

## WOLF MANAGEMENT IN MICHIGAN SHOULD SET A GOOD EXAMPLE

Jeffrey Towner

**We are currently in the midst of an acrimonious debate in Michigan concerning management of gray wolves. For me this is an unwelcome *déjà vu*.**

Prior to retirement I supervised the endangered species program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in West Virginia and North Dakota. The gray wolf was on the federal list of endangered species in North Dakota during my tenure there. The common attitude of North Dakota landowners toward wolves was that they should be, and often were, shot on sight, even though it was a violation of federal law. During the 12 years I lived in Alaska, official state management included gunning wolves from the air, among other heinous practices.

One of the last acts of the Trump administration was the removal of the gray wolf from the list of endangered species, which returned management authority to the states. Last February a rushed wolf season in Wisconsin, contrary to the recommendations of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), resulted in the harrying and killing of 216 wolves in four days, exceeding the quota set by the state by nearly 100 animals. Michigan is now conducting a public process designed to have the Wolf Management Advisory Council (WMAC) provide non-binding recommendations to the state on wolf management. Many of the public comments made to the WMAC, and the attitude of many U.P. hunters, without any scientific basis, are that wolves pose a threat to the white-tailed deer herd, and thus the wolf population should be drastically reduced. Although it appears the Michigan DNR is attempting to follow a deliberative, science-driven process, they are being subjected to an all-too-familiar pressure campaign.

We too often hear public criticism of the Michigan DNR, and admonitions for them to “get on with it,” to “stop kicking the can down the road,” and similar criticisms. Such comments do not recognize the vital importance of engaging in a deliberative process, and of gathering all the

information needed to make decisions on complex and controversial issues like wolf management.

I have been a hunter for much of my life, and I have passed that tradition on to my son, who is a Michigan hunter. I fully understand that deer hunters want to venture into the field with a reasonable chance of seeing and harvesting





a deer. However, although the deer herd is managed for hunting, deer hunters have no special claim either to the deer or to the way wolves are managed. Non-consumptive use of wolves, to include simply the knowledge that they exist, have equal if not greater inherent value as consumptive uses. These wildlife resources are part of our birthright as Americans, and they belong to all of us.

I believe we should view the issue of gray wolves in Michigan in a broader context. We are living through the Earth's sixth mass extinction event of species and the collapse of ecosystems all over the world. Extinctions are occurring at a rate estimated at 100 to 1,000 times greater than natural background rates. The 2019 *Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, published by the United Nations' Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, posits that roughly one million species of plants and animals face extinction within decades as the result of human actions. In this context we should bear in mind that the gray wolf was only removed from the list of endangered species in January of this year, and the definition of "endangered" means that a species is in danger of going extinct.

The gray wolf is a keystone species, which means it has

a greater effect on its natural environment relative to its abundance. Eliminating or greatly reducing keystone species can lead to ecosystem degradation or even collapse. Review of the relevant scientific literature points to the fact that wolves and the animals making up their prey base, if left to their own devices, will reach equilibrium.

As stewards of a recently restored meta-population of wolves, we must ensure that Michigan wolves will continue to be secure in healthy numbers far into the future. A majority of Michiganders surveyed take great pride in the fact that at least in the U.P. we have adequate suitable habitat, an adequate prey base, sufficient human tolerance, and years of dedication and hard work by the professionals at the DNR, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, non-governmental organizations, and concerned citizens that have achieved a population of wolves sufficient to have them considered recovered. And by the way, a significant amount of taxpayers' dollars has been spent in the recovery of wolves. Every wolf killed is in a sense being subsidized by the taxpayers.

Any decision on a wolf season must be based on the best available science. Research conducted over many years by the DNR clearly demonstrates that deer numbers are

determined by many factors other than predation by wolves. Research in the Upper Peninsula as well as in other locations in the country show that reducing the wolf population as a way to boost deer populations is not justified. A season on wolves must not be held as an experiment. Where would we find a control population? How would we control for other variables affecting the deer herd beyond wolf predation, such as disease, body condition, human harvest, weather, habitat, and food availability?

Before any decision is reached on holding a wolf season, the DNR should first complete its revision of the Wolf Management Plan on the timeline determined appropriate by the Director, and after conducting a thorough survey of all interested Michiganders, not just Yoopers. Killing wolves seems to be a winning issue among the science-denying crowd, and unfortunately a number of politicians are grandstanding and interfering with the process deemed appropriate by the wildlife professionals charged with managing this resource.

