



# MINNESOTA PRAIRIE CHICKEN SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Volume 51 No. 2 Spring 2025

## Review of the MPCCS's 52nd Annual Meeting

By Ross H. Hier

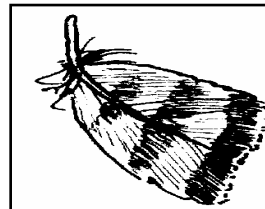


The 52nd MPCCS's Annual Meeting was held in Detroit Lakes at the Minnesota State Community and Technical College. The evening prior to the meeting found numerous prairie and prairie chicken supporters enjoying beverages and chatter at Buck's Mill Brewing. Your Editor did attend the Friday Pint Night and it was a very enjoyable time; seeing some friends whom he had not visited with in numerous years. Once again, Buck's Mill Brewing provided a share of beer costs to MPCCS.

The 52nd Annual Meeting got underway at 09:40 with Area Wildlife

### Editor's Note:

**Belated Spring Greetings to the Flock!  
Throughout much of the Prairie  
chicken range in Minnesota, weather  
conditions have been favorable overall  
for fair to good hatches. Stay well!  
RHH**

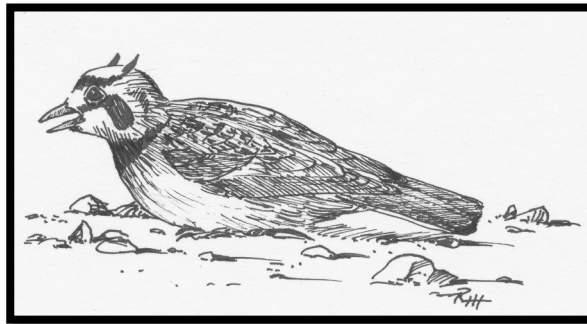


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Manager Rob Baden, provided the crowd with “house-keeping” items. President Brian Winter welcomed all attendees and thanked the meeting organizers (R. Baden, J. Voz, P. Doll, S. Salvevold, M. Mecklenburg and T. Issendorf) for a job well done. He also announced that the **53rd Annual Meeting** will be held in **Twin Valley**.

M. Mecklenburg provided a brief account of the morning field trip. Although there were just a handful on the early morning adventure, they were witnesses to numerous prairie chickens and other native prairie residents and migrants. It was a lovely morning with a temperature of 40 F and not much wind.



The day’s first presentation was a land acquisition update on projects being done by MPCS and Pheasants Forever (PF). Jake Granfors, PF’s Minnesota Public Lands Manager and Rob Baden, MNDNR Area Wildlife Manager presented information to the group. Since the partnership between PF and MPCS started, approximately \$17,844,315 has been used to secure **5,727** acres in Minnesota’s prairie chicken range. Those funds have also been used to leverage \$1,200,000 in North American Wetland Conservation Act (NAWCA) funds and \$409,000 in private landowner donations. Thus far, the split in ownership of the acquired lands is 11 Wildlife Management Areas (State) and 8 Waterfowl Production Areas (Federal). All grant dollars prior to FY25 for fee title acquisition have been spent but some restoration funds still remain. For FY25, approximately \$1,600,000 remain. FY26 funds will be available on 1 July 2025 and will be around \$3,000,000; our FY27 request of \$12,000,000 from the Outdoor Heritage Fund will likely receive around \$4,000,000. Recent acquisitions include the 321 acre Haymaker’s WMA; it cost

about \$1,300,000 and is situated in the Rothsay area. The Nelson tracts (161 acres) abut Doran Lake WPA and were acquired for \$1,120,000. It is just south of Hawley and it has helped create over 900 contiguous acres of public land over a distance of nearly 3 miles. There is a potential acquisition that is 6 miles west of Fergus Falls. It too would connect some other public lands. The price will likely be around \$2,000,000 but some funds may come from another source as well. Rob noted the Outdoor Heritage Fund Council is very pleased the way in which we have been able to spend the grants provided to MPCS. Your MPCS Board is doing great things and our passionate members make all this possible. Both PF and MPCS are thankful for the great partnership we have developed.



