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Meet the Delta Wildlife Nuisance and Invasive Species Program Staff

Our staff members often get asked the question, “What do you actually do?” This article takes a look into our Nuisance and Invasive Species Program history and staff. Get a behind-the-scenes look at some of our newest staff members, as well as the hard work that has led to the success of the program.

On the cover: Delta Morning, is a painting by Mississippi artist Pam Locke. After many years of living in the Delta, Pam now resides in Oxford, Mississippi.

She paints the world around her; the people, places and things that generate memories of happy times. In particular, landscapes, nature and wildlife that manifest the beauty of the natural world, stir up her creativity. She has a strong graphic arts background but is a self-taught watercolorist and lately has been working in oils. Her graphic arts experience strongly influences her painting style, exhibiting details of the moment in bright and vivid color, and she enjoys experimenting with blending water and oil painting techniques.

Pam is active in local and regional art circles, selected for several exhibitions and awards, including featured artist for Double Decker Art Festival, 2017, Community Supported Artist Grant, 2017, and Invitation Oxford poster designed for the 2008 Presidential Debate. To learn more about Pam and her work, visit www.pamlocke.com.
Fall is an exciting and busy time at Delta Wildlife. Harvest is in full swing, leaves are changing, hunting seasons are getting underway, SEC football has kicked off and most importantly, the humidity has dropped below 50 percent for the first time since May!

Delta Wildlife’s fall habitat seed program is wrapping up as I type this, and I hope that all our members who utilize this program were able to purchase seed. High wheat prices made seed scarce this year, but our staff worked hard to try and source enough to satisfy the needs of our membership. The Delta Wildlife Seed Program is one of our cornerstone programs, and we work extremely hard every year to provide high-quality food plot seed to our members in the fall and spring. Our seed program subsidizes many of the programs and opportunities that our staff can provide to members at no extra cost.

Our feral swine programs are enrolling new landowners who need help controlling wild hogs on their properties. To date, our staff has removed over 2,000 feral swine in 13 of our 18 operating counties. If you need help controlling pigs on your property, do not hesitate to give the Delta Wildlife offices a call. We have traps available to set up or provide technical assistance to landowners who have their own traps.

I’d also like to remind deer hunters that CWD is still an ongoing issue in the Delta and other counties in Mississippi. MDWFP has revised its CWD management zone, and there is a map on their website. However, the following counties are still in the CWD management zone: Warren, Tate, Desoto, Tallahatchie, Leflore, Panola and portions of Sharkey and Issaquena counties. Please be aware of the regulations, and we encourage deer hunters to participate in CWD sampling. These sampling efforts undertaken by MDWFP are crucial to monitor and mitigate the spread of CWD in Mississippi.

For information or technical assistance, please call the Delta Wildlife offices at 662-686-3370.

BY TOMMY GOODWIN
Message from the President
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* 2021 DW Board Members

**2021 Delta Wildlife Committees**

**Delta News**

**Delta Wildlife**

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* FALL 2021 | Delta Wildlife 5*
Delta Wildlife member Will Fountain is a native of Greenville, Mississippi, having attended Washington School until ninth grade before transferring to Christ School in Arden, North Carolina, for the remainder of high school. He came back to Mississippi State University in the fall of 1993 and moved to Fairhope, Alabama, after graduating with a degree in Ornamental Horticulture. While living in Fairhope, Will worked as production manager of Baldwin Wholesale Florist in Loxley, Alabama. In May of 1999, he and Portia (Lary) of Greenwood were married and just two weeks later, they moved to New Zealand after he was awarded the Rotary Ambassadorial Scholarship. Will explains, “The purpose of the Rotary Ambassadorial Scholarship is to create global understanding through study in another country. It was such a great opportunity and experience, having been required to give presentations to Rotary or other civic organizations prior to departure, while in New Zealand and upon returning to the USA.”

After their return to the United States, Will and Portia moved to Memphis where they lived for three years before moving to Oxford. They are the parents of three children, Mary Porter, who recently graduated from high school and will be attending the University of Arkansas in the fall; Mack, who is a rising high school junior; and Whit, who will be entering eighth grade.

Will’s early career spanned 12 years in medical device sales and sales management specializing in the orthopedic, neuro and endovascular areas, when he realized a need for an independent medical waste disposal company in the area. He and business partner, John Alford, then founded GreenServ, a company which has quickly become a leading provider of regulated medical waste removal and disposal services throughout the Mid-south region including Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee. From the onset, Will’s vision for GreenServ was to provide excellent customer service at a fair price. He comments, “This business started as an idea and with a lot of prayer. I believe we are just scratching the surface as far as market growth and business development. Healthcare is changing dramatically. As costs continue to go up, the reimbursements for procedures are heading in the opposite direction. We are able to help our customers lower their cost, while providing superior services and products. The most rewarding aspect has been seeing the company develop into a healthy small business.” GreenServ just opened a new treatment facility in Batesville, Mississippi, and is projected to create 45 new jobs in 36 months.

Regarding the value of his membership in Delta Wildlife, Will reflects, “I grew up in Greenville hunting and fishing with family and friends, and I always had a goal of owning a place in the Mississippi Delta where I could hunt and fish with my children. I also wanted to be able to take others hunting and fishing as many have done for me in my lifetime.” He continues, “I had the opportunity to go in with a few partners in 2006 on a piece of property in the Delta. Our group formed a club and reached out to Delta Wildlife to help get a comprehensive long-term plan for the property. Over the course of the last 15 years, Delta Wildlife and our club have worked together on many different projects and plans, ranging from deer and duck to dove and turkey habitat. Delta Wildlife has done a great job of understanding our goals and pointing us in the right direction in a simple way that is easy to follow. Over these years, the habitat, members and the goals have changed, and Delta Wildlife has been there every step of the way to help us. I am looking forward to seeing what the Mississippi Delta looks like over the next 15 years!”

Delta Conservationist
Russ Walsh is a native of Amite County, Mississippi. He received a B.S. in Forestry/Wildlife Management from Mississippi State University and a M.S. in Forest Resources from Oklahoma State University. He served as private lands biologist with the MS Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (MDWFP) and as a Partners for Fish and Wildlife Biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service where his primary responsibilities included working with private landowners to reforest longleaf pine and restore fire-maintained pine-grassland communities in South Mississippi. Russ currently serves as Wildlife Chief of Staff for MDWFP where his responsibilities include overseeing all species programs and the Wildlife Management Areas system. Russ lives in Brandon with his wife Michelle and three children.

DW: Please comment on your role and primary responsibilities as Wildlife Bureau Chief of Staff for MDWFP.

Walsh: As the Wildlife Bureau Chief of Staff, my primary responsibilities are overseeing all wildlife species programs and the Wildlife Management Area system. The Wildlife Bureau has a dedicated group of wildlife biologists, foresters and land managers. I am privileged to work daily alongside these men and women to conserve Mississippi’s wildlife resources.

DW: What is the history of your partnership with the Delta Wildlife Organization?

Walsh: MDWFP has a long history of working with Delta Wildlife on conservation projects in the Mississippi Delta. Most recently, MDWFP, Delta Wildlife and Ducks Unlimited partnered on a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant to enhance wetland habitat on public lands in the South Delta. Projects such as these are vital to not only maintain critical wildlife habitat, but also to enhance public hunting and recreational opportunities.

DW: Please discuss ongoing MDWFP Wildlife Bureau programs as well as current challenges.

Walsh: The Wildlife Bureau is tasked with 1) advancing efforts to monitor and manage wildlife populations, habitat and threats such as disease and invasive species; 2) improving habitat, enhancing wildlife populations and providing quality recreation opportunities on Wildlife Management Areas (WMA); and 3) providing private landowners with science-based information to aid them in decision making for the conservation and enhancement of Mississippi’s wildlife resources.

Some of today’s challenges include assessing wild turkey season frameworks in the context of declining wild turkey populations; managing Chronic Wasting Disease; developing strategies for wild hog management; addressing invasive species; and maintaining engagement of hunters and landowners in proactive wildlife habitat management. The Wildlife Bureau is focused on these and other challenges to continue enhancing our wildlife resources and providing quality outdoor recreation.

DW: In regard to wildlife conservation, please comment on current and future efforts that benefit the outdoorsman.

Walsh: A large portion of conservation funding comes from the sale of hunting licenses and Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson Act). This funding is important for proactively addressing the above, and other challenges that impact our wildlife resources. Thus, introducing children and youth to the outdoors is vital to future conservation efforts.

DW: Please comment on the value of your partnership with the Delta Wildlife organization, now and in the future.

