussions or questions on that resolution? Yes, Ken?

KEN BABCOCK: How many acres are involved within the states in the mid west that would be impacted by the affected point. Anybody have a feel on this?

LARRY SHANNON: There was not a specific number entered into the resolution that was submitted, and again, we asked the expert yesterday, so our best estimate is tens of thousands of acres. Al?

AL FARRIS: If I may Larry, I don't know about other states Ken but I know at the present time in Iowa it's 60,000 acres. I don't know whether we're high, low or average, but I know that in Iowa right FMHA holds 60,000 acres.

ART HOOLE: Can I just interject here? As we discuss a motion, I realize its rather formal but we'll help document the proceedings accurately if you will identify yourself and your jurisdiction when you're introducing your comments. Thank you.

BILL BAILEY: I have a question about the terms of the Habitat Committee of the International (inaudible)... At this point, (inaudible)... would end up being part of the Act, and as we open that up at this point, (inaudible)... I think the Resolution lends itself to that. I would like to see us give that a chance to become operational, before we get too many changes that are proposed in it. We're not the only ones proposing changes. If it's opened up we may lose far more than we gain in this first year or two.

KEN BABCOCK: I share some of the same concerns that you have on this. First of all, in Missouri there's close to 200,000 acres now involved in this program. We in Missouri have recently entered into a memorandum of understanding with the State FMHA concerning management of some of these lands. We have entered into it with a lot of dialogue with the agricultural entities within Missouri. I know that moving in this direction would probably be opposed by some of the agricultural interests to move with this kind of a blanket situation. And I wouldn't want to see the dialogue that we have developed, at least at our state level and I think this is occurring in other states as well, I wouldn't want to see that dialogue jeopardized by a blanket move in this regard. But I think Bill's comments as far as other people wanting to crack the seal on that farm bill is one that's very valid. I personally have a good feeling about the intent of this but I have a bad feeling about the ultimate impact this kind of resolution might have.

BILL BAILEY: Could I have a response to my question on the International Committee?

AL FARRIS: You're right. There are a lot of interests that want to change The Farm Act and there are a lot of interests basically right now, the Fish and Wildlife interests and the National Cattlemen's Association are the only two with their fingers in the dyke over haying and grazing

on CRP lands. A lot of people want to get in there and hay and graze it and we we have one ally and that is the National Cattlemen's Association. There is a danger in opening it up. One possibility is to change that word legislation and to use another term. Now, I'm not so sure FMHA couldn't do this by policy or by rule. They've already told us that in Iowa that on some, they are going to classify lands as farmable and as surplus. If it's farmable and they put it up for sale, you have to meet certain criteria to bid on that land, that is, you have to be eligible for an FMHA loan. So if you're a public agency or if you're a wealthy individual, you can't bid on that land. Now if it's surplus land, which they will essentially tie that up in an SCS plan, then a lot of that land will not be row cropped in the future, because their restrictions are going to be so great on that surplus land that you won't be able to row crop it, or public agencies can buy that land in an open bid situation. Though I think maybe this could be changed; instead of development of legislation it might be development of rules, or development of policy that could do that.

ART HOOLE: Bill, does that answer your question? Do you have any further comment on that response.

BILL BAILEY: No further comments.

KEN BABCOCK: Just a further comment Al; it was my understanding that some of the rules or regulations are already in place that you're referring to. And I don't know again, how wide spread these rules are. But in Missouri at least, leases on land for agricultural production have been terminated except for the former owner, and there are very few of those former owners that are still in the farming business; therefore most of this land has in effect been taken out of production anyway. All this land at the current time is prepared to go through the hoops that as you described as far as being sold or actually going back into private ownership and in our discussion with the Farmer's Home people, they are not very optimistic that they're going to be getting out of the land ownership business anytime soon, and therefore they're looking for opportunities to work with conservation agencies either on a one on one basis or as a group of states or whatever. And we have found them very accommodating and provisions that we're trying to get through this kind of a resolution probably are already being done.

BILL BAILEY: There is one other part of this I guess that bothers me personally and that is item 3. And I think we've directed our efforts in the Conservation Reserve Program at least to multi benefits rising from that and had good support from environmental organizations, farmer organizations, and many others, on that concept. And that basically is trying to enroll and control the erosion on highly erodable lands. And then in turn we would receive the wildlife benefits and all the other benefits that improve from that. Item 3 would go back to a concept that I would call the Soil Bank days in which it seems to like it's a whole farm concept of enrolling basically not only for the conservation purposes but that for total crop production control. I don't think that we have ever had in the CRP concept, whole farm concepts, unless the

whole farm is under the highly erodable classification. I think in essence that we may water down the conservation benefits of CRP in terms of concept and direct it more to a commodity control or production control system.

ART HOOLE: Larry Shannon, Resolutions Committee Chairman, there are several questions regarding parts of this resolution. Do you have any comment or response to them at this point?

LARRY SHANNON: Mr. President, I don't, except that I think the input is good and we, as an Association, then must either vote it up or down. There are some good points that have been made I think by the resolution as well as by those here who voiced certain concerns about some of the provisions of this resolution and the impact that it might have down the road. So I am one who is not overly familiar with many of the provisions of the farm bill. That's why, again, we looked at Al who has spent many years, and looked at this and worked diligently on the farm bill program. So basically I yield to the members.

ART HOOLE: Are there any other points of question or discussion on the resolution?

GEORGE SEKETA: I'm wondering if the resolution could be actually reworded if we have time to, but it seems like we're bypassing the Farmers Home Administration, and going directly to legislation, and it might be better to encourage the Farmers Home Administration in what they're doing and what approach they're taking towards this issue. Talk directly to them in an encouraging way instead of going around them at the legislation and demanding it. Would that be of any value, Larry or Ken?

ART HOOLE: Any comment on that suggested recommendation to amend the motion.

KEN BABCOCK: I would offer a comment to that. I think I would tend to agree with the direction that he is headed. I think recently the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Farmer's Home Administration have formalized an agreement concerning farmers' home land across the nation. And it may well be that this Association should urge individual states, possibly, to work at the state level using this Fish and Wildlife Service agreement or memorandum of understanding as an umbrella under which to develop some dialogue. I think that is basically what we have done already in Missouri in anticipation that this agreement was going to be achieved and I think that what George is saying basically, is that I think there's a lot of land involved here and we should take a stand on it but I'm not sure that the blanket approach that this resolution does would be the most effective.