The current assault on wolves is calling into question the ability of states to responsibly manage this species. In Montana the hunting and trapping season in 2019 killed nearly 300 wolves. In Wyoming it is legal in most of the state to shoot wolves on sight as vermin or to chase a wolf on a snowmobile until it collapses and run over it until dead. (A bill outlawing this practice was resoundingly defeated in the legislature.) In Idaho it is legal to trap wolf

pups outside a den and beat them to death. Contrary to expert opinion of the Idaho Fish and Game Department, a recent bill was passed to have 90% of the population (from about 1,500 to 150) killed by contractors, with no limit on private hunters, no closed season in most of the state, and allowing the use of motorized vehicles and night vision equipment. In Alaska the Trump administration allowed the destruction of wolf adults and pups in their den in national preserves. None of this is justified on a scientific or moral basis. This state mismanagement has resulted in calls for the Fish and Wildlife Service to place the gray wolf back on the endangered species list.

For those wolf hunt advocates who claim to be sportsmen and sportswomen who believe in fair chase, where is the outrage over such practices? In my view the only legitimate scientific reason for taking wolves is for those individual animals that have been documented as killing livestock or pets to be removed by the DNR. There is certainly no compelling reason to hold a wolf trapping and hunting season based on the demands of a vocal minority. Above all, let's make sure that in Michigan we manage our wolves scientifically and humanely and ensure that we never have to witness an uncontrolled slaughter like the one that occurred last winter in Wisconsin.

*Jeff Towner is a Certified Wildlife Biologist who lives in Marquette County. This editorial first appeared in Keweenaw Now, <http://keweenawnow.blogspot.com/>. We thank KN publisher Michele Bourdieu for permission to share it here.*



## A WELL-TRAVELED TRAIL: REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF DOUG WELKER

Long-time UPEC activist Doug Welker passed away on August 16, 2021, near Sturgeon Falls in Baraga County doing what he loved—hiking and advocating for the wild spaces of the Upper Peninsula.

Doug was born on March 22, 1946, in Batavia, New York, to Ruth and Harry Welker, later graduating from LeRoy High School, receiving a B.S. from SUNY Albany, and serving in the U.S. Navy. He and his wife, Marjory Johnston, met at Case Western Reserve University when Doug was completing his Ph.D. in Geology and Marjory was the librarian in the Geology Library. For a time they lived in Greene County, Pennsylvania, when Doug took a job as a geologist with the West Virginia Geological Survey. After much discussion of an ideal place to live, they chose the U.P. and moved to Alston in 1986. They built their house and cultivated an outdoor life, becoming active stewards of their community, particularly the local trails and wild areas.

Doug worked as a wilderness ranger, was a member of the UPEC board of directors for many years, served on the board of the Friends of the Land of Keweenaw, started the local Peter Wolfe Chapter of the North Country Trail Association, and was currently active in a campaign (described in the Summer 2021 issue of this newsletter) to get four new federal wilderness areas designated on the Ottawa National Forest. He and Marjory worked together on annual maintenance of the North Country Trail. Doug loved to share his love of the outdoors with others, to simply appreciate the woods, the trees, the birds, and other inhabitants.

In a 2013 *Daily Mining Gazette* profile, Dan Schneider described what it was like to work on the North Country Trail with Doug:

On a summer day back in 2009, I was building trail with Doug Welker down in Baraga County, vicinity of Herman. We were using pulaskis to dig a section of bench cut trail into the side of a hill and it was tough going, hot as it was and the ground thick with roots. After something like an hour of swinging the pulaski, I was covered with sweat, soil, flecks of pulverized tree root and mosquito bites. I surveyed the 20 or so yards of fresh hiking trail my efforts had yielded, then went to see how Doug's work was coming along.



COURTESY OF MARJORY JOHNSTON

He was swinging his pulaski deftly and steadily through root-filled soil at the end of a stretch of fresh trail that was smoother, more free of tree roots, and three or four times longer than the trail I had cut in the same amount of time.

A pulaski, I should explain, is a variation on a pickaxe with a wood-chopping axe on one side and a digging hoe on the other side of its steel head. It is designed for chopping through roots and grubbing up dirt.