Walsh: Today, fish and wildlife resources face many challenges. Because our wildlife is held in public trust, everyone has a role in helping manage these resources for current and future generations. Thus, partnerships among public and non-governmental entities are critical for successfully implementing habitat management projects, addressing invasive species or managing wildlife diseases. MDWFP appreciates the opportunity to partner with Delta Wildlife to enhance lands across the Mississippi Delta.
JC Prevost, 10
Hinds County
Taken with 6.5 Creedmoor
7 pt buck
First buck hunting by himself.
Son of Jessica and Dan Prevost

Carson Triplett of Leland, 9
Duck hunting in Delta National Forest in Rolling Fork. Ducks harvested January 2021 with dog, Chief.

Hunter Roberson, 11
Son of Crystal and Glenn Roberson

Robby Stephenson, 15
Caught fishing with his Pappy, David Putnam, Grenada Lake April 2021.

Kinsey Prevost, 14
Hinds County
115 lb. Doe
Taken with a 6.5 Creedmoor while hunting with her Pawpaw, Bo Barksdale.
Daughter of Jessica and Dan Prevost

Layne McIntire, 10
1st Red Fish caught during his 1st trip out in the Gulf.
Son of Patrick and Lauren McIntire

Parker Bell, 5,
with his dad, Greg. This is his first deer.
Harvested December 20, 2020. Starkville, Mississippi

Delta Sportsmen
Aniston Morgan, 7
First deer, 10 points, 18.5" wide, Dec. 1, 2021. Daughter of Josh Morgan

John Loftin Hoover, 9
David Melton, owner of Delta Duck Hunts Tunica at the Bullpen

Emma Layne Castle, 13
Harvested January 2021, Holmes Co. Daughter of Jamey and April Castle of Greenwood

Hunter Roberson, 11
May 2020
Son of Crystal and Glenn Roberson

Carson Triplett of Leland, 9
Harvested in Montgomery County, November 2020
On a still autumn day, against a backdrop of bluest October sky, a single leaf left its perch atop a tall oak. It wafted slowly down, swinging back and forth, and I could clearly see the leaf’s resistance to the cushion of air and the pull of gravity.

Hormones stimulated by shorter days caused the leaf to develop an abscission zone where it was attached to the twig, and there, cells died until the leaf was easily detached. At what point in time was the number of dead cells enough for the weight of the leaf to pull it from the tree? Or did a wasp step on the leaf and add just enough of a tap? Perhaps a draft from the wing of a blue jay pushed it adrift.

I wondered about its experiences through its single season as a living piece of the tree. Was it brushed by late frost while young and tender? I imagined it enduring storms, twisting in the wind and beaten by driving rain. Maybe in good weather it served as platform for sunning insects, perhaps one a new butterfly, vivid and crisp from recent metamorphosis.

What a remarkable organ it is. Miraculously, a leaf conjures mass from air and water, using sunlight as the energy source. Molecule by molecule, it assimilates carbohydrates that construct a tree. The tree shelters and feeds many wild creatures as it grows, and even in death, can provide further, as shelter as part of a house, or barn. Somewhere, people are setting plates and glasses atop an antique table formed by leaves using sunlight that blasted the earth centuries ago. The water these people are drinking may have moved through those same leaves as vapor, lifted to the sky and returned to the earth as rain that replenished aquifers.

This movement of water vapor through the stomata, the tiny openings in the leaf, is the pumping mechanism that pulls moisture from the soil and into the topmost canopy. These same stomata create the air we take for granted, breathing oxygen into our atmosphere during the dark hours and pulling in carbon dioxide during the day.

This leaf comes to rest on the surface of the planet where it will decompose and be recycled into more tree. How many more times will its atoms cycle between soil and tree? The atoms may be leaf again, or root, or perhaps an acorn eaten by the unseen bluejay and moved miles away - digested and defecated, becoming fertilizer for a goldenrod.

We learn facts about leaf function and anatomy in biology class, and memorized them to make good grades, too young to be amazed. One of the gifts of age is being more fully able to appreciate daily marvels.

I don’t know what caused that particular leaf to release, or why I was consciously following its singular descent. I know just enough to appreciate the gift that its journey brought to me at that moment, that connection with the continuum, on the morning of my birthday.
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Meet the Delta Wildlife Nuisance and Invasive Species Program Staff

JODY ACOSTA

Jody, a native of Greenwood, Miss., is the Nuisance and Invasive Species Program Manager and has worked for Delta Wildlife since early 2010. While he spends more time in the office these days, Jody still manages to escape occasionally and assist technicians with both feral swine and bird issues when he can. He is a 2008 graduate of the University of Mississippi where he received a Bachelor’s of Science degree. Jody currently resides in Carroll County and is married to the love of his life, Mary Kathryn with whom they have three children Lawson (15), Mariella (5) and Everleigh (4) and a pack of half-tamed dogs.

Jody’s hobbies include working, hunting of all types, looking for Native American artifacts, target shooting, photography and handling sporting dogs that sometimes listen and sometimes don’t, specifically a Labrador Retriever named “Shelby” and a Dutch Shepherd he tracks wounded deer with named “Joker.” Aside from his career, spending time with his family and pursuing his hobbies, Jody enjoys giving back to his community by serving as the Assistant Chief for the Money Volunteer Fire Department and as an Emergency Medical Responder in LeFlore County.

HENRY FRAISER

Henry hails from Greenwood, Miss., where he attended Pillow Academy and has been working as a Wildlife Technician for Delta Wildlife since 2019. Aside from trapping feral swine, Henry is heavily involved in the Delta Wildlife Aquaculture Assistance Program. He is responsible for flying bi-weekly Aerial Surveys Delta-wide, counting Cormorants and Pelicans on roost sites from October to April, in addition to the harassment of those birds and assistance on production aquaculture facilities. Henry’s shadow is a Patterdale Terrier named Jack that is one of the toughest animals on the planet. Henry’s hobbies include hunting, fishing of all sorts, growing some of the best tomatoes you’ll ever eat and having a good time.

BRAD ALDRIDGE

Brad has worked with Delta Wildlife since 2020 in support of Feral Swine Trapping by remotely monitoring all trap cameras across multiple projects. If you ask anyone within the Nuisance and Invasive Species Program, Brad is the secret to our success! Brad was born in Greenwood, Miss., where he was raised to respond with “yes ma’am” and “yes sir.” He is a two-time graduate of the University of Mississippi where he received both his B.S. and M. ACCY degrees. His wife Ellie, also a Greenwood native, and he now reside on the fringe of the Mississippi Delta in Hernando with their six dogs and three cats; however, they still refer to Greenwood as home.
**STEEL HENDERSON**

Steele was born and raised in Greenwood, Mississippi. The Delta is where his love of the outdoors originated and led him to where he is today. After graduating high school, he attended Mississippi State University and majored in Wildlife Fisheries Biology and Aquaculture and graduated in 2020.

While at Mississippi State University, he spent three years working on a research project led by a graduate student. The project’s focus was studying the morphometrics and travel patterns of feral swine. During his last semester at MSU, he began interning for Delta Wildlife as a nuisance and invasive species program technician. After graduation, he was offered a full-time position with Delta Wildlife where he is currently a Wildlife Technician.

Steele splits his time between trapping feral swine and assisting with field work as needed within the Delta Wildlife Aquaculture Assistance Program or “chasing birds” as he often calls it.

**MATTHEW DZIAMNISKI**

Originally from Moncks Corner, South Carolina, Matthew has been immersed in the outdoors since a young age. Tournament bass fishing and duck hunting have been a staple in his life and is what led him to attend Mississippi State University for his bachelor’s degree. There he studied in the College of Forest Resources and majored in Wildlife, Fisheries and Aquaculture. While in school during the summer months, he had the opportunity to work at Sam D. Hamilton Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge as an intern performing Wood Duck research. Also most recently, during the summer of 2020 he worked at Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge in Ron, Mont., as a wildland firefighter on an engine crew. The experience he gained at both of these positions is invaluable.

Currently, Matthew is an Animal Damage Technician for Delta Wildlife working on the South Delta Feral Swine Control Project. Matthew says, “I love the outdoors, and I look forward to working with Delta Wildlife in the future.”

**WILL PREVOST**

Will grew up in Raymond, Miss., and resides there today. He received a B.S. degree in Agriculture Engineering from Mississippi State University in 2017 and a M.S. degree in Agronomy from Louisiana State University in 2019. He now works as an Animal Damage Technician for the South Delta Feral Swine Control Pilot Program. His hobbies include hunting, fishing and being consistently terrible at golf.

