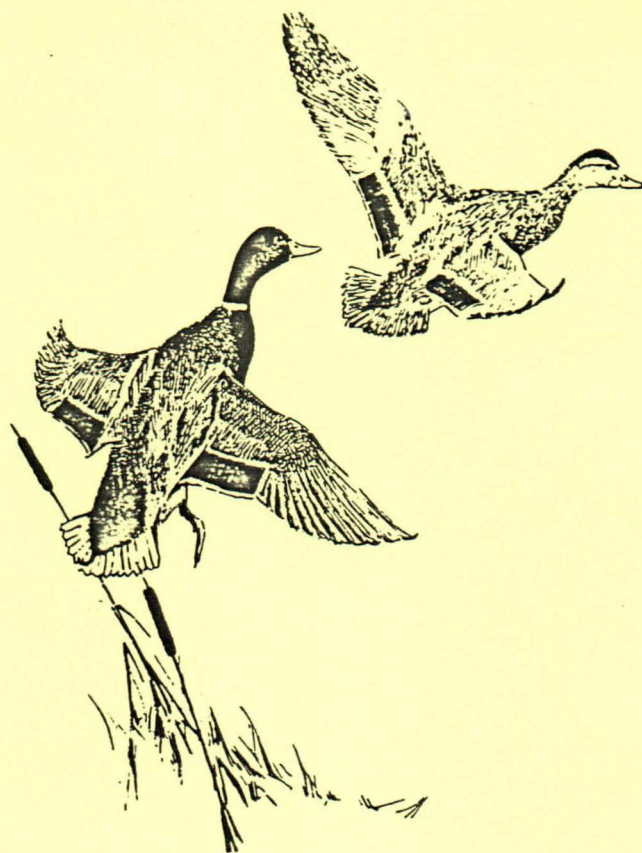


WATERFOWL IDENTIFICATION WORKSHOPS



U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UPPER SOURIS NWR
J. CLARK SALYER NWR

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I. INTRODUCTION:

In an era when waterfowl face many challenges in their struggle to survive, it becomes increasingly important that these waterfowl and their habitat be managed correctly. This monumental task usually falls on the shoulders of state wildlife agencies and the federal government, primarily the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This effort can not be handled solely by these agencies. Sportsmen and citizens must share in the responsibility as well. One effort is the money earmarked for such work, which comes from the sale of federal duck stamps. Another effort, though it may seem small, is simply abiding by and following season regulations established to help harvest and manage our nations waterfowl. In essence, it simply means to shoot only the number of species of birds set up in your particular area. This may vary from state to state, or even within a state. Special shooting zones have been established to reduce the kill and help manage populations.

In order to aid the waterfowl hunters, who may have problems identifying birds, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service set out on a task of conducting workshops that would make the hunter more aware of identification. The idea was initiated in 1980 at the Bismarck Area Office of the Service. This task was undertaken by biologists from the Bismarck office. The idea met with great success in Bismarck and eventually spread to Fargo and Jamestown, North Dakota. It was thought that since those workshops had been so successful, why not keep expanding - especially to the northwest?

Following a request from the Bismarck Area Office to conduct waterfowl identification workshops in this area, plans were made to go ahead and make contacts to area sportsmen. Initial contacts to three area sportsmen's clubs showed us that there appeared to be a lot of interest. Most people we talked to were very excited about the workshop idea and told us they would attend. With this interest, we proceeded to make plans and work with the clubs to host the workshops.

Staff members from Upper Souris NWR and J. Clark Salyer NWR were scheduled to help set up and conduct the workshops. A local hunter was also invited to speak at the workshops about duck calling and decoying.

II. OBJECTIVES:

- A. Provide waterfowl hunters with a chance to become more knowledgeable in duck identification.
- B. Make hunters more aware of regulations and changes for 1982.
- C. Give the Fish and Wildlife Service a chance to display ideas, techniques and purposes of managing waterfowl.

III. PREPARATION:

Publicity consumed a large majority of time in preparing for the workshops. With help from the clubs we circulated pamphlets, sent out news releases, put up posters and did as much verbal recruiting as we could. Refuge personnel also appeared on a local noon T.V. talk show and radio sports program.

Collecting and organizing workshop materials consumed a considerable amount of time also. Posters had to be made, slides put together and waterfowl mounts collected. A sizeable collection of mounted birds was obtained from local taxidermists and colleges. They were very cooperative in loaning birds to us. Most mounts were of the standing type; however, whenever possible flying specimens should be used. A mounted wing display from Upper Souris NWR was also used. A sign display from J. Clark Salyer NWR, of currently used regulation signs, was also set up and used during the hunting regulations portion of the workshop. Data had to be collected for the discussion on 1982 reproduction and fall flight forecast. The clubs were very cooperative in helping to line up meeting places, screens, projectors, tables and other supplies we needed.

IV. WORKSHOP:

The workshop was divided into five parts: (1) waterfowl identification (movie, wing boards, mounts), (2) fall flight forecast and 1982 production, (3) hunting regulations, (4) quiz, (5) special presentation by an area resident on duck decoying and calling.

Following a general introduction to the workshop (welcome, thank-you, etc.) a movie was shown entitled "Watching Wild Wings" which was narrated by Bing Crosby. Following the movie, the mounts and wing boards were used to review many of the characteristics shown in the movie. Characteristics such as speculum, wing beat, body shape, coloration and flight patterns, were discussed for each species.

After the identification portion a short presentation on the 1982 production and fall flight forecast was given to inform the participants as to what they can expect this fall. Some of this information came from the Fish and Wildlife Service reports on brood/pair counts in North Dakota and also from the "Fall Flight Forecast" published by the regional office.

Hunting regulations, changes in regulations, sign display and meaning was presented. This does not seem to be a negative aspect of the program if handled correctly. A lot of interest was shown in this portion of the program as comments such as "I didn't know I couldn't do that!" were heard later. It did give the participants a chance to voice their opinions about signing and regulations. This session can be a very positive part of the workshop if handled correctly by the officer.

Following the program by the Fish and Wildlife Service, a special presentation on the use of duck decoys was given by an avid local waterfowl hunter. This was of particular interest to all, even FWS waterfowlers. This was an excellent presentation and added a new dimension to the workshop by providing non-Fish and Wildlife Service materials. A voluntary quiz was held at the end of the session.

The course was designed to run from 7:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m.; however, it ended up lasting until 10:30 p.m. The only negative comment we received was that the workshop was too long. Of any changes to be made for next year this will be the one of most concern.

Participants were given a chance to put together a "workshop packet" which contained the following:

- A. "Ducks At A Distance" booklet

- B. Public use guides
- C. North Dakota hunting proclamation
- D. Refuge, wetland management districts, fish and wildlife pamphlets and maps.
- E. Trash bags

A shotgun patterning target, printed by the regional office, was also handed out separately to interested persons as we did not have enough to give out to all.

