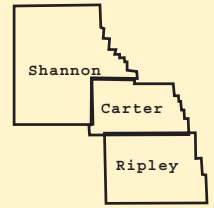




Conservation Currents



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

PROJECTS, ISSUES AND PROGRAMS IN SHANNON, CARTER AND RIPLEY COUNTIES

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- > LOCAL STUDENTS COLLEGE PROJECTS
- > BIOLOGY OF FISHING
- > WINTER BIRDS
- > SPRING TURKEY SEASONS
- > MIDCO PINE FLATS
- > WINTER TREE IDENTIFICATION

Current Conversations

Everett Chaney Recognized For Volunteer Service By MDC Brad Hadley - Conservation Agent

Everett Chaney of Birch Tree is retired from the US Forest Service where, among other duties, he fought forest fires, manned and maintained the High Hill fire tower, and mapped watershed recharge systems. At a recent meeting of the Oak Grove Neighborhood Watch Group near Birch Tree, Everett was recognized for an achievement that tells more his story as a true citizen conservationist.

Since 1959, when the Missouri Department of Conservation expanded and intensified its wild turkey reintroduction program, that department has enlisted the help of "public cooperators" to monitor turkey reproduction. The "Turkey Brood Survey" is conducted by brood survey cooperators who report the number of hens and poults they see during each of three summer months. In 1959 there were 150 brood survey cooperators; today there are over 6,000. Everett has the distinction of being one of the original brood survey cooperators and has made his reports continuously for 47 years! Of this accomplishment, MDC's wild turkey biologist, Jeff Beringer, stated "...the value of long term cooperators like Everett Chaney cannot be overstated. Folks like Everett are very important to maintaining long term studies and their cooperation is invaluable to our successful turkey management program."



Everett Chaney, left, receives a plaque from Missouri Department of Conservation Director John Hoskins in appreciation of 47 years of volunteer service as a turkey brood survey cooperator.

Missouri Department of Conservation Director John Hoskins was in attendance and presented Everett with a plaque in recognition of Everett's 47 years of volunteer service. Everett also received a beautifully framed Jim Rathert photograph of two wild turkey gobblers in full strut. During the presentation Director Hoskins mentioned that throughout Missouri's conservation history it is the people of the state that have stepped up to protect and conserve our natural resources and offered his personal thanks to Everett and his family for their help in making Missouri the number one turkey hunting state in our nation. After the presentation the approximately 35 people in attendance offered Everett their congratulations and enjoyed a cake made especially for the event. For more information or help with conservation matters in Shannon County contact Conservation Agents Brad Hadley at 573 292 8540 or Ryan Duey at 573 858 3334.

That goal lists one result we want to achieve as "Conservation efforts led by a highly trained, diverse, technologically skilled and professional staff". To achieve that result, the document says we will "Recruit and retain a professional workforce and implement programs that more closely reflect the diverse demographics, interests, and needs of Missouri citizens".

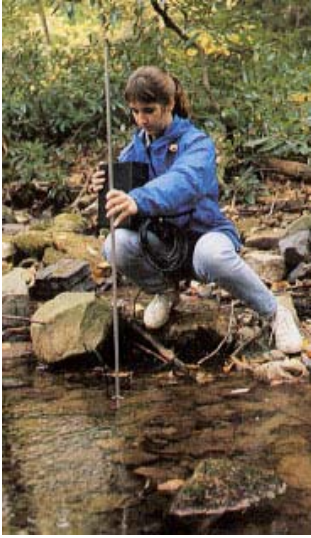
Recruitment efforts may be carried out by MDC employees who serve as mentors to interested high school and college students. Several of the Current River District Conservation Team (DCT) members serve as adjunct (part-time) faculty for area campuses of universities such as Missouri

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Area Students Benefit from MDC Workforce Diversity and Recruitment Efforts Brad Hadley - Conservation Agent

A problem facing most of America these days is the fact that our workforce consists largely of aging "baby boomers". The leading edge of this demographic category is rapidly approaching retirement, leaving a smaller pool of "replacement" workers in its wake. For conservation agencies this problem is compounded by the fact that fewer and fewer workers seem interested in the field of conservation. Your Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) is addressing this issue under its "Next Generation of Conservation" document goal of "Accounting for Department Operations".



“Often the student also benefits by receiving college credit for participation in these programs.”



“Fire resulted in the recruitment of more seedlings per acre than the unburned treatment.”

