

KANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION



OFFICIAL QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

BECOME A DONOR



pictured above: campfire in the Flint Hills (photo by Stephanie Hererra)

What's New

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FISHING AT NIGHT

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HUNTING AND FISHING ON
WILDLIFE REFUGES

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GET INVOLVED, STAY INFORMED

President's Message

In her early June keynote address to a virtual audience of National Wildlife Federation affiliate representatives—including two of us from Kansas, author Terry Tempest Williams implored us to learn “who do you live among.” I interpreted the “who” in this directive to mean the plants and critters that live in my yard and on the public lands I visit to hunt, fish, and recreate. My experience in the outdoors grows richer every year having taken some time to understand who I live among—case in point: the little brown cylinders littering my patio for part of the summer come from a native species of caterpillar that happens to be an excellent food source for the black-capped chickadee family living in the forested lot next door.

In the spirit of Tempest Williams’ powerful words, join me this summer in learning more about who each of us lives among. You can use this quarter’s newsletter as a starting point: let Brent Frazee teach you about fishing at night in a Kansas reservoir and Nicole Brown inspire you to look more closely at the fireflies in your backyard! Pledge to join the National Wildlife Federation’s Great American Campout and get to know some of your Kansas public land! The more we know about who we live among, the more we can enjoy and protect our beautiful prairie state and all the creatures who call it home.

Have a great summer, 

Mensaje de la Presidente

En su discurso de junio ante una audiencia virtual de representantes afiliados de la National Wildlife Federation, incluidos dos de Kansas, la autora Terry Tempest Williams nos imploró que supiéramos "entre quién vives". Interpreté el "quién" en esta directiva para referirse a las plantas y los animales que viven en mi patio y en las tierras públicas que visito para cazar, pescar, y recrear. Mi experiencia al aire libre se enriquece cada año al tomarme un tiempo para comprender con quién vivo, por ejemplo: los pequeños cilindros marrones que ensucian mi patio durante parte del verano provienen de una especie nativa de oruga que es un excelente alimento para la familia de black-capped chickadee que vive en el lote boscoso de al lado.

En el espíritu de las poderosas palabras de Tempest Williams, únete a mí este verano para aprender más sobre quiénes vivimos entre nosotros. Puede usar el boletín de este trimestre como inspiración: ¡deje que Brent Frazee le enseñe sobre la pesca nocturna en un lago de Kansas y Nicole Brown lo inspire a mirar más de cerca las luciérnagas en su patio (artículo en español en la página 8)! ¡Comprométase a unirse al Great American Campout de la National Wildlife Federation y conozca algunas de nuestras tierras públicas de Kansas! Cuanto más sepamos acerca de con quién vivimos, más podremos disfrutar y proteger nuestro hermoso estado de pradera y todos los animales que lo llaman hogar.

Disfruta tu Verano,




En Español: <https://www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife/Jardín-Silvestre>

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

-Aldo Leopold

Affiliate Updates

- ◆ Check out the Geary County Fish and Game Association newsletter linked on their Facebook page “Geary County Fish and Game Association” and at their website. Their next meeting is Monday, July 13th 7pm @ Sportsman’s Acres.

<http://www.gearycountyfishandgame.net>
- ◆ The Riley County Fish and Game Association might be holding their next meeting in August—TBD! Please check their Facebook page for any updates.
- The Riley County Fish and Game Association has several hunter-ed classes scheduled:
Section 1 → August 25, 29, September 1
Section 2 → September 22, 26, 29
Section 3 → October 20, 24, 27
Registration is required; register at the Tuttle Creek State Park Offices.
- ◆ Check out the Ford County Sportsman’s Club Facebook page for updates.
- ◆ Are you following the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism—Game Wardens page on Facebook? This is a great way to see what our wildlife officers are up to and to receive updates on safety in the outdoors around the state!

Officers and Board of Directors

The Kansas Wildlife Federation promotes hunting and fishing opportunities and associated recreation for the benefit of all hunters, anglers, and conservationists. KWF supports the sustainable use and management of fish and wildlife and their habitats through education, partnerships, outreach, and policy oversight.

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Manhattan, KS

Nighttime

by Brent Frazee

It's night now, and the outdoors are coming to life again after a long day of summer heat and humidity.

