

# LANDOWNERS MATTER



### BAILIE PROPERTY | BRULE COUNTY

In the spring of 2022 GFP's Private Lands Habitat Biologist, Nik Wright, met with Jeff Bailie and Pheasants Forever Farm Bill biologist Nick Goehring. They looked at Jeff and Cindy Bailie's property in Brule County, SD and discussed several habitat programs available that would meet the needs, goals, and desires Jeff had. Through several discussions the three of them were able to develop some plans for several different types of projects on Jeff's property. Fast forward and plans are in place for this spring to plant 11 acres of pollinator habitat, 60 acres of Second Century grass plantings on saline soils and planting a new 16 row shelterbelt. Additionally, Bailie will defer grazing in 2023 on 25 acres of native prairie pasture in the same quarter section to build fuels for a prescribed burn during the spring of 2024 by the Mid-Missouri River Prescribed Burn Association. The goals of this prescribed burn in 2024 will be to remove invading woody species and for grassland rejuvenation. This collaborative effort amongst several individuals and organizations is helping landowners achieve their goals, improving habitat, and building some great relationships along the way.

- Nik Wright, Private Lands Habitat Biologist



From left to right Nick Goehring (PF), Jeff Bailie, and Nik Wright (GFP) meet on site in spring of 2022 to start discussions and planning for future habitat projects that will start taking place this spring.

### SUELFLOW RANCH | DAVISON COUNTY

Scott Suelflow is a rancher in Davison County, South Dakota. He had recently applied for a federal program to improve water resources for his cattle, but unfortunately the project wasn't funded. South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) Private Lands Habitat Biologist, Alex Elias, heard about the potential project. He met with Scott at his place and discussed what he was wanting to do. The previous year Scott had terrible issues as his livestock were getting stuck in the James River when they would go to drink. Not only was this bad for his cattle, but this was also impacting the James River. When cattle go into the river to drink, they stir up the bottom causing clarity issues as well as bank erosion. Through discussions, Scott was able to partner with GFP and the SD Soil Health Coalition to help fund putting in a new centrally located water tank that



Above: Photo of the new water tank supplying clean drinking water to livestock while improving grazing management and habitat.

is hooked up to rural water. This allows Scott's livestock to have access to clean water and it will allow for better grazing management of his pastures. The improvement in grazing management promotes native warm grasses allowing them to express themselves in an otherwise cool season species dominated landscape. Warm season native grasses are good for our local wildlife and provide livestock forage during periods of drought with

their deep root systems. Scott is an avid hunter and outdoorsman and sees the benefits to both his bottom line as a rancher and providing wildlife habitat. Scott is a big promoter of youth hunting and allows hunting access on his property for youth. Alex and GFP were thrilled to work on this fantastic project along with other partners to help a local producer with their land management goals while improving habitat and water quality. It was a bonus for partners to support a landowner who is helping to carry on South Dakota's hunting heritage by providing hunting access for youth.

- Alex Elias, Private Lands Habitat Biologist

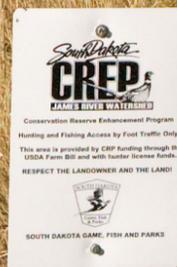
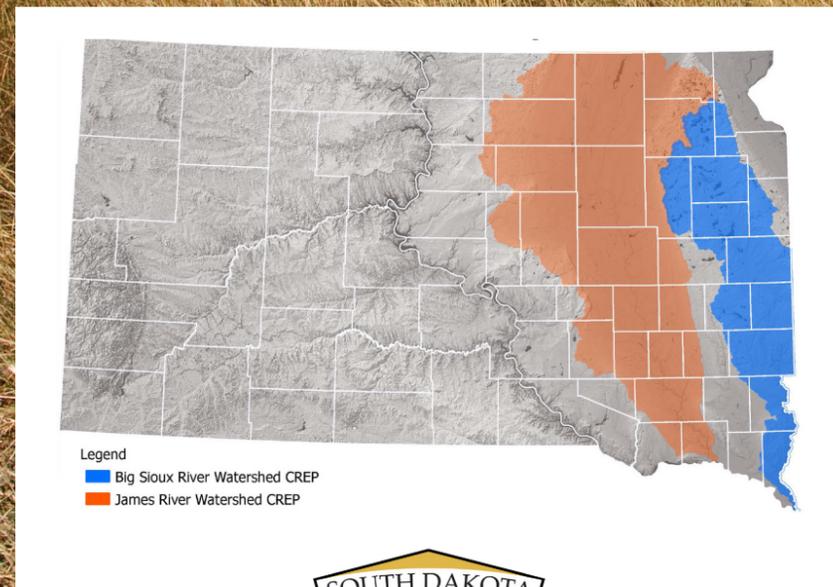
# ENROLL YOUR LAND

IN THE CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM TODAY!

SOUTH DAKOTA

## RIPARIAN BUFFER INITIATIVE

TANNER CLAUSEN | ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES



**Create wildlife habitat, improve water quality, increase livestock forage resources, and provide public hunting and fishing access on your land through enrollment in CREP in the Big Sioux River Watershed or the James River Watershed. Participants receive additional annual rental payments from GFP on top of the annual CRP rental payments. Contact a GFP Private Lands Habitat Biologist to learn more.**

The Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources' (DANR) Riparian Buffer Initiative (RBI) is aimed to improve water quality through increased use of riparian buffers and animal waste management systems (AWMS) in the Big Sioux River watershed and impaired waterbodies across South Dakota. Riparian buffers, vegetated areas adjacent to streams and lakes, are an effective conservation practice filtering out pollutants and capturing nutrients before they enter waterbodies.

