

Safari Club International - Detroit Chapter

Trajectory briefs

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Trajectory briefs, Fall 2019

What is Trajectory briefs?

You are looking at our new Members newsletter "**Trajectory briefs**." This is a scaled down version of SCI Detroit's award winning magazine *Trajectory*. Our plan is to publish **Trajectory briefs** online, four times a year. Each issue will provide you with updates and information pertinent to the SCI Detroit Chapter, Legislative News, happenings at SCI, relevant items from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Michigan DNR (MDNR), and member hunt stories.

Since this is a new endeavor for us, we would greatly appreciate your thoughts and feedback.

Steve Breuning

President
SCI Detroit
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Upcoming Chapter Events

Below is a listing of currently scheduled SCI Detroit Chapter events. Please check the events on the SCI Detroit for more information and any schedule changes. Also, check the website regularly as newly added events will appear there as they become scheduled.

February 5 - 8, 2020 - SCI National Convention, Reno, Nevada.

March 6 & 7, 2020 - SCI Detroit Banquet and Fundraiser.

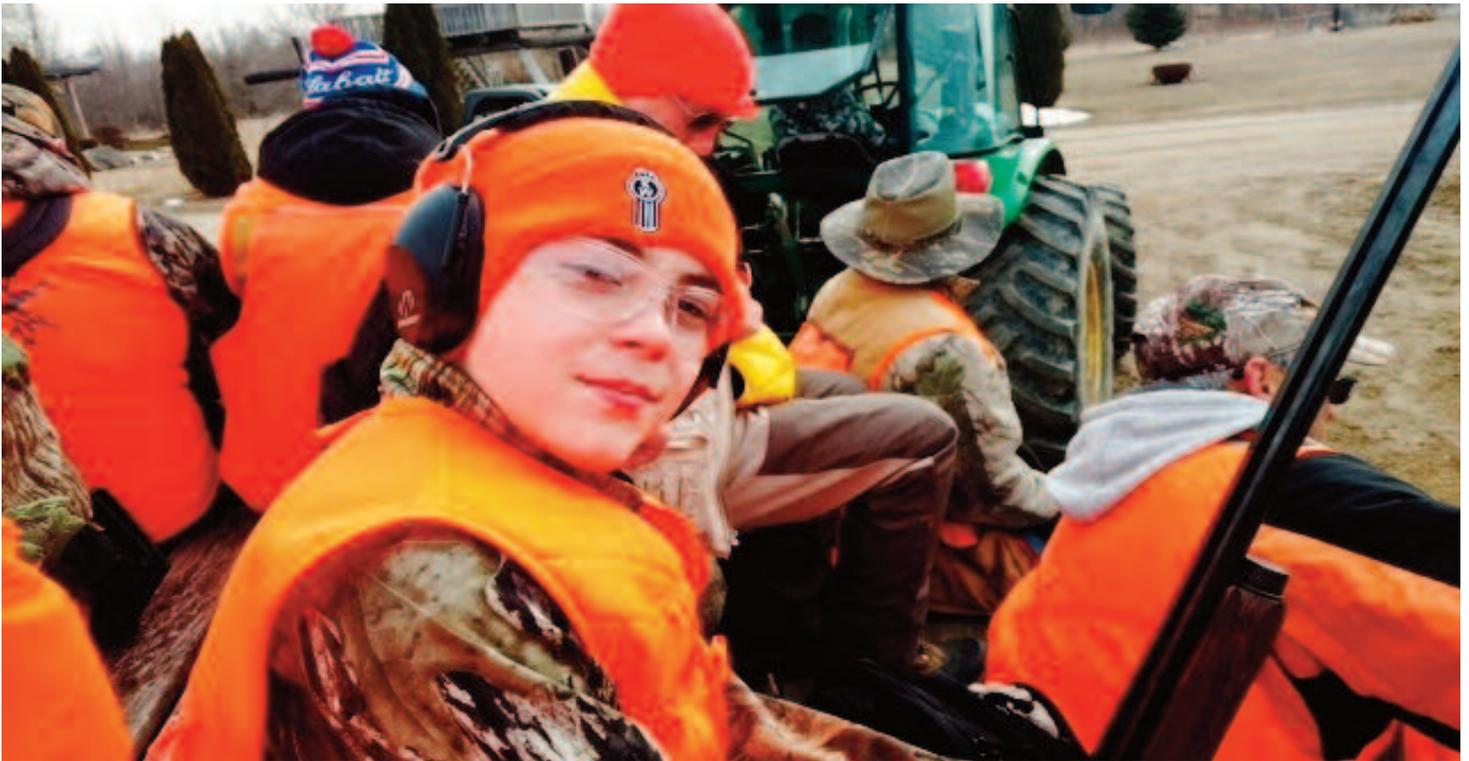
SCI Detroit Continues to Give Back

SCI Detroit Chapter Veterans & Teen Pheasant Hunt

By Chas Arnold

March 31 began with a cool crisp morning and the promise of sun and light winds for the sponsored SCI Detroit Chapter's Veterans and Teen Pheasant Hunt for 2018, however Mother Nature had other ideas in store for us that day. I arrived about 7:30 am and immediately set-up shop with my fellow esteemed BOD member Ray Hollingsworth.

We were honored to have several veterans join us (some disabled with approximately 20 in attendance) along with part of the Richmond High School Trap Team (with approximately 6 teens together with their parents). With several SCI Detroit Chapter BOD members in attendance we totaled approximately 40 hunters in all.



Sign-up sheets we organized and raffle tickets were made available to all those who were to participate in the hunt.

Next up was breakfast. Our host (Rooster Ranch of Ubly, Michigan) had prepared a smorgasbord of breakfast delights. No one was left wanting after such a great meal. After breakfast we all huddled together (approximately 45 of us) to review the safety rules of the hunt and the agenda for the rest of the day.