State and Drury. This provides local students a direct conduit to professionals in the conservation field and, often, sparks an interest in that field. Interested students may then explore several programs that provide opportunities for them to learn and decide if they want to pursue a career in conservation. These include both paid and unpaid internships and designation as official volunteers. They may also become the primary investigator in small-scale research projects about which they are encouraged to present their findings at suitable professional meetings. Often the student also benefits by receiving college credit for participation in these programs.

While participating, students gain exposure to a variety of conservation related experiences, from habitat monitoring and sampling to wildlife and fisheries management practices to direct experience interaction with the public. They also become acquainted with MDC business practices, policies, and procedures. In turn, MDC gets acquainted with work habits and skills that lead to easy hiring choices when students graduate.

Two Winona residents are excellent examples of the above. Paula Gnehm and Leta Hightower are both recent graduates of Drury University and either are or have been temporary hourly employees at Peck Ranch Conservation Area. During this time both received college credit as interns and also conducted research projects necessary for their Bachelor of Science degrees in Biology. These research projects were of direct interest to Current River DCT members charged with managing the resources and also of consequence to area resource users. In addition, Paula presented a poster on her research at a November 2006 Shortleaf Pine Symposium in Springfield and will give an oral presentation at the 2007 Missouri Natural Resources Conference at Lake of the Ozarks. Leta will present a poster on her research at the same Natural Resources Conference. Below are short summaries of their projects.

The Effects of a Wildfire on Pine Seedling Recruitment *Paula Gnehm*

Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) requires direct contact with soil for seed germination and heavy deposits of detritus adversely affect recruitment. Prescribed fire is frequently used to remove detritus and increase pine seedling recruitment. Wildfires may also remove detritus and may therefore stimulate recruitment. We investigated the effects of an arson wild fire by comparing its impact on pine seedling recruitment with that of both prescribed fire and unburned compartments. One acre plots were randomly selected in compartments two years post-treatment. Twelve randomly selected sub-plots twelve feet in diameter

within each plot were selected for sampling. Twenty-six seedlings were counted with averages of 0.92, 0.67, and 0.58 seedlings per subplot for wild, prescribed, and unburned treatments respectively. Results were extrapolated to estimate seedlings per square foot and per acre yielding 0.0081 and 352 for wild, 0.0059 and 256 for prescribed, and 0.0052 and 225 for unburned treatments respectively. Sample means were compared using the *t*-test for two samples yielding a *p*-value of 0.38 for wild and unburned treatments. Although no significant difference was detected, the fact remains that the wild fire resulted in the recruitment of 127 more seedlings per acre than the unburned treatment and 96 more seedlings per acre than the prescribed fire treatment. Managers using prescribed fire to increase pine seedling recruitment may want to consider utilizing a fire regime that more closely mimics wild fire conditions.



Prescribed fire is frequently used to increase pine seedling germination.

Macroinvertebrate Species Richness In The Eleven Point River *Leta Hightower*

Water temperature plays a major role in determining the biotic structure in a particular water system. Both warm and cool water environments can be found on the Eleven Point River. In order for either environment to support a healthy population of fish, an abundance of aquatic macroinvertebrates must exist. These organisms may also be affected by water temperature. The purpose of this study was to document macroinvertebrate species richness in these two environments of the Eleven Point River. One study site in each environment that had three habitat types (riffle, silt, and grassy) was qualitatively sampled using 3' x 3' kick nets and quantitatively sampled using surber nets. Each habitat was sampled three times and the two-sample *t*-test was used to test for differences between quantities. Water temperature and velocity at each study site was also determined. A total of 46 species from 35 families and 4 classes

were collected: 35 species from 26 families and 3 classes were collected in warm water and 29 species from 33 families and 3 classes were collected in cool water. There was an average of 103 macroinvertebrates per square foot in the warm water and 84 per square foot in the cool water. A significant difference between these averages was detected ($p = 0.033_{a.05}$). Water temperature in the warm water site was 80° F while in the cool water site it was 66.5° F. Both sites had water velocity of 1.23 feet per second.



