



PRIVATE LAND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical Bulletin No. 4

Spring Edition May, 2013

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**Montana Fish,
Wildlife & Parks**

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A Landowner's Guide to Wildlife Friendly Fences:



How to Build Fence with Wildlife in Mind

**SECOND EDITION
REVISED AND UPDATED
2012**



*Montana Fish,
Wildlife & Parks*

The Second Edition of
A Landowner's Guide to Wildlife Friendly Fences: How to Build Fence with Wildlife in Mind
became available in December, 2012. More than 3,000 copies have already been requested and distributed.

Call and request yours today!

Single copies and bulk quantities are free upon request.

Call or email Joe Weigand at (406) 444-3065 or joweigand@mt.gov.

Cover Photo: From left, FWP Regional Supervisor Gary Hammond, PLWAA members Mike Penfold and John Gibson, and Irv Wilke of the Billings Rod and Gun Club stretch barbed wire for a walk-through gate in a fence at Bundy Bridge east of Billings. Photo credit: Bob Gibson

PRIVATE LAND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CALL FOR FY 14 PROJECTS

Private Land Technical Assistance Projects are typically cooperative projects that don't fit with game damage or traditional habitat enhancement.

Technical assistance is provided to promote the successful coexistence of wildlife and agriculture. Projects may be funded if they emphasize local involvement, partnership approaches, cost-sharing, innovation, prevention and proactive solutions to agricultural-wildlife conflicts.

The purpose is to develop creative, proactive solutions to wildlife conflicts or issues by funding well developed projects. Biologists and wardens are encouraged to form working partnerships with landowners to explore local solutions to sometimes complex situations, including locally applied methods and management techniques or educational outreach projects that are designed to accomplish the following actions:

1. Identify and respond to specific landownership and agricultural-based needs.
2. Encourage formation of local partnerships, including cost-sharing through partial funding and in-kind contributions. Appropriate partners most often include farmers and ranchers but may also include other agencies, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, teachers and other private citizens.
3. Develop and deliver information and techniques that help individuals and local farm and ranch communities make informed decisions and environmentally responsible choices.
4. Promote personal and local agricultural community collaboration in anticipating and preventing wildlife problems or responsibly resolving problems that could not have been prevented.
5. Implement preemptive problem solving, (e.g. prevent problems from occurring rather than simply alleviating existing problems that could have been prevented)
6. Reduce current demands on other FWP resources for response to situations that are more effectively addressed through Private Land Technical Assistance/Resources.
7. Make information and solutions readily accessible to others.

Program guidance and the proposal template are available from Joe Weigand and can also be found in the FWP repository (ID# 56697).

Refer to the Private Land Technical Assistance Project Prioritization and Approval document for additional details and to access the proposal template. Local staff involvement is required (even if a project is proposed directly by a landowner) and Regional Wildlife Manager and/or Warden Captain involvement and approval is sought and encouraged.

Project Examples

- ◆ Pasture management guidance: from rest-rotation to temporary electric fence that is less obstructive to wildlife;
- ◆ Alternative stackyard designs: cost-share for rigid structures or electric stackyards
- ◆ Game damage deterrence: new untested products or alternatives (repellents, fence, pyrotechnics, etc.);
- ◆ Wildlife friendly fence and fence visibility markers;
- ◆ Hunter access: fence crossing stiles or ladders;
- ◆ General technical information needs: from simple to complex (e.g. pocket gopher damage prevention to deploying electrified wolf fladry);

PRIVATE LAND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

FEATURED PROJECT



Project Partners:

FWP Region 6

The Nature Conservancy

Private landowners

Location: South Phillips County, Montana

Project Objective: Facilitate international migration of pronghorn from Canada to winter range in Montana and back.

FWP Cost To Date: \$1,432.34

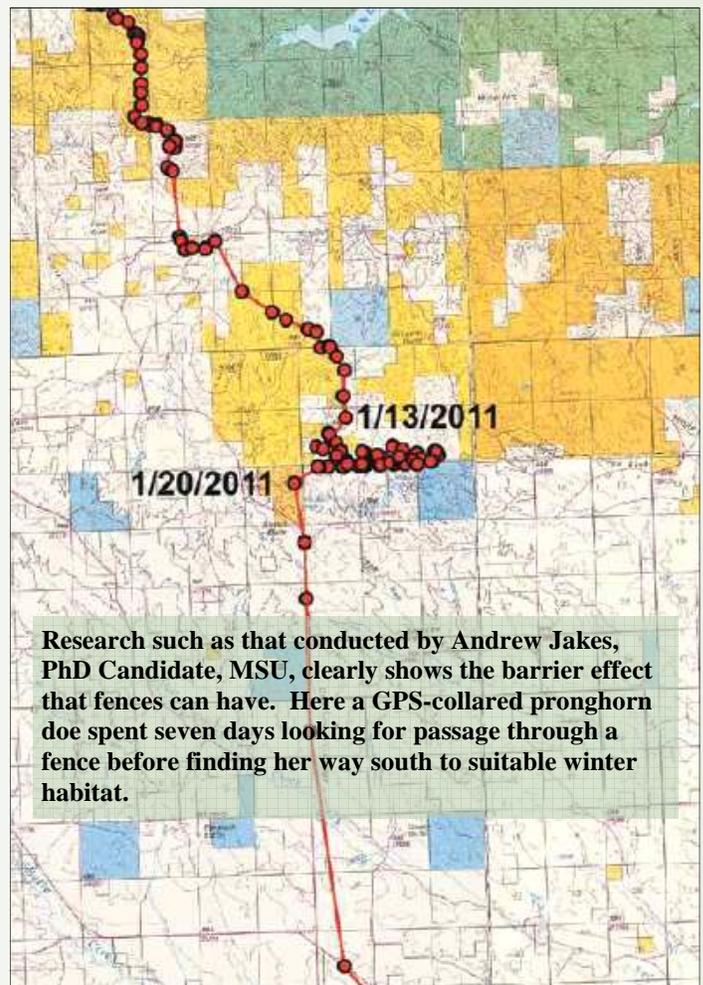
The purpose of this project has been to benefit wildlife, pronghorn in particular, by replacing and/or installing fences with a fence of wildlife friendly design. The project will also serve to promote wildlife friendly fence designs as being a benefit to landowners and land managers due to reduced fence maintenance.