As our host was briefing us on the day's events, we were told of a change in venue due to an impending storm heading our way. We were to experience the tower shoot first, which is great fun for someone who has never hunted pheasants before. Then Share in lunch and transition to a walk behind with dogs to clean up the fields. However, our host decided to complete all the hunting before lunch so we would not be hampered by the changing weather that was approaching.

This was only my second time experiencing a pheasant tower hunt but let me tell you it was a “blast.” As the pheasants were released the guns began to blaze from their perspective blinds with yelps of exuberance as birds were downed from both veterans and teens. The excitement was contagious and everyone enjoyed the hunt.

After the tower hunt was completed, we again gathered up and selected teams with guides and dogs to comb the fields of any birds that may be laying in wait. I was fortunate to have been teamed up with a young man Cameron (a teen for the local high school skeet team) and his father. As we watched the dogs run through the fields and flush birds this young man (a seventh grader) would swing his gun and shoot with spot-on accuracy. He was an exceptional marksman - so much so that he helped me save ammo on my “not so accurate” aim.

It was also interesting to see how our disabled veterans managed their hunting experience. They came prepared. They brought tracked/motorized wheelchairs and amphibious six wheelers adapted to meet the requirements of those hunters engaging in the use of these vehicles. I was proud to be an American that day reflecting on my own experiences as, I too, am a veteran.

As our day came-to-a-close, collectively we met back at our starting point where we were welcomed with a hot lunch that featured, among other things, Chili. The Veterans were introduced along with our teens and a hearty thank you from the SCI Detroit Chapter for partaking in our event. Thank You Veterans for your service. Thank you, teens, for participating at your school in a sport that promises responsibility, respect, and conservation of our natural resources here in Michigan. End



SCI Mission Statement

Safari Club International is the leader in protecting the freedom to hunt and in promoting wildlife conservation worldwide.

Providing value to members by shaping policies and legislation that protect the freedom to hunt locally, nationally and internationally.