Jake Granfors of Pheasants Forever



Area Wildlife Manager Rob Baden

The next presentation was mostly a virtual one featuring USFWS biologists Shawn May and Tyler Zimmerman. They reviewed recent federal additions to WPA holdings and current or proposed restoration work on these new public lands. Since 2017, there have been 8 WPA additions consisting of 1,800 acres. These tracts are located from south of Mahanomen to just east of Barnesville ... good prairie chicken country. Shawn then highlighted 3 new tracts. The Lange tract was acquired in 2024 and is 186 acres in size. Restoration work is ongoing and consists of wetland restorations, fence and tree removal along with some native grass and forb seedings. The Prairie Rose unit is a very substantial 932 acres in Mahanomen County. There is much restoration work to be done here. The tract has many drained wetlands which will be restored. Tree removal is ongoing. Via leases, different parts will be farmed for several years and then restored into native prairie grasses and forbs. The Nelson tracts near



Hawley consist of 161 acres from 2 of 4 tracts acquired at auction. These tracts butt-up to Doran Lake WPA and add to a good stretch of public land under WPA holdings. Parts of it will be broadcast-seeded with natives in the fall of 2026.

Attendees took a break from presentations and mingled until called back for more agenda items. Post-break found attendees witnessing the acceptance of this year's Barb and Terry Lydell Scholarship (\$1,000). Barb was unable to attend to be a part of this occasion but sent her regards. Judges for this year's scholarship noted that this was the most competitive group of applicants they had ever judged. There is no doubt this scholarship is gaining more attention each year. The recipient out of the 10 applicants was Ethan Halstead of Riverdale, ND. He is completing his sophomore year at the University of North Dakota. Ethan maintains a 4.0 GPA and is also a savvy, young field student. He has assisted former scholarship winner, Cailey Isaacson, on her Ph. D. studies of Wild turkeys in ND. He has done much volunteering in a variety of venues too. He is also very involved with The Wildlife Society at the University of North Dakota. He is highly skilled with drones; these "new tools" to wildlife studies and management will serve him well in future endeavors in wildlife work. Congratulations to Ethan!



MPCS President Brian Winters presenting Lydell Scholarship winner Ethan Halstead with a \$1,000 scholarship check.

Our next speaker was Dr. Jessica Petersen of the MNDNR. She is an entomologist and has been leading much research in recent years on native bees in MN. She told the audience that many of our native insects have very tight relationships with plants needed to complete their life cycles. Butterfly larvae feed on plant tissues whereas bee larvae eat pollen collected by adult bees. Host plants are often a specific group or even just a single species. Jessica highlighted the Andrews' Cellophane bee (*Colletes andrewsi*) as an example. This bee species specializes on the pollen of a single native prairie plant, Alumroot (*Heuchera richardsonii*). Prior to 2022, we knew very little about this bee. Jessica led a Mark-Release-Recapture study to estimate this species population. She marked the bees with a single color on the thorax. Populations were found to be small with recapture quite high. Dispersal was very small in distance and was absolutely tied to Alumroot. She quickly learned populations could be estimated simply by visual counts; no need for marking the bees. This study shows we need more Alumroot seed in the seed mixes of grassland restoration efforts.

In MN, there are about 170 species of butterflies and many are native prairie specialists. We are finding that some species are in extremely low numbers and there is little known about their life histories. The Regal Fritillary butterfly has become extant from some of its former range in eastern states. It is still here in MN but there is concern for its future. Host plants for its larvae are various violets; particularly the Bird's-foot violet (*Viola pedata*). Jessica noted female Regals lay their eggs "helter-skelter" on prairie plants. Tiny larvae overwinter and then move to host violets; hopefully finding them. After 2010, MN Regals appeared to have decreased substantially in numbers. Anyone who has seen them on an open prairie know just how fast and flashy this butterfly species flies. However, to the trained eye, Jessica said they can be identified from a distance with binoculars. In restoration work, where there are numerous violets, violet plugs spread over a wider area will help this species do better.





