

Young Guns Program



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Pass It On!





Welcome to Young Guns





No Child Left Indoors[®] FOREVER Shooting Sports Program



Young Guns Partner,

Congratulations, for being selected to join the Pheasants Forever **Young Guns Program**. Your dedication has made Pheasants Forever & Quail Forever what it is today.....but what will it be in the future? We're looking forward to your leadership implementing this new shooting program for generations to come! You have been selected because your chapter is one of the very best in the NATION.....not just your state!

Partners from the DNR, 4H shooting Sports, Scholastic Clay Target Program, and Pheasants Forever have pooled resources to make this program a reality. The future of conservation starts here. Without a doubt, future lawmakers, conservation supporters, wildlife professionals, sportsmen and women will be attending these events. Your leadership by hosting these youth will shape our state going forward..... Forever!

For our partners, thank you for your vision, leadership, time, and planning. For our PF & QF chapters, thank you for passion and energy that is impacting Pheasants Forever's mission on the largest scale possible, our Youth!

Yours in Conservation,

John B. Linquist

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No Child Left Indoors[®] FOREVER Shooting Sports Program



Welcome to the Forever Shooting Sports Program

By joining FOREVER Shooting Sports Programs you are participating in the premier Shooting Program in the country. FOREVER Shooting Sports is a Youth Development Program that teaches the safe handling of firearms while at the same time developing positive life skills through the firearm disciplines.

The FOREVER Shooting Sports program was founded as a result of a partnership between Midway USA and Pheasants Forever in 2011. FOREVER Shooting Sports is a Pheasants Forever program as funding and other resources are raised to support youth shooting programs within their “No Child Left Indoors” initiative. Midway USA also contributes a great deal of financial resources to our program and to other wonderful shooting programs across the United States. The shooting and hunting industry understand that today's youth are the future of our sport; this program has earned tremendous support from the hunting and shooting industry because of our focus.

Chapters, parents, and volunteers who organize and run the programs on the local and state level are the true heroes of this program, without them we have nothing. Any successful youth program will always have a few dedicated passionate folks working in a leadership and guidance role. The amount of time, energy, and financial resources that these dedicated volunteers contribute to the program is staggering. However, when you meet the young athletes that the program produces, you will understand quickly why it's worth it and why they do what they do. The participants in FOREVER Shooting Sports programs are the future leaders and conservations of our industry. Please support our efforts in any way possible.



Forever Shooting Sports.....*Shooting for Something Better!*

MidwayUSA Foundation



Larry and Brenda Potterfield established the MidwayUSA Foundation, a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit, charitable organization, in 2007. The Potterfields began the Foundation as a result of their passion and interest in education for shooting, hunting, firearms safety and outdoor skills.

The Foundation's largest fund is the Scholastic Shooting Trust (SST) Fund, an endowment to provide financial support for collegiate and high school shooting programs. The SST Fund, through its website, provides alumni and other interested parties of universities, colleges and high schools the ability to financially support a school's competitive shooting program or financially assist in the start-up of a scholastic shooting program. Donations provide immediate grant potential for a school's shooting program(s) along with sustained funding from the investment earnings of the fund.

For more information on the Scholastic Shooting Trust (SST) Fund visit: <http://www.scholasticshootingtrust.org/>

Pheasants Forever Chapters are encouraged to purchase shooting sports related items from MidwayUSA. To view what products Midway USA has to offer visit: <http://www.midwayusa.com/>



LARRY
POTTERFIELD

BRENDA
POTTERFIELD





No Child Left Indoors[®]

FOREVER Shooting Sports Program



Young Guns Program

Program Summary

The Young Guns program is designed to develop a shooting day/event for chapters that have a well-developed partnership with agencies, local scholastic shooting teams, and other organizations. These shooting events will have a target audience of 6 – 12 year olds, but are not limited to just those ages. The shooting events will be developed to have fun by using interactive targets for all ages. Fun targets and activities will be developed for air rifles, small bore rifles, and 20 gauge shotguns. Other activities can be incorporated into the event as well.

Those components could include:

1. Wildlife Conservation messages
2. Dog training sessions
3. Fishing
4. Camping
5. Canoeing
6. Wildlife Identification
7. Mock Hunts
8. Predator Prey Games
9. Survival Skill training
10. Archery and more



Members from the local scholastic shooting team (athletes and coaches) or the local 4H Shooting Club (athletes and coaches) can serve as coaches, mentors and role models for the event. They will provide chapters with a work force that is trained and connect well with younger kids. It is our hope that by engaging these partners they will attend future banquets and possibly joining your committee as a volunteer.



These events will serve as “plinking” opportunities for kids and their families and be offered by the chapter four or more times throughout the year. The chapter will also agree to mentor an adjacent chapter by inviting them to participate at one of the events or help host and event in their county.



PF will provide participating chapters with a shooting event kit and training on hosting the day/event. The 1st year goal is to recruit chapters from across the US, and provide them with the kits and the training. This year’s Young Guns training day will be at PF’s “Focus on Forever” conference June 22-24th in Cleveland Ohio. PF will provide scholarships to each chapter so attendance to the event will be free, the chapter attendees will just need to provide housing, some food and travel to and from the event.

Each chapter program will be required to meet the *Program Guidelines* for **FOREVER** Shooting Sports programs which are design to provide a safe & fun environment for everyone involved.



Forever Shooting Sports.....Shooting for Something Better!

For more information contact:

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Young Guns Kit Inventory

Firearms

- 2 TriStar Youth "Viper 2 Semi-Auto 20 Ga. Shotgun" w/2 stock set
- 2 Ruger 10-22 (Stainless & Synthetic) .22 cal. Rifles
- 2 Stoeger X5 single cock .177 cal. Air Rifles
- 3 Sling Shots

Targets

- 1 Champion Swinging Prairie Dog
- 1 Champion Critter Series Targets
- 1 Champion Swinging Crow
- 1 Dueling Tree
- 1 Gamo Squirrel Target
- 2 Portable Target (paper) Stands
- 2 Ground Hog Paper Target (20 pack)
- 2 Crow Paper Target (20 pack)
- 1 Portable Target Stand (misc. targets)
- 1 Crosman Varmint Air Gun Animal Targets
- 1 Atlas Portable Trap
- 1 Atlas Remote Release
- 1 Portable Thrower Cart & battery holder
- 1 Caldwell® Handy Rest NXT

Miscellaneous Supplies

- 1 200 count Radians® Ear Plugs
- 2 Guide Gear® Stereo Hearing Protection
- 6 Winchester Shooting Glasses
- 1 Otis Brand Lil Pro Gun Cleaning Kit
- 1 Yellow Caution Barricade Tape
- 1 Basic First Aid Kit
- 6 Misc. Gun Cases

This list is subject to change without notice







Guidelines for Protecting Kids, Volunteers and our Chapters





Guidelines for Protecting Kids, Volunteers & Our Chapters



Through the No Child Left Indoors® Initiative Pheasants Forever & Quail Forever chapters and volunteers continue to introduce more kids and their families to outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation than ever before. That work is critical to future of wildlife conservation and the future of hunting. The primary purpose of these guidelines is to protect kids and make the environment of PF & QF sponsored youth events unsuitable for the sexual predator and/or abuser. In addition, they are meant to protect volunteers and chapters from false accusations of abuse.