AL FARRIS: I think you can take this thing and it turn it into a positive, just leave it basically the way it is and start with resolve number 1... well, let's go up a line. Now therefore be it resolved that the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies supports (it's not

exact wording) and encourages the development of rules to enroll all qualified FMHA lands and all acquired lands through 1995 into the Conservation Reserve Program, (strike "regardless of the soil erosion rates of such lands") and that the FMHA acreage not be counted against the national target of Conservation Reserve Programs. You can leave number 2 the way it is and then on number 3, you could change the wording of that so that again, it is targeted toward those lands that are qualified because of erosion rates. And essentially what we're saying then is we're supporting FMHA doing that, and if those rules are already in place, we're thanking them for doing it. That certainly changes the intent of the resolution but it might be more reasonable, in light of the discussion that's gone on here.

ART HOOLE: We have a resolution on the floor, moved and seconded. Perhaps the best way to handle this; we've had good discussion, we're suggesting an amendment to the resolution that captures its' spirit and responses of some of the points of question. Are there any other questions on the motion before I call a vote on the motion on the floor and then perhaps we could accept an amended form of resolution from the floor? Steve, did you have something to say?

STEVE WILSON: That amendment is acceptable with my motion, if that will help move it along.

BILL BAILEY: If we could get it reworded so that I'd know exactly what I'm voting on, I accept his concept.

ART HOOLE: Perhaps what we could do is take a vote on the resolution on the floor and draft an amended resolution with the Secretary and bring it forward. Yes Lorne?

LORNE COLPITTS: Mr. Chairman, according to Roberts' Rules of Orders, you have to vote on the amendment to the motion first.

BILL BAILEY: As yet, we don't have an amendment.

ART HOOLE: Yes, we need a drafted amendment to the resolution on the floor.

LARRY SHANNON: We could get a motion to accept the amendment and then vote on the resolution as amended.

ART HOOLE: Can I have a motion to take an amendment to the resolution.

BILL BAILEY: Mr. Chairman, if you'll give Al just us a few moments, he'll have the exact wording.

ART HOOLE: Thank you.

LARRY SHANNON: Resolution #2.

WHEREAS, the current farm economy indicates that federal farm commodity control programs will continue into the 1990's and substantial farm participation in these programs will be required to meet income and commodity supply goals, and;

WHEREAS, the current commodity and acreage reduction programs (ACRP) requires only minimal vegetative cover, and;

WHEREAS, such limited cover perpetuates and encourages continued loss of soil and soil productivity, reduced water quality through sedimentation and chemical contamination, and detrimental impacts to most wildlife populations, and;

WHEREAS, annual ACRP regulations result in increased cost to operators through annual land management operations and long term losses in soil productivity, and;

WHEREAS, a multi-year ACRP would reduce soil erosion, increase long term productivity, reduce nonpoint pollution and associated cleanup costs, improve surface and ground water quality, conserve non-renewable energy resources (eg. fuel, chemicals), and produce dramatic increases in many wildlife populations providing additional economic benefits through hunting and non-hunting uses;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies on July 16, 1987, strongly urges the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to implement a multi-year (3+ years) ACRP requirement on a portion of program crop bases and require these acres to be seeded to perennial cover and remain undisturbed for at least the period of 1 March through 31 July of each year, and;

recommends that the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture provide cost-share to establish appropriate cover on the multi-year ACRP acreage if acres are left undisturbed throughout the period of eligibility, and;

recommends that under an annual ACRP, all participating operators must seed these acres to cover crops which remain undisturbed for a period of at least 90 days, and operators cannot retire these same acres for more than one crop year unless the cover is left undisturbed until 1 February.

ART HOOLE: Can I have a motion on Resolution #2?

AL FARRIS: I move the adoption of Resolution #2.

UNIDENTIFIED: Second.

ART HOOLE: Any discussion or question on Resolution #2?

GEORGE SEKETA: Mr. President, on the "Now therefore, be it resolved .." in the last sentence (this is kind of complicated in fact, I participated in part of this on my farm), it says undisturbed and I wonder what the intent of Minnesota was, what they meant by undisturbed. Are they

talking about not plowing it, not grazing it, and does it leave it open to be plowed the following year? How many people are aware of the regulations on this type of acreage? They can graze it after July 31st or earlier in drought years. And I think the intent is correct; I'm not too sure that we should not word this in such a way that it's not plowed, that the cover remains for 3 years without being plowed up and rotated out of the program. I think that's the intent of the resolution; I think it's lost somewhere in the fog.

ART HOOLE: Any response or comment on George's observation?

LARRY SHANNON: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to respond on this. I think there are two intents here or perhaps three. One is that the Secretary of Agriculture is being requested to consider first, multi-year contracts as opposed to annual, and there has been some reluctance on the part of U.S.D.A. to go more than one year because they feel that one day, someday, we're going to need some of these lands back in production and they don't want them tied up then to multi-year type contracts. The second intent is to provide more cover on some of these lands so as to reduce soil erosion, sedimentation, etc. This is similar to our state setaside or conservation reserve program, whereas a farmer who enters into an agreement cannot plow that land under, or it must be left undisturbed except for planting of the cover crop or trees for the duration of the contract period. I think those are two of the points. The third is that if there is to be an annual contract, then there are periods, basically the nesting periods, that the land should be left undisturbed as to allow some of the nesting birds to complete at least a hatching and the young to be able to get up large enough so as to be able to escape some of our farming mechanisms or the roadside mowing devices. I think those are the three intents.

ART HOOLE: Any further comment? George, in hearing that explanation, are you still concerned about the wording... is there a desire to amend the resolution as stated?

GEORGE SEKETA: I'd kind of like to hear from the rest of the committees. If they think it's okay or if clarification is in the resolution or not. I see a little quality missing in it.

ART HOOLE: Any other comment? If not, I'd like to call to question. All in favour of Resolution #2 please indicate by raising your hands. Opposed if any? Carried.

LARRY SHANNON: Resolution #3. Just one comment on it. I was talking to Art yesterday and he wanted to know about the number of resolutions, and whether I thought he would favour them or not and I told him he would probably favour the first two but I wasn't sure about number 3.

Resolution #3.

WHEREAS, Director Arthur Hoole and his associates of the Wildlife Branch, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, have

provided members of the Association an outstanding program and display of "Friendly Manitoba" hospitality, and;

WHEREAS, the meeting location has provided excellent facilities and an opportunity to visit Lower Fort Garry Historic Park and other places of high natural resource significance;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its annual meeting in "Friendly Manitoba" (Winnipeg) on July 13-16, 1987,. commends the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources for organizing and conducting a most successful annual meeting.