Dr. Jessica Petersen

Just prior to our lunch break, we gave out 2 of MPCS's coveted "Friend of the Prairie Chicken" awards. Our first award went to Barb Lydell in honor of carrying-on the MPCS scholarship; The Barb and Terry Lydell Scholarship. Terry was a long-serving MPCS Board Member and the scholarship was his fine accomplishment. As many of you know, Terry passed away in March of 2024. The legacy of his scholarship will be a positive in the prairie world for years to come. Barb was not able to be in attendance but we will get the award to her soon. The second award was given to one of our Board members and it is well-deserved. Stacy Salvevold is a tireless volunteer for MPCS and she brings a positive, passionate and "let's get this done!" attitude to your

Board. She is a major cog in all that MPCS gets done. Congratulations to both our award winners; we so appreciate your efforts in prairie and prairie chicken work.



“Friend of the Prairie Chicken” Award winner, Stacy Salvevold with MPCS V-Pres Ross H. Hier

The meeting attendees broke for a very good lunch catered by Shirley Kjolberg (Shirley’s Kruisin’ Kitchen Catering). Plenty of foraging and clucking was done during our lunch break.





Dr. Greg Hoch during his interesting prairie grouse presentation

The first presentation after lunch was by Dr. Greg Hoch of the MNDNR. He gave an interesting and confounding talk about the extreme ups and downs of prairie grouse and their habitats. Much of his talk highlighted a book by Hatch (1892). Consistent burning by indigenous people kept many landscapes open. The Heath hen (an eastern prairie chicken subspecies) resided on lands in much of the eastern states bordering the Atlantic Ocean and interior from there. During the conquest for land by European settlers, indigenous tribes were greatly reduced in numbers via war, European diseases and famine. The forests of the east filled-in open

lands and with less burning in the prairie lands of the eastern Midwest, trees pioneered onto grassland habitats. However, in areas in the Great Lakes states where vast pine forests were relentlessly logged over a few decades, post logging wildfires (e.g., the Hinckley in MN) once again opened-up vast tracts of land. Prairie grouse colonized these areas quite rapidly only to disappear or hang-on in lower numbers as post-fire woody vegetation increased in coverage. The overall message; prairie chickens and Sharp-tailed grouse have often “ridden waves” of favorable habitat conditions just as they have struggled when those habitat conditions are greatly reduced.

The last presentation of this year’s annual meeting was given by MNDNR’s grouse biologist, Dr. Charlotte Roy. Charlotte has been very busy juggling 3 concurrent research studies; Conservation Grazing and Greater Prairie Chicken Nest Survival, Greater Prairie Chicken and Sharp-tailed Grouse Hybridization and finally Neonicotinoid Impacts on Greater Prairie Chickens.

The grazing and nest survival study (field work completed) saw 3 very different years with regards to weather patterns. Hen survival was found to be higher in pastures, grazed pastures and pastures containing cows than lands with no recent grazing history. Does fencing for grazing effect prairie chickens and their predators? Trail cameras on fence posts are providing much photo material (thousands of photos) and these are still being examined. One finding thus far, mammalian predators traveled along permanent fences at higher rates than no fences or temporary fences (e.g., single strand electric fences).

The hybridization study is still gathering annual field data. Suspected prairie chicken x Sharp-tail hybrids are collected and necropsied for body condition and genetics work. Most hybrids collected tend to be males as they manifest themselves to observers through any displaying behavior. Hybrid females are more difficult to discern from any distance. Charlotte and crew have collected 41 suspected hybrids at this time. Lab results project that prairie grouse in our part of the Greater Prairie chicken range are 7.4% hybrids at this time.

The neonicotinoid impacts study is still in progress. Part of the study examines hen survival and movements. Radio tags now weigh only 12 grams and are solar powered. These tiny radios provide 10-plus hen

locations/day whereas 10 years ago radios could provide only 30 locations over a 2-week period. If power is reduced as a hen incubates under cover, GPS is still being recorded and will download data via cell service once the bird is out in the sun again and the battery is recharged.