Area Description: The project area encompasses approximately 5 million acres within north central Montana, including two ecoregional-based priority landscapes, Glaciated Plains and Bitter Creek. Nine of the thirteen declining grassland birds can be found here including one of the continent's most robust sage grouse populations. The longest-recorded sage grouse migration occurs here. The Glaciated Plains provide critical winter habitat for pronghorn that fawn several hundred miles to the north in Canada.

Project Goal:

- ◆ Reduce habitat fragmentation by eliminating 22 miles of fence-associated barriers to wildlife movement by 2014, with a focus on key migration areas for pronghorn.

Pronghorn are highly sensitive to fence design because they typically pass under fences, rather than jump over them. Fences that are barriers to pronghorn may also serve as barriers for other wide-ranging mammals as well. Therefore pronghorn were selected as the surrogate for evaluating connectivity for other wide ranging mammals within this landscape.



Research such as that conducted by Andrew Jakes, PhD Candidate, MSU, clearly shows the barrier effect that fences can have. Here a GPS-collared pronghorn doe spent seven days looking for passage through a fence before finding her way south to suitable winter habitat.

PRIVATE LAND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

FEATURED PROJECT (Continued)

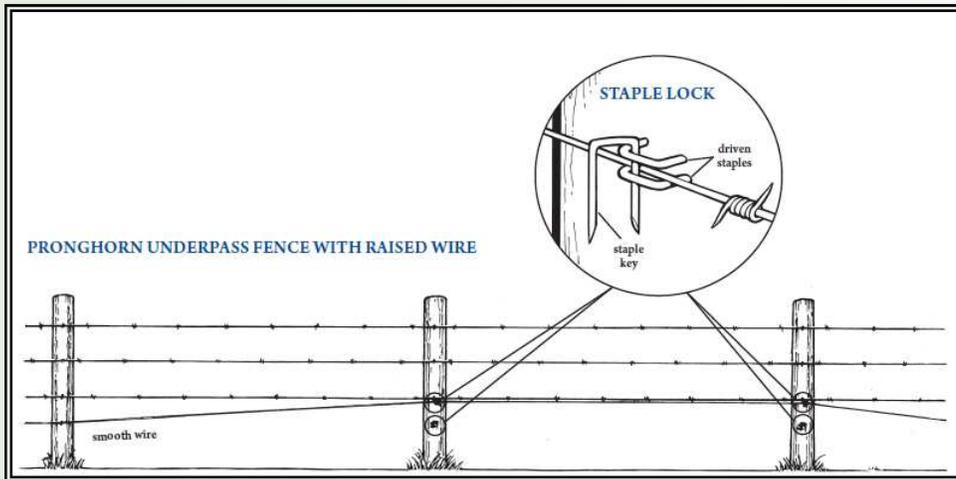


Photo: Steve Primm

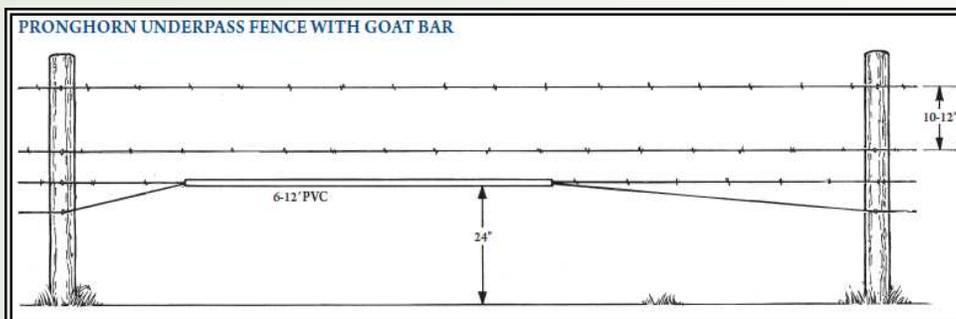
While there are thousands of miles of fence within the project area, not all fences require modification. Pronghorn and other animals locate even small changes in obstructions, thereby limiting the need for modifications to only a relatively small percentage of the total miles of fence. Through Andrew Jakes' research, which includes documenting pronghorn movement utilizing GPS collars, strategic locations where modifications would be most useful can be determined. Locations for modifying fences are prioritized based on this data.