UNIDENTIFIED: So moved.

UNIDENTIFIED: Second.

ART HOOLE: I'm just going to make a comment on this motion. Since I have the opportunity to do so right now. My name surfaces in that resolution and it really isn't very warranted. I've walked into this job fairly recently and Lorne was well down the track organizing for this meeting before I joined the Wildlife Branch and Lorne Colpitts and his organizational committee are really the people that are due the recognition that you're intending by this resolution. We appreciate it and say that on their behalf. May I have an indication on the resolution. All in favour?

ALL: Aye.

ART HOOLE: I won't even ask Larry. Let's have a coffee break and we'll return for some further committee reports.

(COFFEE BREAK)

ART HOOLE: John Popowski from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has asked if he could make a brief announcement.

JOHN POPOWSKI: Some of you evidently were interested in getting a copy of the paper on Canada geese that Bob Oetting gave. If so, give me your names and I'll get it to you next week. I'd also like to circulate something.

ART HOOLE: Thank you John. Continuing with the committee reports, I'd like to ask Bill Bailey of Nebraska to present the Awards Committee report.

BILL BAILEY: Thank you Mr. President. I am pleased to report to you that your Awards Committee did labour long and hard. All proceedings were conducted democratically with very little debate. All decisions were unanimous. There are three categories for awards that were approved by the Midwest in our meeting in Missouri. Two of them recognize basically service to the Association and are presented each year. The

first is the presidential plaque which is presented to the President of the previous year in which the meeting is being held. And in addition we have traditionally then presented a service award to the individuals who assessed it and putting on the convention or the conference for that previous year. So this year the presidential plaque is awarded to Director James Ruch of Colorado for his service last year and the service award to Walt Graull who was the Secretary to Jim and they did put on a very fine meeting for us last year in Colorado. And Mr. President will accept both of these then for Colorado. Walt, thanks for your service.

The third category is an award of merit. This award was not presented last year. We have been rather close in making this award to individuals. We want it to mean something, so it's not handed out en masse. This year Larry Gale, the present Director of the Missouri Department of Conservation, is the recipient of the Association award of merit for 1987. Larry receives this award specifically for his careful direction and successful implementation of "Design for Conservation", which I think is a classic case history of a cooperative citizen and agency initiative for funding and planning for conservation programs. Larry became director shortly after the conservation sales tax was adopted by referendum. The sales tax proposal had tremendous support from the citizens of Missouri. Successful and careful implementation of design for conservation was critical to continued public acceptance. This has been accomplished under Larry's direction and the conservation sales tax program continues to receive that broad public acceptance in Missouri. We should also at this time recognize the many contributions to wildlife agencies nationally throughout Larry's career. Services which have benefited all of our agencies and the movement of wildlife conservation. He served as president of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in 1980-81, and has served on or chaired many of the important committees of this organization. He also has the rather unique distinction of having served as president of both the Southeastern Association and the Midwest Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. In addition, he has served as chairman of the Mississippi Flyway Council and chairman of the National Waterfowl Council. All this is coupled with membership and participation in virtually all of the significant and recognized professional and citizens conservation organizations and societies. Now just a few brief additional observations on Larry's personal and professional history.

He received his BA and MS degree in wildlife management at Ohio University. He commenced his professional employment as a research biologist with the Ohio Division of Wildlife. That was in 1941. His professional career, as was the career of many at that time, was interrupted by military service during World War II. He served with the 4th Marine Division in four campaigns in the south Pacific and was awarded the Silver Star. Three of those campaigns I can recall, and those were rough, rough campaigns. He now has a retired status as Lieutenant Colonel in the Marine Corps. Following his military service he returned to the Ohio Wildlife Division in 1947 and then moved almost immediately to the Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Division as a research biologist and later as Director of the Game Division at which position he

served until 1956. He then moved to Missouri as Chief of Fish and Game at the Missouri Department of Conservation, and progressively occupied the positions of Assistant Director, Associate Director, Deputy Director, and Director Designate. He was appointed Director of the Department in 1979 and has served in that capacity to the present time. He and his wife Norma have two children.

In my opinion, Larry's name is synonymous with sound wildlife conservation and skillful administration of conservation programs. Mr. President and members of the Association, it gives me great pleasure to bring Larry's name forward as the recipient of the 1987 Award of Merit. Larry is not with us today, but the Director Designate, Jerry Presley, will accept the award for Larry. If you would make the presentation Mr. President.

ART HOOLE: I'm very honoured and privileged to present this award. I've heard about Larry's work in the brief time I've been involved in the field. I thank Bill and his committee for doing this excellent work. I think Larry is very deserving of this and I'm pleased to present this on behalf of the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

JERRY PRESLEY: First let me say this, that Larry prior to my coming up here, I don't think he was aware he was going to receive this, but he did ask me to extend to this organization his regrets that he could not be here at this particular meeting. I have had the privilege of working with Larry Gale for a number of years and I think that all the various things that Bill has said about his leadership while he has had an extremely active career in conservation matters at the national level and the regional levels, he has also distinguished himself in Missouri. Everyone that works for him I think would say that to the person. I recall that Larry said, when he took over as Director of the department, in addition to all the other things and matters that he had to be concerned about, that his top priority was that he was going to see that the program for the Department of Conservation was carried out in a manner that would ensure that our conservation sales tax would remain intact during his tenure as the Director, and he certainly has done that. Very admirably and very well. I just hope I can be so fortunate. It is a pleasure for me to accept this award for Mr. Gale, Mr. President. To you and the members of the Association and Bill, thank you very much.

BILL BAILEY: As indicated at the beginning of my presentation, the presidential plaque is normally presented to the President of the previous year at the following meeting. I would like to recommend, Mr. President, and I would move that the presidential plaque be presented to the President during the year that he is President so that we're not one year behind. Now this would commence next year if my motion is adopted. You would also receive the presidential plaque next year but the current President would also receive his plaque during the year in which he was serving as President.

UNIDENTIFIED: Second.

ART HOOLE: I have an indication on your pleasure on that motion. All in favour?

ALL: Aye.

ART HOOLE: Opposed if any? Motion is carried.

I don't believe it would be necessary in terms of the nature of the Awards Committee activity and the presentations that have been made to have a motion on the overall work of the committee. Again I express my appreciation for the work and the thought behind those presentations.

I'd now like to receive the Nominating Committee report from Jim Huntoon. I don't think I've met Jim this week.