Stonefly Larva

In conducting their research, analyzing the data, and preparing their presentations, Paula and Leta received assistance and guidance from various members of the Current River DCT, including Peck Ranch Forestry and Wildlife Division staff, Eminence Forestry and Wildlife Division staff, West Plains Fisheries Staff, and Protection staff. Both students gained valuable experience in and exposure to what is required of professionals in the field of conservation. Both worked very hard and followed through to complete projects of immediate value. Their accomplishments fit nicely under the above-listed result MDC wants to achieve - "Conservation efforts led by a highly trained, diverse, technologically skilled and professional staff".

If you or someone you know is interested in the field of conservation, please contact one of the Current River DCT staff members listed on the back of this newsletter.

"There was an average of 103 aquatic insects per square foot in the Eleven Point River."



Hellgrammite Larva

Fisheries THE BIOLOGY OF SMALLMOUTH BASS FISHING



Dave Mayers
Fisheries Management
Biologist

Whether you are a year-round smallmouth bass fisherman or a fair weather summer angler,

the more you know about the habits of your quarry, the less time you will have between bites. Fisheries biologists for the Missouri Department of Conservation and research biologists at the University of Missouri have studied this popular Ozark game fish for decades and what they learned may help you with your next smallmouth trip.

Smallmouth are a very popular fish of the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers. Also known as brown bass, brownie, bronze back, green trout, jumper, Oswego bass, redeye bass, river bass and smallies, they are the dominant predator of Ozark streams. Smallmouth have little tolerance for consistently muddy waters making Ozark streams a near perfect place for them to survive. They feed primarily on crayfish and to a lesser extent minnows. An interesting feeding behavior of smallmouth is to follow turtles or suckers as they dig in the gravel for food. This activity commonly results in a crayfish darting out from under a rock and smallmouth pouncing on the fleeing prey.

Smallmouth are a cool-water fish, avoiding water temperatures that commonly exceed the mid-80's, and temperatures above 90 degrees Fahrenheit are lethal. They need large amounts of dissolved oxygen to survive so a dependable stream flow, river bank shade and current are important for steam dwelling smallmouth.

Smallmouth nesting occurs in mid-April when water temperature reaches 60 degrees, and may extend into June. Males make saucer-shaped nest in gravel, where about 2,500 eggs are deposited by one or more females. Research has shown no relationship between the number of spawning fish and the success of the spawn. The strength of the year's hatch depends solely on water conditions—a sudden cold snap or muddy floodwaters can kill eggs and fry.

Putting tiny radio transmitters in smallmouth and following them for 19 months in the Jacks Fork River has given biologists and anglers some interesting facts about daily and seasonal habits of smallmouth. Most of their daily activity and habitat are affected by seasonal changes in water temperature. Smallmouth stay in small home ranges for most of the year, but move in spring just before or during spawning season. Seventy-five percent of these fish returned to their home pool.

Smallmouth did follow a consistent pattern of daily



Following radio tagged smallmouth in the Jacks Fork River.



"The nighttime use of boulders may be related to high density of crayfish."

“In warmer seasons, smallmouth prefer logjams and root wads by day and boulders by night.”

movement. Within a pool, their movement peaked just after sunrise, and again after sunset in all seasons. This daily movement was greatest in summer and least in winter. Average movement was 394 feet when water temperatures were lowest, about 39 degrees, and 3,200 feet when water temperatures were highest 82 degrees.

Habitat preference is also affected by water temperatures. In warmer seasons, smallmouth prefer logjams and root wads by day and boulders by night. This nighttime use of boulders may be related to high density of crayfish found among boulders. In cooler seasons, fish do not use root wads and rely almost solely on boulder habitat.

During floods, smallmouth tend to use single logs instead of log jams, probably because these are generally closer to the stream bottom and offer protection from high water velocities during floods.

So what are the “take home” messages? For the smallmouth is it all about the water quality and habitat. Important key habitats needed for survival are cool, clear and, well oxygenated water, shade providing trees on the banks, root wads and logjams for summer habitat and boulders for winter. Anglers knowing what smallmouth need and when they need it will go to the river with some information that just might put more smallies on the end of their line.

Wildlife

TINY BIRDS TOUGH OUT THE OZARK WINTER



Rhonda Rimer
Natural History Biologist

January is typically one of Missouri’s coldest months. As you bundle up to go outside, you may wonder how wildlife, like songbirds, are able to survive the cold temperatures.

Feathers are a bird’s first defense against the cold. Feathers are a good insulator. Birds have as many as one-third more feathers in the winter than in the summer. Down feathers next to the skin create insulating pockets of air. On very cold days, birds ruffle their feathers to create more insulating air pockets.

