



Alberta Hunter Education
Instructors' Association

Winter 2012

Conservation Education Magazine

The Voice of
Conservation Education
in Alberta



AHEIA's Mission is to Make Wildlife and Fish Part of the Value System of Every Albertan

**AFTER A LONG
WEEK OF TESTING
OUR PRODUCTS,
WE SPEND THE WEEKEND
TESTING OUR
PRODUCTS.**

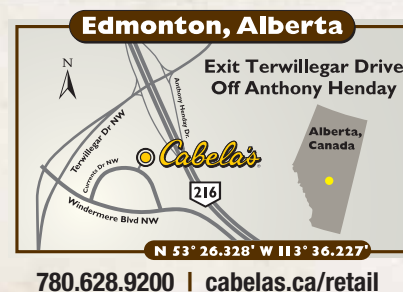
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FIELD-PROVEN**



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Merry Christmas

and all the very best for a
happy and healthy New Year

from the

**Staff & Directors
of A.H.E.I.A.**



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Alberta Hunter Education Instructors' Association

11th Annual W.I.S.E. Awards & Banquet

Saturday, February 9, 2013

BMO Centre, Palomino Room, Stampede Park

Get Your Tickets Early! Last Year's Event Was a SELL OUT!

Annual General Meeting 12:00 noon - 3:00 pm • Silent Auction & Cocktails 4:30 pm
Dinner 6:00-8:00 pm • Presentations 8:00-9:00 pm • Live Auction 9:00-10:30 pm

Tickets \$115.00 per person or \$870.00 for a table of 8

Available at the Calgary & Edmonton Centres for Excellence:

Calgary 403-252-8474 / 1-866-852-4342

Edmonton 780-466-6682 / 1-866-282-4342



President's Message

Conservation Education: A Success Story Built on the Backs of Many!

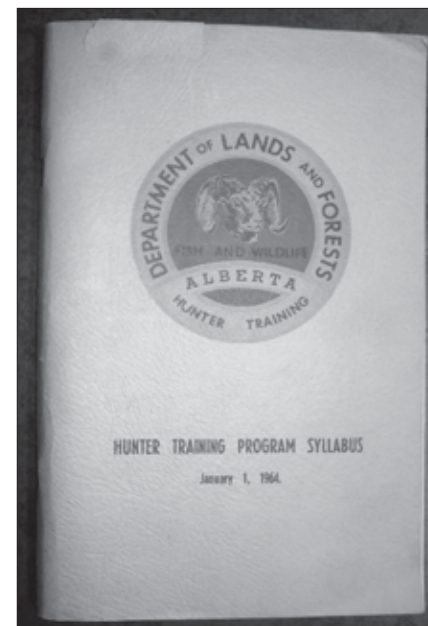
By Robert A. Gruszecki



Robert A. Gruszecki
President - A.H.E.I.A.

From time to time it's great fun to pause and reflect on where we have been. We spend so much time looking forward that sometimes we forget the lessons of history. Personally, I believe that if the lessons of history are forgotten, then we are doomed to repeat the failures of the past. Conservation Education has a rich and storied history that one day we will have to sit down and collect! We are 48 years old — fast approaching our 50th anniversary — and perhaps that would be a project to commemorate the occasion.

Conservation Education in Alberta started out of a necessity in 1964 to stem the tide of a growing number of firearms related hunting accidents. The



program was simply called Hunter Education. The program was nurtured, tested and fine tuned by a small core group of people — some inside government bureaucracy and some in the volunteer sector. But no one person then and no one person now was/is ever responsible for the success of the program. It was taken public in Alberta, driven by the desire and commitment of a strong and capable group of volunteers. Oh sure, there were figureheads in government, but don't kid yourselves ... the push to roll it out and perpetuate it came from many volunteers. It was soon rolled out to cover every part of the province and now, in its 48th year, Conservation Education is a group of 3200+ dedicated volunteers sharing their time, talent, energy and know-how with what will exceed 75,000 men, women and children of all ages this year alone! Think about that for a moment ...

In 1994, when the Conservation Education WISE Foundation was formed, combining with the Al-

berta Hunter Education Instructors' Association, they made the government of the day a promise. We pledged that when the programs were turned over completely to the volunteer sector not only would they grow, but they would flourish. At that time, there were 3500 graduates of the combined programs offered by government. We promised that within five years we would surpass 5000. We kept our word! Today we have graduated in excess of 1,335,000 students, over 400,000 students from our camp program and, as mentioned previously, this year alone we will touch the lives of over 75,000 Albertans!

The original Hunter Training Program Syllabus was printed and released January 1, 1964. At the time, The Honorable Henry Ruste, a social credit member of the Legislative Assembly, was Minister of Lands and Forests in Alberta. The province

Continued ➤

Conservation Education Magazine

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Front Cover Photo by:
Don Kesler Nature Photography

was led by Premier Ernest Manning as MLA for Strathcona East and he was leader of the Social Credit Party. They saw a need for support of the concept of what was then "Hunter Training".

In the Foreward of the Syllabus, Minister Ruste expressed the objective of the program. Following is an excerpt of that motivation that remains true to this day: "The success of the Hunter Training program is not necessarily guaranteed by its establishment. However, achievement is dependent upon the services contributed by the volunteer instructors and the students' keen desire to make the outdoors and its wildlife a true recreation."

Little has changed except the players in government. The combined commitment by government and the volunteer sector remains strong. The vision remains intact. We have stood the test of time. I recall the Minister of the day, the Honourable David Coumts, at a Bighorn Awards Ceremony in the province's capital in 2002, saying to the people gathered at the ceremony that the politicians and bureaucrats change, but the one thing that stayed consistent was the volunteers! David Coumts was a strong supporter of Conservation Education and his words still ring true today.

In the history of our program we have survived seven Premiers: Ernest Manning, Harry Strom, Peter Lougheed, Don Getty, Ralph Klein, Ed Stelmach and now Allison Redford. We have survived 17 Ministers: Henry Ruste, Alfred Hook, Joseph Ross, Allan Warrack, Bud Miller, Don Sparrow,

LeRoy Fjordbotten, Halvar Johnson, Gary Mar, Ty Lund, Ralph Klein, Brian Evans, Mike Cardinal, David Coutts, Ted Morton, Mel Knight, Frank Oberle and now Diana McQueen. I have no idea how many deputy and assistant deputy ministers, but it probably numbers near 100. Each, in their own way, have made a contribution to the longevity and success of our cause. Even if they did nothing but stay out of the way and let the volunteers do the heavy lifting, by doing so they supported our progress, success and survival. Some of the people mentioned have been tremendous supporters and have demonstrated strong leadership and committed their time and energy to seeing the tremendous effort, known as Conservation Education, succeed.

It takes a great team of staff and volunteers with different strengths to realize our vision of making wildlife and wild places part of the value system of every Albertan. Our work force currently equates to 18 full time staff in four separate locations around the province, co-ordinating the efforts of over 3200 volunteers. In my opinion, these people are the greatest asset of Conservation Education. The success of our programs is only possible with you! You – our volunteers – represent an incalculable wealth of know-how. You are our greatest assets. While far from a music “oficionado”, I do realize that you can’t render a great symphony by whistling solo. No one can whistle a symphony; it takes a whole orchestra to play it. Conservation Edu-

cation is a collaborative process and history has shown us that this partnership works. In fact, it is the envy of every jurisdiction in North America where Conservation Education is offered.

Thank you for sharing your skills, your leadership and your friendship. Thank you for being part of the history of Conservation Education. Thank you to all of you who have been a part of our story so far. I consider it a tremendous blessing to have been a part of it with you. This has been the strongest and most successful year in Conservation Education history. With your continued help, we look forward to many great years in the future.

On behalf of my family and all of the people we serve in our programs, I want to take this opportunity to wish you and your family a very Merry Christmas. May the New Year bring you much peace and happiness! We look forward to working together with you as we continue to grow our programming and spread the great news of Conservation Education.

Cheers!



Bob Gruszecki
President



Tell Us What You're Doing Behind Our Backs!

Your mentoring activities are important to us
and we want to be able to share in the success of your stories.
Please send us a hunt report, along with any photos that you might have.

2012 Outdoor Bound! Mentorship Program Hunt Report



Date: _____

Mentor Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Number of Hunters (Participants): _____

**Please
submit
this form
after
each hunt.**

Thank you!

Results/Comments about the hunt (weather, animals sighted and harvested, special activities that took place, etc). Please include photos if possible.

Please complete this form and return to:

Hunting For Tomorrow, #87 4003 - 98 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 6M8

Phone 780.462.2444 ■ Cell 780.919.3183 ■ Fax 780.431.2871 ■ Email ksempel@huntingfortomorrow.com



On-line Hunter Education Certification

Alberta's award winning Conservation Education Program is available on-line! This comprehensive, easy-to-use and interactive online hunter certification program covers important topics including:

- Module 1 – The Role of the Hunter
- Module 2 – Hunting Ethics
- Module 3 – Wildlife Management
- Module 4 – Wildlife Identification
- Module 5 – Clothing & Equipment
- Module 6 – Firearms
- Module 7 – Bow Hunting
- Module 8 – Survival
- Module 9 – Field Techniques
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- Module 11 – Hypothermia
- Module 12 – Legal Responsibilities

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W.I.S.E. Award Nominations

Recognize Conservation Excellence

Nominations for the 2013 W.I.S.E. Awards are now being accepted.

Initiated 10 years ago, the W.I.S.E. Awards recognize outstanding achievement and commitment in the area of Conservation Education and Resource Management.

The Alberta Hunter Education Instructors' Association and the Conservation Education W.I.S.E. Foundation created the W.I.S.E. Awards. Both of these charitable foundations exist solely for the purpose of helping Albertans learn about Alberta's wildlife and the contribution that wildlife makes to the quality of our lives in Alberta. The goal is to make wildlife and fish part of the value system of all Albertans.

There are four W.I.S.E. Awards:

- W.I.S.E. Public Service Conservation Award
- W.I.S.E. Industry Conservation Award
- W.I.S.E. Volunteer Instructor Conservation Award
- W.I.S.E. Alva Bair Memorial Award

The awards will be presented to the winners at the A.H.E.I.A. banquet and fundraising auction held February 9, 2013, in the BMO Centre, Palomino Room, Stampede Park, Calgary, Alberta.

The deadline for the W.I.S.E. Award Nominations is December 1, 2012.

For more W.I.S.E. Conservation Awards information and nomination forms visit the A.H.E.I.A. website at www.aheia.com or call 1-866-852-4342.

Conservation Awards Nomination Form

- ☐ Public Service Conservation Award ☐ Industry Conservation Award
☐ Volunteer Instructor Conservation Award ☐ Alva Bair Memorial Award

Include with your nomination, details as to why your nominee should be selected, based on the general criteria listed for each award description.

Name of Nominee: _____

P.O. or Street Address: _____

Town or City: _____ Province: _____ Postal Code: _____

Phone Number: _____

Nominated By: _____ Signature: _____

Phone Number: _____ Date: _____

Please submit completed nomination form to:
Alberta Hunter Education Instructors' Association (A.H.E.I.A.)
911 Sylvester Crescent S.W., Calgary, AB T2W 0R8
(403) 252-8474 or 1-866-852-4342
E-mail: info@aheia.com

Submissions may be forwarded by mail or e-mail, or you may access this form electronically by visiting our website. Be sure to include all supporting materials.