JIM HANZLICK: You have in fact not met Jim Huntoon. The Committee consists of Jim Huntoon from Wisconsin, Art Talsma from South Dakota who had to leave early and myself. We met earlier this week and are presenting a slate of officers which we are nominating which will begin in 1988. As President, we're recommending Dale Henegar, North Dakota. For 1989, First Vice-President would be Larry Shannon of Minnesota. As I recall we changed our by-laws so we no longer have a second vice-president. Correct me if I'm wrong. We've received tentative interest from Michigan, John Urbain, to host the 1990 Midwest Association. We looked through the long history of hosting. It appears that we've come to appoint where we're about to begin full cycle again and the thought at that time, and we discussed it with Larry or Steve, is that because Arkansas is very new to the Association, perhaps Arkansas would tentatively consider hosting the Midwest in Arkansas in 1991. Steve was very amenable to that. So Mr. Chairman, those are our slate of officers elected as recommended.

ART HOOLE: Steve Wilson of Arkansas wishes to introduce an item with regard to Joanna Lackey's presentation on "Responsive Resource Management". Steve?

STEVE WILSON: Mr. President, when this presentation went in to the southeastern Directors in the fall, we decided that it was an issue important enough to the Region, that we dedicated or committed a $2,500 expenditure to the project and I would move that the Midwest Association commit to a $2,500 donation to that project.

ART HOOLE: Your motion is for the Midwest Association to commit $2,500 is to the support of the Responsive Resource Management project. Any questions or comments on that motion? That has been seconded. All in favour of the motion to commit $2,500 in support of the Responsive Resource Management package being piloted by the Western Association, please indicate by raising your hands. Opposed, if any? Carried.

JOHN URBAIN: Mr. President, if I may get the name and address of who to send the voucher to?

STEVE WILSON: John, I wouldn't send anything yet, I would wait till the Western is sure that they're going ahead with it and that's what the Southeastern did. We just committed $2,500 to do it, and I think it would be appropriate to make that known to... can't remember the lady's name, she's the secretary of the Western.

AL FARRIS: I believe that Joanne said to contact the Director of Wyoming, Bill Morris, and let him know and I agree, we should not really send money right now. What we should do is tell them we support it and we have pledged $2,500 if the program goes forward. I think that's what we do here.

BILL BAILEY: We don't have to come back with another motion though to send the money; if it goes through, it goes forward. The Secretary would be authorized to issue the money.

ART HOOLE: Thank you for that John. Is that clear? We stay with Steve, who has an announcement to make on behalf of Jack Berryman.

STEVE WILSON: Jack called Tuesday morning, I guess, and wanted me to relay his greetings to the Association and regrets that he couldn't be here and asked that I make you aware that, although they sent a letter out to Gorden Robertson, Legislative Council on July 9th which he either got just before he left or will have when he gets back, announcing a meeting in Portland with the Forest Industry. Larry Shannon is going to be a representative and make a presentation I think along with Bill Bailey. They've had to cancel that meeting. And Jack wanted you to be aware that when you get this letter, note that they will try to pull it back together sometime, probably after the International meets in September, sometime in the fall. Jack also asked that I again make an appeal on his behalf and the International's behalf to states for nominations for the Associate position in the Washington office. They have not gotten any nominations. Arkansas was the first state to provide an Associate up there. We footed the bill for the entire thing. Had our guy gone back the second year, the Southeastern Association had agreed to at least help us to the tune of about 50% of the cost of doing that. I don't know whether the Midwest has talked about that kind of arrangement but I can tell you, as Director that year in Washington, certainly added a lot of skills, tools and abilities and contacts to the person we sent. He's much better off for having spent that year in Washington and if any of you could see fit to send somebody probably in a mid-level position, it not only helps the International or your Regional Association; it will come back and help you.

ART HOOLE: Okay, we'll take that as notice to individual agencies. We had an item raised during the course of the Treasurer's report, a recommendation for the suspension of dues for this coming year, the rationale being that we have a healthy balance on account. Can I have a motion from the floor with respect to that suggestion?

CHUCK SCHROEDER: Point of clarification first. We're speaking of the 1988 year rather than 1987? 1987 is already through.

ART HOOLE: So the 1988 calendar year.

JOHN URBAIN: We've got two other states to collect from yet and one of those, I know that the cheque is in the mail, and the other state I still need to follow up.

CHUCK SCHROEDER: With that, then, Mr. President, I would move that the dues be suspended for the year 1988 for the members of the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

ART HOOLE: Thank you for that motion. Is there a seconder?

LARRY SHANNON: Second.

ART HOOLE: Any questions or discussion on that motion?

BILL BAILEY: We just depleted the balance by $2,500.

JOHN URBAIN: I was just going to say that currently, if we get collect from to the additional two states, I was going to recommend that we transfer $2,500 from the chequing account to the cash management account. The cash management account currently has a little over $7,500 in it and the chequing account has a little over $4,100, so even with the $2,500 expenditure I think, financially the Association will still be in good stead.

AL FARRIS: Since we are a non-profit organization, what is the law? How much money can a non-profit organization carry? Are we in danger of violating something?

JOHN URBAIN: Well, actually, a non-profit organization shouldn't carry any money forward. We do.

ART HOOLE: Kansas?

BILL HANZLICK: Mr. Chairman, I've kind of got a problem with suspending the dues. Obviously we don't pay a lot, but it adds up. There are a lot of very important issues and items or programs that we could well support financially. A case in point is this Responsive Resource Management which is a very, very good investment. I'm sure there are many others. Have we not dealt with some funding through the Wildlife Management Institute regarding the farm program? In fact, I would like to know where that has fallen out but Al, don't you have a report on that? I'm not in favour of suspending the dues. I think we can use our money for some very good purposes. That's what I would recommend rather than just suspending it.

ART HOOLE: Any other thoughts or questions on this motion to suspend dues collection for 1988?

CHUCK SCHROEDER: Mr. President, part of the reason for making the motion

that I did was to get the members thinking more about doing something with that money. Certainly the $100 annual fee is very nominal, so it isn't the amount, it's just that I believe as Bill just mentioned, there's a number of very worthwhile projects come along that we will probably contribute a $1,000 or $2,000, you know, add on. That could be very helpful to our cause and its partly to stimulate more thought on that, and put our money to use. Because if we're not, then I think there is no longer a need for the fees to accommodate.