Chapters can minimize that risk by following these simple guidelines:

- Youth Education Chairs and volunteers involved in youth events are encouraged to complete the on-line youth protection training developed and offered through the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) web site. For more information on this training opportunity see the “BSA Instructions for Using the Youth Protection Training for External Organizations” on the back of this sheet.
- One-on-one contact between an adult volunteer and an unrelated youth should be avoided. Volunteers should follow the simple rule of “two-deep” mentoring. There should **ALWAYS** be a minimum of two adults (minor volunteers do not count toward this rule) present during all activities with youth.
- Vehicle travel with youth is strongly discouraged because of the difficulty of limiting the one-on-one contact. Remember the “two-deep” mentoring rule.
- Limit touching of youth or individuals to that which is appropriate and required for instruction in activities such as shooting sports.
- Do NOT tolerate any of the following behavior from any volunteer:
 - Offensive language or obscenities
 - Sexual harassment, sexual exploitation or any other actions of a sexual nature in any chapter events regardless of whether or not children are present
 - Discrimination due to race, sex, national origin or any other form of discrimination
- Report all suspected child abuse violations to local law enforcement officials immediately
- Share these guidelines with all volunteers that help with chapter events. They are meant to be proactive and protect kids and volunteers. There should be no shame in talking about such an important issue.

Our mission is too important to allow even one accusation of the abuse of a child to negatively impact our success; let alone the infiltration of a sexual predator into our great organization to harm one of the young people to whom we hope to pass our conservation legacy.



Developing Your Young Guns Program



Developing Your Young Guns Program

Some Planning and Safety Considerations for your Events

There are several items you need to keep in mind when you are planning an event. This next section should provide you with some planning and safety tips to consider as you begin to develop your Chapter's Young Guns Program.

Dates/Locations

Not every Young Guns Event needs to be the same or should include all of the activities listed in this guide. It is up to each individual Chapter to decide what activities they want to host during their various Young Guns Events. Once an event leader and/or committee has been chosen, they should determine what activities are going to be held during the various events and what equipment will be needed. Once the above items are determined, then the event leader and/or committee should choose dates and locations for the events.

Dates for Young Guns Events should coincide with the target audience schedules, taking into account school, sports events, church, hunting seasons, local graduations, etc. Saturdays will frequently work the best for most events. Young Guns Events do not need to be scheduled for a full eight hours. Depending on the time of year, number of activities, and what is going on in your community it may be more acceptable to hold shorter two or three hour events.

Your Chapter should choose a location that will work for the various activities planned. Make sure to check out the event location beforehand. Look for possible hazards - sharp objects, stinging insects, poison oak or poison ivy, proximity to houses or businesses, etc. so that you can take the appropriate precautions when setting up for the event. For shooting activities, ensure that you have the space necessary to conduct the various disciplines you plan on having at your event. You will want to take into consideration shotfall, backstops, spectator areas, noise, environmental concerns, etc. when choosing a location for shooting activities.

Restrooms

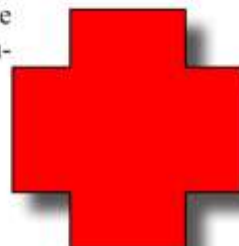
Having enough restroom facilities at an event is critical. If your event location does not have adequate restroom facilities that have handicap access you may need to look at renting portable toilets. Having restroom facilities accessible at various locations is also beneficial especially if your event is spread out over a large amount of space. Renting portable toilets is an easy and inexpensive solution that also wins bonus points with your event participants.



First Aid

Spend some time preparing for the unexpected. Each event should have qualified personnel on site or on standby in case of an emergency. A lot of times, local volunteer fire departments or search and rescue personnel are willing and available to be on hand during your event. At the very least you should contact your local law enforcement agency dispatch ahead of time so that they are aware the event is going on, what types of activities are being conducted, and the location of the event in case of an emergency. Not only is this beneficial for a medical emergency but also in the case of severe weather. All staff and volunteers should be briefed on standard medical and severe weather procedures.

There should be a fully stocked first aid kit at every event. All staff and volunteers should know the kit's location and contents. Even minor cuts or burns should receive proper attention immediately. In the event of an injury, regardless of severity, once the appropriate medical action has been taken, the injury should be well-documented with statements from appropriate personnel and witnesses. This documentation should then be submitted with the NCLI Event Report Form to Rich Wissink, National PF Youth Programs Specialist, at the conclusion of the event.



Email _____



Food and Water

Keep the weather in mind and provide appropriate refreshments. Have ice water available at all times for staff, volunteers, and participants. If the event is several hours long, you may want to look at having snacks and/or lunch available to keep everyone comfortable. If you are unable to provide food or drink at your event, be sure to let participants know ahead of time that they need to provide those items for themselves.

Look at establishing a partnership with a local church, civic group, restaurant, cattle/pork producers, etc. that can take care of the food and drink needs during your event. Water should be provided free of charge when possible, but for all other food and/or beverages there is no reason why participants can't be charged. The food and beverage sales could possibly be used as a fund-raiser to help cover the costs of the event, raise funds for local shooting sports teams, or even sponsor a local habitat project in the community.

Equipment Considerations

Few things are more frustrating than trying to do a job without the proper tools. If the equipment provided to each activity is made to fit an adult, their success is already limited before they begin. When it comes to firearms, try to provide ones that are made specifically for smaller framed shooters. This is especially important with shotguns and bows. Have protective equipment such as shooting glasses and ear plugs available and mandate their use.

Recoil pads can also be very important to young participants. For shotguns, youth model semi-automatics work very well because they soften the recoil felt. Because your events will allow youth to load only one shell at a time, the semi-automatic shotgun is as safe as many other types of actions.

Event Kit Considerations

Below are the items that we recommend you have on hand at all of your events. This is not a comprehensive list, but a list that will get you started and you can keep adding to the list as you come up with additional items that are needed to host an event.

- ◇ Pencils
- ◇ Pens
- ◇ Permanent Markers
- ◇ Paper
- ◇ Stapler for Targets
- ◇ Extra Staples
- ◇ Side Cutter
- ◇ Box Cutter
- ◇ Boundary Tape/Survey Tape
- ◇ Marking Spray Paint
- ◇ Duct Tape
- ◇ Target Pastors
- ◇ Portable Tents for Shelter/Shade
- ◇ Tent Stakes
- ◇ Hammer
- ◇ Bug Spray
- ◇ Sunblock
- ◇ First Aid Kit
- ◇ String/Wire



Marketing and Promotion

Studies suggest that hunting outreach efforts should focus on hunter retention rather than just hunter recruitment. Keep this in mind when deciding on your target audience. Do not deter beginners that are already involved in the shooting sports from your events. Keeping these new participants involved is key to the overall hunter recruitment efforts nationwide. Hunter Education graduates represent the largest and most recognizable aspect of this market. Your Chapter can work directly to promote local events to Hunter Education graduates by contacting your local Wildlife Agency.

When marketing to youth, keep your target audience in mind but realize that marketing will need to be targeted to mom and dad. Parents control the planning and will most likely be instrumental in bringing a youth to your event. Knowing this, focus on distributing flyers to places where they will likely reach parents as well as youth. These include sporting goods stores, gun shops, malls, grocery stores, large businesses or corporations, and gun clubs. Do not forget about Boy/Girl Scouts and similar organizations.

