

North Dakota Wildlife Federation

Flickertales

Spring 2023



Advocating for the conservation of wildlife, habitat, and access for North Dakota's hunters, anglers, and other outdoor users.

North Dakota Wildlife Federation

The North Dakota Wildlife Federation (NDWF) is North Dakota's oldest, largest, and most effective conservation organization. NDWF was founded in 1935 by hunters, anglers, landowners, and other conservationists : who advocated for the conservation of wildlife, habitat, and access for North Dakota's hunters, anglers, and other outdoor users. Our dedicated affiliates, volunteers, and staff maintain this legacy.

Affiliates

Barnes County Wildlife Federation
Cass County Wildlife Club
Central Morton Sportsmen's Club
Eddy County Rod & Gun Club
Garrison Wildlife Club
Hannaford Conservation & Wildlife Club
Hiddenwoods Sportsmen's Club
Kindred Wildlife Club
Lewis and Clark Wildlife Club
Missouri Valley Shooting Sports Association
North Dakota Hunters Education Association
North Dakota Houndsmen Association
North Dakota Fur Hunters & Trappers Association
Red River Area Sportsmen's Club
Richland County Wildlife
Stutsman County Wildlife Federation
Tri-County Trap & Wildlife Club

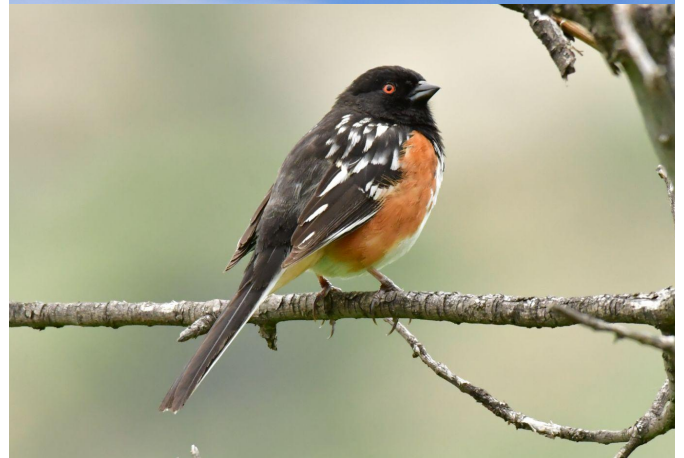
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Photos: Mike LaLonde, Matt Patrias, Nick Simonson, John Bradley



From the Executive Director

I hope your spring has been filled with turkey gobbles, walleyes biting and the sights and sounds of migrating birds. The Federation has been incredibly busy this legislative session - advocating for fish and wildlife habitat and defending the resident hunter and angler, the Department, and funding for conservation. Overall we were successful this session because of our members, conservation partners, and the relationships we built with legislators. Our wildlife, habitat, and access didn't happen by accident, hunters and anglers need to continue to engage in the political process to secure North Dakota's outdoor traditions.

While legislators were in session, the Federation was growing our staff! In April, we added a Western ND Conservation Coordinator. Located out of Belfield, Cara Greger, will work to deliver wildlife habitat and mobilize hunters and anglers to the Federation's cause. She has a robust background in land management and conservation education. Folks can get a hold of her at cgreger.ndwf@gmail.com.



We had one of the toughest winters on record and our wildlife took the brunt of it. In order for our deer, pheasant and other game populations to bounce back quickly we need an investment in quality wildlife habitat. It's still the only proven way for sustained population numbers. While population numbers look grim, we know that wildlife and habitat can still be a unifying force and that our nation has invested in wildlife on the brink before. There are major bills for wildlife and habitat moving right now that can help bring our wildlife back.

Recovering America's Wildlife Act (RAWA) has been reintroduced in the Senate. Inches from the finish line last session, RAWA is a bold, bipartisan solution that will help thousands of at-risk species by investing in cost-effective, collaborative efforts that match the magnitude of the wildlife crisis. If you haven't contacted Senators Hoeven and Cramer and Representative Armstrong, now is a good time! The passage of RAWA would be the most significant conservation bills passed in decades and would provide game changing money for North Dakota's wildlife.