Dr. Charlotte Roy

Our Annual Business Meeting followed; starting as scheduled at 2 p.m. Major announcement from the meeting ... the **53rd Annual MPCS Meeting will take place in Twin Valley on 18 April 2026**. The Business meeting ended a little before 3 p.m. and the annual raffle took place. All agreed this was a dandy venue and the efforts of the organizers is greatly

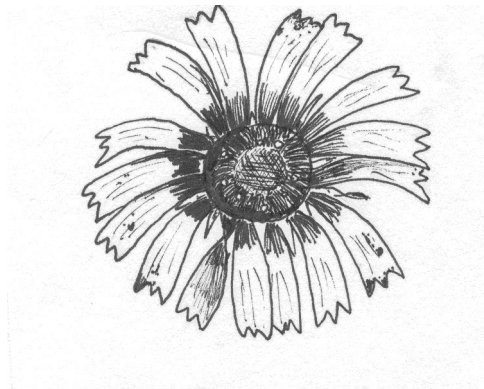
appreciated. That wrapped-up the 52nd Annual MPCS Meeting. Thanks to all attendees for their continued support!

## Getting To Meet Pheasants Forever's Marilyn Vetter

By Ross H. Hier

Your Editor had the pleasure of hearing a presentation by and then meeting Pheasants Forever's new President and CEO, Marilyn Vetter. She succeeded longtime President and CEO Howard Vincent in 2023. Marilyn grew-up on a ranch near Anamoose, ND. She is an outdoors person! She received her communications degree from the University of North Dakota. Since 2015, she held a membership on PF's National Board of Directors before being named to the top leadership position for the dynamic conservation organization. Prior to her current position, Marilyn held leadership positions at Horizon Therapeutics, Takeda Pharmaceuticals and Organon, Inc. She now resides with her husband, Clyde, in rural New Richmond, WI. They own and operate Sharp Shooter's Kennel.

I was able to hear and meet Marilyn when she spoke at her alma mater this early Spring for the Annual Glenn Paur Seminar. Her talk concentrated on the great importance of communication; from those in the field right to the top of PF. There is little doubt she is very strong in communication skills. I found her to be very well spoken, full of confidence, outgoing, very friendly and "down to Earth", a lover of outdoors and bird hunting. No doubt ... PF selected the right person for the job.







PF President and CEO Marilyn Vetter speaking at the Glenn Paur Seminar—University of North Dakota



MPCS Editor Ross H. Hier and PF President Marilyn Vetter



# Article Featuring Teddy and Elliot Roosevelt in the Moorhead, Minnesota Area

Provided By John Voz

## Roosevelt brothers bag me

By Mark Peihl

On September 15, 1880, two skinny rich kids from New York stepped off the train at Moorhead's Northern Pacific depot. Both carried brand new shot guns. They appeared no different than any other eastern sportsmen who travelled to hunt western game, but one of these would one day be President of the United States. That year 21-year-old Theodore Roosevelt and his 20-year-old brother, Elliott, spent 10 days hunting ducks and upland game in Clay County's sloughs and stubble fields.

In this part of the country, Roosevelt is best remembered for his sporting and ranching activities in western North Dakota. But those days were still years in the future for young Teddy. This trip to Clay County was his first exposure to "The West." Indeed, he had never before been west of Pennsylvania.

Roosevelt was raised in a wealthy family but wasn't pampered. He was a small, sickly child, subject to terrible asthma attacks. When he was 12 his father told him, "You have the mind, but you have not the body, and without the help of the body, the mind cannot go as far as it should. Theodore, you must make your body." Young Teddy reportedly threw "back his head in characteristic fashion" and "with a determined flash of his teeth" swore, "Father, I will make my body." From that time on throughout his life Roosevelt followed a strenuous campaign of boxing, rowing, swimming, horseback riding and hunting to build himself up and improve his health. This aggressive self-challenging became an important part of his personality and character.

It's not surprising that TR and his brother would travel west to hunt. Teddy had graduated from Harvard that spring and was undoubtedly excited by Elliott's stories of his hunts in West Texas. But the timing is strange. In January, Theodore became engaged to Alice Hathaway Lee. They were to marry in October. Theodore was deeply, absolutely moon-eyed in love with Alice. He spent every moment he could with her that summer and wrote of her endlessly in his personal diaries when they were apart. Why would he decide to leave her for a seven week tramp in the west? Roosevelt kept the reason secret nearly until his death. In 1918 he confided to his friend and biographer Hermann Hagedorn that in March 1880 his doctor had told him he had a serious heart ailment and that he must avoid all physical exertion, that he "must not even run up stairs.. or his life would be a



Theodore Roosevelt

Elliott Roosevelt

Portrait taken in Chicago, July, 1880, on the way to the hunting trip of that season.