Keeping members informed regarding issues that impact hunting while educating and entertaining members with engaging articles about the rich heritage of hunting in all forms of media.

Providing a community for hunters worldwide where camaraderie is enjoyed and expert information is exchanged, and where members are able to participate in a market for quality hunting goods and services.

Promoting a positive image of hunters and portraying them as responsible citizens who fund wildlife conservation, education and other programs which benefit the community.

SCI Detroit Record Book of Trophy Animals

**Spring Edition 2019
is now Available**

<http://www.scidetroit.org>

Legislative and other Wildlife News

By Joe Konwinski

Two more counties in lower Michigan with confirmed cases of CWD: A 4-year old buck in Gratiot County's Pine River Township (northern border of the county) and a 2-year-old buck in Eaton County's Carmel Township (center of the county) were confirmed positive for CWD in late March 2019. That brings the total number of counties in Michigan with the disease to nine. The other seven counties are: Clinton, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kent and Montcalm in the Lower Peninsula and Dickinson in the Upper Peninsula. These two additional cases of CWD do not change the Michigan CWD Management area as both of these cases fall within the already established CWD Management Zone.

03-29-19 Acting Interior Department Secretary Bernhardt signs secretarial order that public access must be considered in land transactions: In a big win for America's outdoors people, acting Secretary of the Interior David Bernhardt signed an order directing the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to weigh public access for outdoor recreation as a factor in determining disposal or exchange of public lands. Hunting and fishing access are included in the order.

04/10/19 The Michigan Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) and Natural Resources (MDNR) have confirmed Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in a two-year-old female whitetail deer from a Montcalm county deer farm: The sample was submitted for routine testing as a part of the state's CWD surveillance program for farmed deer. In Montcalm County, 83 CWD-positive free-ranging deer have been identified. This part of the state is an active CWD management zone.

04/15/19 MDARD designated parts of Losco and Ogemaw counties in Michigan as "Potential High-Risk Area" for Bovine Tuberculosis (TB): The designation is a result of a free-ranging white-tailed deer in Alcona county testing positive for bovine TB. Anytime a TB-positive is Identified, All cattle and bison herds located within a 15-mile radius of the deer location must be tested for bovine tb within six months.

05/21/19 In an opinion released today the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that an 1868 treaty between the U.S. and the Crow tribe could give members of that tribe the right to ignore state hunting regulations and engage in unregulated take of game beyond the borders of reservation land: In effect, this ruling could give tribal members the ability to ignore state hunting regulations and thereby threaten wildlife populations. The glimmer of hope for state wildlife managers is that the ruling still allows Wyoming to make its case to the Wyoming state court that the state's hunting regulations should override treaty rights for reasons of *conservation necessity*.

05/23/19 The government of Botswana announced that it will reopen hunting after a five-year suspension of big game hunting.



Becoming an Outdoors Woman

More and more women are learning about and enjoying hunting, fishing, backpacking, shooting sports, kayaking and many more outdoor recreational activities. Becoming an Outdoors Woman is a great way to learn the outdoor skills that are necessary to enjoy these activities. Beginners are our specialty, and our programs offer a mix of outdoor skills over a three-day format and all the equipment is provided for you.

Participants select their program choices from a list of courses offered during the workshop. The workshop provides opportunities in three general program areas: shooting and hunting, fishing, and eco-sports, such as kayaking, camping or orienteering. The instruction is focused on the needs of learners 18 years and older. All classes are taught in a very "hands-on" way.