Woven wire at predetermined locations is being completely removed in one-eighth mile segments and replaced with three strands of barbed wire and one bottom strand of smooth wire raised at least 18 inches above the ground. Where barbed wire fences are present, they are being modified to the same standards in one-half mile segments. Finally, in areas deemed appropriate, large double-swing gates are being used to allow seasonal openings in fences to provide unobstructed passage.

Using this approach, it is expected that barriers will be eliminated at 88 to 176 currently impassable locations.



Several options exist to easily and economically modify a fence to ease passage for pronghorn and other wildlife species.



- A study of 600+ miles of fence in Utah and Colorado revealed that:**
- ◆ One ungulate became entangled and died for every 2.5 miles of fence.
 - ◆ Most died by getting caught in the top two wires while trying to jump over a fence.
 - ◆ Juveniles were 8X more likely to die than adults.
 - ◆ Fence related mortalities peaked in August when fawns were weaned.
 - ◆ Woven-wire with a single strand of barbed-wire over it was the most lethal fence type.
 - ◆ 70% of all mortalities were along fences higher than 40 inches.
 - ◆ Where dead ungulates were found next to but not in fences, on average one ungulate died for every 1.2 miles of fence.
 - ◆ 90% of those were fawns lying in a curled position.
 - ◆ Most of these indirect mortalities were found next to woven-wire fences.

ACCESS TOOLS FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LANDS

HUNTER AND ANGLER ACCESS: STILES AND LADDERS

Through Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks wardens, biologists, Hunting Access Enhancement Program and the Private Land Technical Assistance Program, guidance and help are available to install fence stiles and ladders that will assist hunters and anglers in gaining safe passage through or over fences.

A number of designs and options are available to custom fit a passage need, whether it is on private or public property.



FWP Region 5 personnel and volunteers from the Billings Rod & Gun Club installed a steel gate in a fence attached to a bridge across the East Rosebud River south of Roscoe.



FWP Region 4 wardens coordinated and teamed up with volunteers from Russell County Sportsman Association to upgrade the Dearborn River Launch Site.



Fence ladders were built and installed on Beckman WMA and neighboring lands.

Contact Alan Charles with questions regarding FWP Hunter Access Programs at 444-378 or acharles@mt.gov.

Contact Joe Weigand with questions regarding FWP Private Land Technical Assistance at 444-3065 or joweigand@mt.gov.



Various designs exist to help hunters and anglers safely cross fences.

"There are lots of opportunities to install walk-through gates or stiles to help hunters negotiate fences at high-use crossing locations." - T. Stivers, Nov. 2009

ACCESS TOOLS FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LANDS



STREAM AND RIVER ACCESS: FLOAT GATES

A float gate is a device that allows recreationists to pass safely through, over, or under a fence in a non-motorized watercraft, but discourages livestock from passing through the same opening.

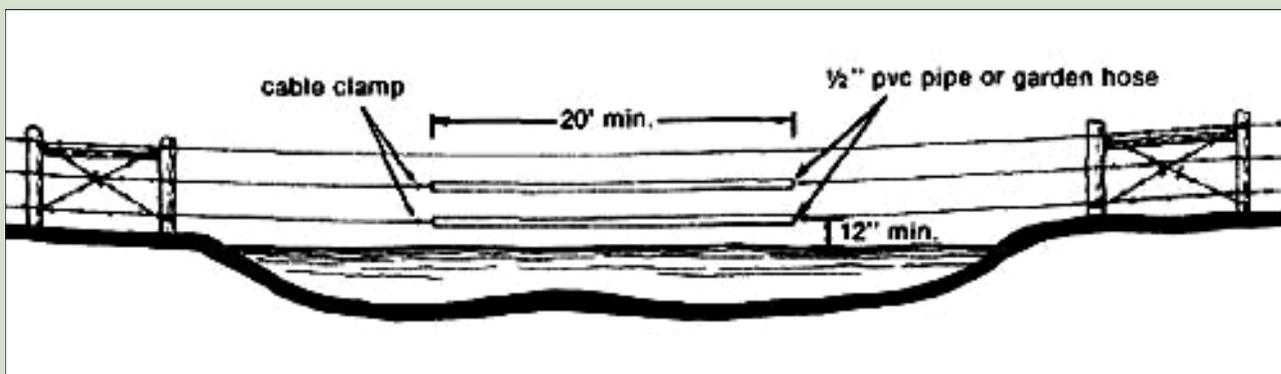
Because the float-gate concept is relatively new and untested, the designs suggested should be considered experimental and used only as examples from which to design and build a gate that will meet individual landowner needs.

While Fish, Wildlife and Parks does not build float gates and has not funded the construction of float gates, opportunities are sought to evaluate various designs and funding may be available through the Private Land Technical Assistance Program.