Roosting birds will commonly tuck their bills into their feathers to reduce heat loss through their nostrils. They will also tuck their feet up among their feathers when at rest. When birds are active, you will often see them perch on one foot at a time—also to reduce heat loss. The temperature of exposed feet and legs can be lowered to just above freezing by a complicated arrangement of blood vessels that exchange heat. This reduces heat loss through the bare skin and makes sure that vital organs remain warm. On extremely cold days birds must keep their body temperatures up by feeding constantly. An air temperature drop of 20 degrees can double a bird’s metabolic rate.

The best way to help our Missouri songbirds have an easier winter is to provide them with extra food. You can do this by creating natural habitat or leaving brushy areas on your property. Woody plants like sumac, deciduous holly, and sassafras provide a great seed source for birds throughout the winter as well as providing cover. The seed heads of many of the wild composites—like ash sunflower, compass plant, sweet coneflower—and native warm season grasses—like Indian grass, prairie dropseed, and big blue stem—also provide food for hungry winter residents.



The seed head of a thistle plant provide winter food for birds like this goldfinch.



“If you provide extra food, use native Missouri plant species.”

Another option is to create feeding stations. These may be as simple as seed placed on the ground. Don’t opt to feed birds on the ground if you have pet cats—the birds will become easy prey! A plain wooden platform can be erected as a basic feeding station. Some edging around the outside will help keep the seed from falling on the ground. Store-bought feeders will also work. A good way to offer sunflower seeds to birds is with a commercially available, clear-plastic cylinder or silo-type feeder.

Remember that different species of birds have different feeding habits. For example, the dark-eyed junco and mourning dove prefer to feed directly on the ground. Cardinals and blue jays will feed either on the ground or on a platform. Woodpeckers prefer to feed from hanging suet baskets. Goldfinch and chickadees will visit hanging feeders and small, plastic feeders that are fixed to the outside of a window by a suction cup.

Different species of birds also have different seed preferences. Seed varieties include black sunflower, black striped sunflower, white millet, red millet, hulled sunflower, fine cracked corn, peanut hearts, niger thistle, wheat, safflower seed, hulled oats, and milo. For a list of Missouri birds and their seed preferences visit our web site at <http://mdc.mo.gov/nathis/birds/birdfeed/>.

If you provide extra food, either using the native Missouri plant species listed above or by creating feeding stations, you are likely to attract a number of our winter birds including the blue jay, American goldfinch, house sparrow, purple finch, tree sparrow, dark-eyed junco (snowbird), mockingbird, cardinal, white-breasted nuthatch, chickadee, red-bellied woodpecker, downy woodpecker, tufted titmouse, and red-headed woodpecker. For a quick visual guide to common winter birds of Missouri go to <http://mdc.mo.gov/nathis/birds/winterbd/>

Protection

SPRING TURKEY SEASON



Ryan Duey Conservation Agent

Well, the 2007 Spring Turkey season is quickly approaching. It won't be long before the woods will be ringing with thundering gobbles and shot-

gun blasts. The lower Ozarks is a great place to hunt wild turkeys. The Ozarks' many ridges, hollows, and deep woods make it ideal turkey habitat.

As the same in years past, there will be a Youth Season (watch for this cue, #, for Youth Season particulars) just before the regular Spring Turkey season. #Participating youths must obtain one of three permits before they can begin their hunt; valid permits are the *Youth Deer and Turkey Hunting Permit*, the *Resident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit*, and the *Resident Landowner Spring Turkey Hunting Permit*. #Regardless of the permit used, participating youths may take only one male turkey or turkey with a visible beard during the Youth Season.

#Participating Youth Season hunters using a Youth Deer and Turkey Hunting Permit must be at least 6 years old and not more than 15 years old, but do not have to be Hunter Education certified. While hunting, the participating youth must be in the immediate presence of a properly licensed adult who is Hunter Education certified, unless that adult is taking the youth on land owned by the adult and the adult was born before January 1, 1967.

#Participating Youth Season hunters using a Resident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit must be at least 11 years old and not more than 15 years old, and must be Hunter Education certified.

#Participating Youth Season hunters using a Resident Landowner Spring Turkey Hunting Permits must be 15 years old or younger and an immediate household member of a resident landowner or qualifying lessee.