A pulaski is a cumbersome and inelegant tool, so Welker's demonstrated ability to wield one with finesse testifies to his decades-long dedication to trail building....

A well-made hiking trail, meandering through the woods, will look like it has always been there, so people don't always think about the hard work and stewardship that goes into building and maintaining our favorite trails. But if you are on the North Country Trail in Baraga or Ontonagon County, there is a good chance you are walking on ground where Doug Welker has swung a pulaski ... or a mcleod ... or a fire rake.

Doug is survived by his wife, Marjory, his special dog, Happy, his sister, Pat Ikler, niece Rebecca Ikler, and several cousins, Marjory's nieces and nephews, and all those who were knowingly or unknowingly touched by or benefited from Doug's love of nature and the wilderness. At a memorial gathering in September, Jon Saari delivered a eulogy on behalf of UPEC, which we share here.

**Each of us knows only a sliver of Doug Welker,** but perhaps through gathering these pieces we can create a sense of the man he was. I wish I had known Doug better as a trail maker, for I suspect that creating a proper marked trail in wilderness was the best metaphor for his life.

We hiked and canoed together a few times, most often before or after a UPEC Board meeting at Alberta. We searched for black woodpeckers in old burn areas, and occasionally refreshed the segment of North Country Trail that Doug had persuaded the UPEC Board to adopt and care for. We hiked his home grounds here in Alston. Summer or winter made no difference; anytime you could hike was the right time for him.

These short hikes were meant to balance our lives, for as the years wore on, the experience of walking and working on trails came to mean more than studying them on maps or visualizing them on screens. That choice was the way he framed his decision to retire from the UPEC Board. "I don't want to die slumped over a computer screen," he said.

And he was spared that kind of ending. He died on the trails that he loved, although not in the way he would have wished. Wilderness trails are risky, and you will never walk them if you are too fearful. Doug hustled along them without fear of missteps. He struck me as a burly, bearlike creature, energized by the colors and smells and sights of the wild, as he barreled forward through the woods and rocky pathways.

His contemplative side was less rushed and more encyclopedic. His contributions at Board meetings were anything but concise. He meandered into subjects, seemingly oblivious to time, and exasperated his listeners who were often more focused on getting through an agenda than hearing him out.

But when the dead are gone, questions and regrets arise. We know from trail crews how expert and effective Doug was with the tools of trail making. Still, I wonder what kind of a trailblazer Doug actually was: was he the fearless pioneer bush-whacking narrow paths through unknown wild country or was he the patient and careful guide who followed after the pioneers and designed the best route for others to take. I sense that Doug Welker was the latter. He took pride and care in the details, and not in the publicity. I suspect he enjoyed the ease of a well-travelled trail, whether a row of old blazes cut expertly with an axe or the nailed-up blue plastic markers of today.

**Farewell, you fearless trail wanderer. Your ghost will be accompanying us for many years to come.**

Author's Note: Thanks to the short essay by Eric Hegsted, "Blazing: Learning the way from the wilderness," in the *Harvard Magazine*, Volume 124, Number 1 (September–October 2021), pp. 44–46.



CHRISTINE SAARI



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## The Upper Peninsula Environmental Coalition is like a forest community. What kind of “tree” are you?

### *A year-end appeal to UPEC members and supporters*

Dear Friend,

In last year’s Appeal letter we highlighted certain passages in historian Timothy Snyder’s book *On Tyranny*, because the health and survival of our civil society — our courts, our media, our organizations, our election procedures — have become front and center priorities. A year later, in the wake of a coup attempt based on a Big Lie, the broader political context is no less urgent. Regardless of age or gender, rural or urban resident, cultural or political beliefs, we need to pull together to defend the integrity of our democracy. This organizational imperative is right up there in importance with our environmental charge to address climate chaos.

We feel as a Board that our workload has a dual focus. Whether it is a Mining Action Group discussion about the future of mining in Michigan, a photo contest over evocative images, or an argument over the rights of wolves in our landscape, we need to stand up and be heard as citizens and not just allow ourselves to be dismissed as environmentalists.

In our two grants programs (Community Conservation and Environmental Education) we want to be inclusive, open, and transparent as we welcome and evaluate program applications. Two thousand twenty was a banner year for UPEC in community conservation. We received applications from an array of organizations, from Native American agencies to county conservation districts, township governments, and local land trusts. In all, we awarded \$36,700 in grants to seven groups spread around the U.P.