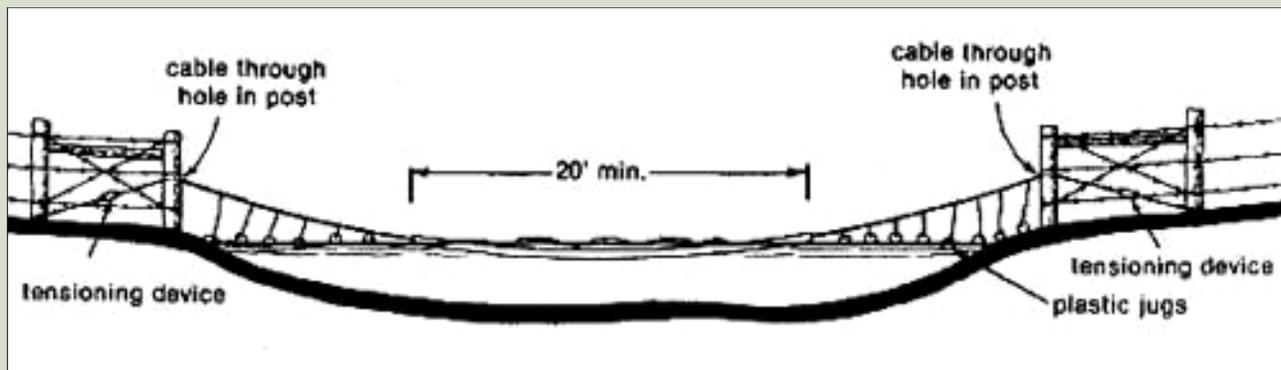
Examples of Float gate designs:

Complete float gate design details are available from the FWP Fisheries Division (444-5667).