Lastly, 2023 is a Farm Bill year! The Farm Bill is America's largest investment in conservation on private and working lands and therefore the best opportunity for farmers and ranchers to better steward the resources that support our nation's food supply and our wildlife. In 2021, Farm Bill-funded conservation programs touched over 45 million acres, an area roughly the size of North Dakota. We'll be calling on our congressional delegation to make a serious investment in CRP acres and other popular conservation programs.

We'll need every hunter and angler to get our goals across the finish line. By working together and finding bipartisan solutions and investing in cost-effective, collaborative efforts, we can save wildlife and save our sporting traditions.

-John Bradley, Executive Director, jbradley.ndwf@gmail.com

Message from our President

It was a long winter and late spring and there is still significant amounts of snow on the ground as I sat here staring at my computer monitor trying to decide what to write as the radio plays in the background. I'm listening to a local station that is predominately talk radio. Rather than listen to the same music being played over and over again, choose to listen to people talk about the weather and politics...over and over again. These two topics have consumed every aspect of my life for the past several months.



Winter is usually a time to let life slow down, catch my breath, enjoy some ice fishing, watch some football, and read a few books. It's also a time to enjoy hearty food that I not only gathered and harvested, but prepared with my own hands. Unfortunately this winter broke the mold in more ways than one. The snow and wind came early and often. I was trudging through knee-deep snow during the deer season that ended with an un-punched tag. I was forced to use snowshoes during the late upland season, as well as the small game season. And access to ice fishing waters were quickly hindered. My freezer was not nearly as full as I'd like it to be, but my concern now lies on the impact this winter had on our wildlife and fish populations. With so much snow, and so little habitat, the impacts were noticeable.

Then there was politics...wow has this been a doozy of a legislative session here in North Dakota. We had at least 15 bills for which we were actively engaged. Bills ranged from license fees, license allocation, land access, creating more PLOTS acres, firearm caliber usage, dogs, party hunting, conservation fees for fishing tournaments, and the elephant in the room – Baiting. HB 1151 was created to prohibit the ND Game and Fish Department from implementing restrictions on baiting, which the department uses to mitigate the spread of Chronic Wasting Disease. A lot of impassioned testimony was shared on both sides of this debate. Right up to the end it felt like this battle was lost, but in the end commonsense and science prevailed. We owe a great deal of gratitude to our Executive Director John Bradley, ND Backcountry Hunters and Anglers Chapter Chairman Brock Wahl, ND Game and Fish Department Veterinarian Charlie Bahnson, many passionate North Dakota hunters, and the 26 Senators that voted against this bill.

The 2023 Legislative session just wrapped up, and just like winter, it's in the rearview mirror. Summer is coming and it's time to get outdoors and enjoy what our conservation warriors both past and present have fought so hard to protect. Those of us that are hearty enough to call North Dakota home have certainly earned it. - Kerry Whipp, NDWF President

Prairie Possibilities

By: Cara Greger



While taking a walk at the Belfield “Dam” Park (some locals told me they want to change the name, but my kids and I kind of like it), my ten-year-old Chocolate Labrador Retriever Muffin and I were looking at last year’s prairie skeletons. 2022 must have been a good moisture year for this little remnant of prairie because I see skeletons of purple coneflower, wild licorice, thimbleweed, goldenrods, little bluestem, big bluestem, and others. Seeing the evidence of last year’s growth makes me think of how my first summer in western North Dakota will be. What plethora of prairie plants and colors will I see?

The prairie has been my home for most of my life. I actually get a little claustrophobic in dense woodlands or interstates lined with trees where you never see the horizon. Western North Dakota prairie is new to me, so I am excited to see the subtle differences between eastern North Dakota and western Minnesota to here.