Attendance was very good at all three workshops. The following list gives the location, host and number of workshop participants,

- A. Minot Air Force Base Recreation Center; host - Minot Air Force Base Rod and Gun Club; 85 people in attendance.
- B. Minot State College Science Building; host - Town and Country Sportsmen's Club; 125 people in attendance.
- C. Bottineau Branch of North Dakota State University Science Division; host - Bottineau Wildlife Club; 75 people in attendance.

An invitation was extended to the local chapters of Ducks Unlimited to set up a display if they so desired.

An added dimension was the giving away of door prizes by the clubs and Ducks Unlimited chapters. This was held during the break.

V. CONCLUSION:

In closing we feel that the workshops were very successful. Comments received were very positive toward the entire workshop. Recommendations for next year include such things as shorter sessions and a more "hands on" identification portion of the program. Techniques used in environmental education activities could be very helpful in that the participants would become more involved. We should keep in mind that this is a workshop and not a speech or lecture. Each workshop can be handled differently depending on the area, facilities, staff and availability of materials. We should never overlook the main objective of trying to make the waterfowlers more adept at identifying birds.

DUCK I.D. WORKSHOPS

AGENDA

7:00-7:10-----A. Presentations By Town & Country Sportsmen

B. Introductions

Thanks To The Following For Equipment & Facilities:

1. President Of Minot Air Force Base Rod & Gun Club
2. President Of Town & Country Sportsman's Club
3. President Of Bottineau Wildlife Club
4. Mounts Are Compliments Of:

Cal Webster, Hensen's Taxidermy, Al Aufforth (Bottineau, NDSU)
and Art Haskins (MSC)

5. Workshop Staff:

Maurice B. Wright, Refuge Manager - Upper Souris NWR
David D. Linehan, Assistant Refuge Manager - Upper Souris NWR
Duane C. Anderson, Biological Technician - Upper Souris NWR
Fred Giese, Assistant Refuge Manager - J. Clark Salyer NWR
Mark Hamilton

7:10-8:00-----C. Duck I.D.

Movie - "Watching Wild Wings"

Wings, Mounts, Posters, Etc.

8:00-8:15-----D. Fall Flight Forecast And 1982 Production

8:15-8:30-----E. Break And Door Prize Drawings

8:30-9:00-----F. Hunting Regulations (Signs, Proclamations, Public Use Guides,
Leaflets)

9:00-9:15-----G. Voluntary Quiz

9:15-9:45 H. Decoy Demonstration

9:15-9:45 I. Closing Remarks And Balance Of Drawings (If Any)

MATERIALS CHECKLIST

Duck Wings

Duck Wing Cases

Film

Slides

Projector (Movie) (Reel)

Projector (Slides)

Sign Display

Literature:

 Ducks At A Distance

 Workshop Agenda Leaflets

 Proclamations

 Public Use Guides

 Quiz

 Targets

 Refuge Leaflets

 Trash Bags

Camera

Duck And Goose Mounts

Tape

Markers

Easel And Paper

Extension Cord

AREA NEWS-MEDIA

KBTO RADIO FM -----228-5151
1206 S BRANDER-----Les Halverson
BOTTINEAU, ND 58318

KCJB RADIO-----852-0361
KCJB BLDG, HWY 83 S-----John Williams
MINOT, ND 58701

KHRT RADIO-----852-3789
OLD HIGHWAY 52 SE-----Duane Luchsinger
MINOT, ND 58701

KTYN RADIO-----852-4400
HWY 83 S
MINOT, ND 58701

KXMC TV CHANNEL 13-----800-472-2108
3425 S. BDWY-----852-2104
MINOT, ND 58701-----Kim Fundingsland (Sports Director)
-----John Vigestad (News Director)
MINOT DAILY NEWS-----800-472-2144
301 SE 4TH-----Carl Flagstad, Ken Crites, Judy Tell
MINOT, ND 58701

MOUSE RIVER FARMERS' PRESS-----701-537-5610
201 MAIN
TOWNER, ND 58788

SENTRY-----727-2887
C/O 91 SMW/PAO
MINOT AFB, ND 58705

THE KENMARE NEWS-----701-385-4275
20 NW 2ND
KENMARE, ND 58746

THE RENVILLE COUNTY FARMER-----701-756-6363
MOHALL, ND 58761

KKOA RADIO-----800-472-2903
2005-2 BYPASS E.-----852-4646
MINOT, ND 58701

KIZZ FM RADIO-----701-852-2494
1800 SW 16TH-----Barb Hawkins
MINOT, ND 58701

KMOT TV CHANNEL 10-----800-472-2917
1800 SW 16TH-----852-4101
MINOT, ND 58701

"SAM" MARLER
C/O DENVER FEDERAL CENTER

POSTER AND LEAFLET DISTRIBUTION

Hensen's Taxidermy-----Glenburn, North Dakota
Ruthville Store And Bar-----Ruthville, North Dakota
Big Bear Surplus-----Minot, North Dakota
Harvey Enterprises-----Minot, North Dakota
Northwest Sporting Goods-----Minot, North Dakota
Scheels Hardware-----Minot, North Dakota
Field And Stream Supper Club-----Minot, North Dakota
Minot AFB Recreation Center-----Minot AFB, North Dakota
Central Campus High School-----Minot, North Dakota
Magic City High School-----Minot, North Dakota
Jim Hill Junior High School-----Minot, North Dakota
Ramstad Junior High School-----Minot, North Dakota
Memorial Junior High School-----Minot, North Dakota
Carpio High School-----Carpio, North Dakota
J. Clark Salyer NWR-----Upham, North Dakota
Coast-To-Coast Store-----Mohall, North Dakota
Gambles Store-----Mohall, North Dakota
Trondson's Station-----Berthold, North Dakota

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

region 6

September 1, 1982

DUCK IDENTIFICATION WORKSHOPS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducting three duck identification workshops for waterfowl hunters on September 15, September 16 and September 23, 1982. The September 15 meeting will be hosted by the Rod and Gun Club from Minot Air Force Base and held at the Recreation Center on base. The September 16 meeting will be hosted by the Town and Country Sportsman's Club and will be held in the Science Division Auditorium at Minot State College. The September 23 meeting will be hosted by the Bottineau Wildlife Club and will be held in the Science Building at NDSU Bottineau. The purpose of the workshops is to increase the waterfowler's knowledge of duck hunting. Service biologists and law enforcement agents will present the workshops and be available to answer questions on the fall waterfowl season.

In addition to duck identification, other subjects discussed will include the status and populations of ducks in North Dakota, fall hunting forecasts, laws and regulations, the biology of ducks and a special presentation on the use of decoys and decoy sets.