Float-under Fence Gate

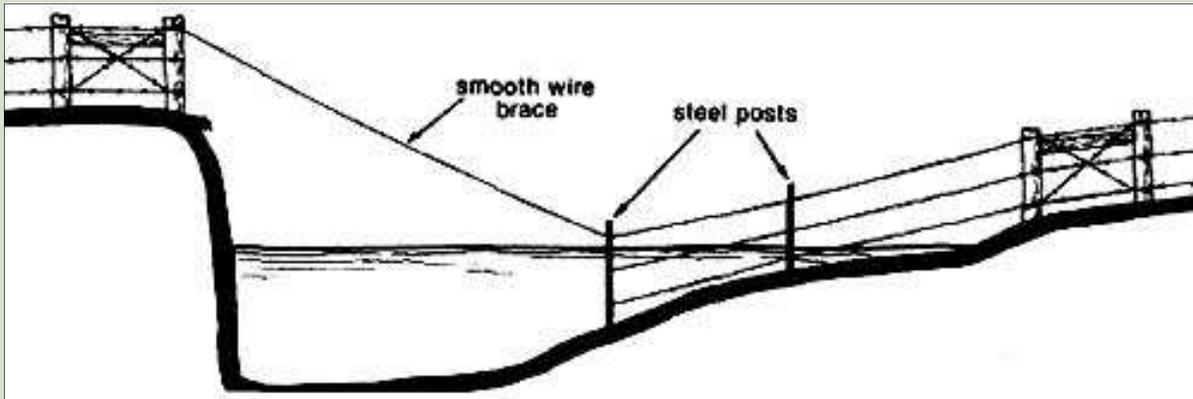


Float-over Cable Gate

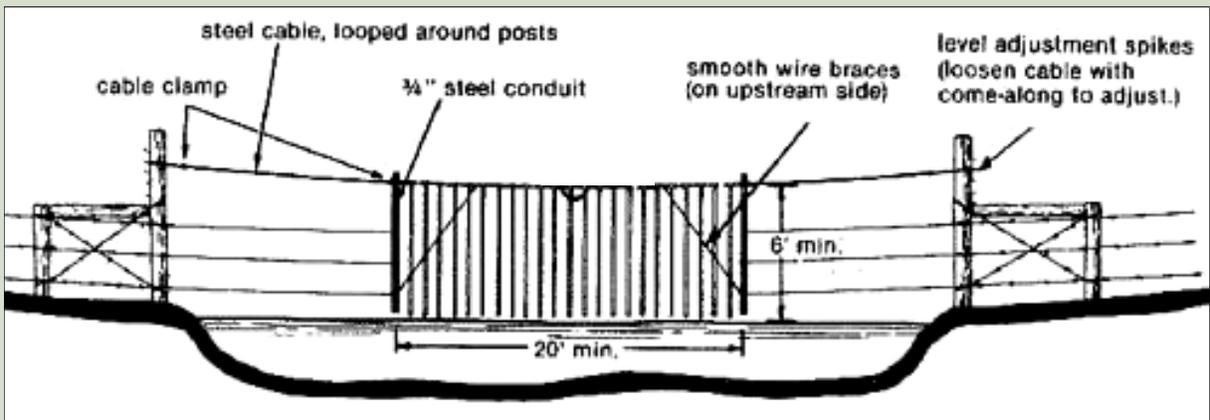


STREAM AND RIVER ACCESS: FLOAT GATES - Continued

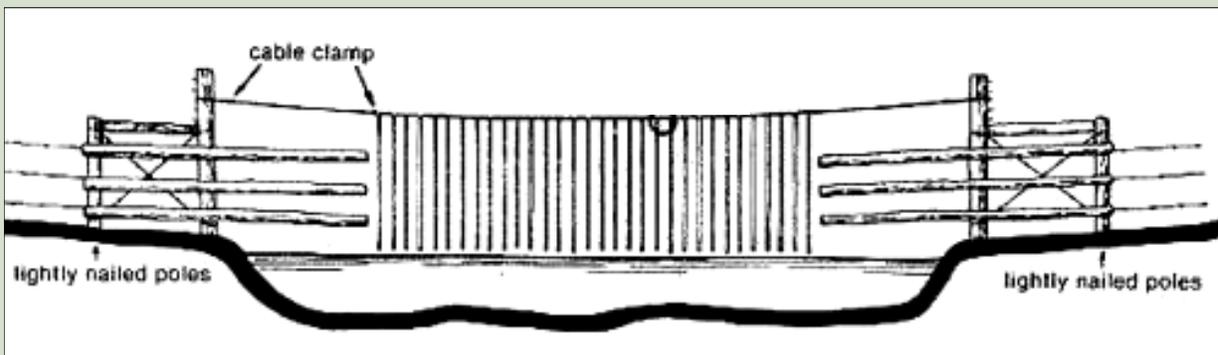
High Bank Float-through Gate



Float-through PVC Gate for Wide Rivers



Float-through PVC Gate for Narrow Rivers



Through the evaluation of new and ingenious products and thoughtful designs, FWP is seeking to add viable tools to its landowner technical assistance toolbox.

HIGHWAY PLANNING AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

A Montana Department of Transportation Primer



Human transportation needs and wildlife populations have both changed dramatically in the last 80 years.

Have you kept up?

Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) plans and begins to implement projects five years before the first shovel of dirt is moved.

This gives FWP biologists and the public ample time to consult with MDT and offer comments and guidance.

The public has an opportunity to comment on proposed projects through the annual [Statewide Transportation Improvement Program \(STIP\)](#), a five-year list of projects. MDT adjusts the schedule of projects through the Tentative Construction Program (TCP) annually to reflect funding constraints or delays in project development.

MDT also uses information from its management systems and input from the public during the development of [Corridor Planning Studies](#).



CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (STIP) & TENTATIVE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (TCP)

The annual **Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)** identifies proposed transportation capital and operating projects for the next five years. Highway project information includes project number, route and reference post, estimated completion year, and a general description of the proposed scope of work.

MDT's **Tentative Construction Program (TCP)**, a project scheduling process, identifies the general location of highway construction projects planned within the next five years.

Visit: <http://www.mdt.mt.gov/pubinvolve/stip.shtml>

CORRIDOR PLANNING STUDIES

MDT uses corridor planning studies to determine cost-effective ways to address corridor transportation needs. Corridor planning studies emphasize early and continuous involvement of the public and environmental, regulatory, and resource agencies. The studies generally contain the following elements: issue identification, documentation of existing conditions, environmental analysis, traffic forecasts, development of goals and a purpose and need statement, and a list of improvements to meet goals and long term corridor needs.



While vehicle collisions and loss of individual deer or elk rarely have effects at the population level, fragmentation of habitat caused by right-of-way fence and traffic volume can and often does. Developing a balance between human safety and wildlife population health is of critical importance.



Montana Department of Transportation Primer - continued

TRANSPORTATION PLANS

Transportation Plans provide state, local, and tribal governments with a valuable way to determine and address future transportation needs in their jurisdictions based on public input and technical analysis.

So what can FWP personnel, the public and landowners do now to begin collaborating with MDT on highway projects?

1. Look at and familiarize yourself with the STIP and other plans on the MDT website or contact MDT for hard copies.
2. Contact the MDT District Biologist nearest you to discuss your concerns and to provide valuable input.

MDT District Biologists

Billings District Biologist

Bill Semmens
(406) 444-7227
bsemmens@mt.gov

Butte District Biologist

Deb Wambach
(406) 444-0461
dwambach@mt.gov

Glendive District Biologist

Larry Sickerson
(406) 444-0462
lsickerson@mt.gov

Great Falls District Biologist

Paul Sturm
(406) 444-9438
psturm@mt.gov

Missoula District Biologist

Pat Basting
(406) 523-5872
pbasting@mt.gov



Wildlife Friendly Highway ROW Fence

Wildlife friendly fence and crossings should be placed on both sides of the ROW to allow animals to move quickly out of harm's way. Using wildlife friendly fence along highways:

- Allows wildlife to cross roadways easily and quickly.
- Reduces the time animals spend in the ROW.
- Reduces the chance of animals being trapped in the ROW.
- May reduce the number of animal/vehicle collisions.
- Maintains habitat connectivity for wildlife.
- Restrains domestic livestock from entering the ROW.
- Reduces wildlife damage to fences, reducing the need for fence maintenance.

Working With MDT

MDT encourages the use of wildlife friendly designs, but will work with landowners to install appropriate fences to meet land-use needs.

For each project, an MDT biologist considers the impacts of the ROW fence on wildlife movement patterns and landscape connectivity. The biologist evaluates the surrounding topography, road geometry, traffic volume, adjacent habitat and land-use practices, existing fence types, animal-vehicle collision, and roadkill data. Based on this information, the biologist makes recommendations for wildlife mitigation strategies, including fence configurations.

An MDT ROW agent will meet with the landowner and negotiate ROW acquisitions for the project, and negotiate the type of ROW fence to be used along the property. The ROW agent and biologist coordinate to recommend an appropriate fence design that will work for both wildlife and the landowner. The biologist is also available to meet with landowners to discuss fencing recommendations or alternative solutions.

Currently, the ROW fencing is negotiable with the landowner. In some instances, MDT has placed the fencing on the MDT ROW in order to ensure implementation of the recommended fence design. If a fence is installed within the ROW, MDT maintains the fence, while the landowner is responsible for maintenance of the fence if it is placed on the landowner's property or at the ROW boundary.