AL FARRIS: I'm going to vote against the motion and there are several reasons I'm going to do that, some of which have already been discussed. One other one that I guess is maybe a local problem to the state of Iowa, is that we are constantly scrutinized by the Governor and the Executive Council for our memberships in organizations. And if we stop paying for one and then try to jump back into it, we're going to have a heck of a time doing that. So I guess just for self preservation, I don't want to do that and the $100 is not an issue at this time and I don't want to make it an issue. So I'm going to vote against the motion.

ART HOOLE: I'd like to make an observation on the motion. I think it would be prudent for us to look at program possibilities rather than go in and out on a fee. It's not an onerous fee and it's just, even in terms of the conduct of the business of this Association, it's an unnecessary annual reconsideration. So for what it's worth, that's my point of view. I think that the comment here a moment ago about looking at an active program and the intent of the motion is well taken.

KEN BABCOCK: I agree with the intent but I would offer a caution. I think that in least in the Mississippi Flyway Council and probably some of the other Flyway Councils we found out that if word gets out and about that an Association becomes a funding organization, you can be overwhelmed with requests. And I would say that any effort along this line should very clearly spell out those kinds of things that this Association would consider. I think that the one that we took action on is appropriate. I think that the discussion with regard with maybe the Association partially funding an associate at the International is a worthy one, or some symposia that have Midwest regional significance, but I think we'd better be cautious or we'll be overwhelmed with requests for funding.

ART HOOLE: Thank you for that comment Ken.

BILL HANZLICK: Mr. Chairman, would it not be prudent perhaps to set up some kind of a program committee that could look into possibilities and come back to the meeting, say in another year or so, with some program suggestions and make guidelines by which the monies would be utilized?

ART HOOLE: I would think that would be a useful suggestion. I think to pick up on what Ken has said, perhaps we would be looking at criteria for project identification as well, with such an activity. Yes Steve?

STEVE WILSON: Mr. President, an area that I've been trying to interest

the Southeastern representative with some success is in professional development in non-traditional areas for directors. Some of those professional services could cost us some money but I think they'd be worthwhile and I think if Bill is successful in getting a program committee appointed, then they ought to look at the possibilities in those areas where a professional team would come in and do something for us for a half a day or a day, that would be more in a professional development non-traditional sense of things, then perhaps just resources.

ART HOOLE: Any other comments? I think we have a very clear motion on the floor.

UNIDENTIFIED: I call for the question.

ART HOOLE: All in favour of the motion to suspend the 1988 dues of the Association please indicate by raising your hand. (Membership responds.) Opposed? Motion is defeated. We had in discussion the suggestion that (North Dakota, you lost!)... We had some discussion towards the end there with respect to setting a task team or a committee in place to review program possibilities and identify criteria for programs. Could I have a motion on that perhaps on that at this time.

LARRY SHANNON: I so move.

JIM HANZLICK: Second.

ART HOOLE: Any discussions, questions or clarifications on that.

BILL BAILEY: We've had a $100.00 dues for as long as I've been around. I personally do not want to see that increase significantly. We do have participation from the International with a healthy chunk. I know that ours is less firm and so on, but I do not agree with Ken. It seems like every organization we get into, many more in which we are moving together as agencies for mutual benefits we've become a program agency as opposed to an association. We've become another funding mechanism for any number of entities and I hoped that this would not come up, with a program system in which we have substantial dues increase because frankly our annual income on dues is not very great.

ART HOOLE: Any other comments? I believe we have a motion seconded on the floor? And that is to appoint a program review committee and identify criteria for selection of program support. All in favour of that motion please indicate by raising your hand. (Membership responds.) Opposed if any? Carried.

UNIDENTIFIED: Would that be a continuing standing committee?

ART HOOLE: I would infer that it would be an ad hoc committee. Who suggested that initially?

BILL HANZLICK: Please Mr. Chairman, this is probably my last meeting

because of the changing nature of my job, I will probably not be attending so I would hope that you would appoint a director.

ART HOOLE: Is there anybody that would volunteer to head up this activity and I think it would be a limited one at this time in light of comments such as Bill made a moment ago.

UNIDENTIFIED: I recommend that the director of the junior state of our association be appointed as Chairman.

ART HOOLE: That can't be me. Would you accept that suggestion Steve.

STEVE WILSON: Yes but I'll need some good help.

LARRY SHANNON: I was about to volunteer but he prefixed that with "good".

ART HOOLE: I'll leave the formation of the rest of that to you. Whether you want to achieve it at the bar tonight or in phone calls in the week or two. Thanks very much Steve for taking that on. Are there any other points of business. I have one to suggest. Any other matters of business?

GEORGE SEKETA: I just want to make a comment. and maybe put it in the minutes. We lost a very good friend, a long time associate of ours, Jim Helrich from Illinois. As best I can remember he's probably one of the oldest members and he passed away, I'm not quite sure if it was this year or late last year. But I know he's been standing member for over 20 some years. I'm not quite sure if members are aware of it or if we had passed any condolences to his family. But I think somehow we should approach this.

ART HOOLE: We'd be pleased to undertake, as the outgoing executive, if you can leave us the name and address of the family, we'd be pleased to undertake that on behalf of the Association George. Thank you for bringing that to our attention. Yes Al?

AL FARRIS: Lorne just reminded me of something I'd forgotten about. Last year the Association, Jim Huntoon from Wisconsin and myself were appointed to talk to Larry Jahn of the Wildlife Management Institute to investigate the status of the funds that were given by the Association at the Kentucky meeting, and I don't remember when it was, 1984, 1985. We gave them $5,000 to help with basically a lobbying effort, promotion effort, for implementation of The Farm Act, pass The Farm Act. And there was some concern from me, about whether or not they still had funds to operate on. Jim and I did contact Larry Jahn, we sat down with him at the North American in March and talked about the current status of funds and he said that from the funds that the Midwest had given, that other associations had given, that states had given; there was still a little over $3,000 at that time that was being used basically to help pay for his time and that newsletter that they send out. And at that time, we really didn't see the need for any more funds so I think right now we

don't need to take action on that but I think we need to be aware that in the future if there is again some push on farm legislation or when we come up for possible renewal here in five years, that we may want to jump back into that to keep the ball rolling. So that's kind of the status. And I'm sorry I don't have a more formal report, but I quite frankly forgot about it.

ART HOOLE: I appreciate you bringing that forward. Any discussion or question on that point of information? Any other items of business?