Recognizing Conservation Excellence

Working Principles & Elements of A.H.E.I.A.'s Conservation Education Programs:

- Wildlife is part of the value system of every Albertan.
- Wildlife contributes to the quality of the lives of Albertans.
- Human activity impacts wildlife.
- The behaviour of each person is important to the future of wildlife.
- Conservation Education is people helping other people to understand the needs and value of wildlife.
- Conservation Education is people enjoying wildlife and introducing other people to wildlife related activities.
- Conservation Education is people involved in wildlife education programs in formal and non-formal settings.
- Conservation Education is people advocating wildlife values to their communities.
- Conservation Education is people developing and sharing wildlife related skills.
- Conservation Education is people watching wildlife.



The Alberta Hunter Education Instructors' Association

Our Mission:

"To Make Wildlife and Fish Part of the Value System of Every Albertan."



Hunting for Tomorrow

“ More than 250 joined us at the Alford Lake Centre and another 250 travelled to the Calgary Firearms Centre ... ”

Alberta Celebrates the 6th Annual Provincial Hunting Day

September 22, 2012

By Kelly Semple



Kelly Semple
Executive Director
Hunting for Tomorrow

The fourth Saturday of every September has become a special date within Alberta. The Alberta government declared this day each year to be Provincial Hunting Day; the first annual event was held in 2007. This year's Provincial Hunting Day took place on September 22, 2012. It marked the sixth annual event, and is a reminder to all Albertans of our hunting heritage, and of the importance of securing a future for wildlife and wild places, especially within our own province.

Alberta is a wonderful province to live in and we enjoy an abundance of natural wealth. This treasure is here due to the perseverance and dedication of outdoorsmen and women who are committed to conservation endeavours.

Alberta has recorded 115,443 hunters for 2011, which is nearly a 17% increase from the number of hunters in 2003. This is consistent with previous annual activity, which has remained stable or has shown small increases since 1996. The fastest growing interest in hunting has come from youth and female hunters in Alberta; for 2011 there were 7,382 recorded youth hunters and 8,620 female hunters. These figures indicate strong support for hunting in the province.

Across the province, in an effort to honour Provincial Hunting Day, hunters were encouraged to take a newcomer out and offer the opportunity to participate in a mentored hunt. Many of these mentorship programs are still taking place. To learn more about the various mentorship programs, visit www.huntingfortomorrow.com for the Outdoor Bound 2012 information.

This year, the Alberta Hunter Education Instructors' Association and Hunting For Tomorrow again offered a daylong event for those who wanted to explore the outdoors and expand their



shooting and hunting knowledge on Provincial Hunting Day. We ask people the following questions to determine if this activity is for them:

- Is there an outdoor activity that you have never tried, like shooting a shotgun, which you would like to learn in a safe and controlled environment?
- Are you a beginner who is looking to improve your outdoor skills?
- Are you already active in the outdoors, but would like to add to your skills?
- Are you seeking the camaraderie of other like-minded individuals?
- Would you like to celebrate Alberta's hunting heritage by learning more about the outdoors, conservation, and additional outdoor skills?

September 22 was a beautiful fall day (the weather was more like July than September, but it wasn't raining, so we were happy!). More than 250 joined us at the Alford Lake Centre and another 250 travelled to the Calgary Firearms Centre

Continued ➤



Alberta Celebrates the 6th Annual Provincial Hunting Day *cont.*

to celebrate the wonderful opportunities for hunting, fishing and conservation in Alberta. The goal is to engage more people in the outdoors and outdoor activities and to create experiences that will encourage them to continue these activities. All sessions were hands-on, providing the opportunity to learn by doing. The event was completely free and fun for the whole family! The day started at 9:00 a.m. and ended at 6:00 p.m. and included free lunch and a pig roast barbecue for dinner.

The following sessions were offered:

- Archery
- Building a Survival Kit
- Crossbows
- Firearms Range: Black Powder
- Firearms Range: Rim Fire
- Firearms Range: Shotgun
- Gone Fishing (*afternoon sessions only*)
- Kids Corner (*ages 6 and younger*)
- Knife and Axe Sharpening
- Knot Tying
- Predator Awareness
- Tree Stand Safety
- Waterfowl: Identification and Field Dressing
- Wild Game Calling

Many thanks to the volunteers who attended and assisted with this event. Like any of the activities that we do at A.H.E.I.A. and HFT, we couldn't do them without our volunteers.

Jessica Holt	Ken Bodden
Shirley Seniuk	Lori Backen
Donna Hansen	Ken Cook
Angela Charles	Richard Hutniak
Pat Jensen	Kendall Moland
Brian Charles	Chris Mitchell
Bruce Richards	Matt Shaw
Ross Clews	Mikkie Leiterman
Clayton Jensen	Eric Moland
Phil Reiser	Richard Neelands
Dave Dickson	Sheila Braun
Doug Urchuk	Rudi Koller
Terry Buechler	Todd Brown
Garry Wong	Dave England



We hope to see you at the next Provincial Hunting Day, Saturday, September 28, 2013 at the Alford Lake Conservation Education Centre for Excellence!

For more information contact:
Kelly Semple, Executive Director
Hunting For Tomorrow
#87, 4003 - 98 Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 6M8
Phone: 780-462-2444
Fax: 780-431-2871
Email: ksemple@huntingfortomorrow.com
www.huntingfortomorrow.com



What did attendees say?

“ On behalf of Richard Peters, all the boys and myself,
THANK YOU so very much for another wonderful day.
We all had the very best time; so much time and effort went into organizing everything and you had every detail covered ... no mean feat!
We can't wait until next year! ”

“ Once again A.H.E.I.A. and, of course, yourself have outdone yourselves.
The Hunting Day was so much fun!
We had four families from our Barrhead Junior Forest Wardens Club come out for it.
All have said that they would like to come back again next year;
as well, we have some recruits for the Outdoor Women's Program.
So far, I believe that we will be needing to bring two holiday trailers,
as we keep getting women interested. Thank you once again!!
Also, I would like to get a group picture, if possible. ”

Mark Your Calendars!

The next Provincial Hunting Day is
Saturday, September 28, 2013
at the Alford Lake Conservation
Education Centre for Excellence.

**Hunting For Tomorrow partners with the Pope and Young Club
as the Canadian distributor for the 7th Edition of the
Bowhunting Big Game Records of North America**



Pope and Young Club has released the 7th Edition of the BOWHUNTING BIG GAME RECORDS OF NORTH AMERICA. This edition contains records from the inception of the Pope and Young Club in 1961 to December of 2010. The statistics within this edition reference bowhunters, wildlife professionals and others seriously interested in the native big game populations in North America.

This edition is separated into two books; part one contains reflections and the first 50 years of Pope & Young and part two contains the record book entries.

This book can be purchased from the Pope and Young Club online at www.pope-young.org or from Hunting For Tomorrow in Edmonton, AB.

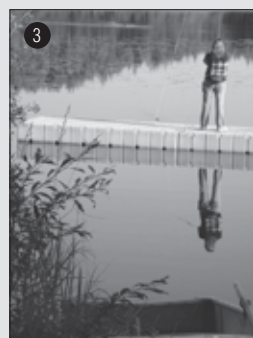
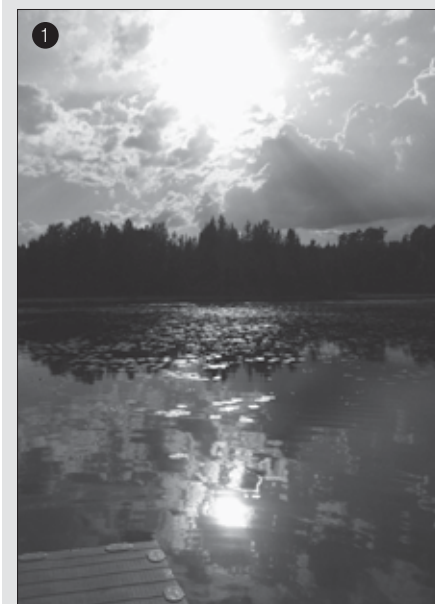
The cost to purchase a book from our office is:
\$43.00 plus GST.

To purchase from HFT, simply call or visit the Edmonton office. For more information contact Kelly Semple at 780-462-2444.

To purchase from Pope & Young Club, visit www.pope-young.org and click on their gift shop link.



Hunting For Tomorrow
#88, 4003 - 98 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6E 6M8
Phone: 780.462.2444
Toll Free: 1.866.282.4342
Fax: 780.431.2871
Email: ksemple@huntingfortomorrow.com
www.huntingfortomorrow.com



Category #1: Cover Shot

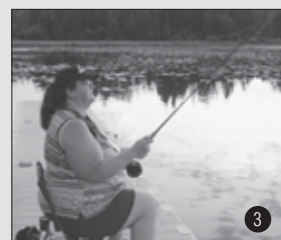
First Place: Marie Gath
Second Place: Melodie Sibley
Third Place: Marlene Pollock

2012 Outdoor Women's Program Donna Ault Memorial Photo Contest

Thank you to all the participants of the 2012 Donna Ault Memorial Photo Contest.
First place winners received a prize from A.H.E.I.A.

Congratulations Winners!

(Please Note: Entries not conforming to submission guidelines were disqualified. If you are submitting photos via email, they must be jpeg format, 2 megs or more in size and must have a dpi of 300.)



Category #4: It's Only Natural

First Place: Natelija jStepananko
Second Place: Marlene Pollock
Third Place: Marlene Pollock



Category #2: In Flight

First Place: Melodie Sibley

Category #3: I've Been Framed

First Place: Melodie Sibley
Second Place: Melodie Sibley



Edmonton Report

“ We will be adding daytime firearms courses to our repertoire for the New Year. ”

By Len Gransch



Len Gransch
Program Coordinator
A.H.E.I.A.
Red Deer - North

I am sure a lot of you are feeling a little depressed at this time of year, what with the hunting season pretty much being over, with the exception of a few late season hunts. Take heart, as ice fishing is almost here, depending on ice conditions. Not a fisherman? Well maybe you should take up the sport or perhaps you can hold out for spring black bear hunting.

Déjàvu is the experience of perceiving a new situation as if it had occurred before. Some of you may be experiencing this after reading this next request for assistance.

Once again, for 2013, we continue to look for volunteers who may be able to assist with our Canadian Firearms Safety Program courses and challenges.

We will be adding daytime firearms courses to our repertoire for the New Year. For a typical firearms course, we require one certified CFP instructor or more to teach the course. We also need three qualified individuals to assist with the handling part of the course. For the testing day, we need four certified CFP instructors to assist with the practical testing and two to assist with the written tests and paperwork.

The following is a list of upcoming courses and challenges that we need your assistance with. Please take a moment to look over the list and let me know if you are able to come forward and lend a hand. The last day of the course is scheduled for the testing.