KNOW WEEDS



“A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends to do otherwise” - Aldo Leopold

Question:

Does your occupation or outdoor recreation have anything to do with noxious weed management?

Answer:

If you answered No, you're fooling yourself...and unfortunately not doing the rest of us a favor. If you answered Yes, thank you for recognizing that you have an important role.

Reasons why noxious weed awareness and management is critical can be easily found within the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks pages on the web. Take for example the Wildlife Habitat page:

“Habitat is "home" to all fish and wildlife. In its simplest terms, habitat must include food, water, shelter, and space to live. These elements must be arranged in such a way that each is available to the animal. One can't talk about an animal without referring to its habitat. This is especially true when trying to manage the survival of an animal. In short, habitat is the key to fish and wildlife management in Montana.”

From the Fisheries Habitat page:

“Habitat is the KEY to fish and wildlife management in Montana. Habitat is simply the place where an organism lives. To survive, animals must have an “address” that includes food, water, shelter (or cover), and space. These elements must be arranged in such a way that all the elements are available to the animal. Our fish and wildlife resources cannot exist without habitat. Habitat for our fisheries resources consists of a three-legged stool of essential elements.

These three elements are:

1. Water Quantity - adequate water flow in our streams and satisfactory water levels in our lakes and reservoirs;
2. Water Quality - water of suitable quality to sustain healthy populations of aquatic life and;
3. Physical Habitat - streambeds, stream banks, riparian areas and cover that combine to form a favorable environment.”

And from the Law Enforcement page:

“Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks is mandated by Montana law to protect, perpetuate, enhance and regulate the wise use of the state's natural and cultural resources for the benefit of the general public. The Law Enforcement Division has a specific role in meeting this mandate by maintaining a strong commitment to managing wildlife and its environment (aka. habitat) and Montana's hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreation heritage.”



Now consider this from the Noxious Weed Management Page:

“Noxious weeds may be on the land or in the water. These "invasive species" are a continuous threat to the quality of wildlife habitat, the state's fisheries, Montana's native plant species and to the aesthetic and recreational value of private and public lands.

Montana Fish Wildlife & Parks is responsible for noxious weed management on about 610 sites across the state and on more than 364,000 acres. In collaboration with other state, federal, county and city entities, FWP uses the latest integrated noxious weed management methods to help protect Montana's public lands, including herbicide application, mechanical control, targeted grazing, and biological control insects.

For additional information go to: <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/habitat/noxiousWeeds/>

INTEGRATING HUMAN DIMENSIONS RESEARCH INTO WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Excerpts From HD Unit Research Summary No. 34

Four Separate Surveys of Resident Montanans Regarding Montana's Wolf Hunt

Michael S. Lewis, George Pauley, Quentin Kujala, Justin Gude, Zoe King and Kristina Skogen

Abstract: *Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) conducted four separate surveys of resident Montanans regarding Montana's 2011 wolf hunt. Survey findings revealed that tolerance with wolves being on the Montana landscape was quite low. At the same time, there was considerable tolerance for the concept of wolf hunting in the state and tolerance for wolf hunting was not just limited to those survey respondents who reported they were intolerant of wolves in general. Other survey findings revealed that public satisfaction with wolf management in the state significantly improved as a result of the 2011 Montana wolf hunt. While there was little agreement among survey respondents regarding whether or not the regulations for the 2011 Montana wolf hunt were satisfactory, results suggest support for a more aggressive approach to wolf harvest regulations. These findings supported the FWP Commission's decision to implement a more liberal wolf harvest package for the 2012 season.*

SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY FWP

General Montana Households: Surveys were mailed out to a randomly selected sample of 1,500 Montana households. A 37 percent response rate was achieved for this survey, and a diverse range of resident Montanans (including private landowners, hunters, and non-hunters) completed and returned this survey.

Resident Private Landowners: Surveys were mailed out to a randomly selected sample of 1,500 resident Montana landowners who owned at least 160 acres in the state. A 49 percent response rate was achieved for this survey.

Resident Wolf License Holders: Surveys were mailed out to a randomly selected sample of 1,000 resident wolf license holders from the 2011 hunting season. A 56 percent response rate was achieved for this survey.

Resident Deer/Elk License Holders: Surveys were mailed out to a randomly selected sample of 1,500 resident deer/elk license holders from the 2011 hunting season. A 45 percent response rate was achieved for this survey.

This summary provides selected results from each of these four surveys. Key questions addressed in each survey included:

- ◆ Overall tolerance with wolves being on the Montana landscape, both before and after the Montana wolf hunt.
- ◆ Participation in the formal process the FWP Commission used to authorize the 2011 Montana wolf hunting season.
- ◆ Satisfaction with the 2011 Montana wolf hunting regulations.
- ◆ Tolerance with the concept of wolf hunting in Montana before and after the 2011 Montana wolf hunt.
- ◆ Satisfaction with wolf management before and after the 2011 Montana wolf hunt.
- ◆ Reasons for purchasing (or not purchasing) a Montana wolf hunting license, including likelihood of purchasing a license in the future.
- ◆ Level of support for wolf hunting license fees being used to kill wolves that kill livestock in Montana.
- ◆ Level of support for wolf hunting license fees being used to kill wolves outside of the wolf hunting season in places where deer or elk numbers are below management objectives.