Where my family and I came from in

Minnesota, we had prickly pear and ball cactus which was the farthest East location for ball cactus because of the unique habitat of granite rock outcrops. My husband Dan and I are excited to go hiking and camping out in the Badlands off the beaten path. So many adventures await us this first western North Dakota summer.

I am thankful for North Dakota’s protection of its outdoor heritage and hope to be an advocate for it with my new position as the Western North Dakota Conservation Coordinator for the North Dakota Wildlife Federation. Among the programs that are part of that preservation process is the North Dakota Game and Fish Department’s Meadowlark Initiative which helps ranchers, producers, landowners, and farmers implement conservation practices on their land. It is a one stop shop for all programs.

Interested landowners and operators can visit the website for more information and let their neighbors know about these opportunities. <https://gf.nd.gov/meadowlark-initiative/programs> The

other good news for native prairie work is the introduction of North American Grasslands Conservation Act (NAGCA) in the U.S. Senate by Ron Wyden of Oregon and the Central Grasslands Roadmap. Information on each can be found at: <https://actforgrasslands.org/> www.grasslandsroadmap.org Highlights of the North American Grasslands Conservation Act of 2022 include: Establishing a North American Grassland Conservation Strategy for the protection, restoration, and management of grassland ecosystems across North America.

Creating a flexible Grassland Conservation Grant Program for voluntary, incentive-based conservation of grasslands, including projects to restore degraded grasslands, increase carbon sequestration, improve grassland and rangeland health, mitigate the threats of wildfire and drought, improve biodiversity, and support habitat connectivity, and restore watersheds. Building National and Regional Grassland Conservation Councils to recommend and approve grassland conservation projects to be funded under the grant program. Starting research initiatives on native seed crop systems and regenerative grazing practices. Both NAGCA and the roadmap work on a national and international level to make grasslands a priority. Growing appreciation for the subtle prairie landscape can be an uphill but these tools are making it happen.



Cara Greger is NDWF's new Western ND Conservation Coordinator. She will be responsible for working with hunters and landowners to protect grasslands and enhance wildlife habitat. She can be reached at cgreger.ndwf@gmail.com

Mule Deer Survey Complete

North Dakota Game and Fish Department



The North Dakota Game and Fish Department completed its annual mule deer survey, and results indicate western North Dakota's mule deer population is 29% lower than last year and 5% below the long-term average.

Biologists counted 1,994 mule deer in 286.3 square miles during this year's survey. The overall mule deer density in the badlands was 7.0 deer per square mile.

Big game management supervisor Bruce Stillings said declines are due to effects from extreme winter conditions this year and historic blizzards from the previous spring that produced approximately 40 inches of snow with high winds and low temperatures.

Biologists had concerns with mule deer numbers heading into this winter based on results from the fall survey. The fall survey is conducted to assess demographics of mule deer in the badlands. Buck:doe ratio and fawn production expressed as fawn:doe ratio are determined to evaluate population status and productivity of mule deer.

Biologists counted 1,116 mule deer in the aerial survey in October, which was 31% lower than in 2021. The ratio of 69 fawns per 100 does was higher than 2021 (60/100) but well below the long-term average (87/100), while 40 bucks per 100 does was similar to 2021 (38/100) and the long-term (43/100).

The spring mule deer survey is used to assess mule deer abundance in the badlands. It is conducted after snow melt and before trees begin to leaf out, providing the best conditions for aerial observation of deer. Biologists have completed aerial surveys of the same 24 study areas since the 1950s.

The fall aerial survey, conducted specifically to study demographics, covers 24 study areas and 306.3 square miles in western North Dakota. Biologists also survey the same study areas in spring of each year to determine deer abundance.

On the Front Lines of Wildlife Decline

By: National Wildlife Federation Outdoors

The modern conservation movement was born out of the hard work and leadership of sportsmen and women who continue to help fund, conserve, manage, and restore natural areas and game populations nationwide.