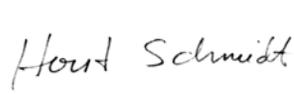
Our money is local, with donations from committed members making up most of our \$55,000 annual income. We could compare our membership to a patch of old growth forest that has matured slowly over decades. Ancient trees tower over the forest, then lie where they fall, decomposing into myriad forms of plant and animal life. The new light in the canopy gives space to the saplings, numerous and competitive. Between saplings and giants live the bulk of trees in the forest, each species exploiting a niche as it reaches upward for light and downward for water and nutrients in the soil. And where are you as a contributor in this forest? Benefactors like Tom Church and Bill Davis we might think of as fallen giants, whose substance continues to enrich us all,

**Six ways YOU can make a difference!**

- 1. Donate to the Community Conservation Grants Fund** These grants fund planning and implementing local conservation projects that engage a variety of stakeholders to stimulate grassroots conservation in the U.P.
- 2. Donate to the Educational Grants Fund** These grants underwrite educator-promoted environmental projects within K-12 schools.
- 3. Donate to the UPEC Mining Action Group** MAG educates citizens on the environmental and social threats brought by mining activity.
- 4. Donate to the UPEC General Fund** Your contribution is used where it's needed the most!
- 5. Volunteer to help on any of our projects** Write to us at [upec@upenvironment.org](mailto:upec@upenvironment.org) and we'll show you how!
- 6. Renew your membership for 2022 today!**

long after they are physically gone. Others, like Doug Welker, were steady and tireless volunteers, who gave in other ways than dollars. The forest needs all kinds, as do organizations, if they are not to succumb to ever-present threats of disturbance and destruction. We can learn much from forests!

UPEC is fighting political and environmental battles that need to be fought. We are doing this on a small budget with an all-volunteer Board. We hope our actions earn your attention and support.



Horst Schmidt  
President



Jon Saari  
Past President • Board Member

**Please help us protect the U.P.'s environment with a year-end donation!**  
**Fill out the form on the last page of this newsletter,**  
**or donate online at [upenvironment.org](http://upenvironment.org) – Thank you!**

## ANNOUNCING THE 2022 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION & COMMUNITY CONSERVATION GRANTS PROGRAM

*Applications accepted through January 8, 2022*

Are you a teacher with a great idea for getting your students interested in the environment? We invite you to make your idea a reality through our **Environmental Education Grant Program**.

For over 15 years, UPEC's Board has approved grants of up to \$500 to support educator-promoted environmental projects. Educators in Upper Peninsula schools, public or private, or other groups and institutions wanting to create or enhance an environmental education program or support an ongoing activity, are eligible to apply.

UPEC believes this grant series is especially important because schools are strapped for dollars to do innovative environmental education programs. Applicants may propose either an in-person project with a virtual component, or an all-virtual project. UPEC supports pandemic safety measures, and we require all grant applicants to abide by whatever Covid safety directives are in place at the time the project is carried out.

For more information and to apply, please visit:  
[upenvironment.org/environmental-education-grants](http://upenvironment.org/environmental-education-grants)

UPEC's **Community Conservation Grant Program** is designed to challenge UP communities to promote conservation values within their watershed or local area. The program honors the late Tom Church of Watersmeet, a long-time UPEC member whose bequest made this fund possible. The program is also supported by the Saari Family Fund and many individual donors.

The grants, up to \$10,000 each, are for planning or implementing local conservation projects that engage a variety of stakeholders within a community, from recreational and sportsmen's groups to naturalists, township officials, churches, and schools.

We want to encourage proactive stewardship with this program. Grants could be awarded for finding ways to enhance native plant and animal life. They can be for starting a community forest, restoring a stream or wetland, or putting on a program about local medicinal plants. These are only examples; your community can come up with its own ideas.