**QUINN MCCLURG**

Quinn is originally from Vicksburg, Miss., where he resides today with his wife, Emily and two sons, Anden (17) and Reed (12). He is a 2001 Forestry graduate from Mississippi State University. Quinn is a part-time Wildlife Technician focusing on the areas in which he grew up as a part of the South Delta Feral Swine Control Project. He has a lifelong passion for turkey hunting and has done so all across the United States, including a single season grand slam. Quinn also enjoys waterfowl hunting and bowhunting for whitetails.

For more information about Delta Wildlife programs, visit deltawildlife.org or call 662-686-3370.
Delta Wildlife board member Terry Dulaney spent his agricultural career along with his wife, Linda, and brother, Edwin, as a third-generation farmer on his family’s over-century-old farm, which was established in 1913 in Coahoma County. In addition to raising cotton, rice, soybeans, wheat and corn, the brothers and Linda founded Dulaney Seed, Inc. in 1991 to serve the Mid-South farmer’s needs with corn, soybean, rice and wheat seed. In 2004, Dulaney Seed acquired the AgVenture brand of corn and soybeans and launched a farmer direct retail sales business in five states with 40 employees. Dulaney Seed was sold to Local Seed Company in 2016, 25 years after its birth. Today, the next generation of the Dulaney family continues the family farm operation, appropriately named Gen 4 Farms. Although Terry retired from farming and the seed business in 2018, he continues to be actively involved in Delta Wildlife as he has for the past 25 years.

“As a landowner, it is important to me to belong to an organization that has a strong regional focus on what makes the Mississippi Delta great. Delta Wildlife programs are tied to the land and provide information and assistance to preserve and promote our unique agricultural and wildlife resources.” Terry reflects, “A love of the land was taught to me by my dad even though he wasn’t an avid hunter. He said, ‘If you take care of the rich Delta land, then the land will take care of you.’ Farming must have been in my blood from birth, and eventually my brother and I began hunting together. Whether in agriculture or wildlife, I often find myself echoing Dad’s words.”

Throughout his association with Delta Wildlife, Terry’s priority of conservation efforts on his land has always been at the forefront, working together with the DW team to efficiently implement soil conservation practices, such as improving water quality and reducing sediment and soil erosion. As an active outdoorsman, Terry also called upon DW for assistance in enhancing wildlife habitat. He says, “Delta Wildlife is an important organization of conservation-minded and outdoors people focused on improving the valuable resources that we are blessed with here in the Mississippi Delta. This group brings together knowledge and resources to improve our wildlife habitat, and I am proud to serve on the board.”

One of his more recent collaborations with Delta Wildlife began in 2018 when Terry requested advice from DW, working closely with Tim Huggins, on the design and installation of a large water control structure at Black Bayou (Bobo Brake, LLC) in Coahoma County for the benefit of waterfowl and timber management. He adds, “Currently Tim, Parker and I are working on several other waterfowl and timber enhancement projects on Ward Lake Land Co, LLC, of which I am a member and past managing partner. This project will require one large and several smaller water control structures. Again, Tim and the DW team have been extremely easy and helpful to work with, well-qualified and quick to respond. Our staff members are locally grown, love the Mississippi Delta and keep the Board of Directors well-informed of current wildlife issues that need specific attention.”

A graduate of Mississippi State University, Terry has served as President and Member of the Mississippi Crop Improvement Association, President of Mississippi Seedsmen’s Association and on the American Seed Trade Association Board of Directors. He has also...
served on and chaired several commodity promotion boards in Mississippi (soybean, rice and corn) and is a member of the FMC Rice Producer Exchange (PIE) program and the Vistage CEO program in Memphis. In recent years, he has traveled to Cuba with the IPSA delegation and visited with Cuban government officials, toured several Cuban farms and discussed seed opportunities with the United States; to Panama by invitation of Panamanian former Minister of Agriculture, where he visited rice farms and rice mills, toured seed production offices, toured and discussed corn production and irrigation practices; and to Tanzania, where he had the opportunity to visit an experimental farm doing research on low water-use corn. Since his retirement in 2018, Terry remains active in the agricultural industry, having founded Dulaney Ag Consulting, Inc., a company that provides general business and project-based consulting services to clients in the ag industry with specific emphasis on the seed industry.

He and his wife of 48 years, Linda, have two children and two grandchildren and spend family time together at their cabin on Ward Lake and their lake house on Smith Lake in Alabama. In addition to his love of duck hunting and fishing in the Mississippi Delta, Terry enjoys duck and goose hunting in Canada, quail hunting in Georgia and fishing in the Louisiana marsh. Terry and Linda’s travels have taken them around the world, with Africa being at the top of their list. “We have visited Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia—strictly photographic, not for hunting—where the wildlife is outstanding and the conservation areas are fantastic. Our last trip, prior to Covid, was to Argentina, culminating with trout fishing in Patagonia.” He adds, “We just love the outdoors and enjoying God’s great creation, whether at home or abroad!”

Mississippi rice farmers are doing their part to ensure that Gulf shrimp populations are healthy and plentiful. How might you ask? Mississippi rice producers are working to reduce the amount of nutrients that leave their fields. This ultimately helps to reduce Hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico, creating a healthier and more productive fishery.
Mississippi Delta Catfish Cakes

BY RYAN MOORE

For 22 years, Ryan Moore has been the owner, manager and chief bottle washer at Cicero’s Restaurant in Stoneville. Ryan began his formal culinary education at the early age of 10 in his mom Trula Moore’s kitchen, in the home they bought next door to Cicero’s. Along the way, he earned a B.S. from Delta State University and married Susan Weilenman, also of Stoneville, and together they have one child, Davis Moore (pictured), who is currently the main attraction of the restaurant.

If you’ve been to any event in the central Delta, you’ve probably had Ryan’s cooking. From his farm-raised fried catfish, delicately smoked BBQ, to steaks you can cut with a fork, he is a master of them all. From dine-in, to carry out, to catering, one of his must-try items is the Mississippi Delta Catfish Cakes. The scrumptious appetizers can be made bite sized, or patty sized to fit your needs. Ryan shared his recipe with us for our Delta Flavor this issue.

Cicero’s serves a blue plate and deli style lunch Monday through Friday, and a full-service dinner Monday through Saturday. They can accommodate groups and caterings of all sizes with a wide variety of custom options to fit your party. They are located on Old Leland Rd in Stoneville and can be reached at 662-686-7000.

Mississippi Delta Catfish Cakes
Makes 10-12 2.5 oz. portions.

INGREDIENTS
- 5 each 3-5 oz. catfish fillets
- 2 egg whites
- 1 lemon — juice and zest
- 1 lime — juice and zest
- 1 cup of mayonnaise
- 2 T green onions chopped
- ½ tsp ground cumin
- 1 tsp black pepper
- 2 T creole mustard
- 3 T red bell peppers minced
- 1 cup breadcrumbs
- 2 shots tabasco
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 1 cup of flour

DIRECTIONS
1. Bake catfish filets at 350 degrees for 10 minutes or until done.
2. Let cool and crumble in bowl. Add the remaining ingredients (except the flour) and mix well.
3. Form into 2.5 oz. sections, roll into ball, then shape into patty.
4. Dredge in flour and cook in skillet 2 to 3 minutes on each side on medium to medium-high heat until done.
A Guarantee for a Good Day Tomorrow

BY PARKER FREW
Delta Wildlife Staff

On just about any given Saturday in the Mississippi Delta, you can find bass fishermen paired up in pursuit of the five biggest bass they can find on their local lakes in hopes of edging out all of the other anglers that day. Tournament bass fishing has taken off in leaps and bounds over the last 10 years all over the world. Anglers have come to learn that they can compete with other anglers in a sport that is available to everyone of all ages. Every competition you see today prospered from one single idea of a man who would become one of the greatest legends ever in the fishing world.

In 1967, Ray Scott came up with the first idea for a modern bass tournament from a hotel room in Mississippi. In 1968, Scott formed and incorporated the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society (B.A.S.S.). Oklahoma's Don Butler was the first official B.A.S.S. member after paying Scott $100 for a lifetime membership. In the spring of 1968, the first issue of Bassmaster Magazine was published. In 1972, B.A.S.S. initiated a "Don't Kill Your Catch" program that evolved into the modern "catch-and-release" ethic now practiced by nearly all bass anglers. As tournament anglers, our one job for each day should be to protect and take care of our catch no matter what our end goal is. Learning how to take care of your catch and prevent unintended harm is one of the first things an avid angler should master. In the long run, it will save you money and save our wonderful fisheries.