During the 1800s, the U.S. nearly lost familiar species like mule deer, white-tailed deer, black bear, elk, pronghorn, and wild turkeys to unregulated hunting and market hunting. As populations rapidly declined, hunters led the way to their recovery by supporting ethical, regulated hunting practices. They successfully advocated for a self-imposed excise tax on firearms and ammunition that would return revenue to states for wildlife conservation. Just last year, hunters, anglers and recreational shooters contributed around \$2 billion to conservation through the Pittman-Robertson, Dingell-Johnson, and Federal Duck Stamp programs, and through the purchase of hunting and fishing licenses.

But this success is at risk now due to a larger trend: development-driven habitat loss, including transportation and energy development, conversion to agriculture, and urban sprawl. It's time for hunters and anglers to lead again so these same wildlife species do not suffer again.

America is losing nature at an unprecedented rate. According to a new analysis from the National Wildlife Federation and Conservation Science Partners, game species lost, on average, 6.5 million acres of vital habitat over the last two decades. This loss varies by species with some iconic species well exceeding the average. Mule deer, for example, lost over 7.3 million acres of their range, while wild turkey lost over 18.8 million acres.

Stressors like energy development and suburban sprawl are exacerbating the broader loss of wildlife and biodiversity, which jeopardizes the survival of sporting traditions, outdoor recreation-based economies, and the rural communities that depend on them.

In response to this crisis, a wide array of scientists have recommended that we conserve 30% of all lands and waters by 2030. This “30x30” target is publicly popular and relies on locally led, voluntary conservation measures. Most crucial to its success, however, is the acknowledgement that hunters and anglers are not only victims of nature loss, but also an integral part of the solution as highly effective conservationists. A 30x30 goal that honors the contributions, traditions, and access requirements of hunters can be successful in achieving genuine conservation outcomes.

The National Wildlife Federation and other groups in HuntFish30x30—a coalition of hunting, angling and fishing organizations and allies have voiced support for 30x30 as a practical vision to conserve and restore wildlife habitat, increase opportunities, and ensure access to hunting and angling for all Americans. Most recently, the federal government has endorsed 30x30 in its “America the Beautiful” initiative with an explicit recognition of the role of hunters and anglers in its success. In keeping with this mission, for example, the Interior Department recently opened access to additional hunting and fishing on 2.1 million acres of National Wildlife Refuge lands in the largest expansion of outdoor recreation opportunities in years and re-engaged the Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Advisory Council.

Hunters and anglers are seeing wildlife decline from the front lines. We’re on the river every summer observing the health and function of our cold water fisheries. We see that mule deer herds are smaller today than they were on hunts with our grandpa decades ago. To that end, NWF worked with Conservation Science Partners to quantify our own observations and the anecdotes we read on message boards. We wanted to understand how the ranges of iconic and sought-after wildlife have changed in the past few decades. Our findings can inform the bottom-up, stakeholder-centric decision-making process at the heart of the America the Beautiful initiative.

[To read the full report exploring current trends in habitat loss for big game and game birds, its impact on hunters on the ground, and the policies needed to safeguard the future of hunting in America, click here.](#)

Tiger Trout to Hit Two ND Lakes This Spring

By: Nick Simonson



While the late ice-off for much of the state's waters is delaying spring angling for many sportsmen, it is also hampering some of the North Dakota Game & Fish Department's (NDG&F) efforts when it comes to egg collection and stocking. With many lakes just beginning to lose their ice cover, however, processes are underway to place the next season's worth of trout species in a few select ponds, lakes and reservoirs across the state. In addition to the usual rainbow and brown trout being planted this spring, a new species will be hitting the water in two select lakes, according to Scott Gangl, NDG&F Fisheries Management Section Leader.

"We're going to be introducing tiger trout from Wyoming this year," Gangl states, "They're going to be in addition to what we already stock and we're going to try them at Fish Creek Dam and then at Hooker Lake in the Turtle Mountains," he continues.