For more information and to apply, please visit:  
[upenvironment.org/community-conservation-grants](http://upenvironment.org/community-conservation-grants)

# WINTER DEER MIGRATION AND INDIAN DEER FENCES IN THE UPPER PENINSULA

Bill Ziegler

Deer have always had to migrate from their summer range to winter deer yards in most of the heavier snow areas of the U.P. Historically, American Indian hunters exploited this seasonal movement to harvest deer. One method to harvest deer was to crowd or “funnel” them during their seasonal movements to winter deer range with fences constructed of brush and down trees. These deer fence locations and a description were noted by the original U.P. surveyor William Burt in the 1840s. Subsequent “timber cruisers” also noted the Indian deer fences, which likely is how Fence River and Fence Lake got their names in Iron and Baraga Counties, respectively. These fences were marked on the first Iron County Road Commission map produced in 1933. Herb Larson, Iron County’s first Road Commission road engineer, had a keen interest in Indian culture. He researched some of the historical information that ended up on this first Iron County Road Commission map and in his area history book, *Bewabic Country*.

The early Iron County map indicates that 44 deer fences were located that ranged from just under a half-mile to over four miles long. They were found in the northeast and west-central portions of the county, both subject to greater snowfall due to lake effect snow compared to the southern portion of the county. Almost all the deer fences were associated with streams, rivers, or lakes. Stream corridors are well known to modern-day wildlife biologists as wildlife travel corridors.

Claude Premo, author and researcher on Fence River history, wrote that the deer “fences were 10 to 12 feet high and constructed of brush and small trees.” The deer moved along the fence until they reached a smaller opening where the Indians would use a snare to catch them. It was also reported that sometimes the Ojibwa hunters would “poise themselves in trees or scaffolds in strategic locations to cut the deer down with arrows.”

A doe and fawn moving along a well-used deer migration trail in northeast Iron County. A heavy snow filled in the well-beaten trail, although the doe and her fawn still use it. Tagging studies by Deer Research Biologist John Ozoga and other DNR wildlife biologists have found that deer in the heavy snow zones in northern Michigan usually use the same deer yards and summer range year after year. **BILL ZIEGLER**





A doe in its summer deer range in northeast Iron County, as an early December snow storm begins. Deer researchers' studies have revealed that the first dramatic winter weather change, resulting in an intense blizzard, can cause deer in the heavier lake effect snow zones of the U.P. to migrate to their winter deer habitat complex. Michigan DNR studies have shown that in some cases deer may travel up to 50 miles to reach their deer yard.

BILL ZIEGLER

Retired Michigan Game Warden Mike Holmes, formerly of Iron River, said as a young boy his father took him to show him remnants of Indian deer harvest fences near their deer camp near the headwaters of Cooks Run. These fences were near the Lac Vieux Desert Ojibwa village and within the northwest lake effect snow zone.

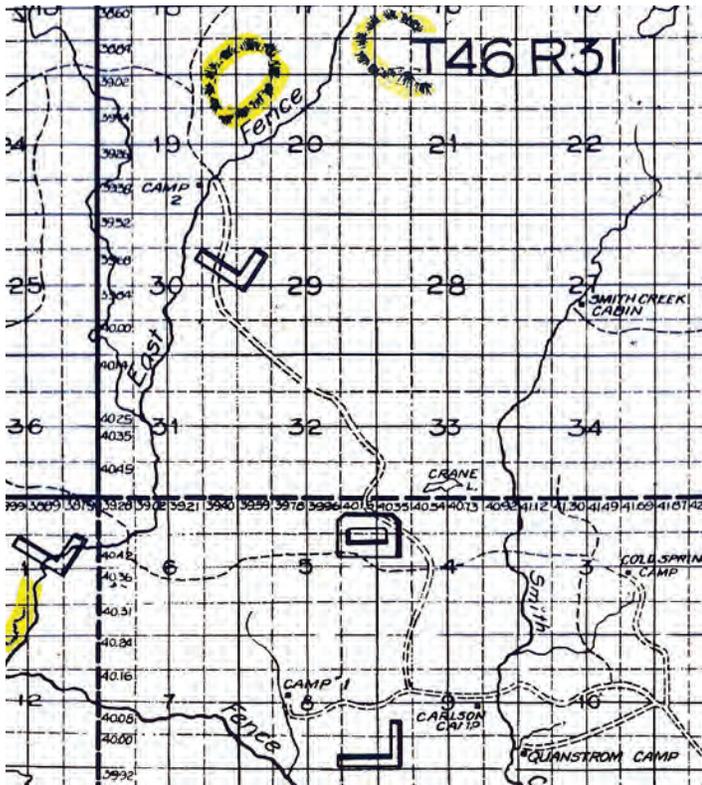
The Iron County deer fences were used by nearby Ojibwa Indians. The Ojibwa had larger settlements located at Keweenaw Bay (Baraga County) and Lac Vieux Desert (southeast Gogebic County). Some fences were not far from an overland Ojibwa trail that led between the two settlements and also connected Lake Superior to an Upper Mississippi waterway by way of a Mississippi tributary: the Wisconsin River. The fences were also relatively close to smaller Ojibwa settlements at Chicagon Lake (Iron County) and Badwater on the Menominee River (western Dickinson County). The Ojibwas' primary method of travel was by water, making the deer fences adjacent to rivers more practical to access, especially for construction during the warmer season.