If marketing to women, distribute flyers to salons, grocery stores, schools, and Girl Scout Troops in addition to other sports clubs and conservation organizations. You should reach hunting and non-hunting families alike. It has been said that "When dad hunts he enjoys it, but when mom hunts the whole family enjoys it," and this is very important. Opening these doors for women serves to create greater involvement and participation by entire families, which is at the center of our hunting heritage. Families who participate in the shooting sports develop a strong ethic amongst their children that continues from generation to generation.

There are various ways you can promote your events in the community. While word of mouth is always good you should also consider utilizing other forms of marketing to help spread the word.

Newspapers

Many local newspapers have a section in their paper that lists upcoming events in the community. Most of the time there is no charge to post a public event in these sections. You might also be able to get one of the writers to come out and cover one of your events. You could use the story to advertise other Young Gun Events coming up in your community.



Radio

Radio advertising is also a good way to reach parents especially if you can get coverage during the peak drive times during the week. The cost of radio advertising can vary depending on the station and the frequency of the ad. Free advertising can often be obtained by doing a radio program with a local radio personality or on a regularly scheduled show.



Television

Television advertising is a great way to promote your events. Paid advertising on television may not be the most economical for a smaller event but may be beneficial if Chapters want to get together and pay for one advertisement that can be used multiple times through out the state. You would want the message to talk more about the Young Guns Program in general and then direct the public to a website for more detailed information including event dates and locations. Most television stations are good about sharing video files so if you are able to work with one station on creating the ad you should be able to get access to the video file for other stations to use.

You can also sometimes receive free advertisement by contacting a station to come out and cover one of your events. Use that opportunity to promote upcoming Young Gun Events in your community. A lot of television stations also have an events calendar on their website. You can upload your events free of charge to their calendar application for the public to view.



Cinema Advertising

Moviegoing is the number one leisure activity in the United States, attracting millions of young, affluent consumers in a unique, distraction-free environment. Cinema advertising is a perfect complement to television advertisement as it reaches nearly 70% of its audience on the weekend. Digital advertising through movie theaters can cost as little or as much as you want to invest. This would be another great collaborative marketing effort amongst multiple Chapters. An ad can be created that promotes the Young Guns Program in general directing the audience to a website for more information including event dates and locations. Chapters have the option of selecting one movie theater or multiple movie theaters throughout the state. For more information on Cinema Advertising in Iowa visit: www.screenvision.com.



Social Media

Social media has become a platform that is easily accessible to anyone with internet access. Social media serves as a relatively inexpensive platform for organizations to implement marketing campaigns.



Some well known social media platforms you can use to advertise your events are Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google+, Myspace, Foursquare, and Flickr.

Posters/Flyers

Traditional posters and flyers are still a good, inexpensive way to advertise your events. Pheasants Forever has developed a template for Chapters to use to promote their events. Chapters should keep in mind their target audience when distributing posters and flyers to ensure maximum reach. Remember, when targeting youth you need to also make sure you are reaching mom and dad.

Targeted Mailings


Targeted mailings are also an effective way to reach your target audiences. By working with your local partners and/or Wildlife Agency you should be able to reach a variety of potential participants such as hunter education graduates, shooting sports participants, 4H participants, Girl/Boy Scouts, etc. Remember, retention is just as important if not more than recruitment so don't leave out participants that have already been exposed to some level of hunting or shooting sports activities.



Save the Date...

WHO:
Youth and families that have an interest in learning more about conservation, shooting sports, and outdoor skills.

WHAT:
The purpose of the program is to work with Pheasants Forever and it's partners to provide youth and families the opportunity to be introduced to, and enjoy a variety of shooting sports and outdoor skills in a safe and fun environment multiple times each year.




Iowa Young Guns Program

WHEN:

WHERE:

HOSTING CHAPTER(S):



Postcard sample



Save the Date....

WHO:

Youth and families that have an interest in learning more about conservation, shooting sports, and outdoor skills.

WHAT:

The purpose of the program is to work with Pheasants Forever and it's partners to provide youth and families the opportunity to be introduced to, and enjoy a variety of shooting sports and outdoor skills in a safe and fun environment multiple

Developed through a partner-



Larry & Brenda Potterfield, found-



Young Guns Program

WHEN:

WHERE:

HOSTING CHAPTER(S):

This is a Rain or Shine Event



Young Guns Training Tips



Training Tips and Modules

The next several pages of this guide show a variety of teaching techniques and activity modules that can be used during your Young Guns Events. This is simply a starting point for Chapters as there are many different activities out there that can be used during an event.

TAB-K = RULES OF FIREARM SAFETY

T = Treat every firearm as if it is loaded

A = Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction

B = Be sure of your target; and what is in front of and beyond the target

K = Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot



E.D.O.C. Style of Instruction

Because students learn skills in three primary ways: hearing (auditory learning), seeing (visual learning) and doing (kinesthetic learning); it is recommended that instructors use the EDOC method of instruction:

E – EDUCATE or tell the students what you want them to know

D – DEMONSTRATE the proper technique so students know the correct or preferred way of performing the skill

O – OBSERVE each student as they verbally explain and physically demonstrate what has been taught

C - CONGRATULATE every student as they perform the lesson properly

Retention of information is 20% of what we hear; 30% of what we see; 50% of what we hear AND see; 70% of what we hear, see AND say; 90% of what we hear, see, say AND do!

Standard Shooting Range Rules for Young Guns Events



Four Rules of Gun Safety

- 1. Treat every gun as if it were loaded**
- 2. Always keep your muzzle pointed in a safe direction**
- 3. Be certain of your target and what is beyond it**
- 4. Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot**

Additional Range Rules

- Eye and ear protection is required for everyone on the firearms range (eye protection only for air gun and slingshot) and is recommended for all spectators
- Recommended instructor to participant ratio for all firearms and air guns is 1:1, sling shot 1:5
 - Firearms instructors must be in a position to control the firearm at all times
- All ammunition must be possessed by instructors, only 1 gauge of shotgun ammo on the range
- Load only one round at a time
- Guns must be unloaded until shooter is in position/must be unloaded before leaving position
- When off the shooting line all guns must be unloaded, actions open and magazines removed
- Food is not permitted on the shooting field – make sure shooters/instructors wash with soap and cold water after leaving the range
- Everyone should walk when moving about the range
- In the instance of a “Cease Fire” all firearms shall be unloaded and the line cleared
- Instructors must disarm a clay target trap before inspecting, loading or servicing – check with range personnel for instructions

Standard Rifle Range Commands

1. **Shooters to the line** – shooters waiting come from spectator area to line
2. **Range is hot**
3. **Load and Make ready** – instructors should assist students in getting into position and loading their rifles (1 round only to start)
4. **Is the line ready?** – verify all shooters are in position and ready
5. **Fire when ready**
6. **Cease fire** – all shooters must stop shooting, **ANYONE may announce a cease fire**
7. **Unload and show clear** – firearms are unloaded, magazines removed, actions open and instructor visually inspects chamber. Firearms must be benched and no longer handled.
8. **Range is safe** – shooters/instructors may go downrange to check targets

Recommended Range Setup for Young Guns Events

Proper range setup for your Young Guns event is critical to ensure safety of the event and success of the youth participants. Below are recommendations for setting up your ranges.

Slingshot – all ages

1. Range areas
Any open space with at least 100 yards of space downrange is suitable
2. Spectator areas
A safe spectator area should be designated about 10 yards behind the shooting line
3. Target presentations and shooter positions
Shooters should be positioned just behind a designated shooting line. Targets should be fun and interactive and placed from 10 to 30 feet from the shooting line. Hanging paint cans, pie pans or similar targets that make noise, fall over or otherwise react are preferable. Avoid targets that present a ricochet hazard.