The loud calls of an owl carry through the darkness, the bullfrogs begin their raspy chorus and fish swirl the surface as they rise to feed on mayflies.

Yup, it's dark now and it's the best time of the day. Forget about sleep. That can be done during the air-conditioned daytime hours.

The midnight hour is the time to be out if you really want to enjoy the summer outdoors in Kansas.

I look forward to the nights when I can fish for crappies under a floating light, chase frogs, fish for big catfish on a river or fish for bass in a farm pond with a noisy topwater lure.

That's my idea of the night life.

Night-light magic

In the heat of June and July, it can often be difficult to catch crappies during the day. But at



When Summer Turns Up the Heat, Some Kansas Fishermen Turn Nocturnal in their Pursuit of Crappies, Catfish, and Bass. Photo by Brent Frazee.

night, it's a different story.

By setting out a couple of floating halogen lights, I can create a food chain right at the side of my boat.

I start by anchoring over brush in at least 20 feet of water, then hooking up the lights to batteries in my boat. Before long, those lights attract a cloud of plankton and the baitfish that move in to feed on them.

It isn't long before a healthy school of shad is circling the illu-

minated cone. Then the gamefish move in for an easy meal.

The fish often position themselves in layers. The bluegills are usually in the top layer, feeding on the aquatic insects and small minnows. The crappies and white bass are in the next layer, waiting for the baitfish that wander deeper. The walleyes are often found in the lower layer, usually at the fringe of the light.

I usually use a medium-light action spinning rod, 6-pound test line and a minnow, jigging spoon

or grub to vertically fish for those nocturnal fish.

Catches of 50-plus fish and a mix of species aren't unusual, especially in the dark of the moon when the lights serve as beacons in an otherwise dark environment.

Jig-o-rump!

Many Kansans look forward to nights when farm ponds are jumping with activity.

Froggin' is a traditional nighttime activity that is at its best in the heat of June, July and August.

When the sun sets, the big bullfrogs along the bank start croaking, revealing their locations. That's when it's time to go on the hunt.

The best way to get a limit of big frogs is to hop into a canoe or a kayak and slip up on the noisy

amphibians, then get close and shine a flashlight in their eyes, blinding them. I prefer to either grab the frogs by hand or gig them with a long pitchfork-looking pole. But I've also had fun dangling a bright-colored piece of cloth at the end of a fishing rod in front of them and getting them to hit.

River catfishing

The big cats like the night life in the heat of summer.

In major rivers such as the Missouri or the Kaw, the large blues and channels often move onto the sandbars and shallow gravel flats in the still of night to feed.

The full moon period often is best because the fish can more easily see the bait they sniff out. Shad and cut Asian carp are the best bait.

Fishing for bass on top

To me, there's nothing like slowly retrieving a noisy topwater lure over the calm surface of a farm pond at night and hearing a bass explode on it.

I have caught many of my biggest summer bass on noisy topwater baits such as Jitterbugs or Chug Bugs. Tiny Torpedoes and Whopper Ploppers also produce.

I like to fish with as little light as possible and keep my trolling motor on low so I don't spook the wary fish. If the bass aren't biting topwater lures, I often go to a black spinnerbait with big Colorado blades or a big plastic worm that puts off plenty of vibration.

Brent Frazee is an award-winning writer and photographer who lives in Parkville, Mo. You can see more of his work on his blog, brentfrazee.com.



Happening all summer! Join the National Wildlife Federation and take the pledge to go camping here:

<https://www.nwf.org/Great-American-Campout>

The Wonderful World of Fireflies

by Nicole Brown

Fireflies (or lightning bugs, depending on where you live) have always fascinated people of all ages. They inspire future bug nerds, naturalists, innovations in more efficient LED lights, and even fantasy ship design in television shows. Most people can remember at least one summer spent running through the grass chasing after their magical glow. The question remains though: how and why do they glow?

Believe it or not, these small insects are not actually flies nor made of fire, but are, in fact, beetles. When seen in flight, their hard outer wings called elytra and their soft flight wings are easily seen. Only beetles have elytra to protect their leathery flight wings, and this is also why when they are on your hand or a plant they often take a moment to “pop open” these outer wings before taking off.