Many historians and biologists believe deer numbers were not as abundant before European development, due to the fact that most of the U.P. habitat was climax forest (not conducive to supporting dense deer herds). In some areas Indians reportedly used fire to set back the tree succession

and re-establish more favorable conditions to wildlife and other plant food species (berries, etc.). Whatever the case, well-known Deer Research Biologist John Ozoga noted in his book, *Whitetail Winter*, that deer "moved through the area in great numbers at certain intervals, probably during winter and spring. Otherwise, such laborious fence-building projects would hardly have been worthwhile, as the Indian had little spare time to fritter away on ventures that did not produce."

Ozoga also noted that famous early "photographer and naturalist George Shiras III contended that during the early 1800's, before major logging of the mature pine forests, whitetails living along the south shore of Lake Superior in Upper Michigan migrated 75 miles or more to their favored wintering grounds in northern Wisconsin."

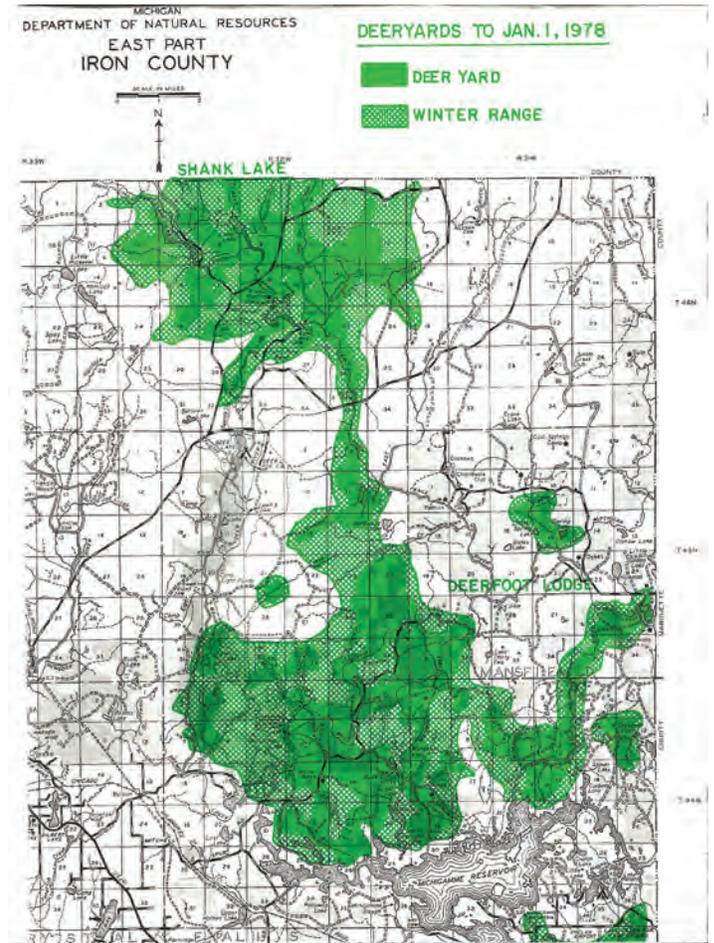
Modern-day deer tagging studies have not documented as long of a deer migration as Shiras noted. Ozoga, Robert Doepker, and Mark Sargent summarized in their Michigan DNR Wildlife Division Report number 3209 that "some northern Michigan whitetails may travel as much as 50 miles from where they spend the summer to reach preferred wintering areas (deer yards)." Ozoga wrote that some U.P. deer happen to have a summer deer range very close to their wintering area. Of course, those deer don't migrate; they just move their center of activity in to the