From "My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt," 1932, by Corinne Roosevelt Robinson

short one." Another man may have found a rocking chair and taken up checkers. Not Roosevelt. He replied "Doctor, I am going to do all the things you tell me not to do. If I have to live the sort of life you have described, I don't care how short it is." That summer his asthma and other health problems returned, so naturally (for Roosevelt) he began planning the western trip.

Actually, it appears that very little planning went into the trip. After a heartfelt goodbye to Alice, Theodore met Elliott and took a night train to Chicago on August 16. Beyond that, they had no other real destination in mind except, eventually, Moorhead, where their cousin and boyhood chum Jack Elliott had recently moved. (We know very little about Jack or what he was doing in Moorhead. He's not listed in the June 1880 census, in

# a-game in Clay County

early city directories or in area newspapers.)

Teddy and Elliott arrived in Chicago in the middle of a Mason's convention and barely found hotel rooms. Eventually they convinced a man named Wilcox to haul them to his farm 60 miles northwest of Chicago to hunt. For nine days they hunted that area by foot and wagon, found a few birds and generally filled Theodore's pledge to his pessimistic doctor. TR thoroughly enjoyed the exercise and his brother's company but missed Alice terribly and was disgusted with the hunting. He declared the country "shot out" and they returned to Chicago. After a few days they tried again farther west near Carroll, IA. As in Illinois their accommodations were lousy and just as their hunting improved, Theodore broke his second and last shotgun. Back to Chicago.

There they each bought a new shot gun, Theodore's a fine E. Thomas, Jr. double-barrelled 10 gauge. The two guns cost \$525, a huge sum in 1880! Suitably armed and equipped with a "stiff jointed pointer with a stub tail" and "a yellow, fool idea of a setter" pup, they arrived in Moorhead, quickly hired a buggy and set off for "some huge stubble fields" on the bonanza farms just outside town. Here in Clay County they finally found good hunting.

They could hardly have come at a better time for bird hunting. The county was covered with a wonderful, diverse mix of wetlands, tall grass prairie and wheat stubble fields. The summer and fall had been rainy, the sloughs were full of water. Local newspapers declared the "duck crop is grading No. 1" with hunters bagging huge numbers.

The mix of grass and cropland produced diverse upland game. Clay County's prairies originally held only sharptail grouse. As more land was opened, pinnated grouse or prairie chickens moved up from the south east. In Illinois and Iowa the Roosevelts had seen only prairie chickens, the sharptails were gone. By 1900 the same was true here. Eventually, intensive farming forced out the prairie chickens.

The boys quickly bagged a dozen birds, but returned "to the miserable old hotel" when their pointer encountered a skunk. There they met Jack Elliott and spent the evening and the next day visiting. They hired a wagon, a team and "a solemn old German" guide and driver and headed north past the Buffalo River hunting sharptails in the stubble fields and ducks in the sloughs. Theodore especially had a good day. He saw (and bagged) his first jackrabbit and shot better than Elliott. (This was unusual. TR, the famous sportsman, was never a great wing shot.) They hunted until dark and "drove five miles in the light of the full moon to the rough but comfortable house of a [Norwegian] settler" along the Buffalo.

There Theodore sat up most of the night fighting asthma attacks. The next day he was racked with terrible stomach cramps but had the best sharptail hunting of his life. They travelled east past Glyndon toward Hawley hunting grouse feeding in stubble in the morning and evening and moving into prairie grass at midday. They found "innumerable" grouse and chickens and shot an amazing 61!! [No limits in those days.] Then it was

(Continued on Page 10)



The City of Moorhead in October 1880, just weeks after Roosevelts' visit. The view is to the northeast from where Sportland sits today.

*Flaten/Wange Collection*

## Roosevelt (Continued from Page 9)

back to Moorhead and a better hotel.

The next day with a new driver ("a stocky little barkeeper and a nice little fellow") they wandered over 30 miles in a cold, driving rain, got lost several times and wound up in another Norwegian's cabin. Theodore slept "on the floor under a buffalo robe, the wind howling round the neat but frail little house." Characteristically, Roosevelt called it "a lovely night."