Everyone is invited to attend. Whether or not you are a seasoned duck hunter or a novice, there should be something for everyone. The workshops will run approximately two hours, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. For more information, contact Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge at 468-5467.

Duck Identifying Workshops Slated For Area

Duck identification workshops for hunters will be held Wednesday at the Recreation Center at Minot Air Force Base with the Rod and Gun Club from the base as host and Thursday in the science division auditorium at Minot State College with the Town and Country Sportsman's Club as host.

Another meeting will be held Sept. 23, with the Bottineau Wildlife Club as host, in the science building at North Dakota State University - Bottineau Branch. Workshops will run from 7 to 9 p.m.

Service biologists and law enforcement agents will present the workshops and answer questions on the fall waterfowl season.

In addition to duck identification, other subjects for discussion will be the status and populations of ducks in North Dakota, fall hunting forecasts, laws and regulations, the biology of ducks and a special presentation on the use of decoys and decoy sets.

Seminars On Identifying Water Birds Draw 300

By KEN CRITES

Waterfowl identification seminars conducted at three area locations by officials of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently in advance of the hunting season were very successful, according to Duane Anderson, a technician with the service at the Upper Souris Wildlife Refuge headquartered at Lake Darling.

Officials from there and from the J. Clark Salyer Refuge near Upham conducted the seminars at Bottineau, Minot Air Force Base and Minot State College.

A total of 300 hunters or prospective hunters participated in the presentations. Subjects covered included the identification of water birds, which Anderson said is important to the conservation and management of some species. He said it's important that hunters know what type of duck or goose they're shooting.

A film narrated by Bing Crosby, provided by Ducks Unlimited was shown the group. In it the famous crooner, now deceased, made a trip to a marsh and pointed out the various types of waterfowl and how to identify them both on the water and in flight.

The Minot-area sessions were a first. Four similar seminars were conducted in Bismarck last year and the Fish and Wildlife Service decided to expand them to Minot this year.

Anderson served as master of ceremonies while his boss, Maurice Wright, who heads the Upper Souris Refuge, showed and identified mounted waterfowl which were provided by Cal Webster of Minot and Hensen's Taxidermy of Glenburn. Samples also were provided by North Dakota State University-Bottineau Branch.

Wright explained to the group that there are two kinds of ducks, mallards and "all the rest." He chuckled when he said that some hunters have other names for those other than mallards.

Coloration plays a major role in identifying waterfowl, he said, dis-

playing several duck and goose wings. Other characteristics are the location of legs, shape and color of the head, its takeoff from the water and the way it flies.

For example, he said, mallards rise vertically off the water while

some ducks seem to struggle and appear to run across the water until they build up speed.

The mallard drake is unmistakable with its green head. The pintail has a long body and the long pointed tail which gives the

duck its name. Some birds are erratic in flight, such as bluebills, which fluctuate up and down.

Color patches on wings and their locations are important in ducks with similar appearances. Breast coloration is also a key to the duck's identity, Wright said.

The assistant manager of the J. Clark Salyer Refuge, Fred Giese, explained waterfowl hunting regulations and also the signs posted on area refuges and what they mean.

Following a short break in the Minot seminar, Mark Hamilton, Burlington, presented a demonstration on decoys and how to use them.

Anderson said the 125 or so people who attended the Minot clinic were enthusiastic. He said more clinics will be presented in the future. The Minot session lasted about 3½ hours, but Anderson said they plan to pare that down a bit in the future.

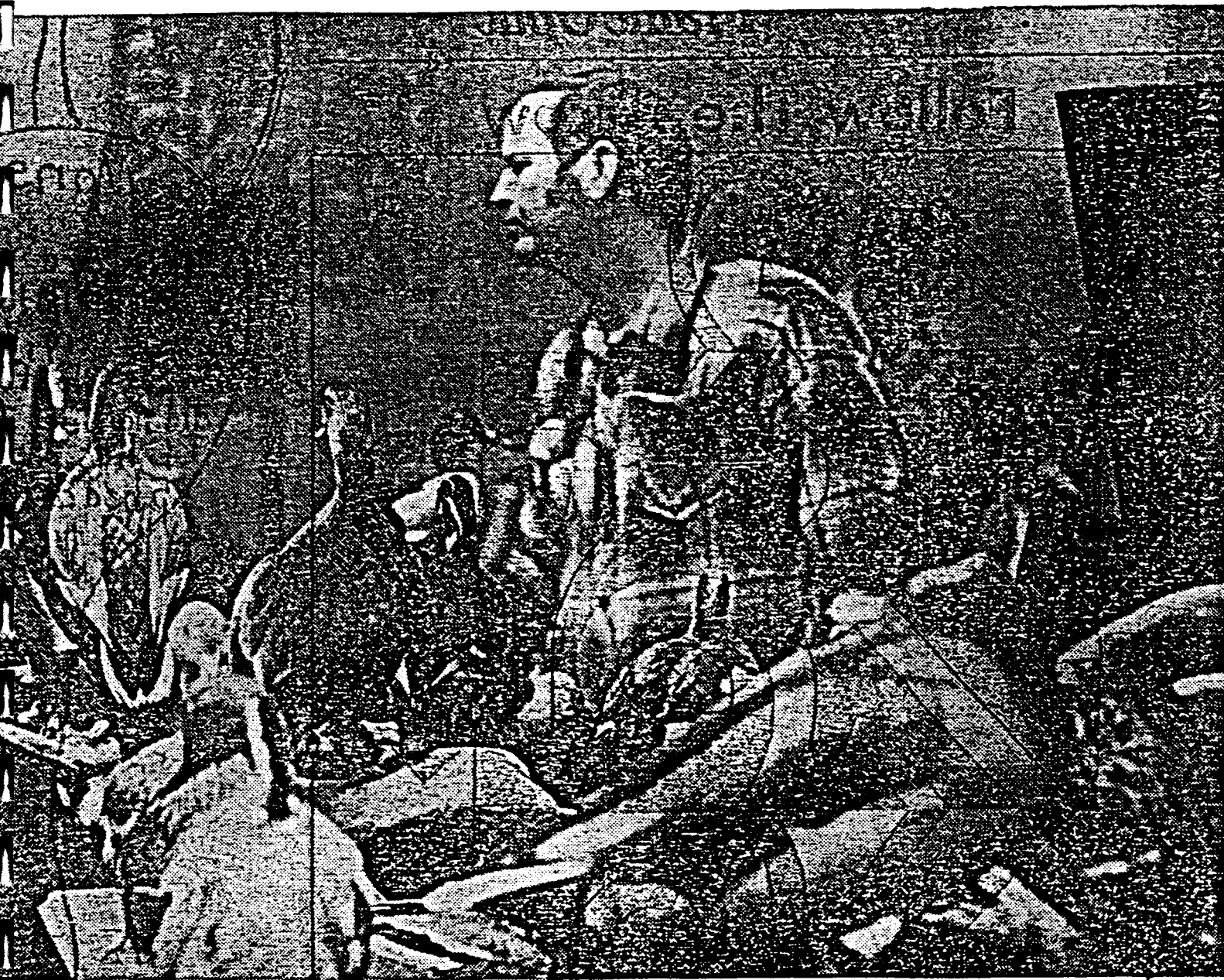
He said that the service also received questions about the seminars from people who had heard about them after they were over.