Non-Restricted Courses

January 9-10

Wednesday 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
and Thursday 5:30-8:30 pm

January 15-17

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
6:00-10:00 pm

January 22-24

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
6:00-10:00 pm

February 19-21

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
6:00-10:00 pm

February 26-27

Tuesday 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
and Wednesday 5:30-8:30 pm

March 26-28

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
6:00-10:00 pm

April 9-11

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
6:00-10:00 pm

April 23-25

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
6:00-10:00 pm

Restricted Courses

January 29-30

Tuesday and Wednesday
6:00-10:00 pm

March 6

Wednesday 8:30 am - 12:30 pm
and 5:30-8:30 pm (for testing)

April 3-4

Wednesday and Thursday
6:00-10:00 pm

Challenges

January 7 – Daytime and Evening

January 14 – Daytime

January 21 – Daytime

January 28 – Daytime

February 25 – Daytime and Evening

March 25 – Daytime and Evening

April 8 – Daytime

April 15 – Daytime

April 22 – Daytime and Evening

If you can assist or if you have any questions, please contact me at your convenience at len@aheia.com, or by phone at 780-466-6682 (work) or 780-920-9362 (cell).

The Edmonton Boat and Sportsmen's Show is just around the corner and will run March 14-17 at the Edmonton Expo Centre - Northlands. It seems like the number of volunteers we require to make this event work smoothly keeps increasing yearly. This year will be no exception, what with the great success of our National Archery in the Schools Program Annual Tournament. I will be distributing a schedule for this event shortly, but in the meantime, if you can help, please let me know.

We have recently been having problems with some instructors returning resource kits in a timely fashion. Please keep in mind that these kits are in high demand and booked out on a regular basis. If you do not honour your commitment to return them on time, you put other instructors' scheduled courses in jeopardy.

Until next time, take care and have fun in the great outdoors.



For a complete listing of courses and challenge dates at the Calgary and Edmonton Conservation Education Centres for Excellence please visit the A.H.E.I.A. website at www.aheia.com



Look Who's All Grown Up! Contest Winner

Congratulations to our Fall 2012 winner

Gord Hartley

of Calgary, Alberta
who correctly identified a very young Kelly Semple.

We hope you enjoy your prize, a pair of binoculars!
Thank you to all participants of the contest.



New On-Line Program: The Bear Essentials

A.H.E.I.A. is proud to announce the first in a series of advanced on-line training programs: The Bear Essentials.

The Bear Essentials offers comprehensive education by utilizing audio, pictures, narrations, simulations, videos, quizzes and a final exam. This course offers information on bear safety, which tools to pack, how to store your food when hiking or camping, and what to do upon a bear encounter. It will equip individuals with knowledge of the types of bears in Alberta, their habits and habitat, and how to keep safe when venturing into bear country. This instructive, easy-to-use on-line bear essentials program covers important topics, including:

Essentials of Bear Diversity

- How Bear Aware Are You?
- Identifying Grizzly Bears
- Identifying Black Bears
- Gender Identification
- Bear Tracks

Bear Fare

- Opportunistic Eaters
- Natural Diet
- Other Food Sources
- Scat

Essentials About Bear Encounters

- Adventures in Bear Country
- Camping and Fishing Tips
- Tips for the Successful Hunter in Bear Country
- Tools
- Firearms

Bear Biology

- Reproductivity

Bear Ecology

- Black Bear Range and Movement
- Grizzly Bear Range and Movement
- Denning and Hibernating



Bear Encounters: Coming Face to Face

- Assessing an Encounter
- Defensive Bears
- Bear Communication
- Predatory Bears

The Bear Essentials course can be completed in approximately 2-4 hours, depending upon the background and pace of the student. Upon successful completion of the Final Exam, the student receives a wallet ID card and a certificate will follow in the mail. The course may be taken on-line from any internet enabled computer and may be paused and returned to at any time. For more information and a complete listing of what the course offers, please go to <http://www.aheia.com> and click on "on-line training" in the black menu bar in the upper left. Once there, you may add Bear Essentials to your shopping cart.

The direct program link is
[http://www.aheia.com/
cart_builder.cfm?ProductID=39012](http://www.aheia.com/cart_builder.cfm?ProductID=39012)

You can also contact the Calgary office at 1-866-852-4342, or the Edmonton office at 1-866-282-4342 for more info.

By Robert A. Gruszecki



Bob Gruszecki
President - A.H.E.I.A.

In firearms circles, a "miss-fire" is something to be shunned and avoided at all costs. A miss-fire is generally NOT helpful and certainly NOT wanted! However this "Miss Fire" has a story attached to it of helping people from many walks of life over a period of approximately 16 years.

As many of you know, we are currently running a Conservation Education Collector Car Raffle. A.H.E.I.A. members have been working hard to sell raffle tickets on a spectacular, one-of-a-kind 1932 Ford Replica Hiboy Roadster custom made show car. The vehicle itself has an appraised value of \$120,000.00 and the draw date is fast approaching. On December 13, one lucky person will receive this collector car.

The story of Miss Fire gets its start in the workshop of Calgary philanthropist and collector car enthusiast, Larry Pedersen. With a lifetime of interest in cars, planes and firearms, Larry is certainly a trusted source of information on such things. Larry decided to put his considerable energy into creating a one-of-a-kind automobile that celebrated a special time in history. His choice was to recreate the iconic roadster of the 30's. From scratch, he and his mates assembled all the components to recreate this car. With care and discerning taste, his brain child became real. It was carefully planned and built to exacting details. Many of the parts were custom made and dressed to impress. This show car contained chromed assemblies and numerous other show features while being completely road worthy. Larry ensured the car engine was blueprinted and all the specifications were double-checked. Usually this indicates closer-than-factory tolerances, with custom specifications appropriate for a street car or a race car. Larry's goals were to ensure the engine put out the rated power for its manufacturer's design. Extra careful measurement and assembly were required. Next, it had to be balanced. Care was given to reciprocating parts and rotating assemblies to reduce engine vibrations, thus achieving more power due to recovery of power "lost" to vibrations. Nothing but perfection would be tolerated.

A Westcott body was sourced and mounted onto a TCI Chassis. A three speed Automatic B&M transmission with a high stall converter

was installed. A prostick shifter was installed along with a quick change Halibrandt rear axle assembly containing Helical cut gears. A special interior was created and an incredible paint package was applied. Approximately 40 coats of paint were applied to provide the startlingly gorgeous end product. The planning, dedicated effort and commitment to perfection resulted in what you see here as this incredible collector's edition of the 1932 Ford Hiboy Roadster custom made show car!

Now, after having completed this formidable task, Larry and Brenda decided that the thing to do with the car would be to donate it to a worthy cause. The David Foster Foundation was selected as it supported a cause near and dear to their hearts.

Miss Fire!



David Foster is an amazing artist who has a string of hit records and multi platinum awards, as well as 14 Grammys. He is the founder of his own label and creator of the David Foster Foundation, which is dedicated to providing financial support to Canadian families with children in need of life-saving organ transplants. In addition to helping families with their non-medical expenses, the Foundation strives to increase organ donor awareness in Canada and the United States. The foundation began in 1986, shortly after David received a phone call from his mother Eleanor asking him if he would visit a family from his hometown of Victoria whose young daughter was at UCLA Medical Centre waiting for a liver transplant. The little girl was in the intensive care unit and David was overwhelmed when he saw her and spoke to her parents. Her one wish was to be able to see her sister who was at home in Victoria. David paid for the flight, and the look in the little girl's eyes when she saw her sister has never left his memory.

After speaking with her mother, he realized that, while the medical costs were looked after by the provincial health care system, the non-medical expenses were left to the family. It was then that he decided to form the David Foster Foundation, so that the financial stress of non-medical expenses could be reduced.

Since 1986, the David Foster Foundation has assisted over 700 families with children in need of major organ transplants and provided millions of dollars in direct family support. In 2006, the foundation became a national organization, expanding to help families across Canada.

In 2005, Miss Fire was donated to the David Foster Foundation by Larry and Brenda Pederson of Calgary, Alberta. Proceeds from the sale of Miss Fire at auction were to support the goals of the

David Foster Foundation as described above.

Now time rolls forward to Saturday, September 10, 2005 and the River Rock Casino Resort in Richmond, British Columbia. This would be the site of the David Foster and Friends Charity Gala. Here, Miss Fire is introduced to her admiring public at auction in support of the cause!

In attendance were two philanthropists — Ron and Darlene McConnell from Brooks, Alberta. Ron and Darlene McConnell have a history of supporting youth education and the shooting sports, among many other important causes, in Alberta all their lives. As Managers / operators / designers / labourers and all-around supporters of the shotgun sports at the Brooks Trap Club,

and later the Brooks Clays and Feathers facility, the McConnell's introduced thousands of shooters in a safe and responsible way to the shooting sports. They conveyed what has become known as the "Brooks Hospitality" to everyone that their paths touched. The special treat of attending at either of these facilities over the years was to be touched by the friendship and good cheer of these two great people.

Ron, an accomplished shooter in all disciplines with a shotgun, worked especially hard at setting up shooting courses and introducing youngsters to the joys of safe shotgun handling. Ron has mentored numerous youth onto excellent results in registered trap shooting, sporting clays and field shooting. He has won far too many awards at trapshooting to mention, but at the time of this writing, he has registered a total of 139,350 singles targets, 144,635 Handicap targets, and a total of 120,675 doubles targets, for a lifetime total

Continued ➤

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Miss Fire! *cont.*

404,660+ registered targets. His trapshooting career began in 1979 and continues to this day as he consistently competes at the highest level in the sport with many wins under his belt and, by the looks of things, many more to come.



Left to right:
Ron and Darleen McConnell, Bob Gruszecki.

A.H.E.I.A. presented the McConnells with a framed photo of “Miss Fire” and the second ticket to the raffle. Ron requested that the first ticket be made available to Larry Pedersen. A plaque on the framed photo was engraved with the following inscription: “Presented to Ron and Darlene McConnell with grateful appreciation from Conservation Education and the shooting sports in Alberta.” Ron and Darlene were also presented with a lifetime membership in A.H.E.I.A.

Ron and Darlene, longtime friends of Larry Pedersen, were well aware of the “project” Larry had going. When they followed Larry to the Gala at the David Foster Foundation auction that September day in 2005, it was with purpose. Clearly the McConnell’s wanted to support the fine cause that the Pedersen’s believed in, but they also had a motive beyond that. Ron and Darlene purchased the car at auction that night and then brought the car back to Brooks with the objective of using it to raise funds to support the shooting sports.

It was then that Ron began having discussions with A.H.E.I.A. to provide this iconic roadster to our cause. The goal was not simply to donate the car for us to raise funds for our programs, but to use the car to raise awareness in what traditionally is not our market. With that in mind, A.H.E.I.A. volunteers manned booths displaying the car and selling tickets at Sport Shows in Calgary and Edmonton, Car Shows all across Alberta, Bike Shows and Show and Shines throughout the province, numerous malls and even an on-line campaign to raise awareness of the cause. People speaking to the ticket sellers were treated to discussions on the importance of firearm safety, the fun of the shooting sports, the options for competition in the shooting sports and the overall story of Conservation Education.

On Friday July 27, 2012 at the Calgary Firearms Centre, Ron and Darlene McConnell were honoured by A.H.E.I.A. for their dedication to the shooting sports. Attendees at the evening’s activities were able to view the car and discuss



Ron and Darleen McConnell at the Calgary Firearms Centre posing with “Miss Fire”.

the benevolence of these incredible donors to a cause that continues to do great work.

From helping hands through the David Foster Foundation to the helping hands of program delivery at Conservation Education, through the McConnell’s, this car, Miss Fire, has continued to facilitate fundraising that is both gratefully accepted and faithfully applied.