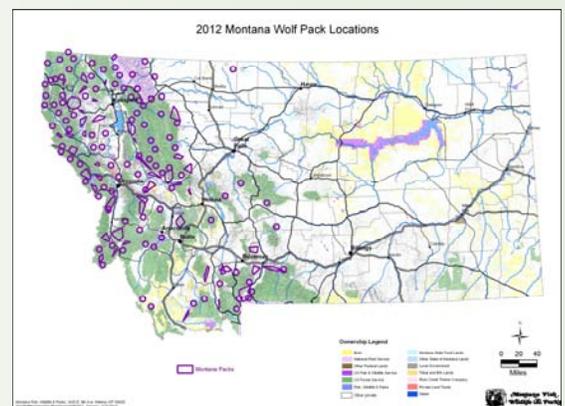


Figure 4. Response to... "On a scale from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 5 (very satisfied), how satisfied were you with wolf management in Montana BEFORE the 2011 Montana wolf hunt?" Note: The general Montana household survey included a diverse array of Montanans. The resident deer/elk license holder, resident wolf license holder, and resident private landowner surveys focused on specific subsets of Montanans.

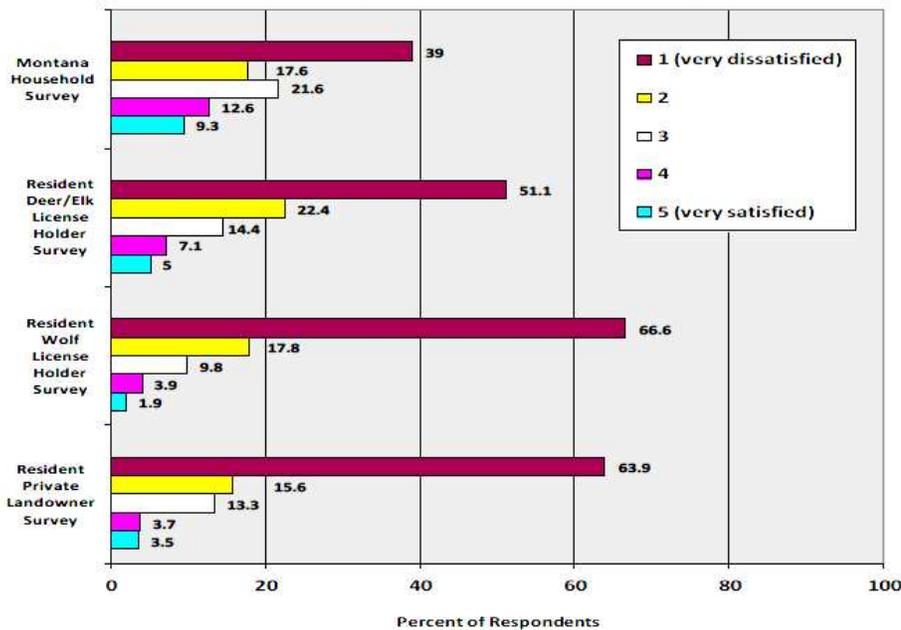
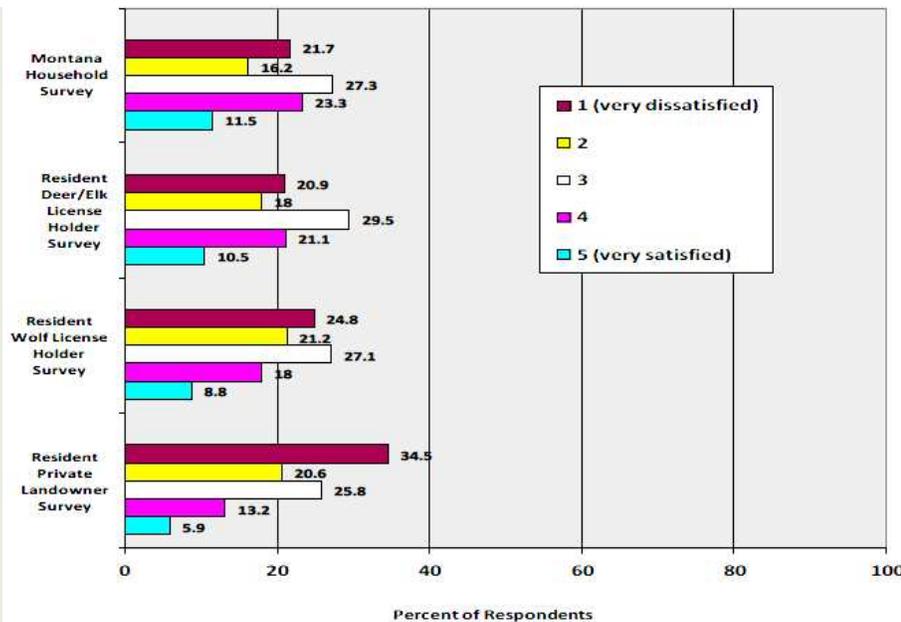


Figure 5. Response to... "On a scale from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 5 (very satisfied), how satisfied are you with wolf management in Montana AFTER the 2011 Montana wolf hunt?" Note: The general Montana household survey included a diverse array of Montanans (including private landowners, hunters, and non-hunters). The resident deer/elk license holder, resident wolf license holder, and resident private landowner surveys focused on specific subsets of Montanans.