Water Temperature

Bass fishing tournaments in Mississippi are held almost year-round. While there are generally tournaments 12 months out of the year, the most popular time is during summer when water temperatures begin to rise. The middle of the summer to early fall can be a crucial time for anglers to focus on fish care. Water temperatures in the Delta range anywhere from 80 degrees Fahrenheit all the way up into the mid 90s. Most all modern live wells are equipped with aerators and recirculating pumps that help to keep oxygen in the water, but what they don't control is the water temperature. Maintaining healthy oxygen and water quality in live wells depends on the water temperature. Warmer water holds less oxygen and bass in warmer water consume more oxygen and produce more dissolved waste such as carbon dioxide and ammonia. The addition of ice into live well water helps to keep the temperature low enough to provide adequate oxygen but not low enough to harm the fish. You should experiment over time and practice adding ice to your live well to maintain a steady temperature. As a general rule, try to have the live well temperature about 10 – 15 degrees cooler than the water temperature itself.

Fish Exposure

We should all be proud when we catch that fish of a lifetime, but that does not mean we should disregard the life of that fish after the catch. This is extremely important with larger fish as they most likely exert more effort when being caught than a smaller, younger fish. To start, you should limit air exposure to no longer than you can hold your own breath. In reality, the fish is very tired, and is out of the water holding its breath.

You should also work hard to protect the "slime coat" of your catch. Bass secrete a mucus barrier as protection against disease. Exposure to hard surfaces such as the floor of a boat or a dry measuring board can remove this coat. Using a soft mesh or rubber net can limit the contact to damaging surfaces. At the end of the day, a bass goes through a rigorous process during a tournament. Landing, unhooking, measuring, bagging, weighing and releasing.

Fizzing

This is a very controversial topic in the world of tournament fishing when focusing on fish care. During the summer months, a lot of fish tend to seek deeper water in search of better water quality. When a fish is caught in these depths it can cause an over expansion of the swim bladder. This causes a "hyperbuoyant" condition in which the fish cannot maintain its normal upright position in the water. These fish are much less likely to survive unless they are "fizzed."

Fizzing is the process of inserting a small hypodermic needle into the swim bladder of the fish to relieve trapped gases. In a lot of cases, a tournament official is trained and proficient at this and can perform the procedure at the weigh-in before the fish is released. While this is handy for fish caught late in the tournament, a lot of anglers should do this long before the official weigh-in time to save their catch. Learning how to fizz your fish from a more experienced angler or tournament director will help reduce the risk of an accident when performing this procedure.

At the end of the day, we must all realize that in a tournament setting it is nearly impossible to avoid fish mortality to a degree. Understanding how to prevent this and being prepared can only help to decrease the chance of this happening. Recent studies have found that tournament-related mortality from traditional weigh-in formats make up less than 6% of overall bass population losses in a given year. Far more bass die of natural causes each year than mortality resulting from tournaments, catch-and-release or people harvesting to eat. Bass fishing tournaments make up millions of conservation dollars that go directly to the source to help restore, enhance and protect fisheries all around the world. Multiple formats and organizations today focus directly on raising money for conservation while providing anglers a competitive setting in which to enjoy the great outdoors.
Most outdoor enthusiasts are familiar with moist soil management (MSM). MSM is a wetland management regime that is a manipulation and imitation of the natural drying process of wetland ecosystems annually. This process, if done correctly (more about what’s correct later), will yield the choice plants that are naturally coveted by migrating waterfowl of all species. This article is not a how-to, but more about the decisions made about what and when to implement all the facets that go into MSM with everchanging weather patterns.

The weather patterns and the frequency at which they come has changed over the decades and centuries, and that makes long-term management difficult. Most land managers (I’m no exception) have their routines figured out; X + X = Y plant species at this time of the year. Take this past June in the Mississippi Delta for example — there were some landowners mid-way through their summer draw down that got hit with 20 inches of rain. There’s no way a MSM practitioner could plan for that, so the landowner basically had to reset regarding his overall long-term goals for the upcoming duck season.

But all may not be lost. The core principles of MSM is soil temperature and when the water comes off to expose the mud flats. That timing will dictate what grows. A significant rain event in mid-June could ruin all your hard work or set you up for perfection. The later in the fall the soil is wet, the better because more choice plants that ducks like germinate later in the growing season. The key to capitalizing on that rain event is getting the water off. The faster you can move the water, the better your chance of getting a good stand of Barnyard grass, Sprangle Top, etc.

Management Strategies

But what if you can’t get water off until late summer or early fall? First thing, make an inventory or an assessment of what you have in your hole. Do you have all Cattails or some Cattails? Or do you have all Barnyard grass or other choice plants? That answer will dictate what to do next.

Let’s take the first scenario. You have some Cattails, but also good moist soil plants. Now you must decide (assuming its dry enough) whether to disk it and set the stage for next year or leave it alone and try again in the fall. The answer lies in the composition of the plant communities. If there are Cattails, but underneath those Cattails there are boocoodles of Barnyard grass, Sprangle Top and Smart weed, leave everything as it is.

On the other side of that scenario, if there are bank-to-bank Cattails and you can get equipment to it, your duck hole needs to be disked. Here we used Cattails as the non-desirable moist soil plant. It could be other plants like Cocklebur, Button Bush, etc…. but the end result is the same; if it’s too thick and the wrong plant species, then the plant community needs to be set back either mechanically or chemically.

There is no cookie-cutter formula with MSM and almost every year and every property is different in regard to weed and insect pressure. If we have another torrential rain event like the Delta did this past June, go out and take a look. You may be in great condition, or you may need to get ready to set the stage for the following year.

If you need help in assessing your duck hole, developing your functioning impoundment or general wildlife management help, feel free to call the Delta Wildlife office at 662-686-3370 for assistance.
The Delta has been our home for seven generations, and home to those we care about. We value the natural resources of the Delta and the joy they bring to us. Our goal every day is to nurture and protect those as we continue to provide the best services possible to our customers.

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Mississippi’s early teal season opens on Sept. 11 this year (and closes Sept. 27). For many, this is one of the traditions that signals the approach of changing seasons and cooler weather. Though some hunters brush this season off because of high temperatures and mosquitoes, the reward is often greater than the risk.

Blue-winged teal are fun to hunt, and their quick, erratic flight pattern provides a great opportunity to hone your shooting skills before duck season begins. Teal hunts are usually short and fast, which allows for squeezing in a quick hunt before work.

A few things I have learned that can make your hunt more enjoyable, include the following:

▶ Scouting is essential. The key to a successful teal hunt is knowing where they want to be. Since teal aren’t quite as responsive to calling as other ducks, it helps to be “on the X.” Put in the time and effort to find them, and you will be rewarded. Blue-winged teal prefer shallowly flooded wetlands with a mix of natural vegetation, open water and mudflats. However, they can be found in other wetland areas as well. There are several WMAs across the Delta that offer excellent teal hunting opportunities.

▶ Don’t overcomplicate things. It’s going to be warm, so pack as light as possible. I bring only a gun, shells, a spinning wing decoy, and hip waders. Elaborate decoy spreads and excessive gear are not always necessary to kill teal if you are in the right spot. Some may disagree, but for me the effort required to tote a heavy load is not worth it. Remember, a miserable walk in will often lead to a miserable hunt.

▶ Be prepared to deal with pests. As most outdoorsmen know, hunting near the water on a September morning typically involves plague-like numbers of mosquitoes. Combining several types of insect repellent will keep most of them at bay, aside from the few strays that you will inevitably swat at while ducks are looking at you. Also keep in mind that many wetland areas hold high concentrations of snakes. Walk slowly, watch where you step, and don’t let the thought of snakes and mosquitoes keep you from going hunting.

▶ Know your target. One mistake many hunters make is shooting at any duck that flies by. There are plenty of wood ducks around in September and accidentally shooting one can result in a hefty fine. Teal are small and fly in tight formations with rapid wingbeats and an erratic up-and-down flight.