This year alone, our Conservation Education program will touch the lives of 75,000 men, women and children of all ages. A task made easier through the dedication and devotion to our cause by two very special philanthropists — Ron and Darlene McConnell. On behalf of all of us in the program, the people we reach and the shooting sports ... Thank you to Ron and Darlene for their amazing donation.



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FACT SHEET #15

From the Field to the Table

The Benefits of Eating Wild Game

1. Many people grew up eating wild game meat. Now there is ample evidence of the healthful benefits of eating wild game. It is even becoming fashionable to do so as evidenced by the offerings of wild game in fine restaurants around the country.
2. In general, game meat is leaner than meat from domesticated animals. The fat on game meat may have a slightly stronger taste, so you should remove it before cooking. For maximum tenderness, cook slowly — either braise in liquid, or roast and baste frequently with olive oil or other polyunsaturated cooking oil.
3. The following is the nutritional value of a variety of game meats compared with beef or pork.

Nutritional Value of Game Meat
(3 ounces/85 grams) *

Species	Protein %	Fat %	Cholesterol (mg/100g)	Calories (Kcal/100g)
Antelope	22.5	0.9	112	144
Beef	22.7	2.0	69	152
Caribou	25.3	3.8	109	167
Deer	23.6	1.4	116	149
Elk	22.8	0.9	67	137
Moose	22.1	0.5	71	130
Pork	22.3	4.9	71	165

* Composite of all cuts, trimmed and roasted. Source: USDA Nutrient Data Laboratory.

4. The nutritional value and quality of these meats depend on:
 - Type of animal — Deer, elk, moose, caribou or antelope.
 - Age of the animal — Younger animals are usually more tender.
 - Diet of the animal — Animals with access to abundant food sources have more body fat so their meat is higher in fat and calories.
5. Some game meat is higher in dietary cholesterol than domestic meats, but the combination of more lean body tissue, generally few calories, less saturated fat and significantly higher percentage of cholesterol-reducing polyunsaturated fatty acids makes game a heart-healthy choice.
6. Game meat also has a significantly higher content of EPA (Eico Sapentaenoic Acid, a type of omega 3 fatty acid, which is a good type of oil, often referred to as fish oil) than domestic meat. EPA is thought to reduce the risk of developing atherosclerosis, one of the major causes of heart disease and stroke.
7. Wild game contains more than five times the amount of polyunsaturated fat per gram than is found in domestic live-stock, according to Dr. S. Boyd Eaton of the Emory University School of Medicine. About four per cent of wild game fat is polyunsaturated, Eaton reported, whereas domestic beef has an undetectable amount.
8. Elk and Bison are loaded with vitamins and minerals for the nutritionally minded.
 - Bison is listed as one of the five best and most healthful foods for women due to its high iron and low fat content.
 - Bison has less fat and less cholesterol than skinless chicken, and is low in other fats. Elk meat is low in Sodium. It is a good source of Niacin, Vitamin B6 and Phosphorous. Also a very good source of Protein, Vitamin B12 and Zinc. (Source: North Dakota State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture.)
9. Replacement Value Chart
 - The replacement of a serving of beef with a serving of moose would have the positive effect of 30.9% more of the good polyunsaturated fat, 21.3% less monounsaturated fat, and 9.7% less of the bad saturated fat per serving.
 - The replacement of a serving of beef with a serving of elk would have the positive effect of 16.7% more of the good polyunsaturated fat and 18.9% less monounsaturated fat.
 - The replacement of a serving of domestic duck with a wild mallard duck would have the positive benefit of 2.25% less fat, 4% more protein and 28 few calories per serving.
 - Replacing a serving of lamb with a serving of buffalo would have the positive benefit of 3.8% less fat and 29 few calories per serving.
 - The Best Part of Game Meat is Eating It.
10. The virtues of game meat are especially important to people with specific health conditions, including heart disease or kidney failure.

Hunting for Tomorrow

Kelly Sample, Executive Director, #87, 4003 - 98th Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 6M8

Phone 780.462.2444, Fax 780.431.2871, Email ksample@huntingfortomorrow.com, Website www.huntingfortomorrow.com

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Facts on White-tailed Deer

“ Take a quiet walk along a trail in the woods and look out for white-tailed deer browsing on their favourite bushes.”

White-tailed deer are one of the most commonly seen wild animals in Canada. They have been able to survive even though humans have taken over much of their land. Deer are part of the Cervidae family which also includes moose and elk.

Where do white-tailed deer live?

White-tails are found all over Canada, except for Newfoundland and PEI. They live in wooded areas as well as farmlands.

What do white-tailed deer look like?

Deer vary in size and females can weigh between 40–80 kilograms, while males are between 75–125 kilograms. Their average height is about one metre tall. In the summer, their fur is reddish brown or tan. They shed their summer coat and grow a winter coat which is grayish brown. Each individual hair is hollow. This is important because the hair acts as an insulator trapping the body heat that the deer generates. The hollow hair also makes it easier for deer to float. As their name suggests, white-tailed deer have a tail that is white on the under-side and brown on top. Deer have large eyes and long ears.

What do young deer look like?

Young deer are known as fawns and they will often have spots on their fur that help them blend in with their surroundings. The male fawns, in their first year, only grow single spike antlers. By the time they are three, they usually have about eight points on their antlers.

Why do deer stick their tails straight up when they are running?

If a deer becomes startled it will run away and stick its white tail straight up. They do this to signal a warning of possible danger to other deer that may be near by. The white tail makes it easier for fawns to follow their mothers out of danger.

Did you know that only male deer have antlers?

Male deer or bucks have antlers which they shed each year. The antlers have one branched beam in front with several unbranched tines behind. At the beginning of every summer, the new antlers grow and are covered in a thin layer of skin with fur or velvet attached. The velvet contains thin blood vessels which nourish the developing bony antlers. By late summer, when the antlers are fully grown, the velvet peels away and leaves the exposed bony antlers. The antlers are important for males because they help to attract mates and allow males to defend their territory from other males. Once the mating season is over in late fall, the antlers shed off. The antlers that fall to the ground are quickly eaten by small animals craving calcium.

Do white-tailed deer live in big herds or by themselves?

Deer live in herds and there are two types of herds. The does (females) and the fawns herd together, and then the bucks (males) form small herds numbering between three and five. The buck herds are constantly changing because the deer form dominance hierarchies and the strongest male at the time becomes the head of the herd. The males are always fighting among their herd to become the most powerful member. Usually the fawns stay with their mothers for the first year until her new offspring are born. The buck herds split up during the mating season when they go off to find females. In the winter, deer will stay together and share the same well worn paths. Keeping together also protects them from the icy wind.

When are the fawns born?

In the north, deer mate in early November and the fawns are born in May. The mothers give birth to one to three fawns at once.

Did you know that deer can run as fast as 50 km per hour?

Deer rely on their speed to get them out of difficult or dangerous situations. They must be able to run quickly to flee from hungry predators like wolves, coyotes and humans. Deer are also incredible jumpers. They can jump as high as three metres and as far as 10 metres!

Facts on White-tailed Deer *cont.*



What do deer eat?

Deer like to eat a variety of different vegetation. In the summer they eat acorns, green plants, nuts, fruits and aquatic plants. In the fall they switch to eating grasses and evergreen plants. During the winter they eat woody plants because that is all that is available. A varied diet is

important for deer because it allows them to get the right nutrients at different times of the year. If winter lasts a long time, often starvation will kill the deer because of a lack of nutrient rich trees.

Did you know that white-tailed deer eat three to four kgs of food per day?

These deer have stomachs specially designed to digest plant matter. Plants contain a rough substance called cellulose that most animals cannot digest. Their stomachs are divided into four sections and contain bacteria which break down the cellulose found in plants. Deer eat quickly to avoid being found by predators. After they feed they go rest in a safe area where they digest their food. They actually regurgitate the food back into their mouths and then they chew it again to break it down even more!



What are some signs of deer activity?

Look out for torn vegetation that deer have been munching on. Deer do not have incisors (front teeth), therefore the vegetation looks ripped when they bite into it. Other signs of deer include trees with rub marks on them. The rub marks are formed when the bucks rub their antlers on the trees to mark their territory and rub the tree bark off. Deer droppings are quite a common sight along trails. The droppings are cylindrical shaped pellets that are about 20mm long. Deer tracks are also easy to identify. The prints are about five to seven cm long and they are shaped like broken hearts with small dew claw prints at the back of the print.

Take a quiet walk along a trail in the woods and look out for white-tailed deer browsing on their favourite bushes.

Photo Credits:
Claudine Besse, Jim Cumming,
National Park Service,
USFWS - Bill Thompson & Tom Stehn.

White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus)

Size

Average weight for bucks is 90 kilograms (200 pounds). Does weigh about 60 kilograms (130 pounds).

Appearance

Colouration changes from reddish-brown in summer to greyish-brown in winter. Tail is broad and brown, fringed with white, and white underneath. When running, the tail is held erect, exposing its white underside, hence the name “white-tail”. Unlike mule deer, white-tails have no rump patch.

A buck’s antlers have unbranched tines extending up from single beams.

White-tailed deer are extremely wary, and when alarmed they move rapidly, bounding away in smooth, graceful leaps.

Distribution

The white-tailed deer is Alberta’s most abundant cloven-hoofed animal. White-tailed deer are found in the prairie, parkland and southern boreal zones. Their range is expanding westward into the foothills, mountains and northward further into the boreal zone.

Habitat

Typical habitat includes aspen groves, wooded river flats and coulees. In addition to food, brushy patches also provide good cover, in which even the largest white-tail is difficult to see.

Food

Diet includes: Forbs, Choke Cherry, Saskatoon and other shrubs.

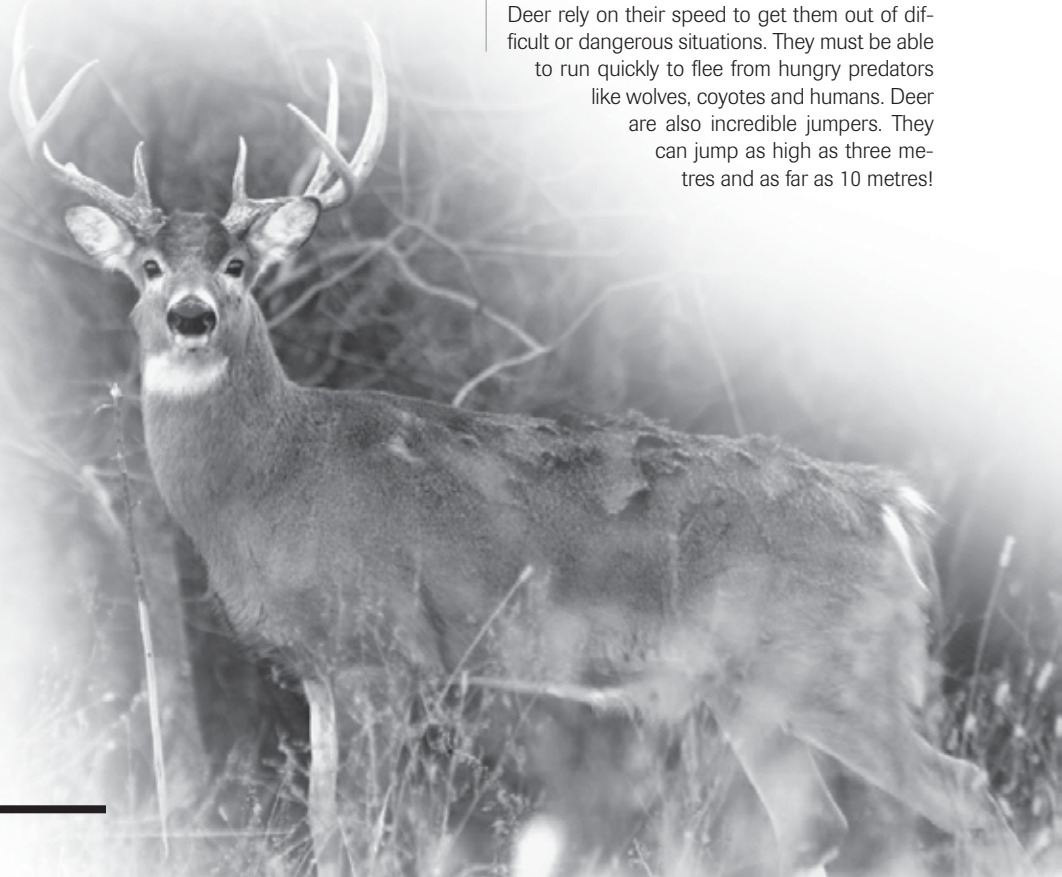
Breeding Behaviour

In Alberta, the rut, or mating season, usually occurs in November. One or two spotted fawns are born to each doe the following spring.