Producers who enroll in RBI within the Big Sioux River Watershed will receive a direct payment of 250% of the county NASS rental rate to install and maintain buffers on eligible lands. Buffers must be a minimum of 50 feet wide and have a maximum average width of 120 feet, may not be harvested or mowed between May 1 and August 1, may not be grazed between May 1 and September 30, and must maintain a minimum of four inches of cover. In addition, DANR is partnering with the South Dakota Game Fish and Parks (GFP) to add an extra incentive for riparian buffers in areas participating in Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) contracts. The RBI payment on eligible acres will be 120% of the federal weighted average soil rental rate.

RBI buffers outside of the Big Sioux River Watershed will have payments based on 100% of the CRP rental

rate for cropland and pastureland. Cost-share on all RBI buffers will be 75% for alternative water, 100% of fencing material excluding cattle form enrolled pasture, and 100% for grass seed.

The new Big Sioux River AWMS program will offer cost share for the construction of AWMS to help small and medium sized animal feeding operations effectively manage wastes. All systems that receive funds must be built to Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) specifications, have a comprehensive nutrient management plan developed, and be located within one mile of a stream listed on the ARSD 74:51:03:07 list. Producers must work with NRCS for construction and design of AWMS. RBI payments will be based on current carrying capacity with a payment of \$250 per animal unit up to \$250,000 per system. Cost share is available for expenses associated with feedlot relocation and reclamation if a producer is required to relocate a facility in order to improve water quality.

If you would like more information about one of these programs, visit: [danr.sd.gov/Conservation/WatershedProtection/RiparianBuffer.aspx](http://danr.sd.gov/Conservation/WatershedProtection/RiparianBuffer.aspx)

# SOUTH DAKOTA GRASSLAND COALITION

## GRAZING SCHOOL

BRIANA RUPP | SOUTH DAKOTA GRASSLAND COALITION

It is not uncommon for generational ranchers to find themselves stuck in the rut of “doing things the way they’ve always been done,” even when it isn’t really working anymore. The South Dakota Grassland Coalition (SDGC) was born out of a strong desire to help ranchers get out of that rut. Recognizing the need for greater education regarding conservation and management of grasslands, the coalition began its grazing schools over 20 years ago. As a group of producers who have put in countless hours beyond the fencing, branding, moving cattle, checking calves, and everything in between, it is important to see how their work has helped others along the way. Larry Stomprud, out of Mud Butte, South Dakota is one of those ranchers who has made the necessary changes and reaped the rewards.

While Larry’s quest to improve his ranch is an ongoing process, he has worked hard for many years to increase the productivity of his ranch by practicing rotational grazing. Although change has felt slow at times, he has enjoyed realizing the benefits of his labor. Larry has been able to change the composition of his pastures and, in turn, increase the carrying capacity of his land.

Larry was fortunate to have had a jumpstart in his rotational grazing education through his father, who had begun the process prior to his taking over. “My father had been doing rudimentary rotational grazing,” Larry shared. “He started making smaller pastures in order to increase stock density.” As he observed improvements in the land, Larry decided to continue on that path of improving his grasslands via rotational grazing. That was about the time Larry attended the SDGC Grazing School.

In the beginning of his journey, Larry didn’t have specific goals in mind. It was after he attended the Grazing School that he worked with the late Dave Stephen to establish some measurable goals, such as to produce a certain number of pounds on the place.

Change doesn’t come without challenges though. As many ranchers know, coming up with capital to build the necessary

infrastructure for rotational grazing isn’t always easy. Larry mentioned that even though he has worked with different entities to help with funding, it takes time. “Sometimes you have to wait for the cost share, but you just have to be patient.” The improvements don’t happen overnight, and the process can be challenging, but it is worth it.

Anyone who has practiced rotational grazing knows that a fair amount of time must be spent moving fences. Larry utilized an opportunity to make fencing easier by going to one-wire electric for cross fences. As time passed, he saw a lot more Big Bluestem in overflow areas, which was encouraging.

“It’s been a gradual thing,” according to Larry, “of course rainfall makes a difference.” But his ranch really turned a corner in 2005 when he had a deep well drilled. He had all short wells previously, and “that deep one made all the difference.”

Seeing the change in grasses, the composition over the years, and the ability to increase carrying capacity on the Stomprud ranch have been some of the most rewarding parts of the process. Another noticeable improvement is having gone from a lot of short Bluegrass and Buffalo Grass to more Western Wheat and Green Needlegrass. While making major changes is never easy, it is almost always worth it.

The Grassland Coalition offers Grazing Schools each year to help ranchers achieve their goals of not only a more profitable ranch, but one that maintains healthy and diverse ecosystems while optimizing the available natural resources.

The Grazing School is a hands-on learning experience that introduces the concepts of adaptive management. Topics covered at the school include pasture allocation, inventory of ranch resources, seasonality of grazing nutrition, implementing grazing practices, and much more. Grazing school attendees not only learn and practice all the intricate details of adaptive management, but they also have three



days full of opportunities to consult with grazing experts, brainstorm, and get all the nitty gritty details of what it takes to implement these practices.

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) has several landowner programs available to assist with infrastructure that will allow for rotational grazing. These programs include projects such as cross fencing, tank and pipeline, and wells. This type of strategic grazing management style not only improves opportunities for the rancher and livestock but improves habitat for wildlife, promotes soil health, and builds resiliency. As paddocks across a ranch are being grazed at different times of the year it provides

wildlife with a variety of habitat conditions and vegetation height while promoting plant diversity. This mosaic pattern of habitat creates environments required by a wide range of species from songbirds to nesting waterfowl, pheasants, and grouse. Additionally, it will be used by mammals, insects, and other beneficial species creating an energized grassland ecosystem.