Air Rifle – all ages

1. Range areas

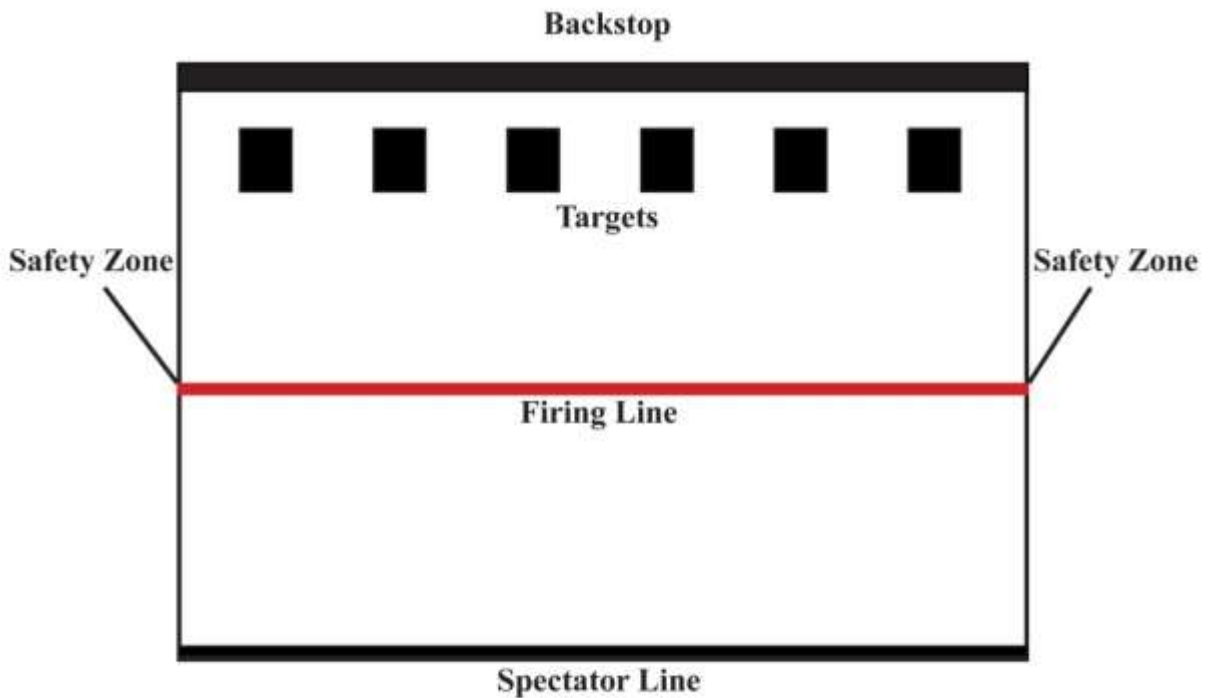
Any open space with at least 100 yards of space downrange. Suitable backstops can also be constructed from carpet, loosely draped canvas, etc. or a berm or hillside.

2. Spectator areas

A safe spectator area should be designated about 10 yards behind the shooting line

3. Target presentations and shooter positions

Shooters should be positioned just behind a designated shooting line on a shooting bench with good support for the rifle (rests/sandbags). Targets should be either paper or interactive targets placed from 5 to 10 yards from the shooting line. Commercially available reactive targets work well as do balloons and steel targets made for air gun use. Avoid targets that present a ricochet hazard.

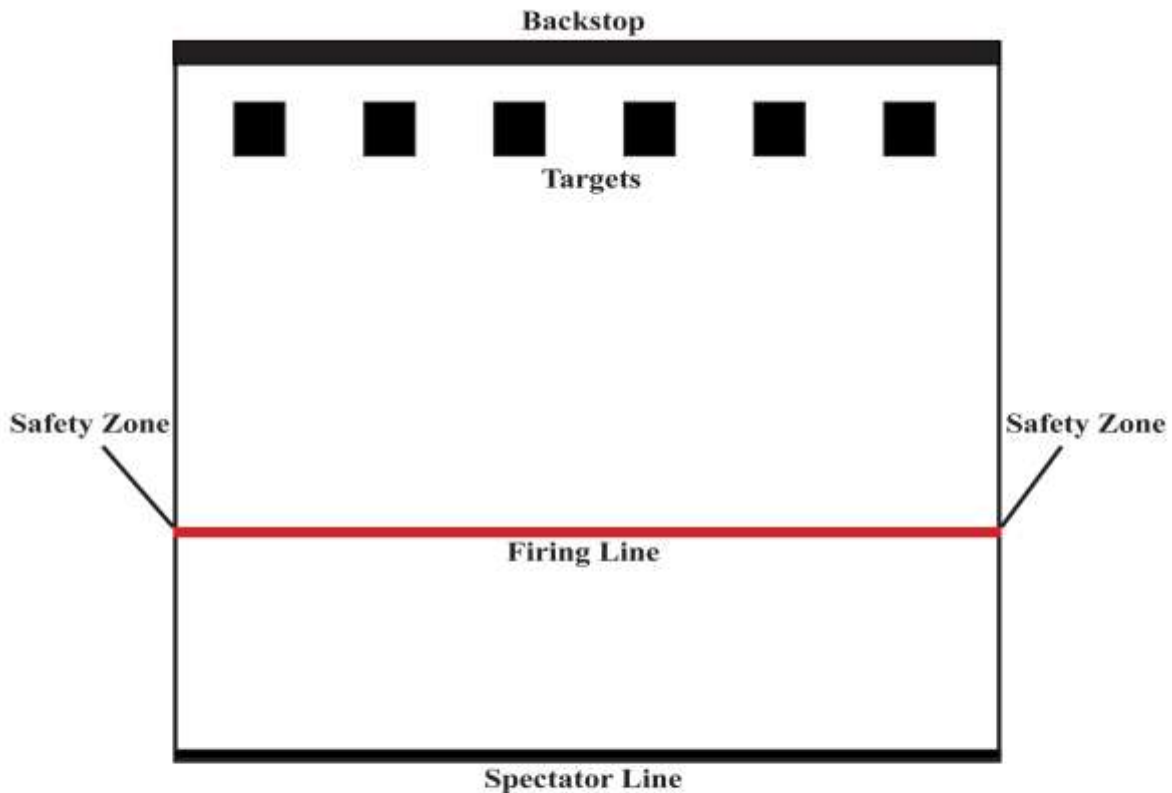


Sample Air Gun Range Setup

Rimfire Rifle – recommended ages 8 and older

1. Range areas

For rimfire ranges it is preferable to use an existing rifle range with established backstops and side berms. If a range is not available, be sure there is an adequate backstop directly behind the target stands as .22 ammunition can travel over 1 mile.



Sample Rifle Range Setup

2. Spectator areas

A safe spectator area should be designated about 10 yards behind the shooting line

3. Target presentations and shooter positions

Shooters should be positioned just behind a designated shooting line on a shooting bench with good support for the rifle (rests/sandbags). Targets should be either paper or interactive targets placed from 10 to 25 yards from the shooting line. Commercially available reactive targets work well as do balloons and steel targets made for rim fire rifle use. Avoid targets that present a ricochet hazard.