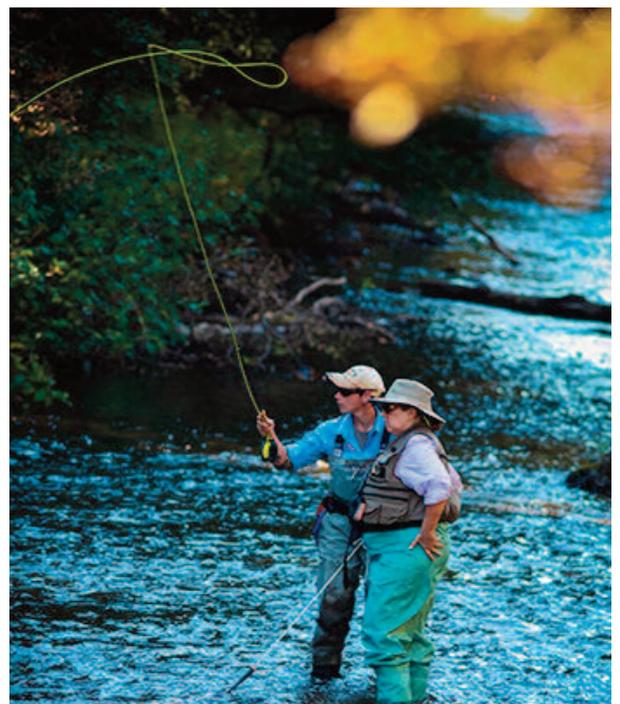
Michigan's Becoming an Outdoors Woman traditional winter and summer workshops are currently only offered in the Upper Peninsula; however, there are smaller scale "Beyond" workshops that are held throughout the entire state. Classes fill up very quickly when offered. You are encouraged to sign up for email alerts if you would like to be informed when workshops are open for registration. Information will be made available on the MDNR website whenever new workshops are available. End

Contact Information

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Everything You Need To Know About Hunting On Public Lands

Hunters have played a major role in the conservation of the nation's wildlife resources since the late 19th century. American conservation giants like Theodore Roosevelt and Aldo Leopold were both avid sportsmen. Their passion for wildlife and hunting helped shape our nation's wildlife management philosophy and public lands as we know them. By maintaining ethical traditions and respecting nature, sportsmen and women continue to be vital stewards of wildlife and habitat today.

What public lands can I hunt on?

America's public lands offer unparalleled opportunities for hunting, allowing families the chance to pass down the nation's rich hunting heritage. It was this hunting tradition that was the primary driver behind the creation of the National Wildlife Refuge System, which has set aside millions of acres of land for the conservation of all wildlife, while providing wildlife-dependent recreation like hunting and wildlife watching.

Today, there are 76 areas managed by the National Park Service, 336 national wildlife refuges and 36 wetland management districts managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and over 220 million acres of BLM-managed public lands -- in addition to most Bureau of Reclamation lands -- that allow hunting in accordance with federal and state regulations and laws.

To ensure you are hunting in appropriate areas, please contact your local public lands management office.

A bull elk in Great Sand Dunes National Preserve. Hunting is allowed in the preserve, but not the national park area. Photo by National Park Service.



How do hunters contribute to wildlife and habitat conservation?

Hunters are a driving force behind funding many of our nation's conservation efforts. After the extinction of the passenger pigeon and the near elimination of the bison and many migratory bird species in the early 1900s, Americans realized the impacts humans could have on wildlife. To ensure that there would be animals to hunt in the future, hunters began to support programs that helped maintain species populations and protected habitat for wildlife.

One of the oldest programs, the Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (commonly known as the Duck Stamp and required as a license for migratory bird hunting) was created in 1934 after prompting from waterfowl hunters to protect wetlands that are vital to migratory waterfowl. Since that first stamp, sales have raised more than \$950 million, helping to protect or restore nearly 6 million acres of habitat for birds and other wildlife.

That's not the only conservation program hunting pays for. Three years after the Duck Stamp, the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act -- often called the Pittman-Robertson Act -- was passed. This directs revenue from an excise tax on firearms and ammunition to state wildlife agencies to be used for wildlife conservation projects, hunter education and outdoor recreation access.



What types of animals can I hunt on America's public lands?