Status

White-tailed deer are classified as Secure in the *General Status of Alberta Wild Species* report.

Courtesy of Environment and Sustainable Resource Development



So You Think You Know White-tailed Deer



The white-tailed deer is the most popular big game animal in North America and is an amazing example of an animal that adapts and perseveres. Here is a quiz to see how much you really know about the whitetail's biology, behaviour and history.

True/False

- Deer are strong swimmers, in part because they have a layer of hair that is hollow and provides buoyancy in the water.
- Deer have existed for 20 million years and have had the same basic form for the last one million years.
- Deer can run in excess of 50 km per hour.
- Deer can leap over fences 2.5 metres tall.
- Deer can leap 25 metres horizontally.
- Just like humans, deer have a set of "baby teeth" that fall out and are replaced by permanent teeth.
- You can tell how old a male deer is by how many points there are on his antlers.
- Deer use their antlers during the winter to dig for food under the snow.
- When antlers grow, they are covered with "velvet", a soft, fuzzy tissue. This velvet is the only regenerating skin found in mammals.
- Like cows, deer have four stomachs.
- Deer can eat poison ivy without ill effect.
- Deer are native to every state in the U.S.
- The reason fawns are born with a pattern of white spots is so the mother can recognize her offspring.
- Deer have extraordinary senses, including sight, hearing and smell.
- Newborn deer have no scent and the mother will place the fawn by itself in a secluded spot for protection against predators.

True/False Answers

- True. The hollow hair is more important in providing insulation during the winter, but also helps when deer swim.
- True.
- True.
- True.
- True.
- True. The permanent teeth are in place by the time the deer is 2.5 years old.
- False. Rack size depends on many factors, including age, nutrition and genetics. Antlers are typically largest on deer in middle age (4-6 years) and get smaller as deer get into old age.
- False. Deer shed their antlers during the winter, starting in January.
- True. Velvet is also the fastest growing tissue in mammals.
- True. Deer are ruminants, swallowing food that they later bring up to chew, releasing more nutrients for further digestion.
- True.
- False. There are no deer native to Hawaii, but deer are native to the other 49 states, Canada and Mexico. (Introduced deer are now in Hawaii.)
- False. The dots are a form of camouflage.
- True.
- True.

Multiple Choice

- Deer are a member of the Cervidae family. What other animal is NOT included in this family?
a) Moose
b) Elk
c) Sheep
d) Caribou
- The scientific name of the white-tailed deer is "Odocoileus Virginianus", and was named in 1832. What does "Odocoileus Virginianus" mean?
a) "Ocean Virgin"
b) "Odious Vinegar"
c) "Hollow-tooth Virginia"
d) "Outdoor Vigorous"
- Modern deer have two toes. How many toes did the deer's ancient ancestors have?
a) 2
b) 3
c) 4
d) 5
- In the wild, deer can live as long as:
a) 7 years
b) 11 years
c) 18 years
d) 24 years
- When deer run from danger, they flip their tail up and expose the white underside. What evolutionary purpose does this serve?
a) The white colour confuses the predator, since deer are usually brown to grey in colour.

- The tail alerts other deer and provides an object for fawns to follow their mother.
- The white looks like an eye, making the predator think the deer is running the other direction.
- When deer run, blood pressure rises causing the blood vessels in the tail to inflate.
- Under good conditions, how much food would an average adult deer eat per day?
a) 0.5-1.5 kg
b) 2-4 kg
c) 5-7 kg
d) 8-10 kg
- Does will normally have one fawn the first year they breed. After that, how many fawns will they normally have each year?
a) One
b) Twins
c) Triplets
d) Quadruplets
- Newborn fawns weigh about 2-3 kilograms. How long does it take for them to double their weight?
a) One week
b) Two weeks
c) One month
d) Two months
- Deer are very adaptable and have evolved into a number of subspecies. How many subspecies are there in North America?
a) 12
b) 19
c) 24
d) 30
- In 1900, the total population of white-tailed deer in North America was estimated to be 500,000 animals. What is the estimated population of white-tailed deer today?
a) 500,000
b) 5-10 million
c) 20-30 million
d) 75 million

Multiple Choice Answers

- c) Sheep.
- c) "Hollow-tooth Virginia". Odocoileus is the Greek word for "hollow tooth" and the scientist who named the species was working in Virginia.
- d) 5. One toe has been completely lost through evolution and two toes have moved into unusable dew claws several centimetres above the main toes.
- b) 11 years. In captivity, deer have been known to live up to 20 years, but very few deer live longer than 10 years in the wild.
- b) The tail alerts other deer to danger.
- b) 2-4 kg.
- b) Twins.
- b) Two weeks.
- d) 30. There are an additional 10 subspecies living in South America.
- c) 20-30 million.



Managing Moose and Deer in a Changing Environment

By Barb Maile

Wildlife Biologist

Alberta Environment and

Sustainable Resource Development

Our world is changing. More accurately, the physical environment inhabited by moose and deer is being altered by industrial development and climate change. This is nowhere more evident than in oil and gas producing areas, where features such as roads, pipelines, seismic lines, well pads, gravel pits, and abundant traffic all affect wildlife populations. At times these features are barriers to movement, at other times they act as attractants by supplying easy access to browse and forage. Combine habitat change with the uncertainty of weather and population responses of other species, and you have a very complex situation. Mild winters with little snowfall are more common today, as we saw last winter. So too are weather anomalies such as the heavy snowfalls of two winters ago in southern Alberta. Moose and deer alter their behaviour to either avoid or take advantage of a unique situation, as any species is apt to do. Changes to distribution, foraging behaviour, reproductive capability, and winter survival are manifestations of habitat and climatic conditions.

Moose have long been the species of choice for hunters in the northern boreal region of Alberta. White-tailed deer range has in general been limited by harsh winters and access to food, but expansion within the last few decades has resulted in greater hunting opportunities in the boreal forest area. It is much more common now for hunters to take a few deer to accompany the moose hanging in the garage. Researchers using climate change models and known deer occupancy in forested areas are predicting further

and more rapid expansion north. Industrial activities and associated reclamation efforts increase the amount of open grassy areas and young forests on the landscape. This, along with the abundance of linear features, provides favourable habitat for moose and deer and a means to access it.

Game managers require current and reliable population information. This is especially important when considering the need for baseline estimates prior to industrial development or expansion. ESRD uses data collected during winter aerial surveys as the benchmark for generating big game population estimates. As survey costs increase and budgets over the years have generally decreased, ESRD is exploring other avenues and tools to augment their understanding of boreal moose and deer populations. As well, the federal and Alberta governments recently established a joint implementation plan for enhanced environmental monitoring. This new initiative will enhance air, water, and biodiversity monitoring and provide better understanding of cumulative effects of industrial development within the Athabasca, Peace River, Fort McMurray, and Cold Lake oil sands areas.

With the need for timely information in mind, moose have been identified as a key species to monitor within the terrestrial biodiversity component of the federal-provincial joint oil sands monitoring program. The moose was selected because of its iconic nature, and its importance as a game species and traditional First Nations food. Conventional aerial survey methods will be used, as well as further testing of distance sampling methods, to generate similar population parameters for 28 Wildlife Management Units (WMU) overlaying the oil sands areas. As with the intensive Northern Moose Management

Program conducted in the 1990s, information will be generated on moose density, age and sex ratios, calf recruitment, cow mortality and the population changes between years. The goal is to obtain survey information for each WMU on a five-year rotational basis, providing trend information and the ability to assess population changes and management strategies in the face of continuous industrial development. Survey method comparisons and refinement of population models will also lead to more efficient use of monitoring dollars.

There is also a need to refine current survey methods to more accurately estimate white-tailed deer numbers given the expansion of boreal deer range. This is especially important in dense mixed wood and conifer stands. Compared to open habitat types where visual obstructions are minimal, it is often difficult to spot deer or tracks in thick tree cover, leading to imprecise population estimates. Current research using a combination of GPS collared white-tailed deer and remote cameras will provide a better understanding of deer movements and habitat use in the boreal forest and wetlands northeast of Lac La Biche. The data will allow development of occupancy models, improved animal detection correction factors by habitat type, and enhanced population estimation techniques. Additionally, vital insights into deer use and movement through industrial features will provide game managers with much-needed information on the interconnectedness of deer, moose, and caribou occupying similar or adjacent areas. Refined techniques and increased knowledge of moose and deer populations in the boreal forest will aid management of local species, caribou recovery planning, and land management planning and decisions.



Staff Appointment

It gives us great pleasure to announce that, effective immediately, Hawa Traore has accepted the position with A.H.E.I.A. as Secretary to the President. She will report directly to Robert Gruszecki. Hawa can be reached at 403-319-2276 and via email at hawa@ahcia.com.

Hawa is very interested in wildlife and the preservation of our great environment, and is especially interested in hunting and fishing.

While living in Mali, West Africa she hunted with her uncle. She has a Bachelor's degree in Communication and Political Science from the University of Quebec in Outaouais, QC, and has just moved to Calgary to make Alberta her home. Hawa has worked for a number of non-profit organizations and has helped them with their event planning, fund development, and sponsorship programs, and she created an English profile for a charitable organization in Gatineau to help them develop a marketing strategy for English speaking donors.

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Designing the AHEIA Conservation Education Magazine

Oyen Upland Game Bird Hunt

By Ken Cook



Ken Cook
Program Assistant
A.H.E.I.A. - Edmonton

It's Thursday, October 25, 2012 about 4:00 pm and Jenna Johnson and I are leaving Edmonton on our way to Camrose, Stettler and on to Oyen for the annual first-time mentored hunt program. This is a partnership between A.H.E.I.A. and Oyen's Big Country Rod and Gun Club. Our quarry for this hunt will be pheasant, hungarian partridge and sharptail grouse. Our first stop is at Timmies to pick up Logan Holben. Logan has got hung up and we will pick him up on the highway. Soon we have Logan and his gear loaded and we are on our way to pick up Kurt George at the A&W in Stettler. After supper we are once again on our way

to meet up with everyone else at Oyen and then on to hunting camp about 25 kilometres east of Oyen.