After a day of ducks and prairie chickens in the rain, they headed to Moorhead.

Next the Roosevelts tried some camping. They "started off.....driving straight across country.....nearly getting mired in a slough. ....killed several ducks from the wagon and finally hid behind some wheat sheaves and shot two geese out of a flock which flew overhead." At dusk they made camp in the trees on a bend in the Buffalo River. They had no tent "or even a frying pan" but feasted on ducks "roasted on pointed sticks."

This raises a troubling question. Although Roosevelt was later a dedicated conservationist, there must have been terrible waste on this trip. How does one eat 61 grouse in one day?

Also disturbing are the questionable tactics they used on ducks the following morning. Roosevelt wrote, "before we had risen in the morning...we were roused by the whistle-of-wings, as a flock of ducks flew by along the course of the stream.... lying in our blankets we could plainly hear all the motions. First of all, the whistle-whistle of their wings; then the long-drawn splash-h-h-plump; and then a low, conversational quacking. It was too dark to shoot, but we got up and ready, and strolled down along the bank of the river opposite where we could hear them; and as soon as we could see, gave them four barrels and picked up half a dozen scaup ducks." Apparently pot-shooting sitting ducks was acceptable behavior in 1880.

They hunted stubble fields around Hawley the next day and camped again along the Buffalo. Their final day of hunting it rained so they jump-shot ducks around a big slough. TR went "head-over-heels in a mud hole, gun and all" and called it "capital fun." Back in Moorhead that evening they visited Jack again and TR wrote, "we have had great fun on this trip; I have never had a better hunt; but I am awfully homesick for Alice, and shall be too delighted to see her again."

They spent another day with Jack and left on the 25th, the trip having done Theodore's health "a world of good."

Roosevelt carefully recorded each day's bag. The two killed 404 animals on the 24 day hunting trip. Two-hundred eight were shot in eight days in Clay County, including 70 sharptails, 77 prairie chickens, 12 plovers, 37 ducks, 2 jackrabbits, 2 geese and assorted doves, coots and grebes. That's represents a tremendous slaughter in today's standards, but it was not unusual for that time.

It's tempting to speculate on how TR's trip to Clay County might have later affected his decision to move west. That fall the Northern Pacific Railroad had just reached the Little Missouri. Local and Chicago newspapers carried vivid descriptions of the Badlands of Dakota and their resources. In 1883, after another spell of bad health, TR travelled west to hunt buffalo in the Badlands and invested in a ranch. Soon after, his mother and beloved Alice died within hours of each other. Grief and loneliness nearly destroyed Theodore.

Characteristically, he responded by going to the loneliest place he had ever known - the Badlands of Dakota.

Carlton Putnam in his definitive biography of Roosevelt says of his first trip west "....one can detect a turning to 'the west' for certain inspirational values peculiar to it. What Theodore appeared to be seeking was a psychic tonic related to the wilderness which even Maine [where he had hunted as a youth] was now unable to satisfy... From this time forward, Theodore, when he could, would pit himself against the virgin wilderness - preferably in the epic setting of the American Pioneer - because body and mind together found nourishment in the process."