If you would like to know more about the GFP landowner programs, please reach out to your local Private Lands Habitat Biologist. Also consider checking out the South Dakota Grassland Coalition and their grazing school.

# South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Private Lands Habitat Program

The goal of GFP's Private Lands Habitat Program is to help landowners establish or manage habitat on private land to enhance reproduction, recruitment and survival of wildlife. Practices include habitats specifically managed for wildlife and management practices on working grasslands. All projects are subject to approval by a GFP private lands habitat biologist. Cooperators must allow some amount of reasonable public use.

## Food Plots

- Food plots must remain unharvested through winter.
- Annual payment of \$20 per acre for food plot acres (\$50/acre for food plots enrolled in a public hunting access program).
- Free food plot seed is available from GFP each spring (corn, sorghum, brood mix).
- Maximum of 10 acres per quarter section and 30 acres total per landowner.

## Woody Habitat

- Plantings are designed to provide ground-level cover during winter conditions.
- Plantings must be at least 8 rows wide and a minimum of 1 acre in size.
- GFP cost-shares 75% of total project costs, up to \$10,000 per planting. (90% if planting is enrolled into public hunting access program)

## Grassland Establishment

- Native grass and forb seed mixes are the priority and plantings must be at least 10 acres.
- Landowners are reimbursed 100% up to a maximum of \$125/acre for seed costs.
- Cost-share is NOT available on CRP or WRP plantings or hay land.
- Additional incentives available if plantings are enrolled into public hunting access program

## Perennial Brood/Pollinator Plots

- Designed to provide high quality native perennial habitat for broods and pollinators
- Landowners are reimbursed 100% up to a maximum of \$150/acre for seed costs
- Individual plantings must be a minimum of 2 acres and a maximum of 9 acres

## Grassland/Grazing Management Practices

- To enhance grazing management opportunities and plant community health on working grasslands
- Cost-shared practices include:
  - ✓ Perimeter and cross fence
  - ✓ Woven-wire fence replacement in pronghorn range (wildlife friendly fence design)
  - ✓ Water development - stock tanks, pipeline, rural water hook-ups, wells, solar pump units
  - ✓ Multi-purpose stock/wildlife impoundments
  - ✓ Wetland restorations
  - ✓ Grassland establishment
  - ✓ Riparian pastures
  - ✓ Habitat exclusion fencing
  - ✓ Additional incentives available if enrolled into public hunting access program

For more information landowners may contact a SDGFP Private Lands Habitat Biologist:

Custer: Tom Miklos - 605-416-4080  
 Hot Springs: Ben Pucket - 605-786-8144  
 Belle Fourche: Bill Eastman - 605-391-1575  
 Mobridge: Kody Conlon - 605-848-0980  
 Ft. Pierre: John Mayrose - 605-222-0867  
 Chamberlain: Nik Wright - 719-342-9214

Aberdeen: Chris Goldade - 605-290-0109  
 Webster: Ben Lardy - 605-461-8249  
 Watertown: Dan Nelson - 605-303-4805  
 Brookings: Lucas Zilverberg - 612-865-9980  
 Tyndall: Todd Crownover - 605-464-0647  
 Mitchell: Alex Elias - 605-350-1725



Also visit: <http://habitat.sd.gov/> January 2023



## SECOND CENTURY WORKING LANDS HABITAT PROGRAM

As the inaugural habitat program under Governor Noem's Second Century Initiative, administered by the Second Century Habitat Fund Inc. a 501(c)(3) it will provide a Working Lands habitat alternative to cropping marginal land. The focus of this program is to enroll marginal cropland such as saline and moist soils, field edges, other less productive soil types, or areas producers want to manage as wildlife habitat for 5 or 10 years and seed it to a perennial grass and forb mix that can be hayed and grazed.

ENROLL

MARGINAL

CROPLAND

### PAYMENT

- One-time payment of (5yr) \$150/acre or (10yr) \$450 for West River Counties and (5yr) \$250/acre or (10yr) \$750 for East River Counties (and Tripp, Lyman, and Gregory)
- Seed provided for free.

### ELIGIBILITY

- All cropland in South Dakota is eligible.
- Minimum size per planting is 5 acres.
- Maximum area enrolled per participant is 160 acres.
- Participants agree not to charge any person or entity any fee or payment for hunting access to any property under their ownership or control. A person who has a commercial fee hunting establishment may not participate.

### SEED AND PLANTING

- Upon execution of the agreement, free seed will be shipped directly to participants.
- Seed mixes provided will consist of grasses and forbs that provide high-quality ground-nesting bird habitat and forage for livestock.
- Participants will be responsible for seedbed preparation, planting, and weed control during establishment.
- Grass or no-till drills are available through most local Conservation Districts. Pheasants Forever or South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks habitat biologists are available to provide technical assistance.

### ACCESS

- Hunting access will be by landowner permission.
- Landowners that enroll land in South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Walk-In Area program will receive a one-time, up-front incentive of \$10 per acre/year for the enrolled acres.

### HAYING AND GRAZING

- No haying or grazing is allowed until after August 1 of the second growing season.
- Between August 1 and March 1, enrollee can hay 50% of the acres each year or the entire acreage every other year.

### MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS TO MAXIMIZE HABITAT VALUE

- Plant adjacent to or near existing habitat such as wetlands, woody habitat, or food plots.
- Hay at 8" or higher to maintain nesting habitat on hayed acres.