Friday morning the weather is cool and, in combination with about eight inches of snow, it should make the hunt interesting. We all gather for a safety briefing, followed by getting all participants fitted for, and comfortable shooting, the 20 gauge pump action shotguns. Each participant is matched up with a mentor; then all the participants, with their mentors, practice by shooting some clay pigeons. Pretty soon all the participants are hitting the targets.

Everyone is feeling anxious and ready to hunt; the dogs are full of energy and you can feel the anticipation for the next few hours. We start the hunt chasing pheasants, with the chance we may run into some sharptails. The large group is split up into three smaller groups, each having a working dog. The slugging is tough with the snow, but we have to keep up with the dogs. After a few misses, the participants start to connect and we do manage to pick up a few pheasants. There will be pheasant on the menu at a few households this weekend. We all gather for lunch and a much needed rest, including the dogs.

After lunch we head out to another piece of property to chase Hungarian partridge and sharptails. We find a few, but they are quite elusive and spooky. The ones we find flush early and out of gun range. After a few flushes and a lot of walking, we call it a day and head back for supper. One tired group of hunters; I am sure all will sleep well tonight.



Thank You!



Ken:

Thank you so much for everything at camp back in July, as well as at Oyen, pheasant hunting. I really do appreciate everything that you did at camp to meet not only my needs, but everyone else's as well. I greatly appreciate the opportunities and experience that A.H.E.I.A. and the leaders have given me.

P.S.: You were right; I did fall asleep on the way home. If there isn't a toonie with the card, you will receive one soon! Although I have only known you a very short time, it feels like I've known you forever!! We shall keep in touch!!

Logan Holben (14 years old)



You and the Law

“ Those that don't ask for permission cause unneeded conflict between landowners and sportsmen ... ”

By J.R. (Jeff) Zimmer
Fish and Wildlife Officer
Alberta Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Branch
Justice and Solicitor General

Q. I would like to get access to hunt on leased public land in Alberta. Who should I contact?

A. Before entering onto leased public land, you must contact the leaseholder to request permission and to obtain access guidelines and restrictions. This can be done in a couple of ways: some land is posted with the name and contact numbers of the leaseholder; or you can contact ESRD (Lands Division) at 1-866-279-0023, or access their website at srd.alberta.ca/accessagpublicland, or refer to a county/municipality landowner map.

Penalties do apply for those that access public land without first seeking permission. The fines can range up to \$500.00.

Leaseholders must allow reasonable access, but may restrict it for a number of reasons, such as presence of livestock, unharvested crops, fire bans, vehicle bans and camping bans.

It is very important that hunters seek permission to access any land they wish to hunt (public or private). This also includes gaining access to retrieve game. Those that don't ask for permission cause unneeded conflict between landowners and sportsmen, resulting in restricted or no future access and a poor image of hunters in general.

Q. What are the legal guidelines I should be aware of when transporting harvested big game animals in Alberta?

A. Immediately upon killing a big game animal, the appropriate tag must be affixed securely and properly to the animal. Refer to the latest Alberta Hunting Regulation Guide for tagging requirements for each species of big game animal.

When transporting your harvested big game animal, evidence of sex, species and class have to be evident. It cannot be surgically or other-

wise removed until the carcass is delivered to a licensed abattoir or the carcass is taken to the hunter's residence to be cut up and packaged for consumption.

If you are transporting a big game animal harvested by someone else, a Bill of Lading must accompany the carcass. There is a Bill of Lading form in the annual Alberta Hunting Regulations Guide. If you don't have one, you can put the following information on a piece of paper accompanying the carcass: date, name and address of the hunter that harvested the animal, as well as his WIN and tag numbers, the name of the person given permission to transport the dead wildlife, and where the wildlife is being transported to and from. This document must then be signed by both parties to validate it.

Fish and Wildlife officers conduct periodic checks of hunters in the field, as well as conduct roadside checks, to ensure compliance of Alberta's fishing and hunting regulations.

Q. What do I need to know about transporting game fish that I've legally caught in Alberta?

A. Fish that you have caught in Alberta and are transporting have to be left in a condition where officers are able to determine species and size of the fish. Most water bodies in the province have a size restriction on some species, i.e. Walleye and Pike. In order to determine that anglers are abiding by these regulations, the fish has to be packaged in such a way that this determination can be done, so it is good practice to be prepared for transporting your fish prior to heading out. Pack a cooler with ice or cold packs in it to put your retained fish in, carry clear plastic bags and a filleting knife.

If you're planning an extended trip to your favourite fishing lake and plan on bringing back your possession limit, again, be prepared. Fish and Wildlife officers conduct periodic roadside checks and will be checking any fish you are

transporting back home. In this case, leave the head and tail attached to the fish. You can remove the guts and gills, and package each fish individually; this will enable an officer to accurately measure the length of the fish caught and determine the number of fish retained.

When fishing different bodies of water, be aware of size restrictions and limits that may differ from one water body to another. Place the fish in a separate bag or cooler, with the lake they were caught in clearly marked on the package. Always carry a measuring device to ensure size restrictions are adhered to.

It is very important to keep track of the regulations for each water body fished and to abide by the daily possession limit. Possession limits are sometimes confusing. The province-wide maximum possession limit for any fish caught in the province is your daily limit for that species. If you exceed this limit you may face fines under the Fisheries Regulations that start at \$250.00 per prohibited fish.

Q. In Alberta, can I catch my own minnows to use for bait?

A. Yes, licensed anglers may collect their own bait fish (i.e. minnows) using a minnow trap, dip net or seine net, but these fish cannot be sold. The commercial collection of bait fish requires a Commercial Bait Fishing License. The possession of live bait is prohibited; this does not include night crawlers, leaches or meal worms. All bait fish kept must be immediately killed. Bait fish can only be caught in water bodies where no bait ban is in place and bait is allowed. Refer to the latest Alberta Sportfishing Regulations for further information on bait fish, equipment restriction and requirements, or contact your nearest Alberta Fish and Wildlife office.



Would you like to be kept informed of A.H.E.I.A.'s News & Special Events via email?
Send your email address to info@aheia.com. Your email address will not be given out and our database is not shared.
Special events and notices are sent from the President only.



Notice

Please place a special mark on your calendar for
Saturday, February 9, 2013

The Alberta Hunter Education Instructors' Association Annual General Meeting will be held in Calgary at the BMO Centre, Stampede Park that day starting at 12:00 noon and ending at 3:00 p.m.
The W.I.S.E. Awards Banquet/Auction and a general celebration of this great cause will follow starting with a silent auction and cocktails at 4:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 6:00 p.m.



NASP NEWS

PROVINCIAL NASP TOURNAMENT

March 14-17, 2013

Edmonton Boat and Sportsmen's Show
Edmonton Expo Centre - Northlands

NATIONAL NASP CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

May 18-25, 2013

Online Tournament and Registration

Teams and individual archers can compete from any NASP certified school in Alberta.
Team awards and individual awards:
Elementary Division • Jr. High Division • Sr. High Division



Where Can I Hunt?

"Always use respect when dealing with landowners and lease holders, and get permission prior to entering any land. After all, isn't that the way you would like to be treated?"

By Len Gransch



Len Gransch
Program Coordinator
A.H.E.I.A.
Red Deer - North

One of the most common questions I am asked by our Hunter Education students and novice hunters is, "Where can I go hunting in Alberta?"

In most cases, they are not specifically asking me where they can drive to and shoot a deer, but rather where they can legally go to hunt or to explore.

To keep it simple, basically the areas of the province that may offer hunting opportunities can be categorized as private land and public land. Public land covers the Green Area (formerly called Crown land), Provincial Grazing Reserves and Agricultural Leased Land.

Private Land

Private land is just as it sounds, in that some individual(s), company or corporation owns the property. In that case, it is imperative that you obtain permission from the proper individuals to acquire access to hunt on the property. It is your responsibility to inquire what the rules and regulations are when entering said property. In many cases written permission is required.

Public Land

Green Area is typically forest lands not available for agricultural development other than grazing. In general, the Green Area is public land outside the parkland and prairie regions, or roughly in the northern half of the province, and within a strip running along the Rocky Mountains and foothills.

Agricultural Leased Land is property that is leased by local farmers/ranchers for various purposes to enhance their existing operations.

Provincial Grazing Leases are usually set up as an association in which numerous ranchers will combine their efforts to graze livestock on these tracts of land.

So let's get started. The easiest way to find out which is which is by purchasing the proper maps. The best way to find out where the private land is and who might own it is by purchasing the appropriate County, Special Area, Improvement District or Municipal District map. These maps will show private land and the name(s) of the registered owners of the property in question. It will also show Green Areas, Agricultural Leased Land and

Provincial Grazing Leases, though not who holds the lease, but more on this in a moment.

These maps will tell you who owns the specific piece of land, but not their contact information. You can try and figure this out by utilizing a local phone book, by looking at the map and physically checking the properties for a dwelling, or with online searches. The county maps used to indicate where houses were located, but now, with the advent of FOIP, a lot of this useful information may be omitted.

In previous articles, I had mentioned a very useful website at which you can look up all the Agricultural Leased Land and Provincial Grazing Leases, who holds the lease and how to contact them for permission to access the lease. To utilize this feature, you will need a computer with high-speed internet service, as dial up will frustrate you to no end. Go to: http://xnet.env.gov.ab.ca/imf/imf.jsp?site=rec_access.

You will now see an Alberta base map with a magnifying glass with a + on the cursor. Move the cursor to the area of the province you wish to investigate and click on that spot. The map will start to zoom in. Repeat the process until the map is reduced to the proper size. If you need to move the map in a certain direction, you can simply click on the triangle at the top of the map (N), bottom (S), left (W) and right (E), or you can click on the symbol of the hand on the top left of the map. Click and slide to move the map in any direction you require. To resume the zoom-in feature, click on the magnifying glass with the +.

There is a scale at the bottom left corner that will indicate the reduction scale. I typically like to reduce to the 0-2 km scale or less.

Now, let's find out who actually holds the lease on any particular leased property shown in green. Move your cursor to the top left and click on the symbol of the tack (Identify Recreational Access). Now, click on the green coloured lease in question. The maps will re-set and highlight the lease you clicked with a yellow border. On the right-hand side of the page you will now see information regarding the lease holder and rules regarding the lease itself. Very cool!

Scroll down the right side to where it says Print Access Conditions and click on it. The page will re-set. Click the OK button. The page will re-set again. Click the Open the PDF File area. You now have the option of printing the map and access the information sheet or saving it to your computer for future use. Scroll down the page and

move your cursor to the bottom right and click on what you wish to do.

Another little feature I find useful is the Measure Distance feature. Move your cursor to the top left and click on the tab two to the left of the thumbtack symbol. Now move your cursor to the edge of the property and where you might be accessing it from. Now, click on that spot and, low-and-behold, the GPS location will be displayed on the right side of the page. To check another GPS spot, simply click on the reset button and repeat the process.

The site has other features, but I will leave those to you to explore.