### A History Lesson, ca 1916

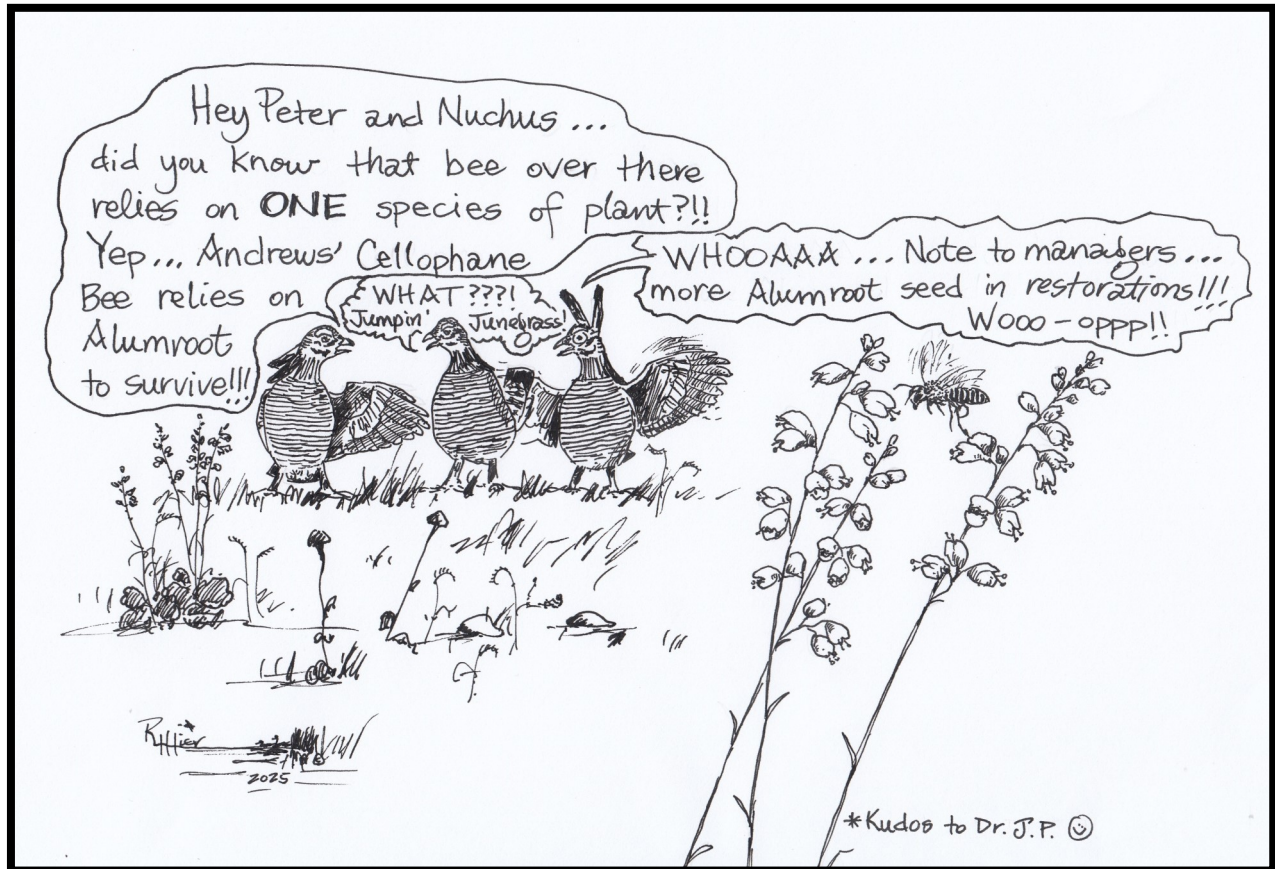
"There is nothing that changes so much as the past, at least that part of the past that gets written. Nowadays history has lengthened at both ends, and broadened, too, and includes all sorts of interesting things about Greek architecture, medieval municipal government, life on the feudal manor, the introduction of machinery, the whereabouts of Europe's coal mines, and social reform in distant British colonies. There is no question of the pedagogical superiority of the new style text-book to the old."

*The Independent, August 14, 1916*



# The Adventures of Tympie Nuchus

By Ross H. Hier



## Pieces of the Prairie:



These beauties are Small Yellow Lady's-slippers (sometimes commonly called Lesser Yellow Lady's-slippers). Scientific name is *Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *makasin*. Its very close relative is the Large Yellow Lady's-slipper. The large-flowered variety is *C. parviflorum* var. *pubescens*. The latter has noticeably larger flowers, is "hairier" and its sepals tend to be a hue of yellow-green whereas the Small Yellow Lady's-slippers' sepals are a striking deep maroon with greenish-yellow "veins". Native peoples in the region harvested the roots, dried them and ground them into a powder. Tinctures made from this powder were consumed to aid in treating insomnia and anxiety. This plant is particularly important to the Ojibway culture as its existence is said to have come from a very brave woman who risked her life in harsh winter weather to bring her people medicine. The plant then started to grow that Spring where her moccasin had left imprints in the snow. This native orchid may grow in the widest range of habits of any MN orchid species.