FOR MORE INFORMATION OR QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT  
 BRIAN BASHORE | [BRIAN@SDHABITATFUND.COM](mailto:BRIAN@SDHABITATFUND.COM) | 402-499-4936

CONTACT YOUR LOCAL HABITAT ADVISOR AT [HABITAT.SD.GOV/ADVISORS](http://HABITAT.SD.GOV/ADVISORS) TO SIGN UP

# WILDLIFE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT AND ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL PROGRAMS

With more than 80 percent of South Dakota in private ownership, private landowners play a pivotal role in wildlife management and in providing hunter and angler access across the state. Since 2002, South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) has spent close to \$30 million on resolving wildlife damage management (WDM) primarily deer, elk, Canada geese, and beaver) and over \$30 million on animal damage control program services (primarily coyote, fox, and prairie dogs) on private lands. Wildlife damage specialists employed by GFP cooperatively work with landowners and producers to alleviate or reduce all types of wildlife damage to private property. This includes, but is not limited to:

- » Alleviating livestock loss caused by coyotes and fox
- » Reducing damage to stored-feed supplies from deer, elk, and turkeys
- » Reducing damage to growing crops from Canada geese and elk
- » Reducing damage to commercially grown melons from raccoons and deer
- » Controlling prairie dogs on lands adjacent to public land
- » Reducing damage to crops, dams, trees, roads, and other property from beaver

Wildlife damage specialists assist landowners with a diversity of other human-wildlife conflicts such as pronghorn antelope and pheasant depredation as well as hawk and owl control to protect poultry flocks.

There are also certain situations where wildlife damage staff assists with public safety such as the protection of levees and dikes from wildlife-caused damage, wildlife threats on or near airports, human-wildlife conflicts with aggressive wildlife species, and other situations that arise. Some staff members also train and supervise many seasonal employees and interns which provide the primary workforce for many WDM activities during certain times of the year.

Wildlife damage specialists interact with thousands of landowners and producers each year. GFP relies on these staff members to foster relationships and facilitate communications with the citizens of South Dakota they serve at the grass-roots level.

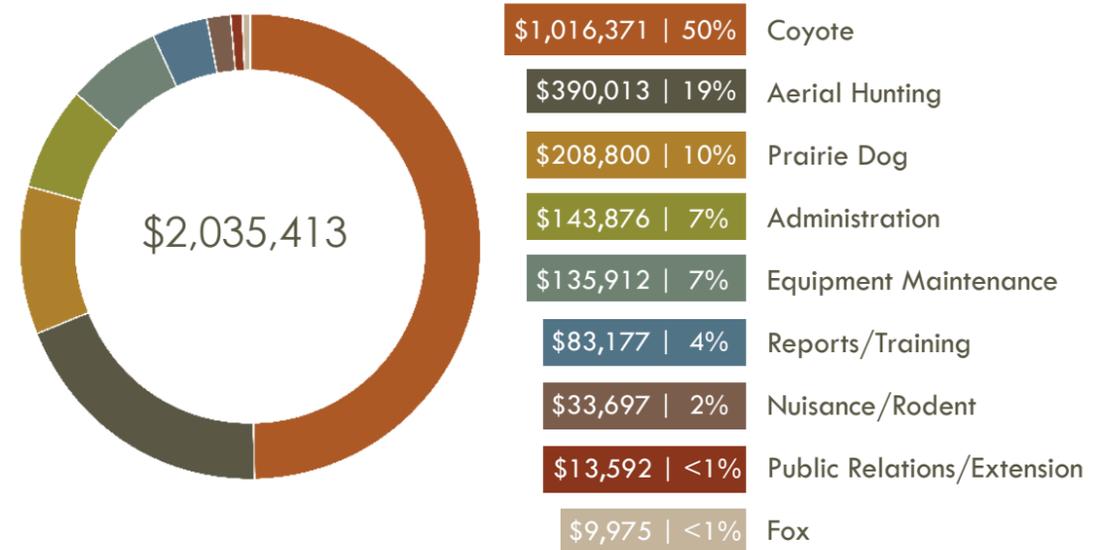
## 2022 OVERVIEW

Remaining adaptive to wildlife populations and the requests for service by landowners to GFP is critical for successful wildlife management. Below are some updates to new staff and improvements made in 2022:

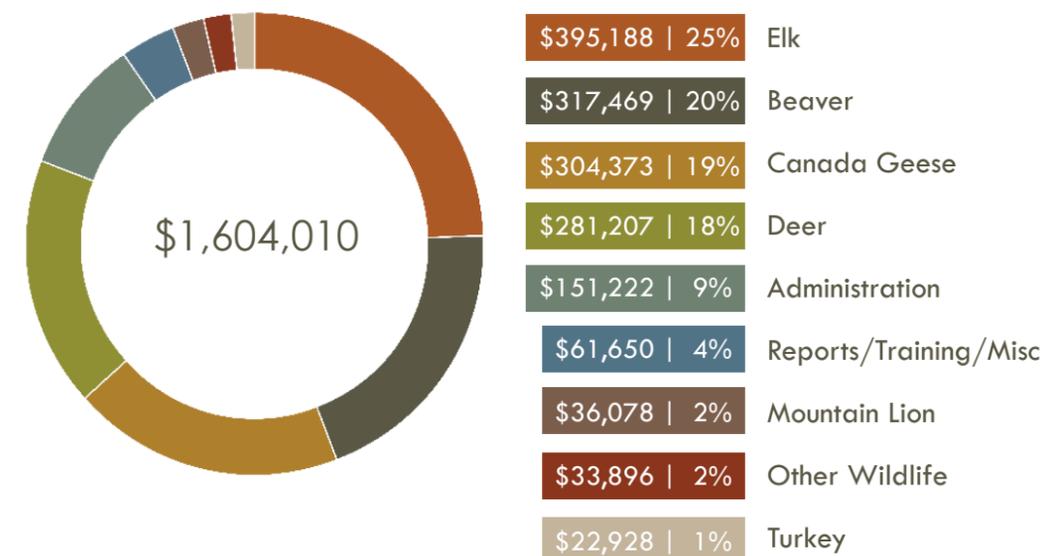
- » Due to retirements or career changes, several new Wildlife Damage Specialists were hired to fill vacancies. We welcomed Tyler Hofferth to Butte County, Tom Payne to Charles Mix County, Joe Kierl to the Murdo area, and Quinn Hanisch transferred from Belle Fourche to Mitchell.
- » GFP continued to work on accomplishing several strategies from the WDM program strategic plan, in particular a Customer Service Survey was implemented.
- » GFP continued to improve the online “Canada Goose Depredation Hub” that allows landowners to apply for a Canada goose kill subpermit while also developing and implementing a faster and more efficient way for landowners to request assistance with Canada goose damage. In the past, landowners/producers experiencing depredation to growing crops requested service by calling or dropping off field maps with sticky notes. Starting in the spring 2022, producers were able to use this online site to request services like temporary electric fence or loaner propane cannons.
- » Improvements were made to the Canada Goose Abatement Buffer Strip Program. Signing incentive payments were increased as well as the number of eligible USDA programs. This program is designed to be a longer-term solution (10-15 year) to reduce chronic goose damage to crops.

