

# **NONGAME WILDLIFE PROGRAM AND LCCMR OVERVIEW, 1983-2018**

## **1. NONGAME WILDLIFE PROGRAM LCMR OVERVIEW, 1983- 2010**

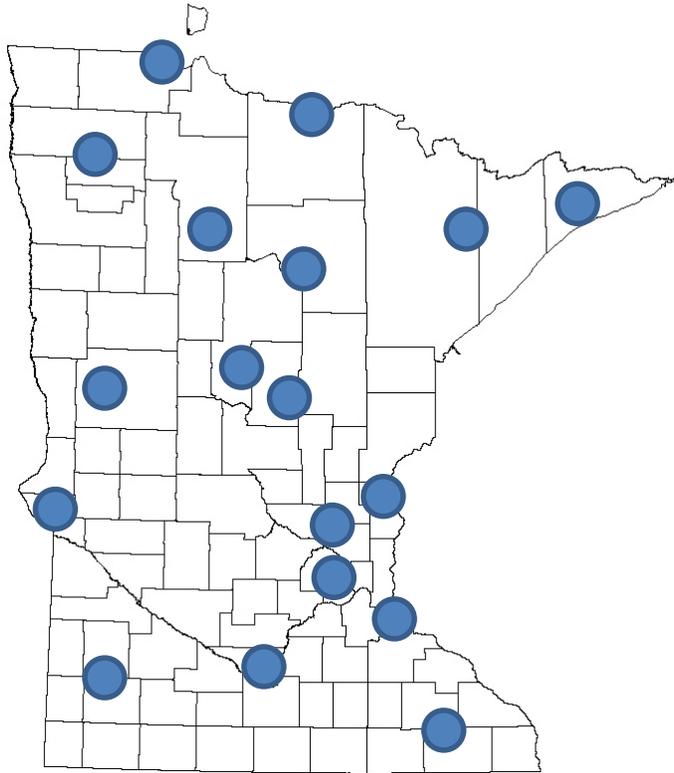
From 1983 through 2010 I provided semiannual work plan updates for the Nongame Wildlife Program to the LCCMR which had overview authority for reviewing and approving our workplans and budgets from the Nongame Wildlife Checkoff. Below is a photo of our first nongame staff members from 1984-myself, Joan Galli, Katie Haws, Jack Mooty, Pam Perry, and John Schladweiler.



## **2. LCMR NATURE TOURISM INITIATIVE, 1998-2000, \$250,000.**

- A. 19 Community Nature Tourism Workshops, 286 participants
  - a. How to do a Nature Tourism Resource Assessment
  - b. Enhancing Nature Tourism Experiences

## B. Seven field trips for doing a resource assessment



Wildlife Tourism Workshop sites, 1999-2000



### 3. LCMR LAKESCAPING FOR WILDLIFE AND WATER QUALITY, 1998-2009

- A. Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality—26,472 copies sold.
- B. 67 lakescaping demonstration sites planned and developed.

C. 43 targeted workshops for 1482 participants: homeowners, nursery owners, DNR staff, realtors, and local units of government.



### 4. DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHY BRIDGE TO NATURE, 2010-2013

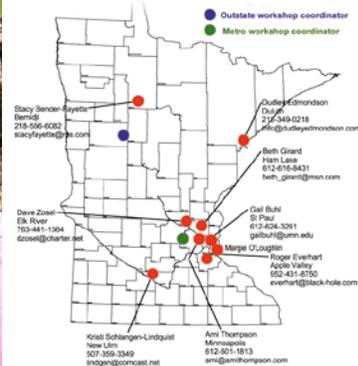
\$160,000

- A. 76 teacher workshops on how to lead student photo safaris.
  - 1. 1099 teacher participants; reaching about 66,000 Minnesota youths.

B. Presentation to Caribbean teachers at Birds-Caribbean Conference in the Bahamas, 2010.



Digital Photography Bridge to Nature Team



5. **ASSESSMENT OF CONTAMINANTS IN MINNESOTA LOONS AND WHITE PELICANS RESULTING FROM THE DEEPWATER HORIZON OIL SPILL.** 2011-2017. \$641,000.

A. Determining migratory routes, wintering areas, and feeding behavior for common loons and white pelicans with use of satellite transmitters and geolocators.

6. Assessment of contaminant levels of PAH and DOSS in loons and pelicans in blood, feathers, fatty tissues, and unhatched eggs in loons and in bill knobs and eggs from white pelicans.

**7. Project Currently Underway. ASSESSMENT OF HEMP AS A WILD BIRD FOOD AS PART OF AN MN DEPT OF AGRICULTURE PILOT PROGRAM FOR HEMP IN MINNESOTA.**

- A. Bird food preference testing at three sites in MN
- B. Supplemental statewide field testing of hemp by citizen volunteers.
- C. Collaboration with the MN Dept of Agriculture to field test hemp as bird food.