#Participating Youth Season hunters who take a turkey on a **Youth Deer and Turkey Hunting Permit** may not harvest another bird during the regular Spring Turkey season but, if they do not take a bird during the Youth Season, may take one bird during the regular Spring Turkey Season with that permit (permit requirements still apply).

#Participating Youth Season hunters who take a turkey on a **Resident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit** or a Resident Landowner Spring Turkey Hunting permit may harvest a second bird during the regular Spring Turkey season, but not until the beginning of the second week of that season. This is because the bird taken during the Youth Season

counts as the first bird being taken during the first week of the regular Spring Turkey season.

Missouri residents hunting this spring must obtain a Resident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit. Missouri landowners owning 5 continuous acres or more can get Resident Landowner Permit. Nonresidents must get a Nonresident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit. If the nonresident owns land in Missouri, they can purchase a Nonresident Landowner Permit. Hunters born on or after Jan. 1, 1967 and hunting with a Resident or Nonresident Spring Turkey Hunting Permit must be Hunter Education certified.

The limit for the regular Spring Turkey Season is two (2) male turkeys or turkeys with visible beard. You may only take one turkey during the first week. If you do not take one during the first week, then you may take two during the second or third week, but you may not take them both on the same day.

For both the Youth and regular Spring Turkey Hunting Season, shooting hours are from one half (1/2) hour before sunrise to 1:00 P.M.. All turkeys harvested must be immediately tagged with the transportation portion of the permit and must be checked using the Telecheck system before 10:00 P.M. of the day killed.

During both seasons you are allowed to hunt with a shotgun, longbow, or compound bow. The "Be Safe" sticker must be affixed to the receiver of the gun so it will be in their line of sight when shooting. The sticker must be maintained on the gun while hunting. Stickers are available wherever permits are sold.

The following are prohibited: shotguns holding more than 3 shells in the magazine and chamber combined, shot larger than No. 4 (in use or in possession), a bow fastened to a stock or other device that maintains the bow in a drawn position, use of dogs, recorded calls or live decoys, use of bait, which includes grain or other feed placed or scattered so as to attract turkeys. An area is considered baited for 10 days even after complete removal of the bait.

I hope you're able to get out there in the woods and chase the elusive wild turkey.

Last year was a great reproductive year for turkeys in the Ozark Region so this should be a great Spring Turkey Season. Have a great hunt but remember safety first and let's all hope for a season with out any hunting incidents.



Youth Spring Turkey Season will run from March 31st to April 1.



Regular Spring Turkey Season will run from April 16th to May 6th.



"Shooting hours are from one half (1/2) hour before sunrise to 1:00 P.M.."

Forestry

MIDCO PINE FLATS RESTORATION AREA HISTORY AND UPDATE


Steve Orchard
Forestry Technician

The Midco Pine Flats Restoration Area encompasses 2,233 acres of Peck Ranch Conservation area in Northwest Carter County. Around 1918, this part of Peck Ranch was clear-cut to fuel the iron ore smelter at the town of Midco. After World War One, the town of Midco ceased to exist and the residual population took up subsistence farming which mostly consisted of grazing hogs and cattle on an open range. This type of activity required that the cut over forest be burned often to control woody sprouts and promote grasses and other tender vegetation.



When the Missouri of Conservation purchased Peck Ranch in 1945, the previous land use had favored the short lived and drought intolerant scarlet and black oak trees. Previous land use had almost completely wiped out the longer-lived drought-tolerant shortleaf pine. When open range ended, annual spring burning ended as well. This allowed trees to fill in gaps where fire had kept them in a sprouting condition. The result was an excellent, fast-growing, but very densely stocked, forest of almost pure black and scarlet oak. Until the mid 1970's there was little commercial value for small diameter oak trees. Thinning the forest for maximum growth and recruitment of other tree species was not economically possible, so the trees in the forest remained very densely stocked. This density level caused all but the most dominant trees to have thin spindly crowns. A good analogy for this situation is a runt animal. The more healthy dominant litter mates get all the nourishment and remain healthy while the runt of the litter is stunted and sickly. This analogy applies to trees as well as animals. In the 1970's and 1980's, when trees began to attain some commercial value, parts of the Midco Pine Flats Area was thinned by logging. This thinning helped, but several factors including the droughts of the early 1950's and 1980, poor soils, and the short life-span of scarlet and black oak had taken their toll on the forest.

“Around 1918, this part of Peck Ranch was clear-cut to fuel the iron ore smelter at the town of Midco.”