The 2022 Wildlife Damage Management Annual Report can be found at [gfp.sd.gov/userdocs/docs/wdm2022\\_annualreport.pdf](https://gfp.sd.gov/userdocs/docs/wdm2022_annualreport.pdf), which provides a summary of these program services. Landowners can find additional information on this program at [gfp.sd.gov/landowner-programs/](https://gfp.sd.gov/landowner-programs/) under the “Wildlife Damage Management” tab.

## COYOTE, FOX, AND PRAIRIE DOG CONTROL - FY2022



## ELK, BEAVER, DEER, CANADA GOOSE DAMAGE MANAGEMENT - FY2022



# TAKE HUNTSAFE EARLY

BRANDON MAAHS | HUNTSAFE COORDINATOR

The 2023 hunting season will be here before you know it. If a child you know are hoping to take a Hunter Safety and Firearms Education (HuntSAFE) course, don't wait until the last minute. Classes fill quickly and many communities have limited class options. HuntSAFE classes are not limited to kids. Anyone is welcome to attend!

There are two options for completing HuntSAFE:

1. In-person Traditional course
  - Typically consist of a couple weeknights covering classroom content and a Saturday morning hands-on Field Day but some communities complete the entire class in one day.
  - 10 hours of teaching time
  - It's FREE!
  - No personal equipment required but wear weather appropriate clothes.
2. Hybrid online course with in-person Field Day
  - Take online course and print completion certificate to give to the Instructor at the in-person Field Day
  - Sign-up and attend an in-person Field Day
    - » Field Days can be the last day of a traditional in-person class or a separate single day Field Day. Please let instructors know if you're wanting to attend the Field Day portion of their traditional course.
    - » Bring online class completion certificate to Field Day
  - Online portion cost \$24.95 but the Field Day is free.
    - » Anyone 16 years old and older is not required to attend an in-person Field Day. Therefore, they can complete their HuntSAFE certification 100% online.

The HuntSAFE certification requires a relatively low time requirement for a lifelong certification. Therefore, don't let the business of summer prevent a child from starting their hunting career. Students can be as young as 11 years old so there's no need to wait until a student is 12 before registering them for a class.

By taking the class early (when the student is 11 years old or during the spring and summer months) it also provides time for that student to practice the safety principles and skills learned in their HuntSAFE class. Last fall there were young hunters who were old enough to hunt on their own but did not have their HuntSAFE class completed. Unfortunately, by the time they were looking into available HuntSAFE classes there were very few to no options left. These kids were forced to wait another year and take a HuntSAFE class before being able to hunt on their own. Don't let this be a child you know. Waiting until the weekend before deer season or pheasant opener to try and find a HuntSAFE class is far too late and will likely result in a missed opportunity for the child. Get signed up for a HuntSAFE class today so you can focus on the

excitement and anticipation of the new hunting opportunities ahead.

#### What to Expect in a HuntSAFE class:

- Instructors will teach on a wide range of information ranging from "The 10 Commandments of Firearm Safety" to wildlife conservation topics.
- No prior firearm or hunting knowledge is needed.
- The main emphasis is on firearm safety. Therefore, join a HuntSAFE class even if you don't plan to hunt!
- HuntSAFE Instructors have years' worth of stories they'll share to help explain topics and provide real life scenarios.
- Hands on activities help teach skills in loading/unloading firearms, crossing fences, shooting, and getting in and out of a vehicle with a firearm.



# AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES

## What is it and how can you help?

JAKE DAVIS | FISHERIES PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR

**CLEAN, DRAIN, DRY.** This is a simple message that can have large benefits when trying to slow the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) to and within South Dakota. It is also a message that Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) is hoping to spread to every person who uses a surface water of the state.

#### WHAT ARE AIS

Well, they are aquatic plants and animals that have been introduced into waterways in which they do not live naturally. They can have harmful effects on the natural resources in these ecosystems and the human uses of these resources. They include fish, plants and invertebrates and can be found in many aquatic systems across the state. They can impact recreation, as well as infrastructure within a waterbody and once established, can be very hard to get rid of.



Currently, 13 fish, 8 plants and 8 invertebrates are classified as AIS in South Dakota and the impacts of each can vary.

In certain cases, they may have a minimal impact on waterbodies and the users, but in other cases, the impacts can be much larger. One prime example is zebra mussels, which are small mussels native to the Eurasia. While the impacts to fisheries can be different in each system they become established in, they can have larger impacts to any infrastructure that is in the water. The reason for this is that they can attach to anything hard, such as docks and pipes, which makes them different than any native mussels. Additionally, they can reach high numbers, up to a million in a square yard. Once they have attached to all the hard structures, they begin attaching to other mussels and can cause issues by clogging or severely restricting pipes and pumps. They can also survive in small amounts of water or even just damp places for a period, if conditions are right.