Among the audience at the MSC clinic was a group of junior high school students from Carpio who were bused to Minot as part of their young hunter education course.

The service people also provided information about waterfowl production figures and what to expect in the way of waterfowl season.

Hosts for the clinics were the Town and Country Sportsman's Club in Minot, the Minot Air Force Base Rod and Gun Club and the Bottineau wildlife club.

Each seminar participant received a handbook prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service which has color pictures of the waterfowl, flight characteristics and other things that help identify them.



Ducks were the focus of attention during a waterfowl identification seminar in Minot, one of three held in the area. Donald Skari, in the background, one of about 125 people attending the Minot session.

looks over the birds provided by area taxidermists and North Dakota State University. (Photo by Ker Crites of The News)

Rod and Gun Club helps hunters identify waterfowl

by TSgt. Joe Pierce

Minot AFB Rod and Gun Club

Are you getting ready for the upcoming hunting season? If so, North Dakota has some of the best waterfowl hunting in the entire United States.

Minot is centrally located within the Central Flyway and normally anyone can expect excellent waterfowl hunting. The big question is just what type of ducks and geese do you like to bring home and how to recognize them?

The Minot AFB Rod and Gun Club will sponsor a waterfowl identification program to be held in the Cobalt Room of the Base Recreation Center at 7 p.m. on

Wednesday to answer those questions.

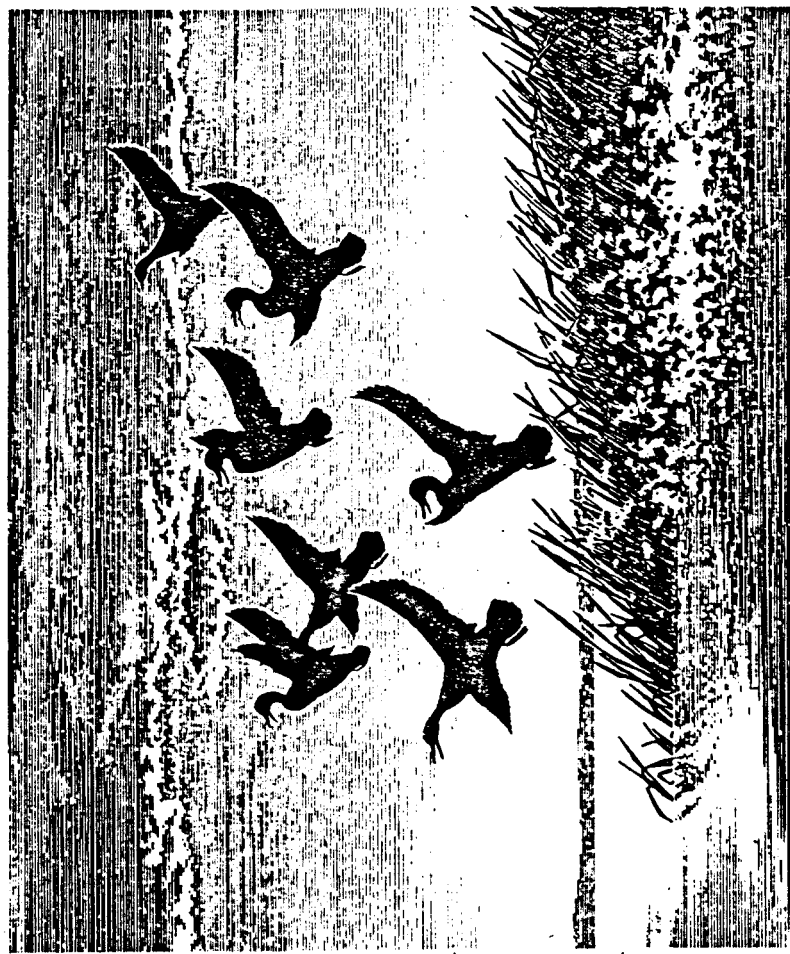
North Dakota does not use a point system for waterfowl limits but certain rules prohibit the sex and type of species that can be shot in any day of hunting.

Can you distinguish between a female mallard and a large gadwall when they fly by your decoys? How can you pick out a canvasback on the wing? Not all ducks have the prominent colors or markings of the wood duck or male mallard. Most look like little brown ducks (LBD's), and any good conservation program depends on the cooperation of a well informed hunter population

abiding by the regulations and harvesting only the authorized limits of ducks and geese.

Come out to the Base Recreation Center and enjoy a film, presentation of information by U.S. Fish and Game Service representatives and displays pro-

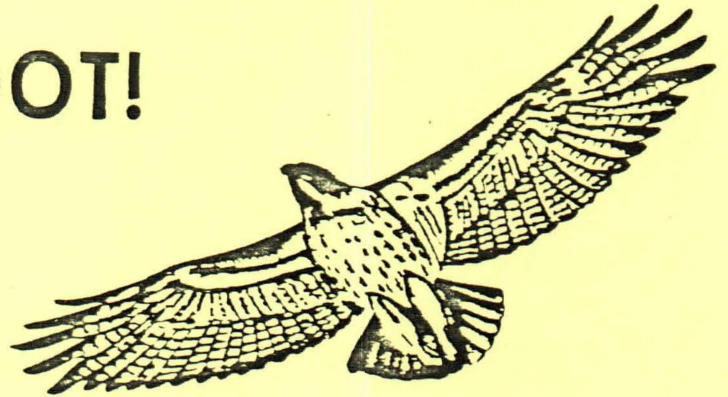
vided by local taxidermists. The program will also cover the fall hunting forecast, discussion of federal and state regulations and a presentation on decoy setting. Don't miss this program! Remember, it will be at 7 p.m. on Wednesday in the Cobalt Room of the Base Recreation Center.