I have a thought, and I would share it and then entertain a motion on this. The other day we heard from Jim Patterson, Canadian Wildlife Service reporting on the progress of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan and most particularly, the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture and the good will initiative to raise matching funds and move them forward across the border to begin to implement that program in a meaningful way. I understood from his presentation that your Congress has passed a motion of authorization to allow that type of transaction to proceed and I'm not familiar entirely with your legislative system, but I would presume that this is now pending review by the Senate. I wonder out loud whether this Association, in the first instant, would give consideration to a motion of support that we would move forward through the International to indicate our interest and our concern to see that authorization bill, or whatever legal format it takes through, and then a second area of consideration or at least discussion, I'd like to get some indication, take the opportunity while you're here in Winnipeg to see where your states have lined up on this appeal. As I recall, the situation some three months ago, Ducks Unlimited Inc. put up a challenge of $1 million dollars, and called for matching funds from the states and I believe your Federal Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a non-government organization, has been involved in responding to that as well in lobbying Congress on the matter. I really can't express it more precisely than that in terms of understanding how that's been put together in your country, but I would appreciate at least some discussion on that matter if not a resolution on it this morning before we break up.

KEN BABCOCK: I would just offer a thought that I know that several organizations including the Flyway Councils have gone on record as having endorsed the concept of joint venture as being the way of trying to at least initiate the implementation of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan. Of course, there will be other avenues of achieving certain things in that regard, but I think that it would be appropriate for this Association, if it hasn't already done so, to formally endorse the concept of joint venture. I think it's the way of the future in terms of carrying out these kind of programs. It's much larger a program than any Flyway Council has approached individually over time and I don't think we've ever dealt with one with quite the magnitude that this one ultimately would have. I would, as part of responding to your question, as far as participation in this first effort, the state of Missouri was one of the early states to get a commitment. Our commission, I think back in March of this year responded to the Ducks Unlimited challenge to the tune of $100,000. I think we closely followed New York in that

regard. I don't know whether other states in the Association have become involved or not. In that regard I would also point out that we have been successful in trying to find an avenue of getting this money into the pot by utilizing Ducks Unlimited through the existing marsh program as kind of a pass through, at least a way of getting money out of our state into a pot that ultimately can be expended in Canada. I just thought I'd point that out as a matter of information to the other states who might consider that as well.

ART HOOLE: I appreciate that comment Ken. Steve?

STEVE WILSON: I would just like to say that Arkansas followed Missouri in April and committed $100,000 to that project. I would think that for sure, at least we ought to be in contact with our senators and find out what the nature of that vehicle is that's moving the House past and before the Senate and get the money in the hands of the Foundation.

AL FARRIS: Tuesday evening at the President's Reception over some very fine hors d'oeuvres, I had the chance to sit down and talk to Harvey Nelson about the program and I really wish he were here because he's the one at this meeting that is the most on top of it. As he explained it to me, there was a problem because the Fish and Wildlife Foundation only had a limited authorization and that's what is being changed. And it's being changed to $30 million over a five year period. So that it looked as if they would not be able to take the million dollars from the states and the million dollars from Ducks Unlimited and make $2 million and then get $2 million from the Federal government because they did not have that big of an authorization. So that's what is being changed at the present time. And once they get that changed he thinks that it will give them a lot more flexibility, give them the ability to do that. It's not a problem but I think he said right now there were seven states that were definite commitments and four that were probable commitments. But the Ducks Unlimited offer was only up to a million dollars. They had not gone beyond that. He also said that there were some states that were exploring the possibility of matching with another state and then coming in with $50,000 each, so they could come up with $100,000, so I think that's a possibility. I wish I knew more about it, that I could remember more of our conversation, but that authorization seems to be the key to the whole thing, to get it changed for the Foundation.

ART HOOLE: I appreciate these points of clarification for our records. I have achieved part of my intent already, and that's just to have it discussed and refocused because I think it's a venture that's very pertinent to this Association. By way of further suggestion, I'll pick up on some of Ken's comment. Is there a felt need by the membership to frame a motion to the effect that the course being followed in implementing the Prairie Joint Venture is supported by this Association and that we would exhort our member agencies to give it due consideration in terms of financial support in response to the Ducks Unlimited Inc. million dollar challenge. That's by way of suggestion.

GEORGE SEKETA: I think it would kind of show international flavour and

everything else, is if we're going to do it, do it now, and mail it to Winnipeg, and into our Congress and give them the idea that we're working together on a joint project, it might get a little emphasis to it instead of waiting till next year. I think if we're going to do it let's do it now through some letter or some resolution or some type of communication.

ART HOOLE: Would you like to frame that as a resolution, or a motion rather?

GEORGE SEKETA: I'm not sure a resolution is in order. Maybe a letter from the President to take into consideration the Association next year, to discuss this with the Association's position.

ART HOOLE: That sounds like a good suggestion. Are there any other comments on that subject. Thank you very much, I appreciate the response to that appeal.

Chuck Schroeder from North Dakota has an announcement.

CHUCK SCHROEDER: Thank you Art. Just quickly, I want to extend to you on behalf of Commissioner Dale Henegar a warm welcome to join us next year in North Dakota for our annual meeting. The Bismarck area will be the location. I have with me and throughout the conference here, maybe you've had the chance to meet the Chief of our Information and Education Division, Ted Upgren, but if not, Ted would you stand for those who haven't met you earlier. Ted and his staff will be relied upon heavily to help us put together a meeting for you down in Bismarck next year. And also Ted I wanted to extend my appreciation to you. Ted met with the Chamber of Commerce people and put together a little packet, so in case you didn't have your suitcase full, you'll have some stuff to take back to remind you of North Dakota and we'll look forward to seeing you next year. Thank you.

ART HOOLE: Al Farris?

AL FARRIS: Mr. Chairman, just a point of clarification. A while ago we recommended that you send a letter, I believe to Congress, U.S. Congress, stating this Association's support for the prairie initiative. Is that correct? Is that what we're going to do?

ART HOOLE: North American Waterfowl Management Plan, Prairie Joint Venture, a proponent of it.

AL FARRIS: Is it appropriate to also send that to your Parliament?

ART HOOLE: I'm a little bit uncertain as to whether the letter was to go to Congress.

AL FARRIS: Who's it going to?

STEVE WILSON: I think it should go to the Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

ART HOOLE: That was my understanding. I don't really think that we need a resolution to support the North American Waterfowl Management Plan because our two countries are co-signers to that plan, but I was specifically raising the matter of support of this Association for the authorization and lobbying effort to move funds for and I also asked you to give consideration to state participation. I think that's gone on the record. But with respect to this letter, I believe we're sending it to the Foundation. Is that clear? (Membership responds.) Thank you for raising that.