Now on to their characteristic glow. That glow is called bioluminescence and is produced by a chemical reaction in their abdomens. This reaction produces almost no heat, and by studying it humans have increased efficiency in our lightbulbs as well as produced tests for the medical and forensics fields of science. While not all fire-



Firefly in flight, note the hard elytra and soft, leathery flight wings underneath as well as the light-colored part of the abdomen which produces the firefly glow. Picture by Terry Priest, frfly.com

flies do glow, the ones that do use it to attract mates, deter predators, and even attract food in some cases. In general, male fireflies will be the ones that can be seen flying around, while females are waiting in grass or other vegetation below. As a male blinks a female will blink back to communicate interest in her partner. In this way they can find each other to mate. That glow is also useful to let nocturnal predators like owls know that this particular food item has an unpleasant

taste or is even mildly toxic. Many animals use bright colors like red or yellow to warn off predators, but if you are active at night then glowing does the trick. Firefly species that are active during the day usually do not have this glow since it is not needed and they rely heavily on pheromone communication instead.

But how can a firefly use their glow to attract food? Well, each species of firefly has a unique



Firefly glowing in flight by Terry Priest, frfly.com

This summer take some time to really watch the fireflies you may find in your backyard or local park. Try to see if you can notice different flash patterns or perhaps use a flashlight to mimic them and call them right into your hand. Thank them for eating the slugs in your garden and take some time to relax. Maybe even take a drive out into the

country to see if you can find different species there or look at different times of night as different species are active at certain times. If you're really feeling adventurous, head out to the east coast to watch thousands of *Photinus carolinus* species light up in synchronous unity through the forests of the Smoky Mountains or the constant, eerie blue glow of the Blue Ghost firefly in North Carolina. Wherever you go, make sure you have fun along the way.

glow pattern and even color. Some fireflies glow yellow-green, white, or rarely, blue. The patterns can be a constant glow, a series of flashes and pauses, and sometimes they even create shapes in the air as they fly. One species, the Common Eastern Firefly (*Photinus pyralis*) creates a distinctive J-shape flash as it flies and can be found throughout the Eastern half of the United States, including Kansas. Some female fireflies can use these distinct flash patterns to their advantage. They will copy the patterns of other species of fireflies to entice males close to her for a midnight snack.

to subdue their favorite prey: snails and slugs. These flat, armored tanks cruise under leaf litter and rocks, looking for a slime trail from its prey to follow. Once they catch up with their prey, they deliver a bite that paralyzes the snail or slug and then proceed to eat their prey alive. Since they do eat animals we consider pests, firefly larvae are often considered beneficial insects to have in a garden. Like any animal that might have an irritating bite, it's always best to leave them alone if you find them.

As strange as the adult fireflies are, their immature form (known as a larva) is perhaps even stranger. The larval form can glow just like the adult but also has large, venomous pincers which they use

Firefly larva (left) versus adult (right). Larval picture by Katja Schulz, Flickr; adult picture by Terry Priest, frfly.com



El maravilloso mundo de las luciérnagas

de Nicole Brown

Las luciérnagas siempre han fascinado a personas de todas las edades. Inspiran a futuros "nerds" de insectos, naturalistas, innovaciones en luces LED más eficientes e incluso diseño de barcos de fantasía en programas de televisión. La mayoría de las personas pueden recordar al menos un verano pasado corriendo por el césped persiguiendo su brillo mágico. Sin embargo, la pregunta sigue siendo: ¿cómo y por qué brillan?

Lo creas o no, estos pequeños insectos en realidad no son moscas ni están hechos de fuego, sino que son, de hecho, escarabajos. Cuando se ve en vuelo, sus alas externas duras llamadas elytra y sus alas de vuelo suaves se ven fácilmente. Solo los escarabajos tienen élitros para proteger sus alas de vuelo como de cuero, y esta es también la razón por la que cuando están en tu mano o en una planta a menudo se toman un momento para "abrir" estas alas exteriores antes de despegar.