Montana Wolf Population Information:

Montana has maintained a robust wolf population following delisting by congressional action in 2011. A total of 166 wolves were harvested through regulated hunting during the 2011-2012 hunting season and 225 wolves were harvested through hunting and trapping during the 2012-2013 season. Despite this level of harvest and 108 wolves removed through agency control efforts in 2012, Montana's wolf population has been reduced by only 4% during this timeframe. Montana's population at the end of 2012 was a minimum of 625 wolves.

DISCUSSION

The baseline information gathered from the four surveys will assist FWP determine whether or not key objectives of Montana's wolf hunt are being met over time as new seasons are implemented. From these baseline surveys, it was learned that:

- ◆ Public tolerance of wolves being on the Montana landscape is generally quite low across the state and the 2011 Montana wolf hunt did not appear to significantly affect overall tolerance towards wolves. Reported tolerance among survey respondents for each of the four surveys was the same both before and after the 2011 hunt. These findings suggest that attitudes and beliefs regarding wolves may be highly resistant to change and not easily influenced by specific management efforts. Repeated surveys over time will help clarify this point.
- ◆ There is considerable tolerance for the concept of wolf hunting in the state and tolerance for wolf hunting was not just limited to those survey respondents who reported they are intolerant of wolves in general. 
- ◆ Public satisfaction with overall wolf management in the state significantly improved as a result of the 2011 Montana wolf hunt.
- ◆ There was little agreement among the survey respondents regarding whether or not the regulations for the 2011 Montana wolf hunt were satisfactory. Survey results do, however, tend to suggest support for a more aggressive approach to wolf harvest regulations in the state considering the fact that wolves are elusive and can be difficult to hunt even under the best of circumstances.
- ◆ Wolf license holders are primarily interested in helping out with wildlife management in the state. Many respondents from the resident wolf license holder survey reported they think there are too many wolves in the state and want to help control their numbers.
- ◆ FWP might expect to see an increase in wolf license sales in the future. For example only 17 percent of the respondents to the resident deer/elk license holder survey reported they purchased a 2011 wolf license. However, 50 percent reported they anticipate purchasing a wolf license in the future.
- ◆ There appears to be strong support for wolf license dollars being spent to help reduce wolf-caused livestock losses and deer/elk predation by wolves in Montana. There is also considerable support for general state tax dollars to be applied to these efforts as well. These results support FWP's current allocation of \$110,000 annually for wolf removals in response to livestock depredations and suggest potential for general tax dollars to be made available as well. 
NPS; D.Smith
- ◆ A relatively small percentage of respondents from all four surveys reported they actively participated in the formal process the FWP Commission used to authorize the 2011 Montana wolf hunt. These results demonstrate the real value of public attitude surveys such as the ones described in this summary. These types of surveys aid FWP staff and Commissioners in their efforts to better understand the values of a broader array of stakeholders when making important wildlife management decisions. 

Maintaining positive and effective working relationships with stakeholder groups, increasing public acceptance of wolf harvest, and enhancing open communication to better inform decisions are all important objectives of Montana's wolf harvest season setting process. The four surveys described herein were conducted by FWP to help measure these and other important human dimensions objectives, and establish a set of baseline information for these objectives. Following the 2012 Montana wolf hunting season, FWP intends to replicate these surveys in an effort to further measure and monitor trends in public attitudes and opinions regarding wolves and wolf harvest management in Montana.

TO OBTAIN COPIES OF HD UNIT RESEARCH SUMMARY NO. 34

Contact the Human Dimensions Unit of FWP by phone (406) 444-4308 or visit FWP's website at fwp.mt.gov (and click on the following links..."Doing Business", "Reference Information", "Surveys", "Social & Economic Surveys").

HUNTERS & ANGLERS!

Are YOU an Endangered Species?

Noxious weeds threaten Montana's outdoor heritage by destroying critical wildlife habitat and jeopardizing future hunting and fishing access!!

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- ◆ Learn to identify noxious weeds;
- ◆ Avoid parking, walking or driving in weeds;
- ◆ Wash vehicles before and after trips;
- ◆ Keep clothing, equipment & animals weed-free;
- ◆ Use noxious weed seed free forage for pack animals.

ASK FIRST!!

to hunt and fish on private land...

LEAD BY EXAMPLE:

Become a graduate of the



Hunter Landowner

★ STEWARDSHIP PROJECT ★

The Hunter-Landowner Stewardship Project is a program designed to promote responsible hunter behavior and help hunters and landowners build effective relationships based upon mutual respect and understanding.

The program is intended to reach an audience of hunters and landowners. People who complete the program can receive a certificate, bumper sticker, and free cap.

The voluntary information and education program is available at no cost.

Learn more and enroll today at fwp.mt.gov.

Click on "For Hunters" on the home page.



TOPICS COVERED:

- Permission
- Fair Chase
- Livestock and Farm/Ranch Activities
- Game Retrieval
- What to Hunt and/or Harvest
- Reporting Violations
- Hunting Nongame Animals or Other Animals on Private Land
- Vehicle use
- Weeds
- Litter
- Fire Danger
- Safety
- Hunting with Dogs
- Hunting on Public Land

Celebrating Montana's Hunting Heritage

To request hard copies of this Private Land Technical Assistance Bulletin or previous bulletins contact Joe Weigand at 444-3065 or joweigand@mt.gov.