Before we call for the adjournment of the 54th meeting, I'd just like to acknowledge again, personally, the work of the organizational committee and have the record show that Lorne Colpitts, as Chairman, Dave Roberts for all the arrangements, Ron Lyon for the registration and financial accounting, Dick Stardom for program printing, Brian Gillespie for his efforts on the field tour and banquet yesterday, Peter Hildebrand whose been recording these proceedings, Barbara Levesque-Klym and Betty Struthers who have been visiting with your spouses and taking them around the Winnipeg area the last couple of days, Ross Thompson and Don Toews in organizing our program, Lawrie Bowles for arranging the door prizes and donations for draws, Cindy Little for her hard work in preparing typed copy and responding to questions, Ian McKay for hospitality, and Don Campbell for certain in all of the logistical arrangements he's made; I'd like us to acknowledge as an Association the efforts of that group. (Membership responds.)

Thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen, although we don't have the ladies present here this morning, my last comment would be that I've made two or three references to my newness on the block. I really have appreciated these few days together and I look forward to seeing you on your own turf soon. I think we've had some interesting sessions and made some good progress and had some good fun together. I wish you and your families a safe trip home.

May I have a motion for adjournment of the 54th meeting of the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies?

UNIDENTIFIED: So moved.

ART HOOLE: I don't believe we need a seconder on an adjournment. Have a safe trip home gentlemen.

ADJOURNED

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

RESOLUTION NO. 1

WHEREAS, the Farmers Home Administration currently has taken title to tens of thousands of acres of farmland in the United States;

WHEREAS, the supply of most grain crops exceeds both the domestic and foreign demand for such crops;

WHEREAS, the Conservation Reserve Program provides for a 10-year setaside of lands entered into the program, and can help reduce the over-production of grains;

WHEREAS, lands sold by FMHA most often remain in agricultural production, aggravate the supply/demand picture, and increase USDA costs within the Feed-Grain Program;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies urges development of legislation to:

1. Enroll all FMHA inventory lands, and all acquired lands through 1995, into the Conservation Reserve Program regardless of soil erosion rates on such lands; and that the FMHA acreage not be counted against the national target for the Conservation Reserve Program;

2. Eliminate the annual CRP payment requirement to FMHA by ASCS;

3. Allow for the sale of FMHA inventory lands only under the condition that such lands remain under the CRP Program for the duration of the 10-year contract, and that a farm conservation plan be developed prior to the expiration of the CRP contract;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be sent to the respective chairs of the agricultural committees of the U.S. Senate and House, the Office of Management and Budget, and interested conservation agencies and organizations.

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

RESOLUTION NO. 2

WHEREAS, the current farm economy indicates that federal farm commodity control programs will continue into the 1990's and substantial farm participation in these programs will be required to meet income and commodity supply goals, and;

WHEREAS, the current commodity and acreage reduction programs (ACRP) requires only minimal vegetative cover, and;

WHEREAS, such limited cover perpetuates and encourages continued loss of soil and soil productivity, reduced water quality through sedimentation and chemical contamination, and detrimental impacts to most wildlife populations, and;

WHEREAS, annual ACRP regulations result in increased cost to operators through annual land management operations and long term losses in soil productivity, and;

WHEREAS, a multi-year ACRP would reduce soil erosion, increase long term productivity, reduce nonpoint pollution and associated cleanup costs, improved surface and ground water quality, conserve non-renewable energy resources (eg. fuel, chemicals), and produce dramatic increases in many wildlife populations providing additional economic benefits through hunting and non-hunting uses;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies on July 16, 1987, strongly urges the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture to implement a multi-year (3+ years) ACRP requirement on a portion of program crop bases and require these acres to be seeded to perennial cover and remain undisturbed for at least the period of 1 March through 31 July of each year, and;

recommends that the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture provide cost-share to establish appropriate cover on the multi-year ACRP acreage if acres are left undisturbed throughout the period of eligibility, and;

recommends that under an annual ACRP, all participating operators must seed these acres to cover crops which remain undisturbed for a period of at least 90 days, and operators cannot retire these same acres for more than one crop year unless the cover is left undisturbed until 1 February.

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

RESOLUTION NO. 3

WHEREAS, Director Arthur Hoole and his associates of the Wildlife Branch, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, have provided members of the Association an outstanding program and display of "Friendly Manitoba" hospitality, and;

WHEREAS, the meeting location has provided excellent facilities and an opportunity to visit Lower Fort Garry Historic Park and other places of high natural resource significance;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies assembled at its annual meeting in "Friendly Manitoba" (Winnipeg) on July 13-16, 1987,. commends the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources for organizing and conducting a most successful annual meeting.

Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Winnipeg, Manitoba
July, 1987

Balance of assets brought forward from 1985--$8,586.50

Total receipts for the business year 1986, including dues from 18 members and interest on certificates of deposit--$2,374.50

Total expenditures for the Vail, Colorado, conference--$500.00

The status of the Association's funds at the close of business for the year 1986 relates total assets of $10,453.29.

Certificate of Deposit No. 6576 in the amount of $1,500 with the First National Bank of Pratt, Kansas, matured. This amount was deposited in the cash management account with Waddell and Reed, Inc., Lansing, Michigan, which remains in effect.

As a result of the 1985 business meeting, $3,000 was transferred from the checking account to the cash management account.

Balance of the 1986 checking amount forwarded to the 1987 account--$3,149.78.

The official Association financial ledger showing receipts and expenditures has been made available to the audit committee.