Where allowed on America's public lands, you can be assured of a quality hunt. From deer and waterfowl to turkey and feral hogs, there's a range of permitted species to hunt on public lands. For those looking for a challenging big game hunt, public lands in Alaska are the place for you.

The harvesting of wildlife on public lands is carefully regulated to ensure an equilibrium between wildlife and their habitats.

Each location -- whether it's a national preserve or wildlife refuge -- decides the species that you can hunt, and when and exactly where you can hunt them. These decisions factor in species' populations, economic feasibility, habitat feasibility, public safety and demand.

Find the perfect hunt for you on national wildlife refuges, BLM-managed public lands or a national preserve.

A bow hunter aims at bighorn sheep at Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in Montana. Photo by Bob Wick, Bureau of Land Management.



What should I know before hunting on public lands?

Before you set off on a hunting adventure on public lands, make sure you are prepared. Weather and conditions may change quickly, so pack accordingly. Pick up maps, and let others know where you will be, when you will be back and develop an emergency plan just in case.

While hunting, know your surroundings -- be on the lookout for other people and potential risks. Always be sure of your target and what is beyond. Make sure your equipment is in proper working condition to decrease risk of injury to yourself or others, or accidentally starting a fire on public lands.

Hunting safety classes are highly recommended and required in some states. Treat every gun as if it is loaded, and never point the muzzle of a firearm at anything you do not intend to shoot. Keep your finger off the trigger and out of the trigger guard until your sights are on the target and you are ready to shoot. Protect yourself by wearing proper hearing protection and safety glasses.

Do I need a license to hunt on public lands?

All hunters on public lands must have the required state license(s). That's because states are responsible for managing wildlife within their borders for the trust and benefit of their residents, even if the hunting occurs on federal lands.

If you hunt migratory waterfowl and you are 16 years of age or older, you need to purchase and carry a current Duck Stamp or E-Stamp. Duck Stamps are valid from July 1 through the following June 30. Some public lands managed by Interior also require their own permits and/or user fees. You may also need to take a hunter education course. Of course, it's always essential to practice firearm safety and be equipped with proper gear. Check with the specific location before heading out for a hunt. Learn more about hunting on public lands.



**Waterfowl hunters at Izembek National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.
Photo by Ryan Hagerty, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.**

How does hunting help with wildlife management?

Aldo Leopold, a hunter and conservationist, wrote the book on modern-day wildlife management. The highly successful North American Wildlife Conservation Model is founded on our nation's great hunting and fishing heritage. Some of the main tenets of wildlife stewardship include using science to develop wildlife policy, only killing wildlife for legitimate purposes such as food, and upholding the ideal of hunting as inexpensive and accessible to all -- preventing the U.S. from becoming like England where only a privileged class had the opportunity to hunt.

Incorporating those guiding principles, hunting on public lands does not pose a threat to the wildlife populations and helps with sound management of wildlife. Public lands in much of America are surrounded by development or human activity in various forms, and as such, need to be carefully managed. At many sites, humans are the only remaining predator for species such as deer, and reintroducing natural predators is not feasible given the proximity to people. This makes hunting a particularly valuable management tool for maintaining balanced wildlife populations. For example if some of the deer are not harvested, they destroy habitat for themselves and other animals, and die from starvation or disease. Not only does this help manage wildlife populations, it also provides food for many Americans.



Hunting traditions and good safety practices are passed down from generation to generation. A father and daughter scope their route at El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico. Photo by Bob Wick, Bureau of Land Management.

fishing directives set by the Federal Subsistence Management Program. Alaska is the only state where the subsistence use of fish and game is given the highest-priority for consumptive use. In our nation's largest state, there are only 13 state roads connecting urban centers and thousands of acres of uninhabited lands with no roads at all. Driving to the supermarket to buy something for dinner is out of the question, so subsistence harvesting of food and materials becomes an activity of paramount importance in Alaska.