Shotgun – recommended ages 11 and older

1. Range areas

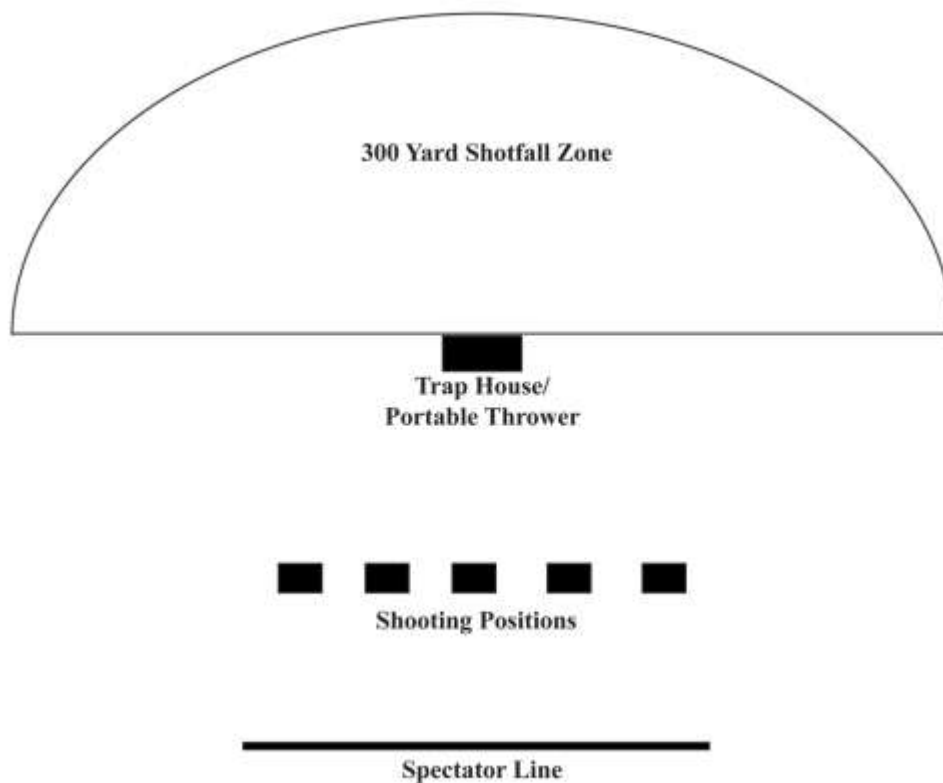
Range areas can be standard trap, skeet or sporting clays fields or can be set up in wide open space with portable trap machines. All shotgun areas should have a 300 yard safety zone perimeter.

2. Spectator areas

Spectator areas should be well defined. For trap and skeet fields this area should be well behind the 27 yard line (trap) or station 4 (skeet). For portable ranges, the area should be marked with caution tape and/or painted lines.

3. Target presentations and shooter positions

Targets should be basic targets at close range. For a trap field the trap machine should be locked to throw straight-away targets from post 3, with the shooters between post 3 on the 16 yard line and the trap house. For skeet fields select low house targets from stations 1 or 7 or high house targets from station 7. For portable machines the preferred target is a high, floating direct in-comer that lands about 20 yards in front of the shooting position. Otherwise a straight, outgoing target should be used. When moving off a standard shooting position (such as on a trap/skeet station) a designated shooting position (such as a portable shooting cage or hula hoop) must be used.

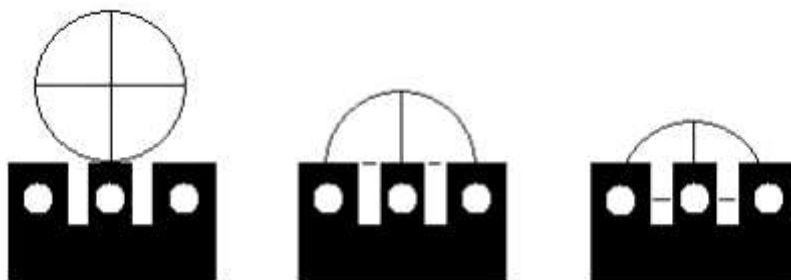


Sample Trap Range Setup

Shooting Fundamentals for Young Guns Events

Rifle Fundamentals

- 1. Position** – assume a position with good balance, support and natural point of alignment (most shooting at Young Guns events should be from a benchrest position), utilize shooting bags, bag risers and/or raise/lower bench seat height
- 2. Aiming**
 - a. Sight alignment – proper position of the shooting eye, the rear sight and the front sight in relation to each other.
 - b. Sight picture – relationship between the guns' properly aligned sights and the target. Traditional sight picture is a "six o'clock" hold. Visual focus should be primarily on the front sight.
- 3. Hold Control** – holding the gun as still as possible on the target during the period the shot is fired
- 4. Breath Control** – minimizing gun movement due to breathing. Typically expelling about ½ of lung capacity and holding the breath until the shot is fired, after which the shooter should breath normally.
- 5. Trigger Control** – applying slow, gradual, even pressure on the trigger in order to produce a "surprise break" where the shooter cannot predict when the gun will fire. Placing the finger on the trigger blade between the first knuckle joint and the tip of the finger is a good starting point in helping trigger control.
- 6. Follow Through** – maintaining all fundamentals though the shot and maintaining focus on the front sight until after the shot breaks.



Correct Alignment

Shotgun Fundamentals

1. **Break Point** – determine where shooter plans to break target, this is typically when the target looks most crisp and clear. Show the shooter a target to determine this and have them point their finger at the target while doing so.
2. **Stance/Foot Position** – set natural point of alignment (NPA) to break point so gun moves there naturally. Shooter should be in a stance similar to a boxer with more weight distributed on the front foot.
3. **Hold Point** – where the gun starts out before calling for the target about ½ the way between the break point and where the shooter first sees the target. Instructors should use visual aids where possible.
4. **Gun mount** – gun should be mounted so the recoil pad is fully contacting the shoulder and the face is placed on the comb of the gun. Shooters hand, arm and shoulder muscles should be relaxed.
5. **Focal Point** – Move the eyes away from the gun and towards the area the target will appear. Relax the eyes.
6. **Trigger thought** – encourage the shooter to “see the rings and ridges” of the target
7. **Call for the target** – shooter should loudly and clearly call “PULL”
8. **Eyes to the target and target focus** – shooter should focus hard on the target so it becomes crisp and clear, the gun is only in the secondary vision and should feel like an “extension” of the shooter’s finger.



9. **Move the gun to the target** – on incoming floating targets or trap targets shooter should feel like they are pointing just underneath the target. For incoming/crossing targets (skeet targets), shooters should feel like they are pointing at the front-bottom edge of the target.
10. **Trigger pull** – the shotgun trigger should be “slapped” the instant the shooter feels like the gun is in the proper position on the target
11. **Follow through** – shooters eyes should stay visually engaged with the target or target pieces before, during and after the shot

Determining Eye Dominance

Ronald A Howard Jr. and James V. Peter, Jr. - 4H Shooting Sports Program

Eye Dominance

Most people have a dominant eye, just as they have a dominant hand or foot. When a person looks at an object with both eyes, the dominant eye aligns directly with the object unless an obstruction interferes with a clear line of sight. Under normal conditions, when a finger is pointed at an object, or two or more objects are aligned visually, the dominant eye determines the alignment. Just as some people are truly ambidextrous, a very small number of people have indeterminate eye dominance. The majority, however, have a dominant eye. In most cases eye dominance and hand dominance are on the same side, but many people are cross-dominant. That is, their handedness and eyedness are on opposite sides.