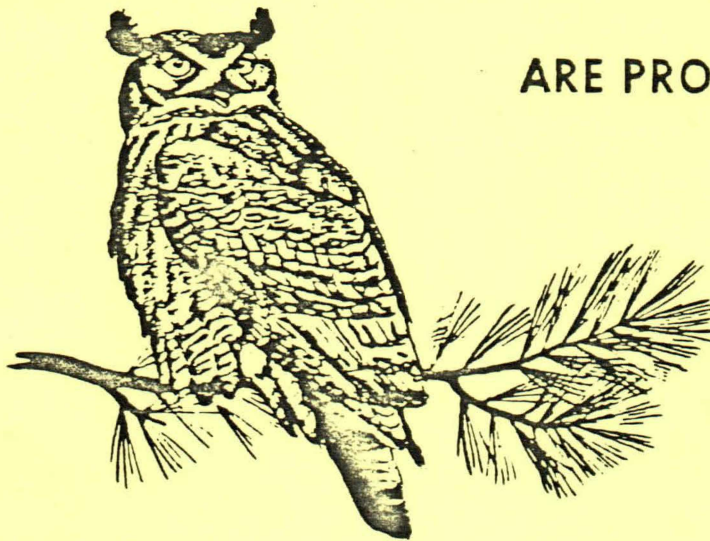
ATTACHMENT E

WARNING!

DON'T SHOOT!



**ALL HAWKS, OWLS, EAGLES AND VULTURES
ARE PROTECTED BY LAW.**



STUDIES SHOW THAT BIRDS OF PREY SHOULD BE PROTECTED BECAUSE OF THEIR FEEDING HABITS.
MOST HELP MAN AND HIS SPECIAL INTERESTS BY EATING RODENTS AND INSECTS, CARRION,
KILLING ROUGH FISH, AND DESTROYING SICK AND DEFECTIVE INDIVIDUALS IN OUR GAME
POPULATIONS. FOR THESE REASONS THE CONSERVATION LAW GIVES THEM
COMPLETE PROTECTION

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DATES AND SPONSORS

- Sponsored by the Minot Air Force Base Rod and Gun Club.

... Sponsored by Town & Country Sportsman's Club,

— Sponsored by the Bottineau Wildlife Club.

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NR

ATTACHMENT F

IDENTIFICATION

WORKSHOPS

SEPTEMBER 15, 1982 - MINOT AFB

SEPTEMBER 16, 1982 - MINOT

SEPTEMBER 23, 1982 - BOTTINEAU

INSTRUCTORS

MAURICE WRIGHT is the Refuge Manager at Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge and 17 year veteran of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Assisted by Duane Anderson and Dave Linehan on the topics of waterfowl identification and fall flight forecast.

FRED GIESE is Assistant Refuge Manager at the J. Clark Salyer Refuge and will be assisted by Senior Resident Agent Dave Kraft in a discussion of current hunting regulations.

MARK HAMILTON is a Minot resident and avid duck hunter and wildlife photographer. Mark will discuss such duck hunting techniques as decoy setups and duck calling.

DATES AND SPONSORS

Workshop #1: September 15, 1982

(Wednesday) at 7:00 p.m. at the Recreation Center, Minot Air Force Base.

- Sponsored by the Minot Air Force Base Rod and Gun Club.

Workshop #2: September 16, 1982

(Thursday) at 7:00 p.m. at the Science Division Auditorium, Minot State College, Minot.

- Sponsored by Town & Country Sportsman's Club.

Workshop #3: September 23, 1982

(Thursday) at 7:30 p.m. in room #125 of the Science Building, N.D.S.U., Bottineau.

- Sponsored by the Bottineau Wildlife Club.

AGENDA

Waterfowl Identification: One hour in which both the seasoned duck hunter and novice can increase his knowledge of duck identification. The Ducks Unlimited movie "Ducks on the Wing", narrated by Bing Crosby, will be shown along with slides, wing boards and other aids to help identify ducks.

- Presented by Maurice Wright and Duane Anderson.

Hunting Regulations: A review of hunting regulations and discussion on common violations. This is a question and answer time to help clear up the how's and why's of hunting regulations.

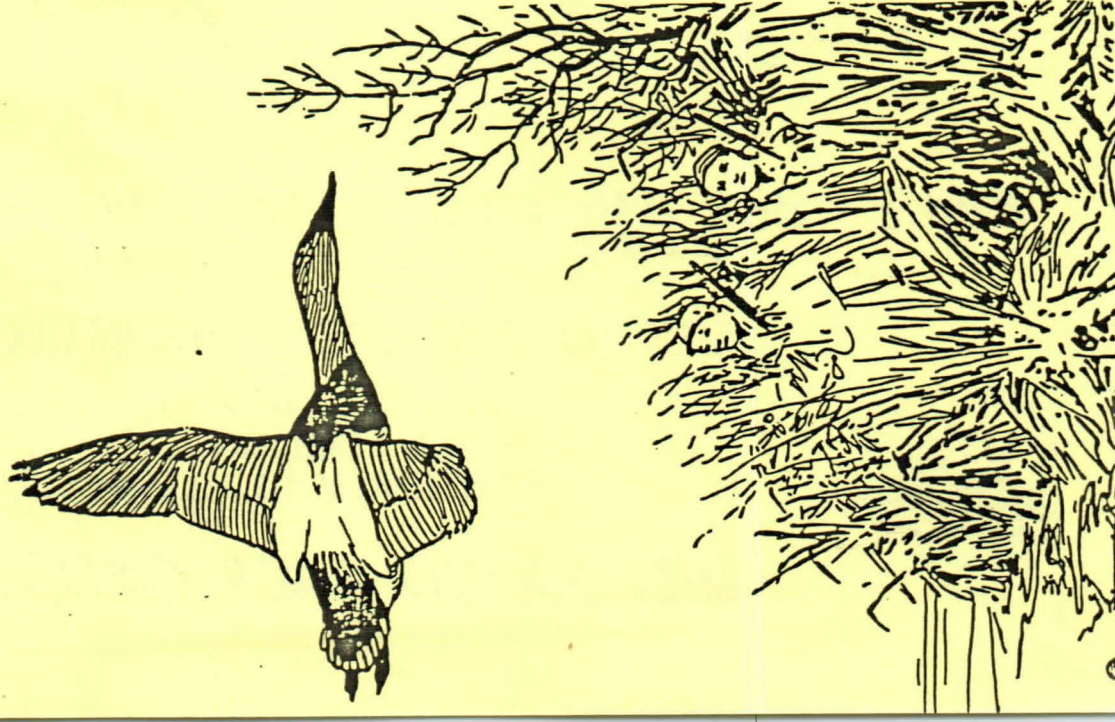
- Presented by Fred Giese and Dave Kraft