Whether you are a first-time hunter or a seasoned sportsman or woman, your public lands are some of the best places in the country for a hunt. ^{End}

<https://www.doi.gov/blog/everything-you-need-know-about-hunting-public-lands>

Hunting Greenland Muskox at -30c

By Dennis Bzowka

On March 7, 2018 all northwest airports cancelled all flight because of heavy snow. The only way to get to Greenland was to fly to Miami, board a Scandinavian Airlines flight to Denmark, then fly Air Greenland to Kangerlussua airport in Greenland. I was about 18 hours in the air and arrived on March 8 at noon in Greenland. My guide Krastan picked me and my hunting partner up and drove to his modern house for a meal of Caribou, Muskox, Whale, and ocean fish. My hunting partner was Bob Wodzisz, a fulltime booking agent and North American hunting guide from Ohio.

Krastan had planned to have extra polar gear for us to wear to keep warm. This was fortunate since my checked bag with all my warm clothing did not follow me to Greenland from Miami (and was still MIA as of 3-17-18). After we put on four layers of polar gear, we drove a SUV pulling a four-wheel tracked ATV and followed by a snowmobile pulling an eight foot wood ice sled. We drove to the ice covered bay for a 20 kilometer ride across four foot thick ice to reach and hunt the inner mountains. On the way we passed many eight foot circle steel floating anchor points in 300 meters deep ocean

areas where cruise ships would anchor a half mile from shore. Five kilometers from a hunting cabin we parked the SUV on the sea ice next to another ATV in a heated popup tent and took the three ATVs/snowmobile to camp.

Our camp was a cabin on a small freshwater ice bay. The parts of two Muskox harvested days before were scattered on the ice as bait. We were able to hunt and harvest small white arctic foxes from the cabin at night. The next three days we roughed it with a diet of eggs, herb bakery buns, steaks of Muskox, Caribou, dried Cod with rice/potatoes.

Our mornings began about 9/10AM so the sun would not shade the mountains and the temperature would go from -40C to -10C. The ATVs in the heated tent still took at least 30 minutes to start and run properly. I was riding on the first tracked ATV with Krastan next to me. It wasn't long before Krastan spotted one small bull Muskox and then another six more

Muskox higher up the mountain. None were shooters so we anxiously waited. Our anxiousness soon turned to excitement as Krastan spotted a herd of 25 Muskox with two large bulls.

We kept the travel of the ATVs high in the valley to keep the Muskox from running up hill. We some patience we were able to get 100 meters from the circled Muskox herd. I was told to get ready and shoot the herd bull when

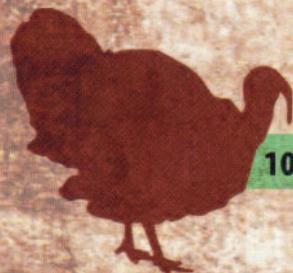
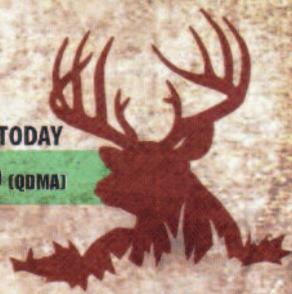


clear. I shot once with a 300 Win Mag and the bull bucked, walked 10 feet and stood still while the rest of the herd ran by him. I shot again and the bull went down. We wait 15 minutes, took pictures, and loaded the Muskox on the wood sled. We went four kilometers back to the cabin, skinned and quartered the Muskox all in a four hour hunt. All of the meat was donated and will be used across Greenland by its 58,000 residents in a country the size of the USA ruled by the kingdom of Denmark. My hunting partner went out in the afternoon and harvested another herd bull higher up the mountains. On the third day we traveled back on the sea ice to Kangerlussua airport to fly Air Greenland, then overnight in Copenhagen to fly Scandinavian Air to the USA, a 15 hour total air trip. End

Sportsmen Saved Species

Wildlife is thriving due to successful conservation efforts brought forth and funded by hunting sportsmen and women. NO species has become extinct due to hunting. Here are some facts on saved species.