Humans have binocular vision – they get slightly different images from each eye and blend them in the brain to yield one image and a sense of depth or distance. With both eyes open, you have a wider field of vision with more peripheral vision and better motion detection. In short, you simply see better when both eyes are used. Experience shows that shooting skills are learned more easily and often better developed when a shooter learns from the dominant eye side. Where eyedness and handedness are on the same side, new shooters easily use the dominant side. Cross-dominant shooters have a greater challenge, but they do better when they learn to shoot with the dominant eye.



Some shooters, particularly those with successful experience in shooting with the non-dominant eye, are reluctant to switch. The switching process usually involves a brief period of reduced success and frustration, followed by improved skill levels beyond their original level. Some experienced shooters have learned to shoot one-eyed, closing the dominant eye or obstructing it with a shield, blinder, spot of tape or a small object on the lens of the shooting glasses. Others have learned to override their dominant eye through practiced concentration or to compensate in some other fashion. Fewer than 1 percent of all shooters must shoot one-eyed because of dominance switching. In most cases, the shooter learns to use both eyes and shoot from the dominant-eye side. Learning one-eyed or with the dominant eye obstructed or closed increases stress and fatigue, and reduces concentration and quickness. Results indicate reduced performance levels, increased frustration for the shooter and slower learning.

Learning to shoot well is a challenge. You need every advantage to meet that challenge effectively. Learning from the dominant-eye side is a major advantage.



Wingshooting 101 For Youth

By Mark & Sally Stevens



Teaching Wingshooting Skills to Kids

Step 1: Be Prepared

Starting Points:

- Wingshooting and trapshooting skills are very similar so, for the purpose of this class, we will use the term 'target' to refer to the intended object.
- Whether you are teaching a small youth group for a few hours or a large group over the course of several weeks, the basics to effective target shooting remain the same (you would just spend a longer amount of time on each component).
- A positive attitude and confidence are key to being an effective trainer and to having a successful program.
- Structure and rules of participation are critical to ensure the safety of all participants and instructors.

"Our coaches make us better without putting us down and are always happy when we do good. When we don't shoot good they work with us until we figure it out."

-- Jake G.

**Safety is ALWAYS everyone's #1 concern.
Treat every gun as if it is loaded.**

What to Bring With You When Training:

- Extra safety glasses
- Both disposable hearing protection and over-the-ear muffs (some younger shooters have ear canals that are too small for the disposables).
- Nametags for youth shooters (make sure to put these on the back of their shooting shoulder as you won't see them otherwise)
- Tape for glasses
- Self-adhesive moleskin pads and masking tape
- Notepad and clipboard with pen, large marker
- Colored sidewalk chalk (if at target range)
- Extra 12 gauge & 20 gauge shells (be a hero and always pack extra!)
- Shell vest or shell pouches
- Any short-stocked or youth model shotguns to lend if necessary

"I was so excited I could barely sleep last night. When I got to the field today I forgot my shells! Coach brought extra so I still got to hunt otherwise I would have had to go home and miss the hunt. I shot my first pheasant ever!"

-- Spencer W.

Teaching Wingshooting Skills to Kids

Step 2: Equipment and Gun Fit

Equipment:

Checking your youth shooters' equipment before target shooting is an important part of coaching. The few extra minutes this step takes will ensure better preparation during your session and, ultimately, a better experience for everyone involved.

While there are no requirements for trainers to bring or supply items, you might just save the day and really improve the experience of a youth shooter if they forget or need something onsite. Always remember that positive first impressions and experiences are critical to building lifelong participation.

"Coach made me try a different gun. I didn't want to but I did. I shot the best score I ever have with it. Now I really like it and want to use it every time."

-- Justin F.

- Always use a gun suited for the target your shooter is pursuing, and consider the size and stature of the shooter. In trapshooting and pheasant hunting, 12 gauge and 20 gauge shotguns are standard.

- New youth shooters often bring dad's or grandpa's gun with them to the range or field. It is always a good idea to check each gun for safety and proper function.

- If you have extra shotguns to bring in case a shooter arrives with an inappropriate or unsafe gun, do it. We always carry extras when we are coaching and almost always loan them out.
- While it may not always be feasible to do so, patterning guns gives both the youth shooter and the instructor a lot of information about the gun's shot pattern.
- If the gun has replaceable chokes, make sure you use a choke appropriate for the target.
- Shell loads for trapshooting should be 2-3/4 dram, 2-3/4" 7.5 or 8.0 shot in 1oz or 1-1/8oz loads. We highly recommend all 12 gauge shells be 2-3/4 dram, 2-3/4", 8.0 shot, 1oz loads. These shells are just as effective as 1-1/8oz loads and have less recoil over the long haul. Less recoil = less flinching and less fear of shooting.
- Shell loads for hunting must be heavy enough to effectively harvest the bird in one shot. Hunting with loads that are too light is unethical as it results in crippled and lost birds.
- When upland game hunting always insist on orange vests, sweaters and hats. Know the rules of your State and always abide by them.

Gun Fit:

Experienced shotgun shooters can make almost any shotgun work for them. New shooters, however, require some consideration to their size and stature in order to be successful. A poor-fitting gun may still be moderately successful in trapshooting as there is time to set the gun before calling for a target. Wingshooting, however, requires a quicker action and a poor fitting gun will almost always result in lost shots.

Teaching Wingshooting Skills to Kids

Step 3: Vision

Vision:

Aside from your equipment, your vision is your greatest tool for successful shooting. All the work of preparing for the shooting opportunity, getting the right equipment and ensuring gun fit is wasted if your eyes don't allow you to shoot properly! Determining eye dominance is key before the first shot is taken.

Left eye or cross-eye dominance is much more prevalent than originally thought. Previously shooters were encouraged to shoulder the gun on their eye-dominant side which may or may not be their most coordinated side. A simple brain trick with a small piece of tape solves this problem!

Here's how to do it: Have the shooter mount their unloaded gun and point into a mirror. While you stand behind them look down the barrel--which eye do you see?



This shooter is right handed and left-eye dominant. When mounting the gun, the barrel is in line with the shooter's nose, and consequently she will consistently shoot 1-1/2' to the side of all targets.



The solution? A small piece of opaque tape put on the shooter's safety glasses tricks the brain into making the right eye the dominant eye. Result? The barrel is now directly down the shooter's right eye where it should be.



Some important tips to remember:

- Use opaque, not see-through, tape.
- Tape placement is important. Notice in the images to the left--while upright the shooter can see with both eyes, but after mounting the gun the left eye becomes blocked.
- Encourage all shooters to shoot with both eyes open, as closing one eye also reduces the field of vision and depth perception in the open eye.

Teaching Wingshooting Skills to Kids

Step 4: Other Important Points

Foot Positioning & Stance:

A shooter's stance is important to their success. A good rule of thumb is to position your front foot in the direction where you want to break the intended target. A shooter's hips should be open to the shot; the more closed off they are the more difficult it will be to follow through with the shot (short shooting).

A slight forward weight on the front foot (60%) helps absorb the recoil of the gun and reduces shooting over the target.