▶ Go for the hunt, not the kill. As with any type of hunting, there will be slow mornings. Allow yourself to have a good time whether you get on the birds or not. Not much can compare to the peace and tranquility of watching a sunrise in the duck hole to start your day. If you do happen to find the teal, be prepared for fast shooting and a truly thrilling experience that is well worth dealing with the bugs and heat.
Across the state, farmers and landowners are making voluntary improvements to their land that help conserve and regenerate habitats for at-risk, threatened, or endangered species. Below you’ll find a current list of these species by county:

**Bolivar**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
E Least tern (interior) (Sterna antillarum)
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)
T Rabbitsfoot mussel (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical)
E Sheepnose mussel (Plethobasus cyphus)

**Carroll**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Coahoma**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
E Least tern (interior) (Sterna antillarum)
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Desoto**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
E Least tern (interior) (Sterna antillarum)
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Grenada**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Holmes**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Humphreys**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)
T Rabbitsfoot mussel (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical)
E Sheepnose Mussel (Plethobasus cyphus)

**Issaquena**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
E Least tern (interior) (Sterna antillarum)
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Leflore**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Panola**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Quitman**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Sharkey**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)
T Rabbitsfoot mussel (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical)
E Sheepnose Mussel (Plethobasus cyphus)

**Sunflower**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)
T Rabbitsfoot mussel (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical)

**Tallahatchie**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
E Least tern (interior) (Sterna antillarum)
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Tate**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)

**Tunica**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
E Least tern (interior) (Sterna antillarum)
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Warren**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
E Least tern (interior) (Sterna antillarum)
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)
T Rabbitsfoot Mussel (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical)

**Washington**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
E Least tern (interior) (Sterna antillarum)
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pallid sturgeon (Scaphirhynchus albus)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)
T Rabbitsfoot Mussel (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical)
E Sheepnose Mussel (Plethobasus cyphus)

**Yazoo**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)
T Rabbitsfoot Mussel (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical)

**Delta Fauna**

**Endangered Species**

IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA

A cross the state, farmers and landowners are making voluntary improvements to their land that help conserve and regenerate habitats for at-risk, threatened, or endangered species. Below you’ll find a current list of these species by county:

**Northern Long-Eared Bat**
E Sheepnose mussel (Plethobasus cyphus)

**Tallahatchie**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)

**Tate**
T Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)

**Tunica**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
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**Washington**
E Fat pocketbook mussel (Potamilus capax)
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E Pondberry (Lindera melissifolia)
T Rabbitsfoot Mussel (Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical)
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2021 DELTA COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING
Throughout my college career at Mississippi State University, my roommate, TJ Arnoult, and I would often find ourselves poking fun at old wives’ tales related to hunting, fishing and just wildlife in general. We were both students of Wildlife, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, as well as lifelong sportsmen and stewards of the land. We have all heard the tall tales and wise sayings passed down from generation to generation, long held as hard fact and known without a doubt to be true… but not necessarily based on actual facts.

Old sayings such as, “If the cows are laying down, it’s not a good day to go hunting; once a spike, always a spike; deer see in black and white; moss only grows on the north side of the tree,” are not based on facts.

One of the most widely held, yet easily debunkable myths is the one that states, “If you shoot a doe with a fawn, the fawn is going to die.” This school of thought is so widespread across the country that we seldom think about it when we hear it; “Well I saw a doe this evening, but she had a little one with her, so she got a pass.” By debunking this myth, we are by no means suggesting you shoot every doe that you see with a fawn, we are simply stating that doing so does not necessarily bring on the imminent death of the fawn. We are also showing how the removal of does during the early season can have the greatest benefit to the rest of the deer herd in the long run.

Doe Management

Anywhere you go, no matter what your population of deer may be, the management of does plays a crucial role in the health of the herd. This management tool is necessary for all wildlife managers and sportsmen in their efforts for growth and sustainability of a population of deer. A problem many run into when managing is failure to harvest an adequate number of does annually. Failure to do this often leads to a population of deer that grows to the point of being forced to operate at or above maximum carrying capacity. Carrying capacity of the landscape is described as the number of individuals of a particular species that the environment can “carry” or “sustain” by providing each individual with the adequate amount of resources necessary for that particular species survival. Functioning at maximum carrying capacity means that each deer in that given population is surviving on minimal resources and are not flourishing at their greatest potential. Operating at optimum carrying capacity leads to the healthiest population, and each deer has enough resources to be the healthiest that they can be and will be able to live up to their fullest potential. To put it simply; less deer means more resources, more resources means healthier deer and healthier deer means bigger bucks!

As gamekeepers, our goal is to have the healthiest deer herd possible, which can be difficult at times, especially during a hard winter when resources are scarce. Due to the lack of quality resources, times like these are literally life or death for some members of the population. The risk only rises if the population of deer is operating at or above maximum carrying capacity. One of the easiest and most efficient ways to combat this is to remove does during the early season, thus ensuring your herd is at optimum carrying capacity going into the winter. It is common sense that the earlier you remove them from the landscape, the less food they will eat, therefore leaving more food for the rest of the population. This will allow the other individuals to go into hard times healthier, increasing their likelihood of survival and overall health.

So, essentially the earlier you harvest the doe, the greater the herd...
benefits from her removal. This is where the old wives’ tale comes into play… Let’s break that down starting with the biology of a fawn, then a little knowledge of the reproductive patterns of white-tailed deer, and lastly, simple math.

The rut, or breeding season, of white-tailed deer varies throughout the country, but here in Mississippi the peak of the primary rut occurs during mid-late December. The secondary rut occurs approximately one month later, in mid-late January. Ideally, the majority of the does will be bred in the primary rut during their first estrus, which is yet another reason to practice early season doe harvest. Studies indicate that the harvest of does prior to peak rut allows for the maximum number of does to be bred during their first estrus. The gestation period of a white-tailed doe is ~200 days. This means that 90+ percent of fawns will be born the first week of July, or early to mid-August at the latest (for those bred during the secondary rut). A doe being bred during the primary rut allows for her offspring to be older and more independent when the season opens. On October 1st, opening day of bow season, the majority of fawns will be 12 weeks (84+ days) old, and at the very least they will be 8 weeks (56 days) old, for the small percentage of does bred during the secondary rut.

**Biology of A Fawn**

White-tailed deer are ruminants, “herbivorous grazing or browsing animals that are able to acquire nutrients from plant-based food by fermenting it in a specialized stomach prior to digestion.” White-tailed fawns are fully functioning ruminants between 45-60 days of age. So, between the first 45-60 days of the lifecycle, they are able to survive on natural browse without the supplementation of mother’s milk. Fawns are then fully weaned at 10 weeks (70 days) of age.

A lesser-known fact is that lactation is the most energetically stressful time for maternal mammals. During these times, mothers are struggling to forage enough to maintain the energy expenditure from lactation, along with trying to regain what was lost during winter in preparation for the next. This is shown in a study of two sample groups that strongly represent maximum and optimum carrying capacity. Study group 1 (max carrying capacity) restricted the mother’s food by 20 percent. Study group 2 (optimum carrying capacity) made sure the lactating mothers had the proper nutrition. The weight of the fawns and amount of suckling between the two groups were studied from birth through the first 80 days of life. Results showed that the fawns of group 1 does had twice as many suckling solicitations and rejected suckling as the fawns in group 2. They also had 26 percent less mass growth than fawns in group 2. So, in a nutshell, operating at optimum carrying capacity will give the fawn an even higher chance of survival if the mother is harvested.

Fawns born as a result of does being bred during the secondary rut will, at the very least, be functionally capable of surviving if the mother is harvested, even more so if you have practiced proper doe management in the past. If the concern is still too great for these young of the year deer, wait until October 14. By this point, all fawns will have been weaned from their mother EVEN IF they still have spots. Fawns do not lose their spots until ~ 4 months (120 days) of age, so the absence of spots on the fawn does not represent its ability to survive if you harvest the doe. Once again, we are not saying to shoot every doe that you see with a fawn, we are simply applying logic and facts to debunk the myth that, “If you shoot a doe with a fawn, the fawn is going to die.”

In short, practice early season doe management to ensure your herd stays at optimum carrying capacity, and enjoy the fruits of having a healthy herd!
Although I was sad to see my first summer working in the Delta go, I am happy to know the temperatures went with it! Now that fall is on its way with cooler temperatures, so is one of my favorite hunting seasons of the year.

Archery season for deer will be in full swing in a few more weekends. Thousands of hunters (including me) will be getting their gear together and heading to the woods. In most cases, the amount of preparation you do before the season begins will determine your success this bow season. Whether you are hunting on private land, a lease or public land, there are several things you can do to improve your chances of success.

Identifying what deer will eat is one of the biggest factors for seeing deer consistently. Learning patterns of what your deer are eating and where they consume it will help you decide where to place stands and ground blinds.

Bow shooting is one of the most enjoyable components of bow-hunting and bow season preparation. Practicing with your bow on a regular basis helps to prepare you for your shot routine, if that perfect opportunity presents itself during the season. As you get into a routine of nocking, drawing, aiming and releasing your arrow, muscle memory will help develop consistency in your shooting.

Another advantage of practice is that it strengthens the muscles that help maintain the draw. The hunter owes it to the hunted to be thoroughly skilled about every aspect of his or her gear. This involves determining which arrows, broadheads, release, sight and other accessories are best for the bow he or she is using. It is also crucial to practice in a variety of settings after you have the appropriate training and gear.