Ahora a su resplandor característico. Ese brillo se llama bioluminiscencia y es producido por una reacción química en el abdomen. Esta reacción casi no produce calor, y al estudiarla, los humanos han aumentado la eficiencia en nuestras bombillas y han producido pruebas para los campos de la ciencia médica y forense. Si bien no todas las luciérnagas brillan, las que sí lo usan para atraer parejas, disuadir a los depredadores e incluso atraer alimentos. En general, las luciérnagas machos serán las que se



Luciérnaga en vuelo, observe el elytra duro y las alas de vuelo suaves y coriáceas debajo, así como la parte de color claro del abdomen que produce el resplandor de la luciérnaga. Imagen de Terry Priest, frfly.com

pueden ver volando, mientras que las hembras esperan en la hierba u otra vegetación debajo. Cuando un hombre parpadea, una mujer parpadeará para comunicar interés en su pareja. De esta manera pueden encontrarse para aparearse. Ese brillo también es útil para que los depredadores nocturnos como los búhos sepan que este alimento en particular tiene un sabor desagradable o incluso es ligeramente tóxico. Muchos animales usan colores brillantes como el rojo o el amarillo para advertir a los depredadores, pero si estás activo por la noche, entonces el

resplandor sirve. Las especies de luciérnagas que están activas durante el día generalmente no tienen este brillo ya que no es necesario y en su lugar dependen de la comunicación de feromonas.

Pero, ¿cómo puede una luciérnaga usar su brillo para atraer comida? Bueno, cada especie de luciérnaga tiene un patrón de brillo único e incluso color. Algunas luciérnagas brillan de color verde amarillo, blanco o, raramente, azul. Los patrones pueden ser un re-



Luciérnaga brillando en vuelo por Terry Priest, frfly.com

splendor constante, una serie de destellos y pausas, y a veces incluso crean formas en el aire mientras vuelan. Una especie, la luciérnaga común del este (*Photinus pyralis*) crea un destello distintivo en forma de J a medida que vuela y se puede encontrar en toda la mitad oriental de los Estados Unidos, incluido Kansas. Algunas luciérnagas hembras pueden usar estos patrones de destello distintos para su ventaja. Copiarán los patrones de otras especies de luciérnagas para atraer a los machos cercanos a ella para un refrigerio de medianoche.

Por extrañas que sean las luciérnagas adultas, su forma inmadura (conocida como larva) es más extraña. La forma larval puede brillar como el adulto, pero también tiene pinzas grandes y venenosas que utilizan para someter a su presa favorita: caracoles y babosas. Estos tanques planos y blindados navegan bajo la hojarasca y las rocas, en busca de un rastro de limo de su

presa para seguir. Una vez que alcanzan a su presa, le dan un mordisco que paraliza al caracol o la babosa y luego se los comen vivos. Como comen animales, consideramos plagas, las larvas de luciérnaga a menudo se consideran insectos beneficiosos para tener en un jardín. Como cualquier animal que pueda tener una picadura irritante, siempre es mejor dejarlos solos si los encuentra.

Este verano, tómese un tiempo para observar realmente las luciérnagas que puede encontrar en su patio o parque. Intente ver si puede notar diferentes patrones de flash o tal vez use una



linterna para imitarlos y llamarlos directamente a su mano. Diga gracias por comer las babosas en su jardín y tómese un tiempo para relajarse. Tal vez incluso conduzca hacia el campo para ver si puede encontrar diferentes especies allí o mirar diferentes horas de la noche, ya que diferentes especies están activas en ciertos momentos. Si realmente te sientes aventurero, dirígete a la costa este para ver miles de especies de *Photinus carolinus* iluminarse en unidad sincrónica a través de los bosques de las Smoky Mountains o el resplendor azul constante y misterioso de la luciérnaga Blue Ghost en Carolina del Norte. Donde quiera que vaya, asegúrese de divertirse.

Larva de luciérnaga (izquierda) y adulto (derecha). Imagen larval de Katja Schulz, Flickr; imagen adulto por Terry Priest, frfly.com



Why Allow Hunting and Fishing on Wildlife Refuges?

by Ed Arnett

This story was originally published by the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, a national nonprofit working to guarantee all Americans quality places to hunt and fish. Learn more at trcp.org.

A brief history of these public lands and how they can be used

With Interior Secretary David Bernhardt's [latest proposed expansion of hunting and fishing access on 97 national wildlife refuges and nine fish hatcheries](#) across the country, there seems to be plenty to celebrate. But our coverage of this plan has generated questions from TRCP supporters about why this is a good idea.

Don't refuges exist to give animals a space to take, well, refuge from hunting pressure?

Yes, they do. But there is more to the story of how these public lands are used. As a former wildlife refuge biologist and TRCP's chief scientist, I'll offer my perspective on how refuge habitats are managed, how wildlife uses them, and why it could certainly be a benefit to have hunters and anglers enjoy more access to refuges and hatcheries where it makes sense to do so.