Moving to the Target & Understanding Lead:

A good way to explain basic lead is to use the example of throwing a football to someone who is running--you don't throw the football to where they are but where they are going. We talk the flight path of a target or bird and instruct the shooter to follow the gun to the bird through its 'butt, belly, beak, then BANG'. Both the lead and the follow-through of the gun to finish the shot are important.

" I like that our coaches understand that we are still learning. They don't yell at us because we can't do it. They teach us how to do it right instead of expecting us to do it as well as they can."

-- Zach V.

Head On The Stock:

The most common reason shooters miss targets (outside of equipment issues) is because their head comes off the stock before or during the shot. This can occur for many reasons--the shooter is afraid of recoil, can't see down the barrel, a naturally reaction to pop the gun down too fast--but can be quickly remedied.

One of our favourite tricks is to take a dollar bill and put it between the shooter's face and stock, and instruct them to "not let the dollar bill fall, no matter WHAT!" It's a great technique to help show shooters they are lifting their head off the stock especially when they don't believe they are.

Above All, Have Fun!

The most important component of shotgun sports, next to safety, is to ENJOY yourself. As a trainer, you set the tone for the activity. Even if there is a difficult problem to solve or you have a shooter who is having trouble, if you show those around you that you are willing to work hard to solve the issue and keep a good attitude about it they will continue to try.

" Coach knew when I was having trouble so he stopped what he was doing to help me. If I was doing something wrong he would explain it to me clearly and kindly. When I hit my first bird he congratulated me! That felt really good."

-- Krista M.

Share stories of your own shooting issues. Doing so helps inexperienced shooters realize that even you, their trainer, started out like they did and had difficulties of your own. Always make sure youth shooters know you are going to help them figure it out and they are not on their own.

Teaching Wingshooting Skills to Kids

Step 5: Remember, they're KIDS!

Our family, all five of us, are NRA/ATA shotgun coaches of one level or another. We all have different personalities, shooting strengths and coaching styles, but we all believe the same underlying coaching principle-- **we are coaching a PERSON first, and a SHOOTER second.**

*"They don't yell at us."
-- Kincaid E.*

Youth shooters will come to your program for two basic reasons--because they want to be there, and or because somebody else wants them to be there. Kids come having bad days at school, trouble with their family, their friends, are possibly scared,

afraid of looking bad around other kids, afraid of not hitting anything, or afraid of actually hitting something. So, above all, they need to be treated with respect, patience, kindness and understanding.

As a trainer you are in a position of making a tremendous difference in a young person's life and potentially introducing them to a life-long sport. The best advice is to remember the Golden Rule--treat others as you would wish to be treated. It really works and the reward is priceless.

*"Coach helps every shooter with every shot. He encourages me and makes me want to come back and shoot. He is an excellent teacher and I enjoy shooting because of him."
-- Dakota L.*

Notes:



Young Guns Program Activities & Ideas



Wildlife Calling

Introduction

One of the greatest activities to spark the interest of new participants and increase their level of success is to teach them ways to communicate with wildlife. Such education provides greater appreciation for wild- life as well as enhanced enjoyment of such resources.

Objective

Each participant should learn basic biology of specific wildlife species, how wildlife communicate, how time of year impact this communication and specific techniques employed by hunters to call these species into view.

Equipment

Various Game Calls

- Deer
 - *Rattling Antlers
 - *Grunt Tube
 - *Bleats
 - *Fawn Distress Call
- Turkey
 - *Box Calls
 - *Tube Calls
 - *Diaphragms
 - *Slates
 - *Push Calls
 - *Wing Bone
 - *Wing Flaps
- Predators
 - *Dying Prey Calls
 - Bird Songs & Calls
- Elk
 - *Bugle
 - *Cow Calls
- Moose
 - *Cow Calls
 - *Bull Calls
- Waterfowl
 - *Duck Calls
 - *Goose Calls

Additional Equipment Needs:

- Alcohol Wipes
- Decoys

Focus

- Habitat requirement of various species

- How to call to various species
- How various species respond
- Time of year for call use

Special Safety Considerations

- Hygiene when sharing calls
- Rattling Antlers

Notes to Instructors

Use alcohol wipes to clean calls between use if being shared amongst participants. Also, use extra caution when participants work rattling antlers to avoid hand injuries. Instructors can be very effective when demonstrating proper use of calls and then allowing participants opportunities to imitate wildlife sounds they are familiar with. Instructors should help participants understand what various sounds mean and when they are used.

Timeline: One Hour



HUNTER ETHICS

Introduction

Perhaps of most importance is to create an awareness of wildlife needs and a feeling of responsibility in each participant. It is critical that today's conservationists have a clear understanding and adherence to a code of ethics. Every event should have some aspect of out- door ethics and the importance of these ethics to our conservation heritage.

Objective

Instructors should focus on the concepts of hunter ethics, ethical behavior and how they affect hunting and our conservation heritage. How have a lack of ethics affected our wildlife resources? What does it mean to be ethical? Why is this important to outdoor sports participants? These, along with other critical questions, can be answered in this program.

Methods

Organize all participants into four to six groups. De- sign a series of situations encountered in the field that address situations from ethical to illegal. Place each situation on a 5 X 7 note card and hand one to each group. While members of each group discuss their own situation, openly talk about hunter ethics, what they mean, and why they are so important. This is important whether the participants are involved in hunting, camping, or wildlife watching.

After a 10 to 15 minute period of time, ask all groups to lead the discussion of their situations and how the ethical hunter would handle such a situation. Have participants discuss other ways in which society is unethical toward wildlife and how this affects the future of these species. This process should evoke much discussion.

Key Points to Include:

- Landowner Relations
- Game Care
- Hunting Methods
- Fair Chase
- Laws and Regulations
- Hunter Responsibility
- Resource

Timeline: One Hour



DOG HANDLING

Introduction

Dogs have been used for years to help people traverse the land, hunt, or just plain enjoy the outdoors. The use of these skilled canines greatly enhances finding of wounded game as well as overall enjoyment of many sports. Few could argue the enjoyment of watching a well-trained dog work thickets in search of quail or swim across a pond to retrieve downed game. Their impact to our conservation heritage is huge and they continue to enhance the enjoyment of many sports to- day.

Objectives

Introduce participants to the use of hunting dogs and their role in hunting, proper use, care, and the capabilities that these unique and talented animals offer the hunter. Participants should also understand the tremendous responsibility dogs impose on the hunter.

Equipment Needed

The effectiveness of this program depends upon the ability of the instructor to use live, well-trained hunting dogs to show students what a hunting dog has to offer the hunter. For a one-hour session, one or two dogs will work fine. For longer sessions, especially when part of a mentored hunt, multiple dogs will be needed to avoid stress to the dogs. Ample outdoor space will be required. Training aids for dogs are also needed.

Methods

Begin the workshop with a discussion of the hunting dogs and its many uses. These should include upland bird hunting, tracking, fur bearers, and other uses. Maintain a level of control at all times and realize that dogs may act differently around large groups. Instruct each participant how they should act around your dog.

Introduce basic training aids needed to bring a hunting dog to the level necessary for its intended purpose.

Key Points to Include:

- Different Dog Breeds
- Training Aids
- *Collars *Dummies
- *Scents *Leads *Leashes *Live Birds
- Differing uses in the field
- *Pointing *Retrieving
- *Tracking *Flushing
- Ethics
- Training Methods
- How to choose a dog for your needs
- Choosing a pup
- Dog care and requirements
- Basic training
- *Sit *Stay *Come *Heel

Demonstration

One of the most enjoyable aspects of this program is the demonstration of well-trained dogs.