Tiger trout are a cross between a brook trout and a brown trout most often occurring in a hatchery setting, like those facilities in Wyoming which are producing this spring's stockers for the NDG&F. The hybridization of the two parent species produces a sterile, thick-shouldered trout that sports vermicular patterning on its sides similar to the back patterns found on brook trout, but with spotty highlights like a brown. The hybridization also produces an aggressive offspring that grows quickly, and has a piscivorous disposition, meaning unlike rainbows and browns which often target insects and

invertebrates for much of their food when they're smaller, the tigers go after small fish for the bulk of their diet sooner. This will be key for both of the lakes the fish will be introduced into over the next few weeks.

Fish Creek Dam, located south of Judson, N.D., has an overabundance of bluegills resulting from a non-sanctioned stocking of the panfish. As a result, they have stunted and overtaken much of the lake's shallower stretches and are outcompeting other fish for food, including the stocked rainbow and brown trout. It is hoped that the tiger trout will consume some of the smaller sunnies and grow quickly. On Hooker Lake, located eight miles west of St. John, N.D. and just a few miles south of the Canadian border, an abundance of fathead minnows will provide a food source that has also helped propel larger-than-average size classes of stocked rainbow trout. It's likely that in the coming years, NDG&F agents will continue the experiment with tiger trout.

"We usually try things on a three-year basis and see how they do. They're not going to be catchable this year, they're probably going to be about eight inches long or so. They'll be a bit small, but if they grow fast, they should be pretty nice by this fall," Gangl explains, adding "our request is for 2,500 tigers at Fish Creek."

Even with the cooler spring conditions and the later ice off, Gangl expects the trout stockings to take place in the normal time frame compared to previous years, with most lakes and community ponds stocked by the second week of May. Bigger, deeper lakes such as Fish Creek Dam which exceeds 40 feet in depth when full, often allow trout to survive the warmer stretches of summer and avoid winterkill after things ice up. It's hoped that not only the standard 2,800 rainbows going into that water but also the 2,500 tiger trout will have a good chance to make it through their first year and get even bigger in 2024, with the latter having a strong growth curve. The NDG&F updates a stocking report page on its website at gf.nd.gov as those waters have their share of trout introduced each spring.

A Farm Bill for North Dakota

By: John Bradley



Despite the hard winter in North Dakota, North America's most recent glacial period ended about 10,000 years ago. As the ice sheets decayed, they left thousands of shallow depressions across the northern part of the continent. Today, those potholes and kettles fill with water, either each spring or permanently, and create the important wetland and grassland habitats that have come to define North Dakota and the rest of the Prairie Pothole Region (PPR). The area is home to more than 50 percent of North American migratory waterfowl, with many species dependent on the potholes for breeding and feeding.

Regrettably, grasslands in the PPR are being converted to cropland at a rate faster than the Amazon rainforest is disappearing. This is partially because of the need to feed a growing population, but also due to government policies that over-incentivize expansion into marginal lands, with taxpayers often footing the bill for unrealized plantings. Thankfully, the 2014 Farm Bill implemented a trial program called Sodsaver. Implemented in six states, Sodsaver is designed to align cropland expansion with market demand. Simply put, if a farmer chooses to convert never-farmed, native sod into cropland, their crop insurance premium subsidy assistance is reduced for four years, or until they can prove the new cropland is productive.

Thankfully, lawmakers in our neighboring states - Senators John Thune (R-SD) and Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) - are attempting to expand Sodsaver nationwide through the American Prairie Conservation Act, which should be included in the 2023 Farm Bill. The bill would build and improve on the success

of the pilot Sod saver and level the playing field for farmers in the PPR with the rest of the country. Not only would this bill be a significant step in preserving grasslands in the United States, it would also save tens of millions of taxpayer dollars.