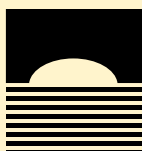
“This density level caused all but the most dominant trees to have thin spindly crowns.”

In 1997 an aggressive plan for the Midco Pine Flats Restoration Area was implemented that included salvaging the dead and dying scarlet and black oak trees and restoring native shortleaf pine and associated plant communities where they occurred historically. As of 2006 most of the harvested stands that had pine seed trees present during the harvest now have a good covering of pine and oak saplings. The stands of trees that did not have pine seed trees present were hand planted with native shortleaf pine seedlings.

Future plans for the Midco Pine Flats Restoration Area include continued development of the shortleaf pine-oak ecosystem on appropriate sites. Mechanical methods as well as prescribed fire will be used to control tree density and allow for a more diverse array of plant and animal species. A monitoring project for the area is in progress to help guide decisions on future management activities.

Today Midco Pine Flats Restoration Area of Peck Ranch is a thriving, young woodland stocked with pine and oak trees that will have a considerably longer life span than the black and scarlet oaks that evolved from the Midco days. With the use of prescribed fire and other treatments, this new forest will be kept in a more open condition than in the past which will allow for a very diverse layer of ground vegetation. Much of the area has already begun to take on the pre-settlement appearance that had pine and oak in the overstory and an open, grassy understory. Much of the Midco Pine Flats Restoration Area is visible from roads 3,7,8,9 and the south boundary road in Peck Ranch. Access is through the main Peck Ranch gate. To see a newly restored pine-oak woodland, take an enjoyable drive and visit Peck Ranch this spring.

For more information on this project call Mike Norris, Resource Forester at 573-323-8515 or Kim Houf Wildlife Biologist at 573-323-4249



Peck Ranch Open for Spring Turkey Season

Peck Ranch, including the refuge portion, is open during Spring Turkey season. Hunters enter and exit at the main gate after filling out a “self-check in” card.

For more information call the Peck Ranch office at (573) 323-4249.

Education

USING A DICHOTOMOUS KEY



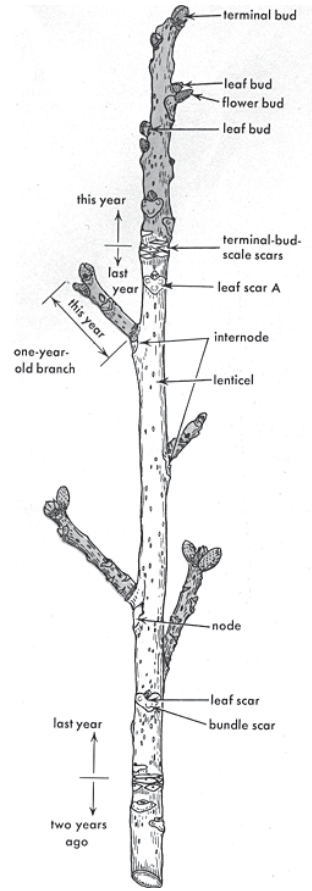
Pat Holloway
Conservation
Education Con-
sultant

Springtime is a great time to get outdoors and take a child on a hike. Children are naturally curious and will ask many questions. You can build on their natural curiosity by helping them learn about their environment. While walking through the woods with a child, take the time to point out some identifying features of the budding trees. Use an identification guide such as "A Key to Missouri Trees in Winter," published by MDC and readily available to Missouri residents. This key can be helpful during any season but is especially useful when trees are just beginning to bud. You will be helping your child in many ways by teaching about the outdoors, developing a thirst for knowledge, and preparing them for the MAP test in our schools.

By fifth grade Missouri's students are expected to be able to use a simple dichotomous key to identify plants or animals. A dichotomous key simply divides items into two groups. The key allows the child to choose between two items. Each decision leads the child to make another choice until hopefully the item is correctly identified. If the item is incorrectly identified you

may find a need to backtrack through the key to discover where the wrong choice was made. As you can see, this skill must be developed slowly over time. Work outside of the classroom using trees, flowers, mammals, or waterfowl will aid children in becoming comfortable with this technique while encouraging good observation skills.