1900s **WHITETAIL DEER** TODAY
 500,000 32,000,000 (QDMA)



1900 **WILD TURKEY** TODAY
 100,000 7,000,000 (NWTF)

1940 **BIGHORN SHEEP** 2014
 <20,000 >85,000 (WSF)



1907 **ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK** TODAY
 41,000 1,000,000 (RMEF)



1900s **BLACK BEAR** 2011
 NEARLY EXTINCT 950,000 (IUCN)



50 YEARS AGO **PRONGHORN ANTELOPE** TODAY
 12,000 1,100,000 (WWF)



1901 **DUCKS/WATERFOWL** TODAY
 FEW 46,000,000 (USFWS)



1890 **BLACK RHINO** TODAY
 1,000 3,500 (IUCN)



1900s **CAPE BUFFALO** TODAY
 DECIMATED 1,000,000 (IUCN)



1895 **WHITE RHINO** TODAY
 <100 19,600-21,000 (IUCN)



Another Example of Your SCI Money Hard at Work

Every year at one of our SCI Detroit members meeting we try to have a presentation of research that impacts our members and often we have helped to sponsor. This past fall we were fortunate to have Dr. Gary Roloff provide such a presentation. This is summarized below.

Deer, Bugs, and Michigan Forests

By: Dr. Gary J. Roloff

Applied Forest and Wildlife Ecology Laboratory, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University.

Two of the most economically valuable natural resources found on land in Michigan are deer and northern hardwood forests. Michigan has a long history of managing both for the benefit of our citizenry, but there is cause for concern. Over large portions of Michigan, northern hardwood forests are not regenerating to the type of forests that will withstand insect and disease out-

breaks, support abundant wildlife populations, and ensure long-term resources for the timber industry.

Many of you have walked through northern hardwood forests of Michigan. This forest type supports diverse trees species in the canopy (generally 70 - 110 years old), ideally containing maples, beech, oaks, birches, ashes, basswood,

and conifers (e.g., hemlock, white pine). The northern hardwood forest type occurs throughout the state but is managed for timber production in the northern Lower and Upper Peninsulas. As you walk through a northern hardwood forest you see many of the expected tree species in the canopy but look closer at the understory that represents the next generation of forests.

In many areas of Michigan the un-



Northern hardwood forest in Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Note the lack of tree regeneration in the understory.



Northern hardwood forest in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Note the dense understory, but these are all beech.

derstory is sparse (i.e., regeneration is not happening) or dominated by a few species (like beech and ironwood; see photos below). Herein lies the problem; we are not regenerating the type of forest we want. Part of my job is to help figure out what we can do about it.

As you might expect, the most often blamed villain in this story is deer. Deer will browse seedling and saplings of certain tree species more heavily than others and, if enough of this browse pressure occurs, it can hinder tree regeneration of certain species and change long-term trajectories of forest succession. However, as is often the case in ecology, the story is more complex. Most accept the fact that current conditions of northern hardwood forests in Michigan represent a complex expression of deer herbivory, past timber management, insects and diseases, and climate change. For example, understories dominated by beech saplings (see above photo) can be associated with killing of canopy beech trees by beech bark disease. Attack by the insects and disease trigger the mature trees to reproduce through masting (i.e., creating beech nuts) or suckering (i.e., trees growing from the root systems). Given the

density of these regenerating beech trees, other tree species are often outcompeted and, if deer browse the few other species that that can compete (incidentally, deer do not browse on beech except in extreme starvation conditions), the trees are at a significant disadvantage of recruiting into the canopy. Hence, solutions to our problem of regenerating diverse northern hardwood forests need to look at the entire system, not just deer.

Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Michigan State University, and private industrial forest landowners partnered to explore techniques for fixing this problem of tree regeneration in northern hardwood forests. The underlying premise of our project is that deer and diverse northern hardwood forests are both extremely important to Michigan, so a solution must include supporting high enough deer numbers that hunters are satisfied yet regenerating diverse trees and high enough densities to meet timber and habitat demands.