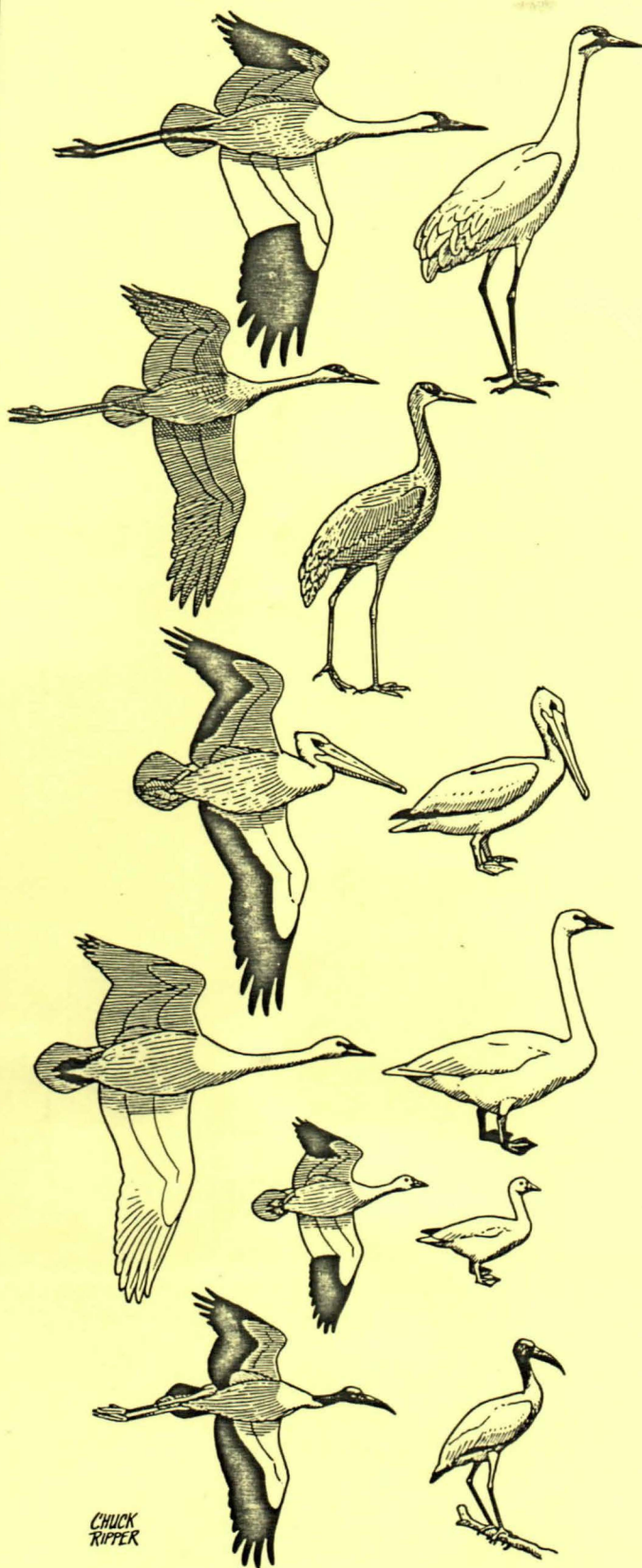
Fall Flight Forecast: A discussion of this year's duck production in North Dakota and status of the continent's waterfowl population in general. What can we expect this season?

- Presented by Dave Linehan

Duck Hunting Techniques: How to setup your decoys, call in birds and other hunting techniques that will improve the quality of your hunt, as well as improve your success.

- Presented by Mark Hamilton





CHUCK
RIPPER

Is it a whooping crane?

The whooping crane stands more than 4 feet tall; in flight its black wingtips are visible and its long dark legs extend beyond the tail. It has a wingspan of 7½ feet. Immature whooping cranes are rusty red and white but have the distinctive black wingtips.

The sandhill crane lacks the black wingtips and is slightly smaller, 4 feet tall or less, with a 6-foot wingspan. This bird is gray, not white, although sandhill cranes may look white in certain light, and albino or partly albino birds occasionally are seen. Nevertheless, they all lack the identifying black wingtips.

The white pelican may be confused with the whooping crane, especially in flight. But the black markings on its 8-foot wingspan extend almost to its body, and its yellow legs are not visible beyond the tail.

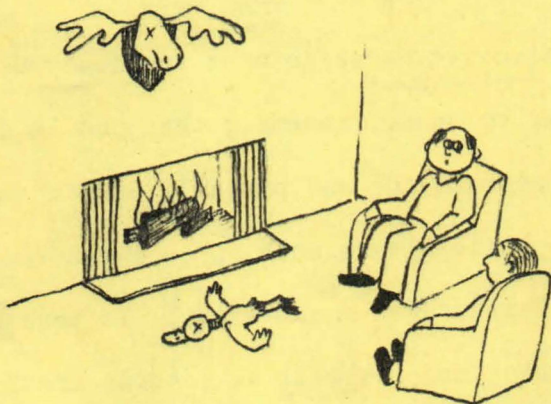
Swans, too, have a broad wingspan, as much as 6½ feet, but they are all-white and their short legs do not extend behind in flight.

The snow goose is a much smaller bird, with a wingspan of under 5 feet. Although it has black wingtips, this species, like swans, has very short legs.

The wood stork has wings marked with black and legs that extend behind in flight. But it has a wingspan of only 5½ feet and a distinctive dark head and neck with a long, slightly curved bill.

Drawings by Chuck Ripper

DUCK HUNTING TIPS



"WELL, I REALLY DON'T FEEL SO BAD
AFTER TALKING TO THE GUY WHO GOT
THE BEAR IN THE FLYING MOUNT."

by Mark Hamilton

DON'T HUNT JUST ANY MARSH

Be selective. Decide what species you most prefer to hunt. Remember that puddle ducks such as mallards and pintails prefer smaller water while divers such as cans and redheads like large, deep water areas. Is your spot a feeding area as well as resting area? Make sure it is huntable (enough cover to conceal you).



"PERHAPS WE NEED A LARGER SPREAD."

TIP # 2

SMALL NATURAL BLINDS ARE BEST

Generally, ducks shy away from man made blinds. Seek out a marsh with ample natural vegetation to conceal yourself in. Try to select a pond or slough with lots of cover right to the waters edge. For field shooting, shallow pits (about 2 feet deep) work well. Remember that movement alarms ducks more than anything else. Fill all pits when done hunting.

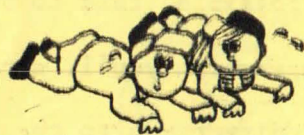
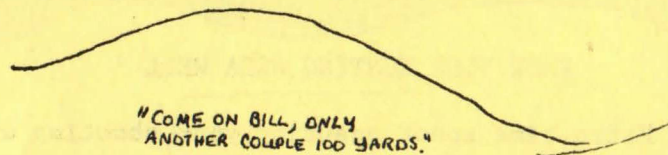


"THINK WE OUGHT TO HAVE PUT THE
STUDS 16 INCHES ON CENTER?"