**8. ADVOCACY FOR USE OF COPPER/NONTOXIC AMMUNITION FOR DEER HUNTING IN MINNESOTA**

Advocacy for use of nontoxic ammo for deer hunting in Minnesota.

The complex block contains several images. At the top right is a photograph of a hunter in an orange vest and hat kneeling next to a deer. Below this are two side-by-side images of bullets: on the left, a fragmented lead bullet with a white plate of lead fragments below it, labeled "Fragmented lead bullet"; on the right, an intact copper bullet next to its copper-colored casing, labeled "Intact copper bullet". To the right of these images is a close-up photograph of a person's hand with a bright green background, showing a significant amount of grey copper residue on the palm and fingers.

- A. An industry in transition: full page ads in fall, 2018, by ammo manufacturers promoting copper ammo for big game hunting: Federal, Winchester, Remington.
- B. Dara Grumdahl, WCCO-AM radio interview. Saturday, Sept 29, 2018
- C. Javier Serna, Outdoor News, feature story, Oct 25, 2018
- D. John Myers, Duluth News Tribune, feature story. Nov 10, 2018

**NATURE TOURISM: a modest proposal to accommodate a dramatic change in outdoor recreation trends.**

**9. ADDRESSING THE GREAT MISSING LINK IN OUTDOOR RECREATION TRENDS IN MINNESOTA—WILDLIFE VIEWING!!! NEW RESULTS--USFWS SURVEY OF HUNTING, FISHING, AND WILDLIFE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION, 2016.**

**WILDLIFE-ASSOCIATED RECREATION = WILDLIFE WATCHING, BIRD WATCHING, BIRD FEEDING, GARDENING FOR WILDLIFE (ATTRACTING POLLINATORS) AND NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY. Since the 1930s, hunters paid for wildlife conservation through license fees and excise taxes on guns and ammunition. Citizens in general were generally ignored relating to wildlife management and conservation participation in natural resource agencies because they “did not pay their way” like hunters did.**

**That was then, and this is now. Now, all Minnesota citizens need to be considered important partners in conservation since they contribute to the Environment and Natural Resources Trust Fund when they buy lottery tickets and to state legacy funds when they pay sales taxes. We need to help enhance their outdoor opportunities and experiences and increase their awareness, support, and advocacy for conserving our natural resources. They are our conservation partners of the future along with hunters and anglers!**



### NATIONAL NATURE TOURISM TRENDS

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2016</u>	
<u># participants</u>	71.8 million*	86.0 million	+ 20.0%
<u># days afield</u>	336 million	386 million	+ 14.9%
<u>Total expenditures</u>	\$54.7 billion	\$75.9 billion	+ 38.7%

\*23.6 million  
(away from home)

### NATIONAL HUNTING TRENDS

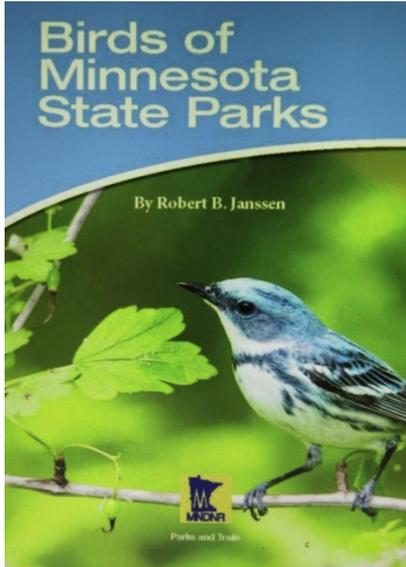
	<u>2011</u>	<u>2016</u>	
<u># participants</u>	13.7 million	11.5 million	- 16%
<u># days afield</u>	282 million	184 million	- 35%
<u>Total expenditures</u>	\$35.3 billion	\$26.0 billion	- 26%

### MINNESOTA TOURISM & HUNTING STATISTICS-2011

	<u>Nature Tourism</u>	<u>Hunting</u>
<u># participants</u>	1,600,000*	477,000
<u># days afield</u>	7 million	5.6 million
<u>Total expenditures</u>	\$621 million	\$725 million

**\*509,000**  
**(away from home)**

A. Birds of Minnesota State Parks by Robert Janssen, 2015.



B. [www.wildlifeviewingareas.com](http://www.wildlifeviewingareas.com) 120 of the best wildlife viewing sites in Minnesota. Updated in November 2018.



C. Pine to Prairie Birding Trail and Pine to Prairie Birding Trail International in Manitoba.



D. HEART OF THE BOG BIRDING TRAIL

Duluth to Bemidji and Warroad.