**Common Mistake**

The most common error that archers make when preparing for bow season is practicing in the same area and at the same ranges. Placing yourself in difficult and high-stress circumstances, simulating how you may be challenged to shoot in the woods, is a great way to practice. Deer rarely give an opportune shot like the one you practice; where you stand flat-footed on a perfectly level surface at 20, 30 or 40 yards, shooting at a perfectly broadside target. Wear the same clothing and set up in the same position you would while hunting, whether you are standing or sitting in a stand or hunting from a ground blind chair. Shoot targets at various distances, such as 18, 24, 35 and so on.

The practice and patience of bow hunting has always kept me interested. Yes, I enjoy filling up the freezer, however; I appreciate the challenge of bow hunting and can always improve my skills. I am confident that if you take the time to get the correct equipment and put in enough target practice, you will be hooked as well.
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Bringing plant potential to life.
Autumn is a time when day length shortens and diurnal temperatures begin to decline. These environmental cues induce macrofungi (mushrooms and similar large species) to begin a transition in reproductive strategy from repeating cycles of asexual reproduction, (through vegetative hyphae and asexual spores) during summer months, to sexual reproduction with increased formation of more resistant spores capable of overwintering and surviving during extreme cold temperatures and harsh conditions. Similarly, many tree species in Delta woodland forests begin losing their leaves and producing fruits (mast) in the form of nuts that serve as reproductive seeds for the generation of new trees in the spring and provide food for wildlife. Some macrofungi utilize the energy and nutrients derived from fallen leaves to produce fruiting bodies that proliferate after fall rains. The three major groups of macrofungi types (i.e., mycorrhizal, parasites/pathogens and decomposers), likewise produce a variety of fall fruiting bodies available as food and energy sources for wildlife during autumn and sometimes well into winter.

**Mycorrhizal Fungi**

Two similar boletes, forming mycorrhizal (symbiotic) associations with shallow roots of oak tree (Quercus) species, commonly begin appearing in Delta forests during late summer and continuing into autumn. Both species have a bright yellow poroid surface on the reverse, much like Polypore Fungi. The edible Golden-pored Bolete (Boletus auriporus) has a broadly convex, pinkish cinnamon to dark reddish-brown cap, often smooth to wrinkled and with a slightly pungent odor. The brilliant yellow pore surface turns brick-red when bruised. The stalk is pale yellow at the apex but streaked with pinkish to reddish-brown coloration along the length and with abundant white mycelial growth at the base. The Red and Yellow Bolete (Boletus bicolor) is distinguished by its dark red to purplish-red cap, developing deep cracks on the margins and fading to tan with age. The bright yellow pore surface turns dark blue when bruised. This edible species can be confused with the similarly-colored Sensitive Bolete (Boletus sensibilis), which is reportedly poisonous.

The Smooth Chanterelle (Cantharellus lateritius) is frequently seen on the ground under oaks trees along woodland paths. It is considered a choice-edible species of equal culinary value to the well-known Golden Chanterelle (Cantharellus cibarius). The cap is bright orange to yellow, smooth and initially funnel-shaped, becoming flattened with a central depression and inwardly-rolled margin. The stalk is similarly pale yellow, long and tapering towards the base. The fruiting bodies tend to have a fragrant odor and darken to a near blackish color with age.

Several Russula species may be observed during autumn months. The beautiful Flavid (Yellow) Russula is aptly named for its bright yellow cap with bright orange, depressed center. The gills are white and thick on the reverse and often forked near the stalk. The stalk is pale yellow and tends to be thickest in the middle, tapering near the apex and base and often soft, spongy or hollow inside. These edible mushrooms emerge from the soil in association with roots of mixed broadleaf tree species. The Modest Russula (Russula modesta) occurs in similar habitats but is shorter and starts out with a white bloom, although the caps quickly turn a gray-green to olive-green. The Scarlet-red Capped Russula (Russula pulchra) is also abundant in broadleaf forests containing
oaks. This edible, mild-tasting species is distinguished by its beautiful intense red to pink cap, white thin and forked gills and thick tapered white stalk with a slight blush of red.

**Parasites and Pathogens**

There are several major pathogenic macrofungi capable of causing devastating diseases and significant mortality to hardwood (broadleaf) tree species of Delta woodland forests. Some of these fungi may cause sufficient internal damage to dead heartwood and living sapwood, predisposing trees to wind throw or trunk breakage during heavy windstorms. The Varnish Conk Fungus (*Ganoderma lucidum*) is among the most destructive species due to its ability to kill trees by causing white root-rot and butt-rot of infected trees. This fungus effectively attacks healthy trees of many Delta hardwood tree species including wild and domestic pecans, oaks, maples, beech and others. The fruiting bodies (conks) form from decayed wood at the base of trees, or from shallow, rotted roots close to the tree and are recognized by their dark red, smooth and shiny lacquer-like caps with dark amber to white margins. These distinctive semicircular or fan-shaped conks may persist well into the winter and often continue to form on the stumps and roots of dead trees long after the trunk has died or been removed. Despite its destructive nature, chemical extracts from contextual tissues of this species have been found to have medicinal properties useful in treating human ailments, including certain respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, as well as specific types of cancer. Other secondary metabolites from the fungus are capable of lowering blood pressure and increasing blood flow.

The Buff-tan Oak Inonotus or Weeping Polypore (*Inonotus dryadeus*) causes a similar white destructive root-rot and butt-rot of mainly oak species, but rarely on maples and elms. Usually large, buff-colored fruiting bodies form thickly attached to woody substrates at the ground line or on roots some distance from the trunk. The caps are initially white, turning tan and eventually dark brown with age, frequently exuding amber yellow to dark brown liquid droplets. The fruiting bodies may overwinter and persist for several years, eventually turning nearly black and with a cracked surface. The fungus enters the host through wounds at the base of the tree. In oak trees of urban residential yards, mechanical wounding caused by lawn-care tools provide opportunities for entry into the lower trunk or surface roots.

The Cauliflower Mushroom (*Sparassis spathulata*) also occurs on the ground at the base of primarily oak trees, causing a brown root-rot and butt-rot, but occasionally it is found on well-decayed wood in older forests. The fruiting bodies consist of rounded clusters of short, flattened branches, resembling the shape of thin leaf lettuce, but with a fibrous texture and having multiple points of attachment to the ground. The flesh of young specimens is edible when cooked slowly. This species is sometimes confused with *Sparassis crispa* which is common on conifers and has smaller branches, more tender flesh and a long tapering root-like stalk. The fungus is known to produce several antifungal metabolites that may protect trees from attack by other fungal parasites.
Decomposers

Decomposer fungi break down coarse woody debris and organic matter derived from dead and dying trees. Thus, they serve the important function of effectively recycling carbon and nutrients back into the soil which facilitate the growth and regeneration of young forest trees in the understory. Many other macroinvertebrate organisms and beneficial microbes also derive sustenance from decomposing woody materials.

The Bear Lentinus (*Lentinus ursina*) forms white to buff-colored, convex and fan-shaped mushrooms on dead sapwood of broadleaf trees, especially oaks, maples and beech following white-rot decay. The fruiting bodies develop into a shelf-like, overlapping growth form similar to the palatable Oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*), but differs by having a hairy cap with irregular margin, ragged light pink gills and inedible bitter-tasting flesh. The hairy light brownish upper surface of the mushrooms resembles bear fur from which it gets its name. Secondary metabolites, consisting of sesquiterpenoid derivatives, have been isolated from this fungus which have potential biomedical applications as antibacterial agents with antibiotic properties.

The Violet-toothed Polypore (*Trichaptum biforme*) commonly forms on fallen oak woody debris, and appear as thin gray to tan, hairy, sessile and poroid fruiting bodies with hairy to smooth caps, having concentric growth zones, superficially resembling the Turkey Tail Fungus (*Trametes versicolor*), but lighter and with less contrasting colored zones. The reverse has a pink to purple fertile pore surface with angular pores. The most intense color occurs in new growth at the margins. The fruiting bodies may form singly or in shelving clusters which usually coalesce laterally into larger structures.

A separate, smaller group of macrofungi, known as sac fungi, consist of several important fungal groups that form their sexual spores inside of a sack-like structure (ascus). Some common fungi in this group include the morels, truffles and cup fungi. Brewer's or baker's yeast fungi, used in the proofing and secondary rising (fermentation) stages for making leavened bread, also belong to this group, but these are microscopic forms that are invisible; and thus, not included among the macrofungi. Some smaller groups of sac fungi are capable of decaying wood and are commonly found as decomposers of woody debris found on the forest floor in Delta woodlands.