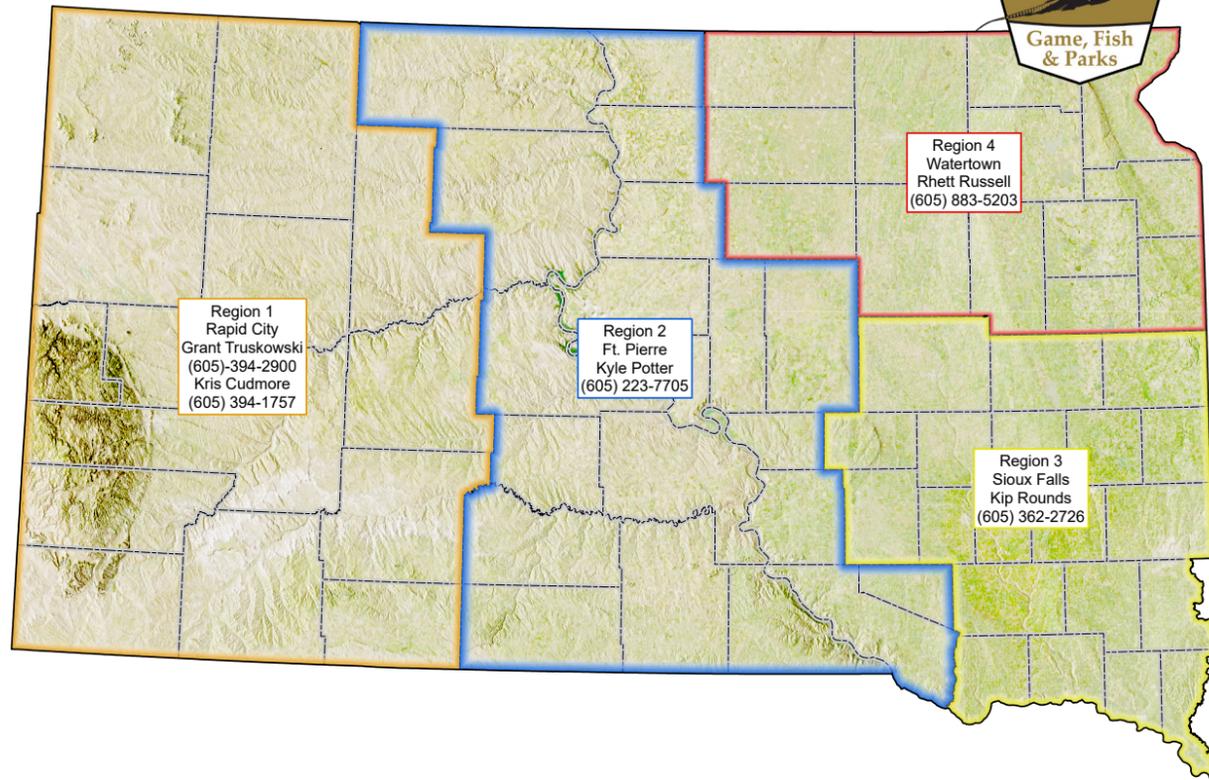
#### HOW DO AIS SPREAD

One of the primary ways species move from one system to another is by hitching a ride. This can occur through the transport of water or equipment between systems. Unfortunately, this can happen easily as some species like young zebra mussel, can be invisible to the naked eye. Additionally, plants can take hold if even a portion of a plant is introduced to a waterbody.

#### HOW CAN YOU HELP

In the end, it comes down to the actions of every user of South Dakota's aquatic resources to help take steps to minimize the risk of spreading AIS. One of the ultimate goals of the GFP AIS program is to provide individuals with the tools and information needed to help them implement best management practices when using the water. While much of the information that is provided by GFP is geared towards anglers and recreational boaters, it applies to any individual that uses a waterbody in the state, regardless of the reason. Information on how to help slow the spread of AIS, current species distributions, and regulations can be found at [SDLEASTWANTED.SD.GOV](http://SDLEASTWANTED.SD.GOV) or by contacting your local GFP office or representative.

## Aquatic Habitat and Access Biologists



## STAFF SHOWCASE

### FORMER WILDLIFE MANAGER RETURNS TO GFP IN SIOUX FALLS IN A NEW ROLE



South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) was extremely fortunate to have Julie Lindstrom return to the Wildlife Office in Sioux Falls late in 2022 as the 'Regional Terrestrial Resources Supervisor'. In her new role, Julie will oversee wildlife management and public/private lands wildlife habitat management programs as well as the delivery of wildlife damage management program services throughout southeast South Dakota. Similar to her previous roles, Julie will also be directly engaged with a diversity of citizens who have an interest in wildlife as well as non-governmental organizations that help support the mission of GFP.