A Brief History Lesson

The very first national wildlife refuge was established at Pelican Island in

Florida by none other than Theodore Roosevelt, who went on to create 52 bird refuges and 4 big game refuges between 1903 and 1909. A total of 567 refuges now comprise the National Refuge System that spans some 95 million acres across the country.

The primary objective for refuges is to conserve, restore, and enhance fish, wildlife, and their habitats, but these lands are not off-limits to other uses, so long as they do not interfere with these key goals. Modern-day refuges are [stringently managed as a system with six priority public uses outlined](#) for wildlife-related activities—hunting, fishing, photography, wildlife watching, environmental education, and interpretation. In fact, the DOI estimates that wildlife-related recreation on refuges generates more than \$3 billion annually, which benefits the business community near each of these public lands.

There are also 70 national fish hatcheries in 35 states. By 1870, growing concern over declining fish stocks prompted the establishment of fish spawning stations, many of which later became the first fish hatcheries in a national system.

Recreation and Refuges

The debate over whether hunting should or should not occur on national wildlife refuges is nothing new, and there is a long history of both support

and opposition. The name refuge does relate to its purpose—in fact, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service explicitly states: “National wildlife refuges exist primarily to safeguard wildlife populations through habitat preservation. The word ‘refuge’ includes the idea of providing a haven of safety for wildlife, and as such, hunting might seem an inconsistent use of the National Wildlife Refuge System. However, habitat that normally supports healthy wildlife populations produces harvestable surpluses that are a renewable resource.”

By law, hunting and fishing on refuges is closed to the public unless otherwise opened as a priority public use by the Secretary of Interior. The current proposal by DOI would do this only where it makes sense and after a public process. And each of the refuges and fish hatcheries that make the final plan will be managed differently.

As you can imagine, there are few one-size-fits-all approaches to management of 567 refuges and 70 fish hatcheries, which is why hunting and fishing regulations on these public lands are diverse and often complicated. Some units do not allow hunting at all—currently, 197 refuges do not allow any form of hunting. Some units are only open for certain species of game. Only portions of a refuge may be open for some species, while others may be hunted on every acre except in safety zones.

When, where, and how hunting or fishing is allowed is dependent on several factors, and the decision to permit these activities is made on a case-by-case and unit-by-unit basis by local refuge managers and biologists. Considerations include the purpose and objectives of each refuge or hatchery, its biological soundness, and the public demand for and economic feasibility of providing recreation while protecting other resources.

Plus, there are legal requirements depending on how a refuge was established. For example, refuges established as migratory bird sanctuaries may allow hunting of migratory waterfowl on no more than 40 percent of the refuge acreage. Waterfowl hunting may be opened in more than 40 percent of a refuge if the Interior Secretary finds it would be “beneficial to the species,” but this is not the norm.

Expanding Access and Simplifying the Rules

Just as each refuge is different, so are the changes for each unit in the DOI’s current proposal. Many of the refuge acres proposed for hunting are in remote, rural areas where these activities would be readily welcomed—like the [41 limited-interest easement refuges in North Dakota](#) potentially opened for upland and big game hunting and fishing in accordance with state regulations.

Where other priority public uses are already allowed, like photography and

wildlife watching, proposed hunting or fishing access could be more controversial and will require greater attention to balancing all uses to ensure public safety. Still, some of the proposed changes would simply add an additional species for harvest where hunting already takes place.

The proposed rule also simplifies regulations for refuge users, as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service worked to better align their rules with state wildlife agencies during this process.

Harvest Must Be Sustainable

In my 30-year career as a wildlife biologist, I have not been aware of a situation where hunting on refuges caused severe population-level impacts for any species in the era of contemporary wildlife management. The USFWS has long acknowledged that, as practiced on refuges, hunting does not pose a threat to the wildlife populations, and in some instances, it is necessary for sound wildlife management.

Harvesting wildlife on refuges is carefully regulated to ensure balance between population levels and wildlife habitat, just as it is on other public lands. When deer populations, for example, exceed what is sustainable for that habitat, some are harvested to ensure the health of the herd and landscape. We also need to remember that hunting on refuges must comport not only with federal regulations but also those of the states, including their season dates, bag limits, and possession limits.