A small section of the original (1933) Iron County Road Commission map where the Ojibwa deer harvest fences are marked (highlighted in yellow) along annual deer migration trails of the day. These deer fences were used by Ojibwa deer hunters to funnel deer down so they could harvest them. The deer fences were found and documented in the original U.P. land survey that took place in the 1840s. Forty-four deer harvest fences were found, primarily in northeast and west-central Iron County. They ranged in length from about a half-mile to over four miles long.

heavier cover of the nearby deer yard. It is reasonable to conclude that in those areas Indian deer fences would have been ineffective. This may be why there were no historical deer fences noted in northwest Iron County where lake effect snow is consistent with prevailing northwest winds. Last deer season, the deer disappeared from one of the areas I hunt in (multiple trail cameras and direct observation in northwest Iron County) on November 27th. They moved to their nearby wintering deer complex when winter-like conditions, cold weather, and deeper snow set in on my deer hunting area.

When speaking to John Ozoga, he said deer are triggered to migrate from summer to winter habitat by a dramatic change in weather. In his book *Whitetail Winter*, he wrote, "I've not witnessed any migratory stimulus more timely, more powerful, or more abruptly effective than a raging December blizzard." He said deer typically migrate in family groups. Ozoga noted in his books that deer tend to migrate to the same winter deer yards and then back to the same summer deer range. Ozoga felt the winter



A 1978 Michigan DNR Winter Deer Yard map covering the same area as the small section in northeast Iron County of the old County Road Commission Map (above, Township 46N, Range 31). This shows some of the same areas used by deer historically are still winter deer range and yards.

migration would likely be more concentrated than spring migration back to the deer's summer deer range.

Maintaining quality winter deer range is still critical to overwinter deer survival. This is especially true in the heavier snow areas of Michigan, typically lake effect snow zones in the northern portion of the U.P. Historically, winter deer migration was critical to survival of both deer and American Indians. In this modern era, migration to high-quality winter deer range is of great concern to deer hunters and wildlife biologists to maintain strong deer populations in northern Michigan. In a number of deer tagging studies, Ozoga and other deer biologists found that most deer use the same winter yards and summer range year after year. A major winter die-off in a particular deer yard due to degraded conditions, or it being cut down, can affect a summer deer range where those deer came from for many years to come.

— Bill Ziegler is a frequent contributor to UP Environment.

# ENTER YOUR BEST SHOTS IN UPEC'S 2022 PHOTO CONTEST

Two new categories: "UP Reimagined" and "Mining: Past & Future"



A 2021 Photo Contest winner:  
"Canoe Lake" JARED HUNT

Every year, UPEC invites people to help us recognize and share the beauty of our landscape and its inhabitants by entering our Photo Contest. Send us your best shots representing the beautiful UP, including photos you may have on file from any season of the year. Winners will be featured in a slide show gallery on UPEC's website during 2022. There are six categories:

1. Nature panoramas, wildlife, and landscapes.
2. Humans engaged with the natural world.
3. Close-ups of hidden or overlooked beauty.
4. Wonderful fluid water.
5. NEW: "UP Reimagined." Show off your Photoshop skills by submitting a digitally edited photo that imagines what it might look like if ... An oil spill hits the Straits ... A rocket launches over Marquette ... A new invasive

species hits the Porkies. You get the idea!

6. NEW: "Mining: Past & Future." Share your photos of historic or current mining sites in the UP, or places where a mine is being proposed.

Each category has latitude open to the photographer's interpretation. You can be from anywhere, but your photos must be of the Upper Peninsula. You may submit one photo in each of the six categories. To be considered, photos must be a high-resolution shot in .jpg format (file size: 1 megabyte minimum; 5 megabytes maximum).

**The deadline for entries is January 8, 2022.** Winners will be announced in our spring newsletter. And entrants who aren't already a UPEC member get a free trial membership! To enter, go to: [upenvironment.org/contest-form](https://upenvironment.org/contest-form).

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A wolf at Seney National Wildlife Refuge.

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- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Mining Action Group
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Community Conservation Grants
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Environmental Education Grants

My contribution is in honor/memory of

Please give us the honoree's contact information on the space below this form; or, if a memorial, the name and information for a family member.

Please clip and mail along with your check to: UPEC, P.O. Box 673, Houghton, MI 49931

**Thank you for your support!**

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