Just as crucially, this Farm Bill must protect funding for vital agriculture conservation programs. Farm Bill conservation programs are so popular that farmers with legitimate conservation needs are routinely turned down. Nationally, as many as 75 percent of qualified applicants are turned away, meaning demand for conservation on 13.8 million acres goes unmet because of inadequate funding every year.

Agriculture conservation programs are key for farmers and ranchers and rural communities throughout North Dakota as well as around the country. Hunters remember the days of peak CRP acres and the boon those grasslands were to pheasants, grouse, turkeys, and deer. Programs dedicated to habitat, soil, and water help resolve resource concerns and enable sustainable practices that aren't only beneficial for landowners, but for hunters and anglers, hikers, and everyone else who enjoys North Dakota's natural beauty.

Luckily for North Dakota, \$20 billion in additional funding for these critical Farm Bill Programs passed through Congress and was signed into law last year - a historic investment in private land conservation that is supported by a coalition of over 600 organizations representing ag-centered businesses, hunters, anglers, farmers, ranchers, and conservation organizations. Now, as Congress negotiates the details of the 2023 Farm Bill that could cost more than \$1 trillion, it's more important than ever that the \$20 billion for conservation programs does not get cut out from the Farm Bill. Rarely are programs so broadly supported, and needed, as these.

This funding represents the largest investment in agriculture conservation since the Dust Bowl. Delivering this funding on the ground to farmers and ranchers is crucial to conserving our state's soil, water, and wildlife so our children and grandchildren have a chance to enjoy these natural resources. Congress made a promise to deliver on this once-in-a-generation opportunity to fundamentally improve conservation across the country – now it's time to follow through.

Our Outdoors: New Neighbors

By :Nick Simonson

I first saw our new neighbors in the dim light of an early February morning. As I walked the dogs past their driveway, they cautiously eyed us over but, unlike the residents who had been on our block for a while, they didn't take off when both my large lab and German shepherd made sudden furtive movements toward them. I found that odd. The next encounter was much the same. Though this time, one of them was up on the rooftop of the house across the street surveilling their new neighborhood, again just before sunrise. He let out an unfamiliar and startling laugh as we approached and paused to offer our own greeting, but he didn't depart despite the lunging dogs once again trying to make friends.



Finally, while working out in my basement just last week, I happened to glance out the window to the small strip of side yard and noticed both of the new arrivals to our development wandering through the small shoots of green grass a piles of dog poop left over from the long winter. It was then that it all came together.

The reason these two oddball immigrants to our neck of the prairie didn't take off like the flighty covey of Hungarian partridge that have lived in the gully-fringed stretches of our piece of suburbia was that they weren't partridge at all, but rather, they were chukars. With a funny obliviousness, they made their way through the yard, hopped up on the fence and down into the next-door-neighbor's yard and disappeared from sight. It was likely that they were escapees from a hunting dog test, as chukar are often used by hunters to train new dogs, or to keep older ones sharp in the off season. Planted and placed in the grasses of those hills just a half a block away, they had likely avoided detection in one such training session and unlike some of the less-fortunate birds in their covey, were spared the teeth of an aggressive pup looking to prove its mettle.

I texted the sighting to a friend at Game and Fish, and he confirmed not only that a good population of the volunteer upland birds existed around town, likely coming from that hunter-based source, but that there were enough of them in the area to sustain a breeding population as well. Amazed by the development, I've kept a sharp eye and ear out this spring, listening for the chuk-chuk-chuk call mixed in with the day's score of robins chirping, mourning doves cooing, and the dawn-and-dusk call of rooster pheasants clanking through the hillsides of our two-block area. Sure enough, while cleaning the yard, walking the dogs, or relaxing on the deck in the limited spring we've had, the chukars are out there too, seemingly enjoying their new digs.