When studying trees, the first option must be to decide if green leaves are present during the winter, which would indicate the tree is an evergreen, or if green leaves are absent during winter in which case the tree is deciduous. You may be able to help your child make this choice from a distance. Once the major group of trees has been identified, the key focuses on the leaves of the evergreen trees and the leaf scars on the twigs of the deciduous trees. Learning that a pine tree can have needles in bundles of 2, 3, or 5 might develop a child's skill in observing the natural world. Teaching a child to use a field guide may spark an undeveloped interest in reading. Children can discover the practical need for becoming life-long readers and learners.



Outdoor Calendar

Hunting

Groundhog	
Coyote	
Squirrel	
Turkey	
Spring	Youth residents only

Opens

5/7/07
5/15/07
5/26/07
4/16/07
3/31/07

Closes

12/15/07
3/31/08
2/15/08
5/6/07
4/1/07

Fishing

Black Bass (impoundments)
Black Bass (streams, Current Jacks Fork and their tributaries)
Trout Management Areas
Trout Parks

Opens

Open All Year
5/26/07
Open All Year
3/1/07

Closes

2/28/08

10/31/07

Resident Hunting Permit

Prices

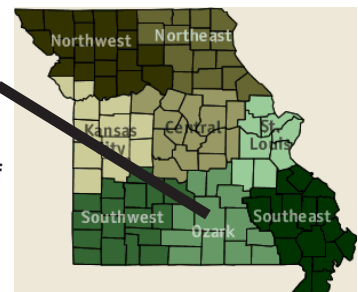
- Hunting and Fishing --- \$19
- Small Game --- \$10
- Youth Deer and Turkey ---\$17
- Archery Hunting ---\$19
- Firearms Any Deer ---\$17
- Firearms First Bonus Deer --- \$7
- Firearms Second Bonus Deer --- \$7
- Fall Firearms Turkey ---\$13
- Spring Turkey --- \$17
- Trapping --- \$10

Resident Fishing Permit Prices

- Hunting and Fishing --- \$19
- Fishing --- \$12
- Trout --- \$7



We are on the web. To view this newsletter go to www.mdc.mo.gov and click on the Ozark portion of the map located at the bottom of web page.



We're on the Web!

WWW.MISSOURICONSERVATION.ORG



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

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65109
Phone: 573/751-4115

MDC Mission

- To protect and manage the fish, forest, and wildlife resources of the state,
- To serve the public and facilitate their participation in resource management activities,
- To provide opportunity for all citizens to use, enjoy, and learn about fish, forest, and wildlife resources.

Mission of This Newsletter

The mission of this newsletter is to share current information about conservation projects, issues, and programs and to develop working relationships with the citizens of Shannon, Carter, and Ripley Counties.

Share Your Thoughts

If there are any subjects you would like to see in the *Conservation Currents* please contact any employee listed below, or if you have any questions pertaining to the Wildlife Code please contact the Conservation Agent assigned to your county. County assignments and phone numbers are listed below.

Operation Game Thief and Operation Forest Arson

Sponsored by the Conservation Federation of Missouri, the Missouri Dept. of Conservation and the U.S. Forest Service

Phone: 1-800-392-1111

CONTACT OFFICES AND NAMES

If you have a question about any of the following topics, here are your contact professionals:

Shannon Co. Field Office
Eminence 573/226-3616



Forestry

Gary Gognat 573/226-3616
Terry Thompson 573/226-3616
Mike Bill 573/226-3616

Private Land Management:

Mike Gaskins 573/226-3241

Conservation Agents:

Brad Hadley 573/292-8540
Ryan Duey 573/858-3334

Wildlife

Dan Drees 573/226-3616
Kim Houf 573/323-4249
Rhonda Rimer 417/256-7161

Fisheries

Dave Mayers 417/256-7161

Conservation Education

Melanie Carden-Jensen 417/256-7161

Outdoor Skills

Larry Lindeman 417/256-7161

Carter Co. Field Office
Van Buren 573/323-8515



Forestry

Mike Norris 573-323-8515

Private Land Management:

Don Foerster 573/996-3619

Conservation Agents:

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Mark Wilcoxon 573/323-8523

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Kim Houf 573/323-4249
Rhonda Rimer 417/256-7161

Fisheries

Dave Mayers 417/256-7161

Conservation Education

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Outdoor Skills

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Ripley Co. Field Office
Doniphan 573/996-2557



Forestry

Steve Paes 573/996-2557

Private Land Management:

Don Foerster 573/996-3619

Conservation Agents:

Darren Killian 573/996-5984
Jason Langston 573/996-2346

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