We implemented a large-scale study across Michigan starting in 2016. This study included timber harvest prescriptions not typically used for northern hardwood forests, includ-

ing some extensive removal of the overstory canopy (see photos below).

Additionally, we implemented a “leave tree top” prescription in the understory on half of these stands. The idea of the “leave top” prescription was to provide physical barriers that limit deer access to tree regeneration. This leave tops consisted of material that was larger than typically left by loggers. The other understory treatment includes herbicides (to kill unwanted vegetation like the dense beech mentioned earlier) and scarification (to expose mineral soil so light-seeded tree species like yellow birch can germinate). The idea with this treatment is that we can produce so much tree regeneration that by chance deer cannot locate all the desirable browse species, thereby allowing some of them to recruit into the forest canopy. Both of these understory treatments proved effective at regenerating diverse hardwood tree species at smaller scales, but few have tested these concepts at larger, operational scales.

My lab has been tasked with measuring deer use and behaviors associated with these timber management treatments. We started



Single tree selection
Small gap (0.15 acre)
Leave tops

Large Gaps
(0.25 - 1 acre)
Leave tops

Shelterwood
(50% Crown cover)
Herbicide / Scarify

Seed tree
(6 - 8 trees per acre)
Herbicide / Scarify

collecting data using trail cameras at each site in spring of 2017, prior to timber harvesting. We collected about 250,000 photos prior to timber harvest, documenting use by a variety of wildlife species. Deer occurred on all of our sites, but their occurrence varied by season (particularly in the Upper Peninsula).



Mature doe browsing in a pre-treatment northern hardwood forest in Michigan's lower peninsula.

We pulled our cameras prior to timber harvest to protect them from damage, and then redeployed them after timber harvest was complete (all sites were harvested in winter to summer of 2018). It is too early to make definitive conclusions on deer responses, but initial observations are that the tops of trees effectively restrict deer movements, but only if they are big enough. It is a delicate balance between creating a top that is big enough and dense enough to restrict deer access, but not so dense that tree regeneration is limited.

This is a question that we will tease out as part of the research results. We will not know the initial effects

of the herbicide and scarify understory treatments for a few years yet as that treatment will not be implemented until summer of 2020.

The relationships among deer, insects and disease, timber management legacy, and climate change have created challenging conditions for regenerating diverse northern

hardwood forests in Michigan.

Given the economic and recreational importance of deer and the northern hardwood timber and habitat resource, our research is timely and important, with large ramifications for how resources are managed in Michigan.

I greatly appreciate project support by the SCI Michigan Involvement Committee. Safari Club's support has been critical to sustaining and expanding our research effort (e.g., we purchased a drone with SCI funds to help us map tree tops in our timber harvest areas).

We are in the early stages of our research project, but I am optimistic that we can find practical solutions that support deer and successfully regenerate the trees we want. This is a long-term project (10 years, corresponding to the time it takes for trees to grow from seedlings to the browse-free zone), but we will generate periodic reports of our progress that we are happy to share with Safari Club. Please contact me with questions you may have. *End*

Gary J. Roloff
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What is the SCI - Michigan Involvement Committee?

Safari Club International Michigan Involvement Committee (SCI MIC) was formed in 1980 as a committee of representatives from each of the Chapters of Safari Club International located within the State of Michigan to work with designated representatives of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) to coordinate funding of MDNR wildlife conservation programs and MDNR wildlife research projects that might otherwise might not be funded. In 1980, there were only four Safari Club Chapters in Michigan; Michigan, Detroit, Flint Regional and Mid-Michigan, yet these four SCI Chapters were able to organize and support what has turned out to be the most influential partnership between SCI and a state wildlife agency in the history of Safari Club International. Today, nine Michigan SCI Chapters are participating.