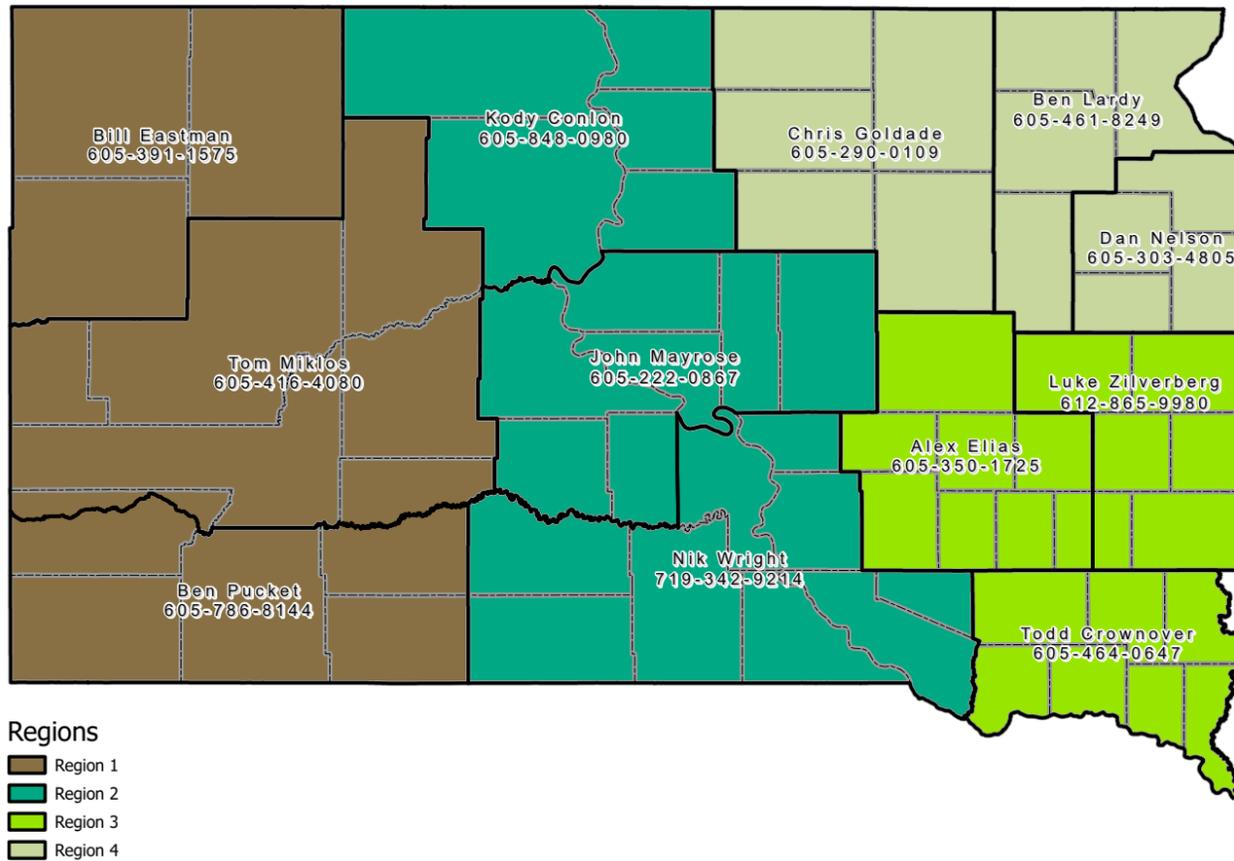
Julie's previous tenure with GFP from August 2012 to August 2015, when she served a short stint as a Resource Biologist and was soon promoted to Regional Wildlife Manager. In both of those roles, she worked with staff, hunters, landowners and other citizens to conduct wildlife research, surveys and reports and coordinate the management of wildlife resources throughout southeast South Dakota. In addition to these roles, Julie also supervised wildlife damage specialist field staff who help deliver department wildlife damage management program services to ag producers in her region.

Julie left the department in 2015 to work as the Animal Control Supervisor for the City of Sioux Falls where she continued to work closely with GFP to help manage a diversity of urban wildlife management programs and public services. When her current position became available, Julie seized the chance to play an even greater role in management of wildlife across the entire southeast corner of the state.

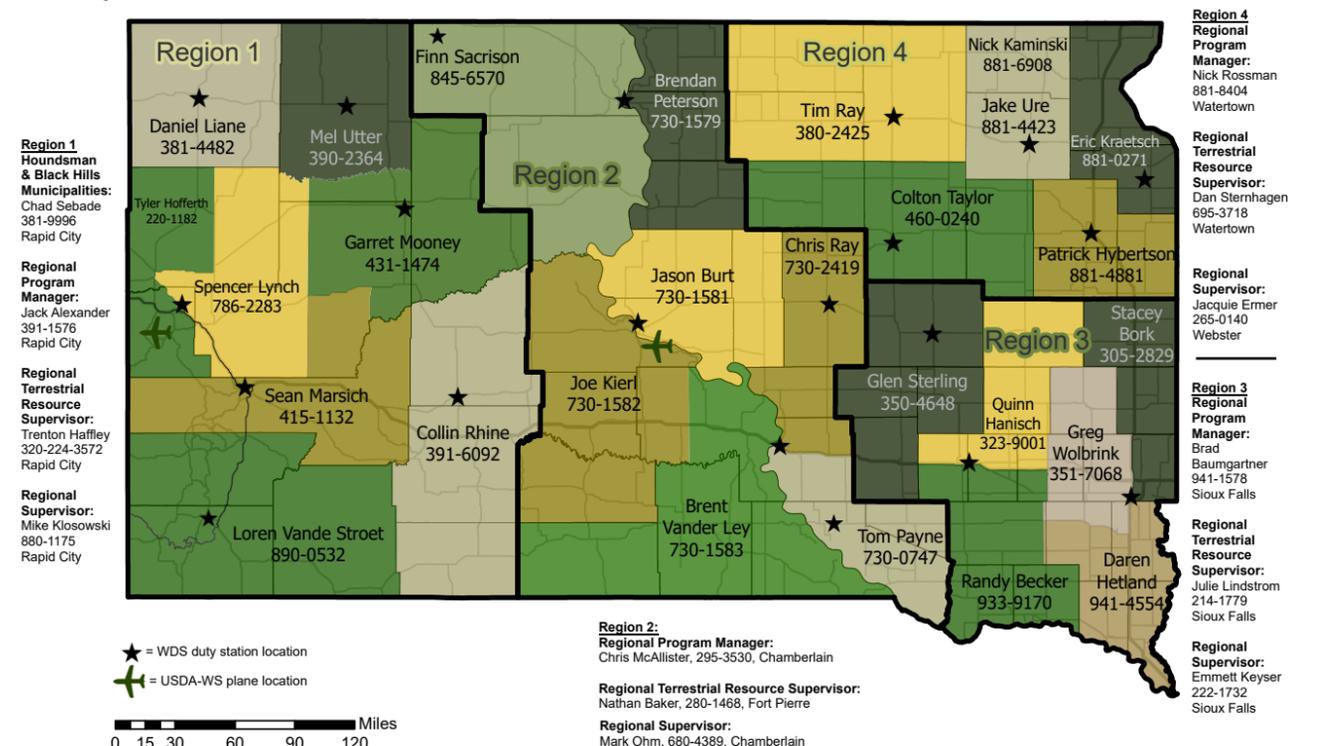
Julie previously worked as a Natural Resources Specialist at Camp Ripley, a National Guard military training site located near Little Falls, Minnesota, where she performed a wide variety of wildlife research and management functions and delivered environmental education programs to National Guard members and area students and adults. She has worked with the US Fish and Wildlife Service on pheasant and duck nest studies, mapping invasive plant species and inventories of native grassland. Earlier in her career, Julie earned a BS, MS and PhD in Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences from South Dakota State University in Brookings. Julie is an avid outdoor recreator and has served in many professional roles with the South Dakota Chapter of The Wildlife Society, including serving as the Chapter's past President. She is a supporter of getting women active in the outdoors and has participated as an instructor at several GFP 'Becoming an Outdoor Woman' events and has been a long-time member and supporter of the Outdoor Women of South Dakota.