While they more often succumb to the weather and predators seizing on the birds' naivete from being raised on a farm or in a pen for the purpose of dog training, it appears some chukars have better survival skills than others. I note that despite not being the most wary introductions, they often assume elevated positions, which likely keeps them out of harm's way from those random neighborhood dogs, and even the den of coyotes just down the draw which still howl in the shrinking darkness of early morning. Whether perched on a rooftop at sunrise, or randomly offering up their cadence of chuks as the mornings warm, they've quickly become a notable and enjoyable part of all those things that mix where the edge of suburbia meets the first fringes...of our outdoors.



Nick has been a freelance outdoors journalist for over 17 years, and his writings are published in over 50 periodicals and websites throughout the upper Midwest. His weekly column, [Our Outdoors](#), has been syndicated for 20 years in a number of newspapers, websites and media throughout the upper Midwest. His diverse interests include upland hunting, bow hunting, trap shooting, fly tying, lure making and multi-species angling. Nick is involved with the Missouri River Clay Target League and serves as an At-Large Board Member for the North Dakota Wildlife Federation.



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Conservation Notes

Issue #85, April 2023

Pay attention to Climate Change

Arguing about what causes climate change does not diminish the impacts. Ignore the crisis of melting ice caps and glaciers causing rising sea levels in Florida. Look at the science. Look at North Dakota.

Wildlife is our early warning system. They tell us that our environment is changing. Data from the ND Game and Fish Department show peak fall snow goose migration occurring in November, a month later than the historical mean in mid-October. Average fall (October) temperatures in central ND are about 4-5 degrees warmer than 50-60 years ago.

Data from the U.S. Geological Survey at Jamestown, ND show many migratory bird species arriving or passing through ND 2-3 weeks earlier in the spring than 50 years ago, often without adequate food sources. Minnesota DNR data show that lakes in Minnesota are freezing 2-3 weeks later in the winter than they were 40 years ago.

Climate changes affect wildlife and hunters and anglers, as well as our state's economy. Dismissing impacts to outdoor resources as minor and without consequences is short sighted.

Think about how these climate changes and impacts will affect the rest of our state's environment. Agriculture will be negatively affected by changed weather and introduction of new insect pests and disease affecting crop and forage production. Flood protection measures, and municipal and industrial water supplies will have to adapt to the changing weather extremes.

No one will escape the impacts, we are all in this together. If the legislature does not have the vision to address the causes and mitigation of climate change, and continues to ignore the scientific evidence, they surely should begin to discuss and plan how to fund the enormous costs of mitigating the direct and subtle impacts of our changing climate in the coming years.

For more information on this message or other conservation topics, contact: John Bradley, Executive Director, North Dakota Wildlife Federation, (jbradley.ndwf@gmail.com), Mike McEnroe, Past President, North Dakota Wildlife Federation(memcenroe@midco.net) or Rick Nelson, Past President, North Dakota Chapter, The Wildlife Society, (bluebill@bis.midco.net). For a complete list of Conservation Notes visit (ndctws.org)-library

[NDWF Events](#)

NDWF and our affiliates host educational and social events throughout the year. Check out our Facebook events page for details. Visit www.northdakotawildlife.org for upcoming board meetings information.

July 13 – NDWF Board Meeting, Bismarck

Aug 19 - RAP Auction, Bismarck

January 5-7, 2024 - Annual Meeting, Fargo

[Make an Impact](#)

For over 80 years, the North Dakota Wildlife Federation has depended on donations from conservationists like you to support our work to protect North Dakota's abundant wildlife, our natural lands and waters, and our unmatched public access to the outdoors for future generations to enjoy. We are able to do so much to protect North Dakota's outdoor heritage because people like you decide to support our work. Your financial support is crucial to our ability to stand up to well-funded special interest groups at the North Dakota Capitol and in Congress. We need everyone who values North Dakota's outdoor heritage to get involved.



[NDWF Membership Form](#)

Individual Membership: \$15 - Associate/Business Membership: \$25 - Educational Organization: Free

Name _____

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[Make Checks Payable To:](#)

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