Still, in an ever-changing world experiencing continued habitat loss, some argue that hunting on refuges may only exacerbate species impacts. The adjustment of season dates and bag limits based on the population and desired harvest goals would, of course, be applied. If duck populations decrease, so will allowable harvest—a fundamental underpinning of the [North American Waterfowl Management Plan](#).

Keeping a Balance

Even if this historic expansion of hunting and fishing access is finalized, it’s NOT a free-for-all on our fish and wildlife, folks. We have a strong system of laws and harvest management in place, based on the best available information gathered readily by state and federal agencies.

A more important concern regarding this proposal centers on the resources needed to administer more access. As Caroline Brower of the National Wildlife Refuge Association [points out in her recent blog](#), we should be concerned about staff and funding for an agency that would struggle to manage habitat, existing refuge programs, and expanded hunting and fishing opportunities. Congress and the DOI would need to ensure that investments in our refuge and hatchery system more than meet the value of additional access to these lands.

The TRCP supports expanding opportunities for hunting and fishing, but we also support your ability to watch, photograph, and learn about wildlife on

these public lands—many of which provide the only immersive outdoor experiences within driving distance of large urban areas.

Balance is, of course, the key. And this is why your opinion matters in the public process of vetting where hunting and fishing should be allowed. Here is the official list of refuges and hatcheries and what expansions are proposed. [Public comments will be accepted until June 8, 2020](#), so make your voice heard.

[NOTE: the public comment period has since expired, but please check [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) using number FWS-HQ-NWRS-2020-0013 to keep track of this proposal]

Upcoming Events

Hunter Education Classes If you have been putting off getting your certification, let this be the year you get it done—and in time for fall hunting seasons! The place to find all scheduled hunter ed classes is here: <https://ksoutdoors.com/Services/Education/Hunter/Class-Schedule>

Ladies-only Hunter Education Class hosted by Wildherness — February 11th-13th in Olathe Register Here: <https://wildherness.org/events>

The Dyck Arboretum of the Plains is hosting their **FloraKansas Fall Native Plant Festival** September 11th-13th, 2020. This is a great source for native Kansas plants! Read about the benefits of planting native perennials in the fall and other information, including updates on the festival here: <https://dyckarboretum.org/florakansas-native-plant-festival/>

The **Kansas Dove Opener** is set for September 1st—we cannot wait! It's a good time to start thinking about visiting your local sporting clay range to tune up wing-shooting skills. More information on dove season here: <https://ksoutdoors.com/Hunting/When-to-Hunt>

Backcountry Hunters & Anglers Perry Lake Hike Work Day Saturday August 8th 9am-12pm at Perry Lake. Find more details at the BHA Kansas Chapter Facebook Page: <https://www.facebook.com/events/216812019404144/>

Pass It On - Outdoor Mentors Big Al's Birthday Bash for Conservation Party is happening on August 1st 7pm in Wichita. More details at kwlsradio.com!

Join the Kansas Wildlife Federation

It is **free** to become a member of the Kansas Wildlife Federation. When you sign up on our website, know that you are joining a community of conservation-minded outdoors-people, hunters, anglers, gardeners, and concerned citizens.

Membership includes:

- ⇒ Subscription to our monthly digital news bulletin! This is a quick emailed overview of upcoming events, important news items, and book, documentary, lecture, and podcast recommendations from us to help you stay “in-the-know” each month.
- ⇒ Subscription to our quarterly digital newsletter, a longer collection of articles and information based on 4 themes: gardening for wildlife (spring), outdoor recreation and fishing (summer), hunting (fall), Kansas Legislative Session primer (winter)
- ⇒ Emailed action alerts for pending Kansas and National legislation relevant to the interests of our members
- ⇒ Invitation to our annual meetings
- ⇒ Invitations to scheduled events such as conservation pint nights, learning sessions, lectures, and coffee chats

How To Get Involved with KWF

Visit our new website: www.kansaswildlifefederation.org to learn about becoming a member or donor and to keep track of upcoming events in your area.

Follow us on Facebook (Kansas Wildlife Federation, Inc.), Instagram @kswildlifefed, and Twitter @KSWildlifeFed for the latest news on conservation in Kansas and to learn about upcoming events.

Thank you for reading our newsletter.

BECOME A DONOR