TIP # 3

SNEAKS—EITHER FEAST OR FAMINE (most often famine)

Some hunters have mastered the art of sneaking ducks—most have not. On the average, only one out of five attempts are successful, many times resulting in undesirable ducks (too many hens or over bag limit). Sneaks are used most often by hunters who have never experienced bright orange legs dangling over their decoys. Ducks can often be sneaked on windy days when they are banked up on the lee side of the slough.



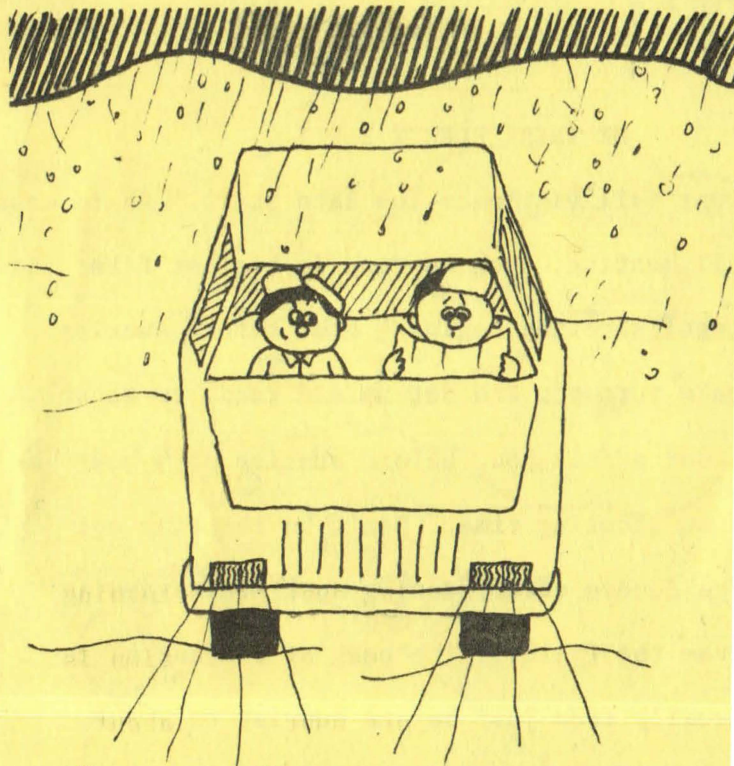
"DON'T WORRY,
THE FAT GUY WILL HAVE
A CORONARY BEFORE
HE GETS HERE."



TIP # 4

KNOW YOUR HUNTING AREA WELL

Extra time spent scouting your shooting area usually pays off. If possible, talk to the farmer-without his cooperation you'll not hunt at all. Often he will direct you to the easiest approach to the slough. Be certain you can find the intended hunting place in the dark of early morning.



"WHAT WAS THAT YOU SAID ABOUT FINDING
THIS SPOT BLINDFOLDED?"

TIP # 5

BE THERE PLENTY EARLY

Dont fall victim to the late start. 'As in most all hunting, duck hunting is best at first light.^{ng} Legal shooting begins $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before sunrise. Make sure you are set up and ready to go at least a full hour before sunrise or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before shooting time. Don't be throwing out the decoys after feeding duck are returning from the fields. The peak of the action is usually from just before sunrise to about 9 O'Clock in the morning.



DECOYS-THE MORE THE BETTER

e numbers of decoys in a spread should only be limited by two things: the inconvenience of carrying large numbers to the marsh and the expense of good quality decoys. Puddle ducks readily decoy to small spreads of a dozen or even fewer but the larger spreads are more difficult to bring them in consistently. Divers require large numbers of decoys. Mallards and large spreads (8-10 dozen) hard to turn down.

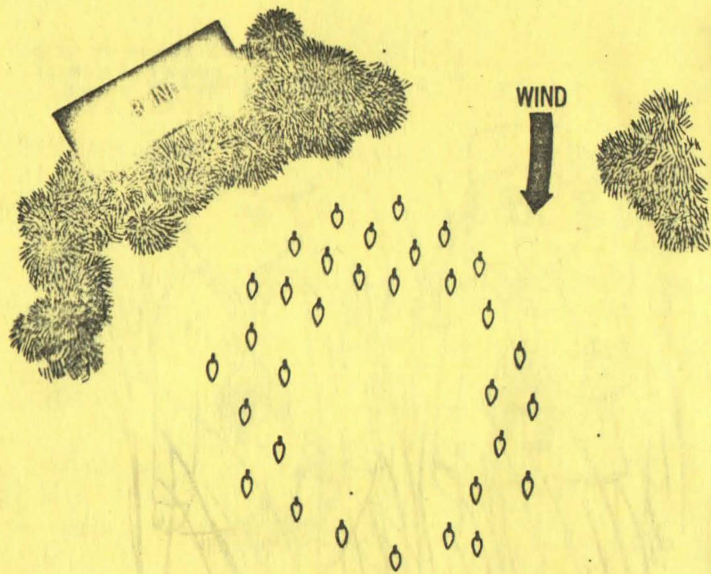


USE A CALL BUT DON'T OVER DO IT

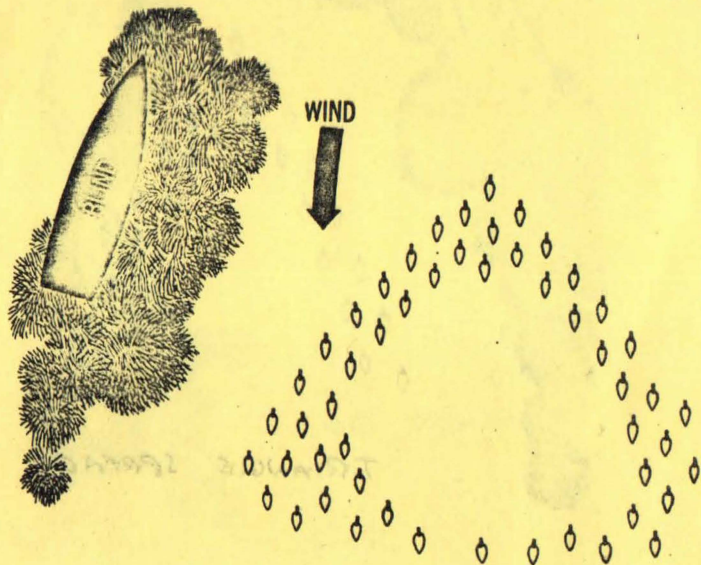
New hunters have really mastered the art of calling ducks into them. Many hunters can handle a call well enough to get their attention and turn them toward their spread of decoys. Female ducks do about 90% of the talking. Listening to ducks gathered on water or feeding in the fields to try to simulate them. Ducks really don't talk that much. Use the call to get their attention. After they turn into the decoys forget the call as long as they continue in.