The Dead Man’s Finger Fungus (*Xylaria polymorpha*) forms single or small groups of dark, club-like fruiting structures (stromata) on a cylindrical stalk. In clusters, the dark fruiting bodies resemble the appearance of human fingers that have been burnt or roasted to form charcoal-like masses from which the fungus is named. The internal tissues are usually white, just below the dark outermost superficial crust that contains the fertile, sexual spore-forming tissues. The fruiting bodies typically start forming in summer and have a brownish surface color, due to the production of asexual spores (conidia), until environmental cues and lower air temperatures induce the formation of the sexual spore-forming stages. This decomposer fungus can cause a white-rot type decay of dead woody debris, derived primarily from broadleaf trees such as oak, beech and occasionally other hardwoods.

Wilson is a research scientist (pathologist) for the USDA Forest Service, Southern Hardwoods Laboratory in Stoneville, Mississippi.
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2021–2022 Hunting Seasons
White-tailed Deer

**Delta Unit:** Areas west of I-55 and north of I-20 plus areas south of I-20 and west of U.S. Highway 61.

**North Central Unit:** All private and open public lands in Alcorn, Benton, Desoto, Marshall, Tate, and Tippah counties.

**Northeast Unit:** Areas east of I-55, north of U.S. Highway 82, and excluding counties in the North Central Unit. Public lands include national forests (excluding Holly Springs NF), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lands, etc., that have statewide seasons without special regulations.

**Southwest Unit:** Areas east of I-55, east of U.S. Highway 49, south of U.S. Highway 82, and north of U.S. Highway 84.

**Southeast Unit:** Areas east of U.S. Highway 61, south of I-20, west of U.S. Highway 49, and west of MS Highway 35.

**Southeast Unit:** Areas south of U.S. Highway 84 and east of MS Highway 35.

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### Legal Weapons

**Youth Gun:** Youth may carry and use any firearm with which they can safely hunt, and in compliance with other applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

**Archery:** Longbows, recurves, compound bows, and crossbows. There is no minimum or maximum draw weight. There is no minimum arrow length. Fixed or mechanical broadheads may be used.

**Primitive Weapons:** Weapons legal for use during the Primitive Weapons season are all archery equipment and primitive firearms. "Primitive firearms," for the purpose of hunting deer, are defined as single or double-barreled muzzleloading rifles of at least .38 caliber; OR single shot, breech loading, metallic cartridge rifles (.35 caliber or larger) and replicas, reproductions, or reintroductions of those type rifles with an exposed hammer; OR single or double-barreled muzzleloading shotguns, with single ball or slug. All muzzleloading primitive firearms must use black powder or a black powder substitute with percussion caps, #209 shotgun primers, or flintlock ignition. "Blackpowder substitute" is defined as a substance designed, manufactured, and specifically intended to be used as a propellant in muzzleloading or other black powder firearms, excluding modern smokeless powder. Metallic cartridges may be loaded with either black powder or modern smokeless powder (cartridges purchased at sporting goods stores). Telescopic sights are allowed while hunting with any primitive firearm during the primitive weapon seasons. A telescopic sight is defined as an optical sighting device with any magnification. During any open season on deer with primitive weapons after November 30, a person may use any legal weapon of choice, including pre-charged pneumatic weapons (air guns or bows), on private lands only, if the person is the title owner of the land, the lessee of the hunting rights on the land, a member of a hunting club leasing the hunting rights on the land, or a guest of a person specified above. If the person is required to have a hunting license, the person must have a primitive weapon license, Sportsman’s License, or a Lifetime Sportsman’s License.

**Gun:** There are no caliber or magazine capacity restrictions on firearms. Primitive weapons (as defined above) and archery equipment may be used during gun seasons.

### Bag Limits

**Antlered Buck Deer:** The statewide bag limit on antlered buck deer is one (1) buck per day and three (3) per annual season. One (1) of these three (3) may have hardened antlers that do not meet the unit legal antler requirements on private land and Holly Springs National Forest. For youth hunters fifteen (15) years of age and younger, hunting on private land and authorized state and federal lands, all three (3) of the three (3) buck bag limit may be any antlered deer. Antlered buck bag limit in the North Central Deer Management Unit (DMU) is one (1) buck per day and four (4) per annual season. No antler restrictions apply to this DMU. All four bucks may have any sized hardened antlers.

**Antlerless Deer:**

**Private lands:** The statewide annual bag limit on antlerless deer is five (5). The antlerless buck bag limit for private lands in the North Central DMU is ten (10) antlerless deer per season. Antlerless deer are male or female deer which do not have hardened antler above the natural hairline. Only two (2) antlerless may be harvested from the Southeast Unit. There is no daily bag limit on antlerless deer in the Northeast, North Central, East Central, Southwest, and Delta units. Only one (1) antlerless deer per day may be harvested in the Southeast DMU.

**U.S. Forest Service National Forests:** The bag limit is one (1) per day, not to exceed five (5) per annual season except in the Southeast Unit, which is two (2) per annual season.

### LEGAL BUCKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>INSIDE SPREAD</th>
<th>MAIN BEAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>12&quot; OR 15&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>10&quot; OR 13&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central</td>
<td>10&quot; OR 13&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>10&quot; OR 13&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>10&quot; OR 13&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>Any hardened antler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGAL BUCKS**

- **Delta:** INSIDE SPREAD: 12" or 15"; MAIN BEAM: 15" OR 15"
- **Northeast:** INSIDE SPREAD: 10" or 13"; MAIN BEAM: 10" OR 13"
- **East Central:** INSIDE SPREAD: 10" or 13"; MAIN BEAM: 10" OR 13"
- **Southwest:** INSIDE SPREAD: 10" or 13"; MAIN BEAM: 10" OR 13"
- **Southeast:** INSIDE SPREAD: 10" or 13"; MAIN BEAM: 10" OR 13"
- **North Central:** Any hardened antler
## Legal Bucks

### Delta Zone

A legal buck is defined as having EITHER a minimum inside spread of 12 inches OR one main beam at least 15 inches long.

**How to estimate a 12 inch inside spread:**

Estimating a 12 inch spread is accomplished by observing a buck’s ears in the alert position. When in the alert position, the distance from ear-tip to ear-tip measures approximately 14 inches. If the OUTSIDE of each antler beam reaches the ear-tip, the inside spread is approximately 10 inches.

*Due to body size differences in the Delta Unit, ear-tip to ear-tip measurements are slightly larger compared to the other units.*

**How to estimate a 15 inch main beam:**

To estimate a 15 inch main beam, the buck’s head must be observed from the side. If the tip of the main beam extends to the front of the eye, main beam length is approximately 15 inches.

### Delta, Northeast, North Central, East Central, and Southwest Units

A legal buck is defined as having EITHER a minimum inside spread of 10 inches OR one main beam at least 13 inches long.

**How to estimate a 10 inch inside spread:**

Estimating a 10 inch spread is accomplished by observing a buck’s ears in the alert position. When in the alert position, the distance from ear-tip to ear-tip measures approximately 14 inches. If the OUTSIDE of each antler beam is 1 inch inside the ear-tip, the inside spread is approximately 10 inches.

**How to estimate a 13 inch main beam:**

To estimate a 13 inch main beam, the buck’s head must be observed from the side. If the tip of the main beam extends to the front of the eye, main beam length is approximately 13 inches.

### Southeast Unit

**LEGAL DEER**

- **Archery**: Oct. 15 - Nov. 19
  - Either-Sex on private and open public land.
- **Youth Season (15 and under)**: Nov. 6 - Nov. 19
  - Either-Sex on private lands and authorized state and federal lands.
- **Gun (with dogs)**: Nov. 20 - Dec. 1
  - Either-Sex on private and open public land.
- **Gun (without dogs)**: Nov. 20 - Dec. 1
  - Either-Sex on private land.
- **Primitive Weapon**: Dec. 2 - 15
  - Either-Sex on private land and Holly Springs NF.
- **Gun (with dogs)**: Dec. 24 - Jan. 19
  - Either-Sex on private land and Holly Springs NF.
- **Archery/Primitive Weapon**: Jan. 20 - 31
  - Either-Sex on private land and Holly Springs NF.
- **Legal Bucks only on private land. Weapon of choice may be used on private land with appropriate license.**
- **Legal Bucks only on private and open public land.**

### Southeast Unit

**LEGAL DEER**

- **Archery**: Oct. 15 - Nov. 19
  - Either-Sex on private and open public land.
- **Youth Season (15 and under)**: Nov. 6 - Nov. 19
  - Either-Sex on private lands and authorized state and federal lands.
- **Gun (with dogs)**: Nov. 20 - Dec. 1
  - Either-Sex on private land.
- **Gun (without dogs)**: Nov. 20 - Dec. 1
  - Either-Sex on private land.
- **Primitive Weapon**: Dec. 2 - 15
  - Either-Sex on private land and Holly Springs NF.
- **Gun (with dogs)**: Dec. 24 - Jan. 19
  - Either-Sex on private land and Holly Springs NF.
- **Archery/Primitive Weapon**: Jan. 20 - 31
  - Either-Sex on private land.
- **Legal Bucks only on private land. Weapon of choice may be used on private land with appropriate license.**
- **Legal Bucks only on private and open public land.**
Fall Turkey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>BAG LIMIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall turkey season is open BY PERMIT ONLY from October 15-November 15 on private lands in the following counties or portions of counties where the landowner/leaseholder completes a fall turkey hunting application to the MDWFP Jackson Office and receives tags. The fall season bag limit is two (2) turkeys, which may be of either sex.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delta Unit: Bolivar County - west of the main Mississippi River levee and those lands east of the main Mississippi River levee known as 27 Break Hunting Club; Coahoma, Desoto, Issaquena, Tunica, and Washington counties - west of the main Mississippi River levee.