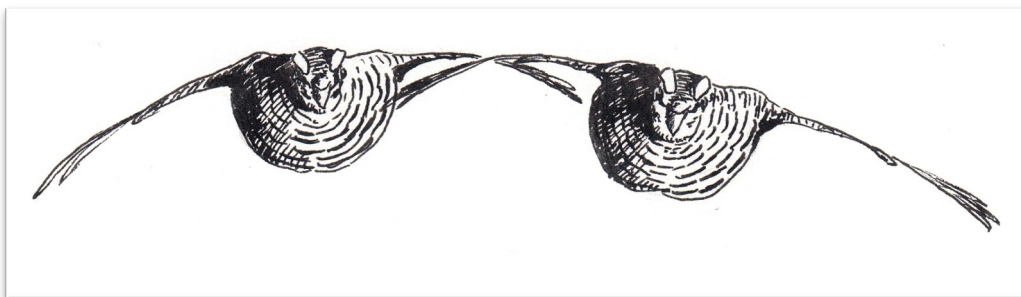
On our prairies, it can be very abundant below ancient beachlines or glacial ridges where outflows of water from the bases of such formations provide damp, mineral rich environments. However, it can also be found on mesic slopes or sunny openings. As one travels east from the western prairies of Minnesota, this orchid can be found in hardwood forests and even boreal habitats.

## No Prairie Chicken Day in Iowa in 2025

Provided By Terry Wolfe (from Outdoor News April 2025)

The Iowa DNR has canceled the upcoming Prairie Chicken Day due to the decline in the local population to the point where staff have observed only sporadic use by a few male prairie chickens of the main Kellerton Lek. The effort to return the prairie chicken to Ringgold County in southern Iowa and Harrison County in Missouri had begun in 1987, when wild birds captured primarily in Kansas and Nebraska, with a few coming from South Dakota, were released in the area. The last significant translocation effort was in 2017. Since then, the population has shown a steady decline with a few years of stability. But no increases to indicate a growing population have been recorded.

\*Editor's Note: Sad news indeed as various attempts to "spread out" Greater Prairie chickens to safeguard the overall population and diversify genetics have met with little success in recent decades. The Iowa-Missouri efforts closely coincided with the efforts here in Minnesota. Our project was centered in the Lac Qui Parle area with monitoring by Wildlife Area Manager Dave Trauba and staff along with The Nature Conservancy's Brian Winter and his staff. The "main ramrod" in the field in that vicinity was the late Dr. John Toepfer. Our birds did quite well for several years before gradually disappearing.





## MPCS Board Members

(Updated 7 April 2025)

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Terms Expiring in 2025

Terms Expiring in 2026

Terms Expiring in 2027

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Mpcs.web@gmail.com John Voz

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**Website Coordinator:** Sonia Winter; Mpcs.web@gmail.com

**Twitter Coordinator:** Phil Doll; @M\_P\_C\_S

## Minnesota Prairie Chicken Society Membership

Your gift membership will help! Any tax deductible contribution or donation will bring you the MPCS Newsletter and supports the Society's efforts to save Minnesota's prairie chickens and their habitats. Renew your membership today!

The Minnesota Prairie Chicken Society is a non-profit wildlife conservation organization exempt from Federal Income tax as described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions made to the Society are deductible by donors as provided in Section 170 of the Code. The Society's Federal Identification number is #41-1327954.

- ☐ I would like to make a membership contribution.
- ☐ I would like to contribute to Prairie Chicken Habitat Improvement.
- ☐ I would like to renew my membership.

Or RENEW ONLINE with PayPal at: <https://www.prairiechickens.org/donate>

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## MPCS Newsletters Now Electronic

After a slow transition period from direct mailing to electronic newsletters, the board has decided to post all newsletters on the newly updated website. Newsletters will now be posted as a .pdf file and be in full color. We recognize that some members may still want to receive direct mailings so please contact Travis for direct mailing. The newsletters posted on the website will allow members to read past newsletters and share them with family, colleagues, educational institutions, or other conservation partners.

Take a look.

[www.prairiechickens.org](http://www.prairiechickens.org)