Another useful map is the Provincial Base Map 1:50 000. It features paved roads, gravel roads, truck trails, unimproved roads, winter roads, cutlines, pipelines and much more, but not the specific features provided on the County maps. Utilizing both of these maps will be of great assistance when identifying land you can access.

I also find the Backroad Mapbooks very useful, as they have the road maps as well as some back roads and WMU boundaries and other useful information in a handy book form.

Maps are available from map dealers and some sporting goods stores. Follow this link for a partial listing: <http://www.srd.alberta.ca/MapsPhotosPublications/Maps/MapDistributionCentre/AuthorizedMapDealersInAlberta.aspx>.

The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties can be contacted at <http://www.aamdc.com/> for a contact list of their 69 member Counties, Districts and Special Areas in Alberta.

Many landowners I talk to express frustration with some of the people they give permission to. One major complaint is that permission was given to one person and that person actually returns bringing a group with him, which was not the understanding the landowner had with the original individual. Also, permission is not typically considered to be ongoing and must be renewed every season and, in many cases, prior to each time you wish to access the property. Some individuals feel that once they have permission, it is good forever. This is definitely not considered to be the case in the eyes of the landowner. Always use respect when dealing with landowners and lease holders, and get permission prior to entering any land. After all, isn't that the way you would like to be treated?

Hopefully, you will find this information useful and that it will help increase your adventures in the great outdoors.





Great Meals

from the

Harvest

with Len Gransch



Len Gransch
Program Coordinator
A.H.E.I.A. Red Deer - North

Slow Cooker Short Ribs

The ribs of elk, moose and deer are often overlooked in favour of the more traditional meat cuts. After you try the slow cooker version of these ribs, you will be a convert and start saving your wild game ribs.

Ribs (elk or moose)*	2 tbsp. molasses
2 tbsp. cider vinegar	Salt and pepper to taste
1 - 10 oz. can tomato soup	6 peeled whole cloves of garlic
6 tbsp. parsley (finely chopped)	2 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 - 14 oz. can/jar of your favourite tomato sauce	

*Cut ribs starting from just below the loin (meatiest). Cut to 3-4" in length and scrape to remove any bone chips. Typically 3-4 ribs per person will work.

Place ribs into slow cooker in an even layer and season with salt and pepper. Distribute garlic in with the ribs. Next, combine the vinegar, salt, pepper, molasses, tomato soup, tomato sauce and Worcestershire sauce in a bowl. Stir until completely incorporated. Pour evenly over the ribs. Due to the variables on the amount of ribs you are using, you may need to add more liquid. If necessary, add one cup of water or beef stock, or more as required.

Cook on low for approximately 7-9 hours or until tender and falling off the bone. Consult the manufacturer's instructions regarding heat for your slow cooker, as they do vary.

Sprinkle with the minced parsley prior to serving. I love creamy garlic mashed potatoes with this along with some coleslaw and crusty rolls. You can also add your favourite vegetable.

Slow Cooker Moose or Elk Roast

1 1/2 - 2 lb. elk or moose roast	1 envelope Lipton onion soup mix
1 1/2 cups plus 1/2 cup water	Salt and pepper to taste
1/2 cup drinking sherry	6 medium Yukon Gold potatoes (peeled)
6 large carrots (peeled and cut in half)	1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1 - 10 oz. can mushrooms	1 beef bouillon cube
4 teaspoons cornstarch	

Make sure that all the fat is removed from the roast, then place it in the centre of the slow cooker. Add whole potatoes and carrots. Drain the mushrooms and distribute over the veggies. If you save the liquid from the mushrooms, it is very flavourful and can replace some of the 1 1/2 cups of water. Next, combine the bouillon cube, water, Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper in a bowl and whisk until dissolved. Add sherry and combine. Pour evenly over the roast and veggies.

Cook on low for approximately 7-8 hours or until tender. Always check the manufacturer's instructions, as they vary. When cooked, remove roast and veggies to a warm platter to rest.

To make a gravy, turn up the cooker to high. In a small bowl, combine 4 teaspoons cornstarch and 1/2 cup cold water, and stir until smooth (no lumps). Pour into slow cooker and whisk until thickened. Pour into gravy boat. Slice roast and serve with veggies, gravy and a nice salad.



Conservation Education Points of Contact

Calgary Conservation Education Centre For Excellence

911 Sylvester Cr. SW
Calgary, AB T2W 0R8
Phone: 403-252-8474
Toll Free: 1-866-852-4342
Fax: 403-252-3770
E-mail: info@aheia.com

Edmonton Conservation Education Centre For Excellence

#88, 4003 - 98 Street
Edmonton, AB T6E 6M8
Phone: 780-466-6682
Toll Free: 1-866-282-4342
Fax: 780-431-2871

E-mail: edmontoninfo@aheia.com

Alford Lake Conservation Education Centre For Excellence

Box 369
Caroline, AB T0M 0M0
Phone: 403-722-2423
Fax: 403-722-2445
E-mail: alfordlake@xplornet.com

A.H.E.I.A. Calgary Firearms Centre

242 Avenue & 32 Street SW
DeWinton, AB T0L 0X0
Phone: 403-256-0665

Web Site: www.aheia.com

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Ways to Extend Your Hunting Season

By Matt Shaw



Matt Shaw
Camp Manager
Alford Lake

As I sit here looking back on another hunting season that is almost finished, I find myself looking forward to next fall already. Wondering what tags my friends and family will draw, what species will we be able to pursue, where we will travel to in the province, and on and on. Some see this as an obsession. Anyone who knows me knows that I live and breathe hunting for about 50 weeks a year (I take a couple weeks off around Christmas, unless Cabela's is having a good sale). I am always sad to see the end of hunting season and look for any way to extend it. There are lots of ways that this can be done. From extra, late season tags, predator hunting and bear season in the spring, that are well known, to less practiced activities like shed hunting and post season scouting.

After November 30, most hunters that I know are ready to take a break and will not start to think about next hunting season until the draw booklet comes out in June. But now is an important time for you to start scouting for next year. Going out to your hunting area for a drive in the morning and evening with a good set of binoculars will allow you to glass food sources and see which mature deer have survived hunting season. (Caution, as this can cause nightmares of what could have been ... and anxiety over whether he will survive for you to pursue next season). Trail cameras can also be used on key travel corridors



and food sources at this time of year, as deer, elk and moose will be trying to bulk up for the winter after their rut seasons. Also, as most areas of the province will now have snow, it is a good time to walk the edges of prime habitat looking for any well used game trails. It is still important at this time of year, however, to disturb these areas as little as possible. Enter and exit these areas the same way you would if you were hunting.

Shed hunting is another way that you can scout for next hunting season and you can end up with some very cool trophies to show for your time in the field. In some instances, it can even allow you to watch one particular animal over the course of

several years. If you are lucky enough to harvest him and you have some of his sheds, it's fun to see how the antlers have grown or shrunk. You can start shed hunting as early as the end of December and keep at it through the summer. Usually if a deer sheds his antlers very early in the winter, it indicates that he is stressed and may have less of a chance to survive. You shouldn't be discouraged if you don't find many antlers early, as the longer a deer carries his antlers the more likely he is to make it through to next hunting season. Be aware, however, that in April and May the does have chosen their fawning areas and you do not want to cause them stress, so bedding areas should be avoided at this time of year. You do want to be careful that you do not pressure the area so much that you force the deer to move to another area, especially if you plan to bow hunt in the early fall.

Photography is a very rewarding way to scout and extend your hunting season. Most of us already own a digital camera and this is the only piece of equipment you will need. A camera with a telephoto lens isn't necessary, but it will allow you to capture more detailed images of animals and take pictures from farther away. There are also adaptors available that allow you to attach a digital camera to your spotting scope to capture images from a long ways out. Having pictures of the animals in your area is a great way to build enthusiasm for the outdoors with friends, family and hunting partners. Photography also demonstrates your respect and interest in the outdoors and wildlife at all times of the year, not just during hunting season.

I hope that all of you have had a successful hunting season. Happy Holidays and All the Best in the New Year from Alford Lake, and I look forward to seeing all of you in the New Year.



Cold Weather Survival

Cold Weather Survival Tip #1: Understand How Temperature Affects You

Cold is a far greater threat to survival than it appears. It decreases your ability to think and weakens your will to do anything except to get warm. Cold is an insidious enemy; as it numbs the mind and body, it subdues the will to survive. Cold makes it very easy to forget your ultimate goal — to survive.

Ocean currents affect cold weather and cause areas normally included in the temperate zone to fall within colder regions during winter periods. Elevation also has a marked effect on defining cold regions. Cold weather survival depends on recognizing weather patterns at your elevation.

Wet Cold Weather Environments

Wet cold weather conditions exist when the average temperature in a 24-hour period averages at or near 0 to minus 10° C. Characteristics of this condition are freezing during the colder night hours and thawing during the day.

Even though the temperatures are warmer during this condition, the terrain is usually very sloppy due to slush and mud. Cold weather survival must concentrate on protecting yourself from the wet ground and from freezing rain or wet snow.

Dry Cold Weather Environments

Dry cold weather conditions exist when the average temperature in a 24-hour period remains below minus 10° C. Even though the temperatures in this condition are much lower than normal, you do not have to contend with the freezing and thawing.

In these conditions, cold weather survival means more layers of inner clothing to protect you from temperatures as low as minus 35° C. More extremely hazardous conditions exist when high wind and these low temperatures combine.

It is more difficult for you to satisfy your basic water, food and shelter needs in a cold environment than in a warm environment. Even if you have the basic requirements, you must also have adequate protective clothing and a further dedicated will to survive. The will to survive is as important as the basic needs. There have been incidents when trained and well-equipped individuals have not survived cold weather survival situations because they lacked the will to live. Conversely, this will has sustained individuals less well trained and equipped.

You must not only have enough clothing to protect yourself from the cold, you must also know how to maximize the warmth you get from it. For example, always keep your head covered.

Cold weather survival often hinges on keeping the head warm. You can lose 40-45 percent of your body heat from an unprotected head, and even more from the unprotected neck, wrist and ankles. These areas of the body are good radiators of heat and have very little insulating fat. The brain is very susceptible to cold and can stand the least amount of cooling. Because there is much blood circulation in the head, most of which is on the surface, you can lose heat quickly if you do not cover your head.

Cold Weather Survival Tip #2: Remember COLD

There are four basic survival principles to follow to keep warm in cold weather. An easy way to remember these basic principles is to use the word COLD.

C – Keep clothing **CLEAN**.

O – Avoid **OVER HEATING**.

L – Wear clothes **LOOSE** and in **LAYERS**.

D – Keep clothing **DRY**.

- Keep clothing clean. This cold weather survival principle is always important for sanitation and comfort. In winter, it is also important for warmth. Clothes matted with dirt and grease lose much of their insulation value. Heat can escape more easily from the body through the clothing's crushed or filled up air pockets.

- Avoid overheating. When you get too hot, you sweat and your clothing absorbs the moisture. This affects your warmth in two ways: dampness decreases the insulation quality of your clothing, and as sweat evaporates, your body cools. Adjust your clothing for cold weather survival so that you do not sweat. Do this by partially opening your parka or jacket, by removing an inner layer of clothing, by removing heavy outer mittens, or by throwing back your parka hood or changing to lighter headgear. The head and hands act as efficient heat dissipaters when overheated.