North Central Unit: Benton, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tippah, and Union counties.


Small Game

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>DAILY BAG LIMIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Squirrel*</td>
<td>Sept. 24 - 30</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel - Fall Season</td>
<td>Oct. 1 - Feb. 28</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel - Spring Season</td>
<td>May 15 - June 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>DAILY BAG LIMIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>Oct. 16 - Feb. 28</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobwhite Quail</td>
<td>Nov. 25 - Mar. 5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog</td>
<td>April 1 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>25/Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raccoon</td>
<td>July 1 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>1 per Party/Night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum, Raccoon, and Bobcat</td>
<td>Oct. 1 - Oct. 31 (Food and sport) Nov. 1 - Feb. 28 (Food, sport, and pelt)</td>
<td>5/Day; 8/Party No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapping</td>
<td>Nov. 1 - Mar. 15</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*On private lands and authorized state and federal lands only in those areas open for squirrel hunting.

CWD Zones

This map depicts the Chronic Wasting Disease zones that are under a supplemental feed ban as of the date of this publication.

Please reference http://www.mdwfp.com/wildlife-hunting/chronic-wasting-disease/ and note that new CWD discoveries may cause the zone to change. We strongly urge those that harvest deer in the highlighted areas to submit your deer for CWD testing. A list of these testing sites can be found at https://www.mdwfp.com/wildlife-hunting/chronic-wasting-disease/sample-collection/
# Migratory Game Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEASON</th>
<th>DATES</th>
<th>DAILY BAG LIMIT</th>
<th>POSSESSION LIMIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. Teal</td>
<td>Sept. 11 - Sept. 26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. Canada Geese*</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - Sept. 30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodcock</td>
<td>Dec. 18 - Jan. 31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snipe</td>
<td>Nov. 14 - Feb. 28</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallinules (Common &amp; Purple)</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - Oct. 3, Nov. 26 - Jan. 1</td>
<td>15 Singly or in aggregate</td>
<td>45 Singly or in aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rails: Clapper and King</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - Oct. 3, Nov. 26 - Jan. 1</td>
<td>15 Singly or in aggregate</td>
<td>45 Singly or in aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rails: Sora and Virginia</td>
<td>Sept. 1 - Oct. 3, Nov. 26 - Jan. 1</td>
<td>25 Singly or in aggregate</td>
<td>75 Singly or in aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning and White-winged Doves (North Zone)**</td>
<td>Sept. 4 - Oct. 17, Oct. 30 - Nov. 28, Dec. 25 - Jan. 9</td>
<td>15 Singly or in aggregate</td>
<td>45 Singly or in aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning and White-winged Doves (South Zone)***</td>
<td>Sept. 4 - Sept. 19, Oct. 9 - Nov. 7, Dec. 19 - Jan. 31</td>
<td>15 Singly or in aggregate</td>
<td>45 Singly or in aggregate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crows</td>
<td>Nov. 6 - Feb. 28</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots****</td>
<td>Nov. 26 - Nov. 28, Dec. 3 - Dec. 5, Dec. 9 - Jan. 31</td>
<td>See below****</td>
<td>See below****</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youths, Veterans, and Active Military Waterfowl Days</td>
<td>Feb. 5 - Feb. 6</td>
<td>Same as regular season</td>
<td>Same as regular season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Goose Conservation Order***** (Special Permit Needed)</td>
<td>Oct. 1 - Nov. 11, Nov. 29 - Dec. 2, Dec. 6 - Dec. 8, Feb. 1 - Feb. 4, Feb. 7 - Mar. 31</td>
<td>No Limit*****</td>
<td>No Limit*****</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sept. Canada Goose season is closed on Roebuck Lake in Leflore county.
** (Dove North Zone) Areas north of U.S. Hwy. 84 plus areas south of U.S. Hwy. 84 and west of MS Hwy. 35.
*** (Dove South Zone) Areas south of U.S. Hwy. 84 and east of MS Hwy. 35.

****The duck daily bag limit is a total of 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 1 mottled duck, 2 black ducks, 1 pintail, 3 wood ducks, 2 canvasbacks, and 2 redheads. The daily bag limit for scaup is 1 scaup per day Nov. 26 – 28, Dec. 3 – 5, and Dec. 9 – 17; and is 2 scaup per day Dec. 18 – Jan. 31.

The merganser daily bag limit is a total of 5 mergansers, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers.

The coot daily bag limit is a total of 15 coots.

The possession limit is three times the daily bag limit for ducks, mergansers, and coots.

Shooting hours for all migratory game birds are from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except for the Light Goose Conservation Order (see below).

*****The Light Goose Conservation Order is a special opportunity designed to reduce the population of overpopulated snow, blue, and Ross’ geese when no other waterfowl seasons are open. This order allows for expanded methods of take that are not allowed during regular waterfowl seasons. To participate in the Light Goose Conservation Order, hunters need a valid Mississippi hunting license, state waterfowl stamp, and a free Light Goose Conservation Order permit number. Hunters can obtain a permit number by visiting mdwfp.com/waterfowl.

Light Goose Conservation Order Methods: Shooting hours are from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset. Only snow, blue, and Ross’ geese are eligible for harvest. The use of electronic calls is allowed. The use of unplugged shotguns is allowed. There is no daily or possession limit for snow, blue, or Ross’ geese. Hunters must use non-toxic shot. Hunters must possess a valid Mississippi hunting license and a Mississippi state waterfowl stamp. Hunters do not need a federal waterfowl stamp.
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Mississippi Timber Price Report

2ND QUARTER 2021

The Mississippi Timber Price Report provides a picture of timber market activity showing regional and statewide stumpage prices for common forest products. This report should only be used as a guide to help individuals monitor timber market trends. The average price should not be applied as fair market value for a specific timber sale because many variables influence actual prices each landowner will receive. This report and historical timber prices are available by contacting your local county Extension office or at www.extension.msstate.edu/forestry/forest-economics/timber-prices.

How are prices obtained? This report used data from 91 timber sales conducted and reported across Mississippi during 2nd quarter 2021. Reporters include forest product companies, logging contractors, consulting foresters, landowners and other natural resource professionals. Are you interested in becoming a cooperative price reporter or do you want more information about the Mississippi Timber Price Report? Please contact Marc Measells at mkm2@msstate.edu or at 662-325-3550 for more information.

PRICE TRENDS

▶ Areas of Mississippi had above normal rainfall in April and June while May was relatively dry. Prices typically increase during wetter weather conditions. Landowners with land that could be harvested during the wet weather benefited. The 2nd quarter statewide stumpage prices for pine products are in Table 1 and hardwood products are in Table 2. Figures reflect 10-year statewide average price trends.

▶ Compared to the 1st quarter, statewide average prices changed (-38.5% to 19.8%) during the 2nd quarter with pine products declining and hardwood products increasing. Prices varied for some product classes across regions. Prices for dimensional lumber peaked in May and have steadily declined since (down over 50% as of July 6th). However, our abundant oversupply of standing timber continues to be the main contributor to our depressed stumpage prices. The good news, mills are making progress on the announced expansions and new mill construction. Many will begin production later this year and into next year. This added production capacity will be beneficial to many landowners within the procurement radius of those mills.

▶ Housing starts peaked in December 2020 and have fluctuated since, and new housing permits have declined because of the record lumber prices. The unemployment rate, although still high, has continued declining. As unemployment rates and the overall economy continue to improve, timber markets should recover. Most economic forecasters still expect the recovery to continue throughout 2021. Prices during the 3rd quarter are expected to decline (as they typically do) as we move into the drier months. Keep in mind, we still face an enormous overabundant supply of standing timber in Mississippi which will restrain stumpage price moving forward.

Table 1 and hardwod

Table 1 and hardwood products are in Table 2. Figures reflect 10-year statewide average price trends.
RUGGED. READY. JOHN DEERE.
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