## Private Lands Habitat and Access Biologists



## South Dakota GFP Wildlife Damage Management Program



# LANDOWNERS MATTER

GAME, FISH AND PARKS | 523 EAST CAPITOL AVE | PIERRE, SD 57501



*South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks serves and connects people and families to the outdoors through effective management of our state's parks, fisheries, and wildlife resources.*

## CONSERVATION OFFICERS

Aberdeen	Nick Cochran   605.881.7594 Jakob Heyd   605.237.9878 Tim McCurdy (District CO Supervisor)   605.380.4572	Miller	Jon Dunlap   605.730.1570 Cory Flor (District CO Supervisor)   605.680.0003
Belle Fourche	Jacob Schwint   605.391.6042	Mobridge	Patrick Beffa   605.845.6286 Doug DeLaRoi   605.845.6261
Brookings	Jeff Grendler   605.360.0509	Olivet	Taylor Geerdes   605.941.4735
Canton	Josh VandenBosch   605.940.0222	Onida	Tyler Krekelberg   605.730.1384
Chamberlain	Diana Landegent   605.730.1578 Travis March   605.730.1573	Plankinton	Lynn Geuke   605.220.6943
Clark	Zach Thomsen   605.881.2260	Platte	Eric Brumbaugh   605.295.1966 Jeff Martin (District CO Supervisor)   605.730.1575
Clear Lake	Adam Behnke   605.881.3780	Pierre	Jason Hamil   605.280.7619
Custer	Ron Tietsort   605.431.7048 Jenna Capper   605.391.2132 Jim Ganser   605.431.8099	Rapid City	Chris Dekker   605.390.0923 Ross Fees   605.381.3734 Adam Geigle (District CO Supervisor)   605.390.1230 Jim McCormick (Regional CO Supervisor)   605.381.9500
Elk Point	Tony Stokley   605.677.7814	Redfield	Shane Pedersen   605.460.0450
Flandreau	Trevor Johnson   605.941.4552	Salem	Matt Talbert (District CO Supervisor)   605.360.0491
Fort Pierre	Dylan Peterson   605.730.3774 John Murphy (District CO Supervisor)   605.730.1571 Josh Carr (Regional CO Supervisor)   605.730.1574	Sioux Falls	Craig Fishel   605.201.3001 Justin Harman   605.530.7085 Jared Hill   605.941.0181 Jeremy Rakowicz (District CO Supervisor)   605.941.0074 Jeremy Roe (Regional CO Supervisor)   605.940.3519
Gettysburg	Kendyll DeRouche   605.730.1568	Spearfish	Josh Thompson   605.381.4704 Mike Apland (District CO Supervisor)   605.391.1574
Hayti	Logan Hammer   605.881.0018	Sturgis	Ryan Pearson   605.391.0836
Hill City	Jeff Edwards   605.381.9995	Tyndall	Taylor Kirchner   605.360.0497
Hot Springs	D.J. Schroeder   605.381.6438 Seth Lorton   605.880.0009 Brian Meiers (District CO Supervisor)   605.391.6023	Watertown	Kyle Lenzner   605.881.3777 Kraig Haase (Regional CO Supervisor)   605.881.3774
Ipswich	Eric Voigt   605.380.4376 Joe Galbraith (District CO Supervisor)   605.380.4563	Webster	Austin Norton   605.881.2177 Calvin Meyer   605.237.3275
Lake Preston	Christopher Schiera   605.370.0980	Winner	Dillon Bates   605.730.1576
Lemmon	Edgar Meza   605.415.6462	Yankton	Don Allaway   605.350.1669 Dan Altman (District CO Supervisor)   605.941.4549
Madison	Cody Symens   605.480.3364		
Martin	Tom Beck   605.381.6433		
Milbank	Blake Swanson   605.881.3779 Jamie Pekelder (District CO Supervisor)   605.881.3778		