- Wear your clothing loose and in layers. Wearing tight clothing and footgear restricts blood circulation and invites cold injury. It also decreases the volume of air trapped between the layers, reducing the insulating value. When it comes to cold weather survival, several layers of lightweight clothing are better than one equally thick layer, because the layers have dead-air space between them. The dead-air space provides extra insulation. Also, layers of clothing allow you to take off or add clothing to prevent excessive sweating or to increase warmth.

- Keep clothing dry. In cold weather survival situations, your inner layers of clothing can become wet from sweat and your outer layer, if not water repellent, can become wet from snow and frost melted by body heat. Wear water repellent outer clothing, if available. It will shed most of the water collected from melting snow and frost.

- Before entering a heated shelter, brush off the snow and frost. Despite the precautions you take, there will be times when you cannot keep from getting wet. This can become a major problem for cold weather survival. If you are walking out, hang your damp mittens and socks on your backpack to dry. Even in freezing temperatures, the wind and sun will dry your clothing.

- You can also place damp socks or mittens, unfolded, near your body so that your body heat can dry them. In a campsite, hang damp clothing inside the shelter near the top, using drying lines or improvised racks. You may even be able to dry each item by holding it before an open fire. Dry leather items slowly. If no other means are available for drying your boots, put them between your sleeping bag shell and liner. Your body heat will help to dry the leather.



How to Survive a Blizzard Outside

Being outside during a blizzard can be lethal. It's not the cold so much as the disorientation. High winds and heavy snow reduce visibility, which increases the chance of becoming lost. That's when things get deadly. If shelter is available:

- Stay dry.
- Cover all exposed body parts.
- Determine if there is some way to make the shelter visible to others.

If shelter is not available:

- Build a lean-to, windbreak or snow cave for wind protection.
- Make a fire for heat and to attract attention (this might be impossible, but the takeaway is that warmth will prevent hypothermia).
- If a fire is created, place rocks or other other heat conductors around it to absorb and reflect warmth.
- Melt snow for water.
- Don't eat snow; it lowers body temperature and invites hypothermia.
- Find a way to attract attention to initiate a rescue.

How to Survive a Blizzard in a Vehicle

- Stay in the vehicle; it provides shelter and an easy way to be spotted by help.
- Run the engine for about 10 minutes each hour for warmth.
- Open the window a crack to keep air circulating in order to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Clear the exhaust pipe of any obstruction to keep fumes from entering the cab.
- Move arms, legs, fingers and toes vigorously from time to time for warmth.

Tips for attracting attention:

- Turn on interior or exterior lights while the engine is running.
- Honk the horn if help is close.
- Tie a piece of cloth (eye-catching colours work best) to the antenna.
- Once the snow stops, raise the hood to signal help is needed.

How to Survive a Blizzard Inside

Houses offer a false sense of security during blizzards. Heavy snow and harsh winds can knock out power, shutting down heating systems. Structures may collapse. Ice may cement doors closed. Help could be hours or days away. Travel can be impossible.

- When using heat sources that require ventilation (a fireplace, for example), make sure snow and ice is not preventing proper exhaust.
- Close off unused spaces to focus heat into used living areas.
- Close cracks in doors and windows with towels or rags.
- Wear layers of loose-fitting, lightweight clothing, and remove them if perspiration kicks in.

How to Survive a Blizzard in Any Situation

No matter the situation, there's one golden rule above all else: Avoid overexertion.



“ Our primary goal is the safe and responsible use of firearms in this very rewarding pastime and in all recreational shooting. ”

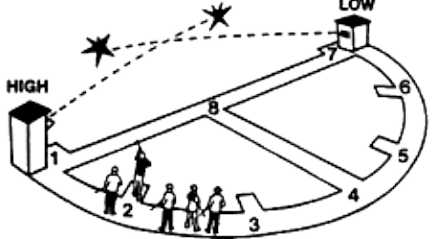
By Wade Chipman



Wade Chipman
President
Alberta Skeet Shooting
Association

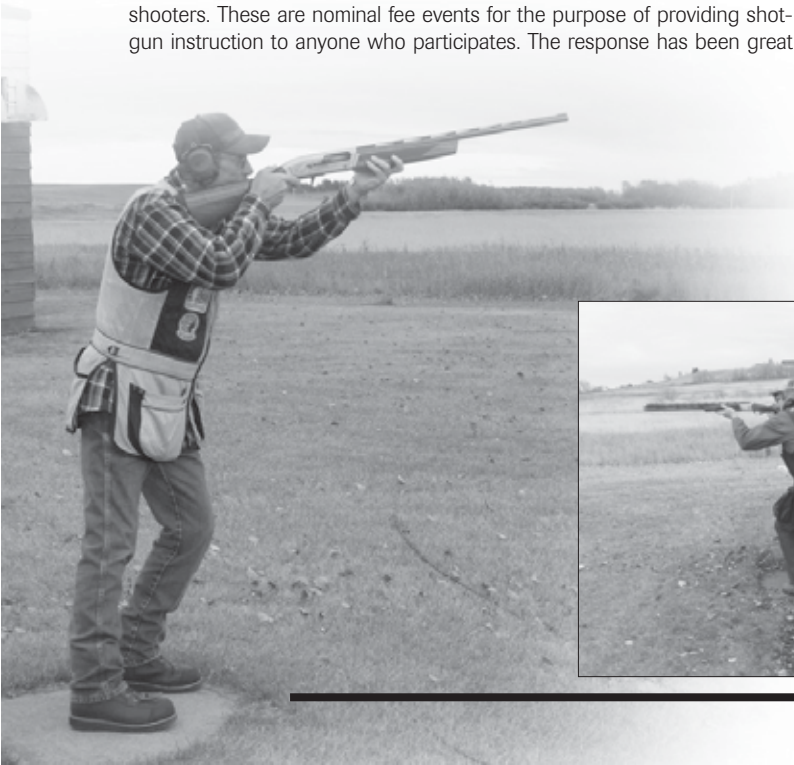
Welcome to the inaugural issue of the Skeet Corner. The purpose of this column is to highlight the events, tips and opportunities of the clay shooting sport known as skeet in Alberta. Formal competition skeet is governed by the Alberta Skeet Shooting Association (ASSA) and the National Skeet Shooting Association. Recreational shooters enjoy using the skeet fields in preparation for hunting and just having fun.

The game of skeet is comprised of a 25 shot round from stations set in a semi-circle. Two trap houses, both high and low, throw clay targets on known trajectories, but the placement of the stations around the field provides a wide variety of target angles ranging from straight away to left and right crossing targets. There are also five different events in Skeet: a 12 ga. event, 20 ga. event, 28 ga. event, .410 event, and doubles. Needless to say, as the shells get smaller, the targets get a little harder to hit. The figure below illustrates the field layout.



Currently we have three ranges where formal registered Skeet is shot: at the Lethbridge Fish & Game Association, the Lone Pine Club (Olds), and the A.H.E.I.A. Calgary Firearms Centre at DeWinton. We acknowledge that there are other skeet ranges across the province and would love to get them involved.

The ASSA holds clinics twice a year for novice/beginner/intermediate shooters. These are nominal fee events for the purpose of providing shotgun instruction to anyone who participates. The response has been great



Skeet Corner

with several women, juniors and novice shooters attending. Instruction is not limited to the clinics as the executive members of the ASSA will try to accommodate any shooter wanting individual instruction.

Many people are possibly intimidated by full formal tournaments with good shooters, or just don't feel they are good enough to compete. The ASSA has developed a handicap system that can accommodate registered/non-registered targets and both beginner and seasoned shooters. This system actually favours the beginning shooter whose scores are improving. We tried this format this past fall and it was very well received. We will have more of these fun shoots in the coming shooting season.



Beginning next year, we plan to use this handicap system to implement a provincial skeet league across the province and all shooters in Alberta are welcome to join in. The format will be to shoot your 50 round match, have the scores verified and email them in to ASSA. Each month we'll collect the scores from around the province and publish the results and winners. We're very much looking forward to this as we believe it will engage many people who just can't travel to attend other matches around the province.

The mission of the ASSA is to promote the sport of skeet in Alberta, but we also support and promote clay shooting in all its forms such as sporting clays and trap. Our primary goal is the safe and responsible use of firearms in this very rewarding pastime and in all recreational shooting. Skeet is a very social and relaxed way to spend your leisure time. The people are great and I find it very difficult to walk off the field without a smile on my face.

If you're a member of a club that has skeet fields, give it a try if you already haven't. If you would like to know more or have any questions, we would love to hear from you. Just email us at assa@shooter.org and one of the executive members will assist you.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Date	Host	Event	Location	Time	Additional Information
JANUARY 2013					
January 7	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Challenges	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Daytime & Evening By Appointment ONLY -- Highly recommended to take one of our practice exams. Visit our website.	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
January 9-10	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Non-Restricted	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Wednesday 8:30 am - 4:30 pm Thursday 5:30-8:30 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
January 14	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Challenges	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Daytime ONLY By Appointment ONLY -- Highly recommended to take one of our practice exams. Visit our website.	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
January 15-17	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Non-Restricted	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Wednesday, Thursday & Friday 6:00-10:00 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
January 21	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Challenges	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Daytime ONLY By Appointment ONLY -- Highly recommended to take one of our practice exams. Visit our website.	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
January 22-24	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Non-Restricted	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Wednesday, Thursday & Friday 6:00-10:00 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
January 26	AHEIA	Alberta Conservation and Hunter Education Instructor Course	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Saturday 9:00 am - 5:00 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
January 28	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Challenges	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Daytime ONLY By Appointment ONLY -- Highly recommended to take one of our practice exams. Visit our website.	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
January 29-30	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Restricted	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Tuesday & Wednesday 6:00-10:00 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
FEBRUARY 2013					
February 7-10	Canadian National Sportsmen's Shows	Calgary Boat and Sportsmen's Show	Calgary, AB		Contact Laurie Paetz 403.245.9008 or 1.866.704.4412 paetz@sportshows.ca www.sportshows.ca
February 9	AHEIA	11th Annual WISE Banquet	BMO Centre Calgary, AB	TBA	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com or AHEIA Calgary 403.252.8474 or 1.866.852.4342 info@aheia.com www.aheia.com
February 19-21	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Non-Restricted	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday 6:00-10:00 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
February 25	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Challenges	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Daytime & Evening By Appointment ONLY -- Highly recommended to take one of our practice exams. Visit our website.	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
February 26-27	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Non-Restricted	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Tuesday 8:30 am - 4:30 pm Wednesday 5:30-8:30 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
MARCH 2013					
March 6	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Restricted	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Wednesday 8:30 am - 12:30 pm 5:30-8:30 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
March 14-17	Canadian National Sportsmen's Shows	Edmonton Boat and Sportsmen's Show	Edmonton, AB		Contact Laurie Paetz 403.245.9008 or 1.866.704.4412 paetz@sportshows.ca www.sportshows.ca
March 25	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Challenges	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Daytime & Evening By Appointment ONLY -- Highly recommended to take one of our practice exams. Visit our website.	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com
March 26-28	AHEIA	Canadian Firearms Program Non-Restricted	Edmonton Conservation Education Centre for Excellence #88, 4003 - 98 Street Edmonton, AB	Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday 6:00-10:00 pm	Contact AHEIA Edmonton 780.466.6682 or 1.866.282.4342 edmontoninfo@aheia.com www.aheia.com



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