John W. Urbain, Treasurer (1986)

Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies

TREASURER'S REPORT

1986 Transactions

Total Assets beginning September 17, 1985		$ 8,586.50
Receipts 1986:		
Annual dues	$ 1,800.00	
Interest on Certificate of Deposit No. 6576 . .	112.50	
Interest on cash management account	462.00	2,374.50
Total Available Assets		$ 10,961.00
Disbursements 1986:		
Association's advance to Colorado	$ 500.00	
Bank debit for check printing	7.71	507.71
Total Assets, December 31, 1986		$ 10,453.29
Accounting of Assets, December 31, 1986:		
Cash in checking account		3,149.78
Cash Management Account No. 1212990-4750		7,303.51
Total Assets December 31, 1986		$ 10,453.29

Executive Committee

Arthur Hoole, Manitoba (President)
Dale Henegar, North Dakota (First Vice President)
John Urbain, Michigan (Secretary/Treasurer)

Legislative Committee

Don McCormick, Kentucky (Chairman)
Larry Gale, Missouri
Ed Hansen, Indiana
Larry Wilson, Iowa

Resolutions Committee

Larry Shannon, Minnesota (Chairman)
Walt Graul, Colorado
Steve Wilson, Arkansas
Clayton Lakes, Ohio

Audit Committee

Chuck Schroeder, North Dakota (Chairman)
Dennis Sherratt, Saskatchewan
Don Simpkin, Ontario

Awards Committee

Temple Reynolds, Illinois (Chairman)
Bill Bailey, Nebraska

Nomination Committee

Jim Huntoon, Wisconsin (Chairman)
Bill Hanzlick, Kansas
Art Talsma, South Dakota

Organizational Committee

Lorne Colpitts, General Chairman
Dave Roberts, Arrangements
Ron Lyon, Registration/Finances
Dick Stardom, Program Printing
Brian Gillespie, Field Tour/Banquet
Peter Hildebrand, Proceedings
Barbara Levesque-Klym and Betty Struthers, Ladies' Hospitality
Ross Thompson and Don Toews, Program
Lawrie Bowles, Door Prizes/Favours
Cindy Little, Steno Pool
Ian McKay, Hospitality

Special thanks to these Contributors

Ducks Unlimited Canada
Black and Decker Canada
Sturm, Ruger and Co.
Coast to Coast Marketing
Lund Boat Mfg.
Berkley Canada Ltd.
Fenwick Rod Division
Mercury Marine
Manta Industries
Normark Ltd.
Ajay Dorcy
Coghlans
Luhr Jensen Co.
Brunswick Corp.
Thompson Pelletier
Lucky Strike Bait Works
Browning Co. Ltd.
Payless Sales
Labatt's
Federal Ammunition

ASSOCIATION OF MIDWEST FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

54TH ANNUAL MEETING – 1987

JULY 13-16, 1987
HOLIDAY INN DOWNTOWN
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
CANADA

Monday July 13

1:00 pm - 5:00 pm	Registration – Mezzanine floor
6:00 pm - 8:00 pm	Hospitality – Vice Regal Suite

Tuesday July 14

7:30 am	Delegates breakfast – Ballroom North
8:00 am - Noon	Registration – Mezzanine floor
9:00 am	Call to order. Arthur Hoole, President, Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies.
9:15 am	Welcome. Honourable Leonard E. Harapiak, Minister of the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources.
9:25 am	This is Manitoba. Ted Muir, Manitoba Wildlife Branch.
10:00 am	BREAK
10:30 am	Role of Users and the Public in Resource Management. Don Toews, Manitoba Fisheries Branch.
11:00 am	Wildlife Habitat Canada Program – Looking to the Future. Dave Neave, Wildlife Habitat Canada.
11:30 am	Fur Institute of Canada. Bob Carmichael, Manitoba Wildlife Branch.
12:00 Noon	DUCKS UNLIMITED LUNCHEON – Ballroom North
1:30 pm	Ducks Unlimited Program Overview In Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. Bernie Forbes, Ducks Unlimited.
2:00 pm	Use of Satellite Remote Sensing Techniques To Inventory Wetland Resources. Dr. Pat Caldwell and Dr. Greg Koeln, Ducks Unlimited.
2:30 pm	The Manitoba Habitat Enhancement Land Use Program. John Morgan, Manitoba Wildlife Branch.
3:00 pm	BREAK
3:30 pm	Committee meetings.
6:30 pm - 8:30 pm	President's Reception – Vice Regal Suite.

Wednesday July 15

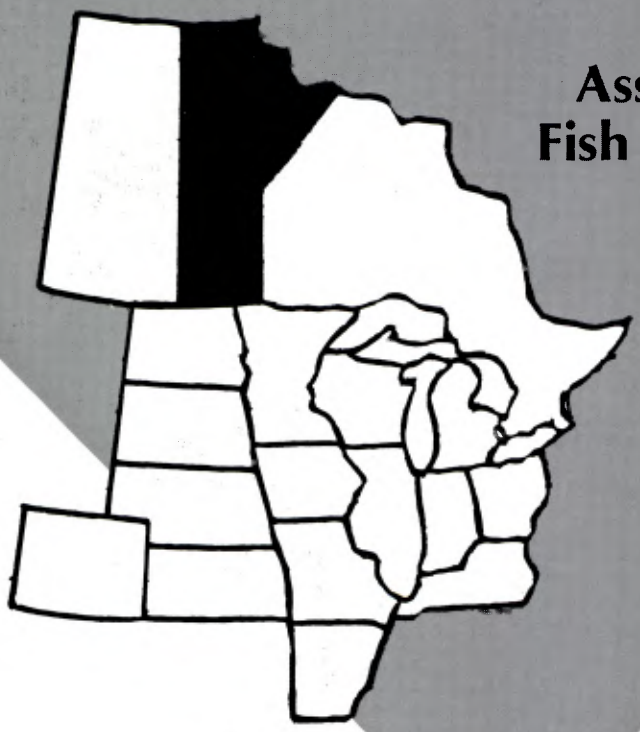
8:30 am	Panel discussion. User Involvement In Resource Management. Worth Hayden – Moderator, Manitoba Fisheries Branch. Judy Cornell – Tourism Industry Association of Manitoba. Carl Shier – Manitoba Wildlife Federation. Jim Donnelly – Ontario Trappers' Association. Brent Tarr – Berkley & Co. (Canada) Ltd. Bob Waldon – Canadian Nature Federation.
10:00 am	BREAK
10:30 am	Winnipeg Deer Herd Transplant Program. Dick Robertson, Manitoba Wildlife Branch.
11:00 am	A Proposal for Responsive Resource Management. Joanna Lackey, New Mexico Game and Fish.
11:30 am	Management Strategies for Resident Canada Geese. Dr. Robert Oetting, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
12:00 Noon	LUNCH (on your own)
1:15 pm	Travel by bus to Lower Fort Garry Historic Park.
5:00 pm	Board Paddlewheel Princess Riverboat for hospitality, dinner and entertainment on route along the Red River to Winnipeg city centre.
9:00 pm	Buses return to Holiday Inn Downtown.

Thursday July 16

9:00 am	Business meeting.
10:00 am	BREAK
12:00 Noon	Adjournment

*All meetings in Keewatin Campus South

WINNIPEG
MANITOBA CANADA
JULY 13-16, 1987



Association of Midwest Fish and Wildlife Agencies