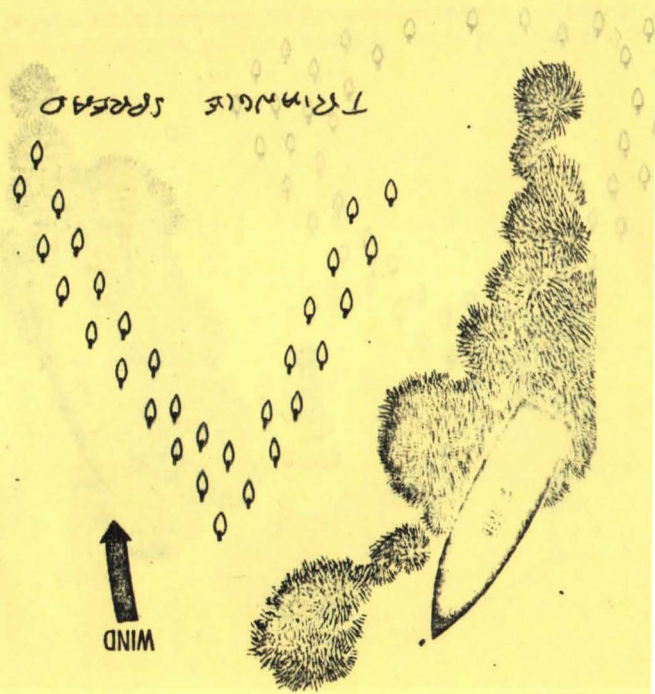
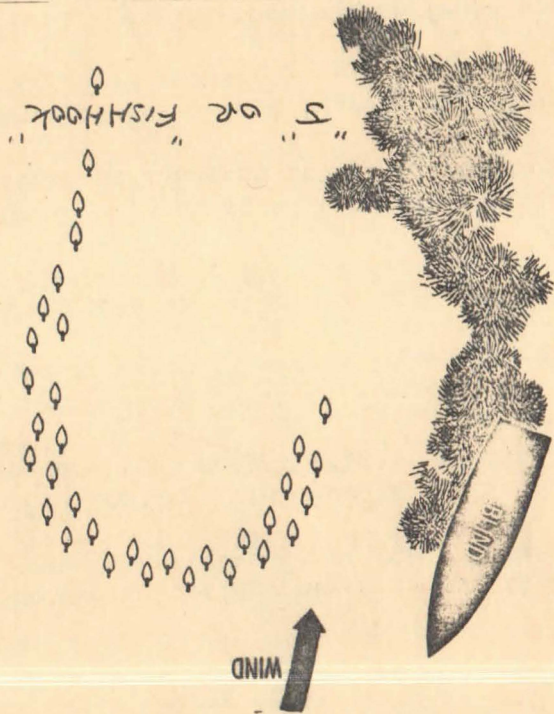
"MAYBE WE OUGHT TO TRY
ONE OF THE NEW HERTERS
MODEL PERFECT TRIPLE
REED CALLS."





When a large set of decoys is placed offshore on a lake or river, use the decoys to spread 2 or 3 yards offshore slightly downwind of the blind and covering an area about 20 yards wide and 25 yards long.





MORE TIPS:

For the best shooting, never set up in the same marsh two consecutive days. Don't burn it out.

If you're looking for a double on incoming ducks always shoot the most difficult bird first.

Use a magnum load- $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz of 4's or 6's with a 12 guage or 3inch $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces in a 20 guage

Crippled ducks on water are hard to kill-use a heavy lead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8's for dense patterns.

Have one decoy out at 40 yards for your outer perimeter-ducks beyond it are out of range

Provide a place to land in your spread-ideal range is 25-30 yards.

A sea gull on shore or crow on fence post will fool wary ducks (confidence decoy)

Dry pick your ducks and scorch them (torch)

EQUIPMENT CHECKLIST

CHEST HIGH WADERS

COLORLED DECOY LINE

ANCHORS THAT WILL NOT TANGLE

DUCK AND GOOSE CALLS

CAMO CLOTHING

FACE MASK OR CAMO PAINTS

SHOTGUN SLING

COUNTY MAPS

RECEIPE:

5-8 ducks breasted out
1 can cream of mushroom soup
1 cup of cream
salt and pepper
cooking oil

Preheat oven to 325
lightly brown duck breasts in one tablespoon
of cooking oil
bake at 325 for 1½ hours
drain and add cream and mushroom soup
bake for ½ hour
salt and pepper to taste

serve with potatoes or rice

THANKS TO PENNY HAMILTON
WORKS GREAT WITH STARBIRDS, HUNS
AND PHEASANTS ALSO.

RECEIPE:

2 ducks, picked
½ chopped onion
1 tablespoon cooking oil
1 can cherry pie filling

quarter ducks and brown in cooking oil
add ½ cup chopped onion and brown on stove
pour 1 can cherry pie filling over top
and simmer for 1½ hours
pour over rice

COURTESY OF:

DR. AND NANCY GRUBB

BURLINGTON

DUCK IDENTIFICATION WORKSHOP

VOLUNTARY QUIZ

Circle the correct answer

1. a. canvasback b. redhead c. greenwing teal
2. a. mallards b. lesser scaup c. pintails
3. a. goldeneye b. lesser scaup c. bufflehead
4. a. mallards b. shoveler c. wood duck
5. a. shoveler b. mallard c. goldeneye
6. a. canvasback b. redhead c. bluebills
7. a. gadwall b. widgeon c. pintail
8. a. greenwing teal b. bluewing teal c. shoveler
9. a. snow geese b. pelicans c. whooping cranes
10. a. snow geese b. swans c. pelicans
11. When are these birds legal to shoot? a. late in season b. in some states c. never
12. Diving ducks prefer a. deep water b. shallow water c. grain fields
13. Speculum coloration is a reliable characteristic to identify even during the molt.
a. sometimes b. always c. never
14. What should you do if all you can see is shape, wingbeat and flock formation?
a. don't shoot
b. shoot, identify and take home regardless of species (it would be wasted anyway)
c. shoot, identify and discard if it is illegal
15. A person under 12 may hunt if they have a license and are accompanied by their parents. (true or false)
16. Any resident or member of his family permanently residing with him may hunt small game during open season without a duck stamp or license upon land owned or leased by him. (true or false)
17. A person may take migratory game birds with any shotgun that is not larger than a 10 gauge. (true or false)
18. No person may have in his custody or transport more than the daily bag limit of ducks between his duck blind and automobile. (true or false)
19. A person may transport duck, dove, pheasant, partridge, snipe and crane as long as one fully feathered wing is attached. (true or false)
20. Hunters may retrieve game that has fallen into state or federal refuges as long as they leave their firearms outside the boundary. (true or false)