Timeline: One to two hours



DUTCH OVEN COOKING

Introduction

Dutch-oven cooking programs should provide participants with an awareness of how easy and simple it is to use a Dutch oven to turn out exceptional main courses and desserts in an outdoor setting. Tying the Dutch oven and its uses to early history and wildlife is a good way to begin a workshop.

Objectives

The instructor should provide a basic background and history of Dutch-oven cooking including:

- Types of Dutch ovens (sizes, shapes, materials)
- Care and seasoning
- Fuels to use - charcoal, hardwoods, modern ovens
- Techniques for handling and using
- Recipes

Methods

Team teaching and hands-on learning are the easiest and most effective ways of doing a Dutch oven program. Generally, a team of two or three uses a basic recipe to prepare a Dutch oven dish. For youngsters, pizza, cake, cobblers and bread are the simplest and easiest to do. All participants get to share in sampling each teams' efforts. The instructor can start the charcoal while groups are preparing food.

For a group of 8-12 participants preparing four different recipes, you will need:

- Four Dutch ovens (10-12" sizes)
- Four recipes
- 25 lb. of charcoal plus charcoal lighters
- Two lid lifters (can use a vise grip or pliers)
- Two hot mitts or pot holders
- Four hog pans for Dutch ovens to sit in
- Small fireplace or wood stove shovel
- Supplies and utensils to prepare each recipe
- One roll of aluminum foil

Notes to Instructor

After participants demonstrate their efforts, and every- one has had a chance to sample the outcome, a good way to finalize is to have the class rate the

foods. Participants should be responsible for final clean-up and storage so that the equipment is ready for the next workshop.

Timeline: 2 hours plus for background, preparation, cooking, sampling and cleanup.



CAMPING

Discussion of insect borne diseases such as West Nile virus or Lyme disease and poisonous plants such as poison ivy should be touched on. Awareness allows for better planning and how to avoid problems.

Camping is an outdoor activity of many definitions.

For this program, the focus should be on tent camping from a car, canoe, or other means of conveyance.

Objectives

- Becoming familiar with various types of camping equipment including tents, stoves, and sleeping bags.
- Learning proper camping ethics and etiquette
- Selecting good campsites
- Becoming aware of city, county, state, and federal campgrounds within the participants' area.

Methods

- Basic camping equipment
- Selection and purchase of camping equipment
- Cooking with stoves, open fires, or Dutch ovens
- Basics in setting up and selecting a campsite
- Coping with critters
- Ethics of campsite use

In each of the topic areas, the instructor(s) should try to work in the most hands-on manner possible. Participants should have the opportunity to check out the particular characteristics of tent components (such as poles), differences in liquid gas and compressed gas stoves, their operation, and how to build a proper cooking fire.

For a group of eight to twelve participants, the equipment recommended is:

- Two to four types of tents, including pop-ups, domes, and framed as well as ground cloths
- Two to four sleeping bags of different shapes

and weights, plus different types of mats or mattresses

- Two to four camp stoves, including gas and propane
- Two to four lanterns, from folding candle lanterns to propane-fueled
- Cooking utensils needed for a party of two to four
- Other needed or desirable camp items including first-aid items, insect relief items, water filters, and folding chairs or seats

For car campers or canoe campers, devoting time to discussing ways of packing and carrying will be worthwhile. Careful planning and packing are basic to successful camping trips.

Conclude by highlighting some of the best and worst camping experiences. Participants should be encouraged to tell their stories.



SURVIVAL SKILLS

Introduction

Most of us will never find ourselves in a true life-or-death situation. If we use the outdoors in any manner though, there is a greater chance that some situation will occur for which survival planning could save the day.

For example, we don't expect canoes to capsize, but they do. We wouldn't expect to get lost in country that we are familiar with, but it happens. And weather can change the course of an outing quickly, often with unpredictable results.

Even the most experienced outdoors person usually has some story that can demonstrate how survival planning could have defused a dangerous situation.

A few key items can often make the difference living and dying. On any venture into the outdoors, having some of these items tucked in a pocket or attached to a belt becomes very important.

For this workshop, the instructor should have outdoor experience and be familiar with common survival items.

Objectives

- Become familiar and know how to use the common tools needed for survival.
- Be able to assemble their own personal survival kit after attending the program.

Methods

Equipment needed for this workshop will be primarily demonstration items but should include the following:

- Various multi-tools
- Usable containers for survival kits such as tobacco tins or heavy duty, sealable plastic tubes/tubs
- Common survival items, such as a map and compass, candle, matches, whistle, reflector, needle and thread, magnifying glass, wire

saw, bandages, medical supplies, pencil, hooks, wire, etc.

The instructor should discuss the various uses of every item and allow participants to use and examine each.

Ideally, each participant could develop a list of items they would need for specific places they plan to visit. For example, an elk hunter bound for Colorado high country will have different needs than a canoeist headed for the Boundary Waters.

Additional instruction could focus on purifying water, making shelters, building a fire, and using wild plants for food.



ORIENTEERING

Introduction

With the advent of newer and cheaper handheld GPS (Geographic Positioning Systems) units, many have asked, “Why would you need a compass or a map any- more? Especially when a GPS unit can do all of these orienteering tasks at the push of a button?” Well, if you have ever experienced a batter failure or electronic glitch at a critical time, you will know the answer. For anyone using the outdoors, a working knowledge of compass and maps will be a worthwhile addition to

their skill base. If you combine wildlife habitat knowledge with the detailed information on a topography map, you will find you can predict where some of the better spots for wildlife watching, hunting, and fishing will most likely be located, saving yourself a lot of time and effort in the process.

Objectives

- Learning how to find directions with a compass
- Using and understanding maps
- Finding your location

The instructor for this program should have a working knowledge of map, compass, and orienteering basics. Using the handbooks, compasses, and other materials available from your state’s wildlife agency, this program can focus on hands-on activities to provide the basic information needed for an important backup system to GPS.

Methods

Equipment needs include:

- Eight to twelve compasses
- Eight to twelve small, identical topography maps
- Variety of trail maps, road maps, or camp maps
- Paper and pencils for eight to twelve
- Marker ribbon
- Eight to twelve orienteering handbooks
- One to two handheld GPS units

Using the orienteering guide, the instructor will teach each participant how to read a map, find their location, measure distance, and navigate using a map. A good competition activity is to place a “prize” at a location that would require following two or three compass bearing to reach. Learning how to measure distance using your pace is another good basic skill.

Basic knowledge and skills with map and compass become very important not only for safety, but also for success in any outdoor trip. Big game hunting in high country terrain, for example, should always include a map and compass as an integral part of the equipment.



SAFETY TRAIL SCRIPT

Station 1: Asking Permission to Hunt

Conditions:

You have been driving around the countryside looking for a place to hunt and spot a good looking area of pheasant cover. You decide that this is the area where you wish to hunt.

You pull into the farm drive and see Farmer Jones working on his tractor. You approach him to ask permission to hunt his farm.

Considerations:

Approach the farmer with a smile and extend your hand to shake his and introduce yourself to him. (DO NOT take your gun with you when you ask permission to hunt!) Tell the farmer who your parents are, where you live, how many friends you have hunting with you, and how long you plan to hunt. Also, show him your license and/or your hunter education card to prove to him that you have passed the course.

If he refuses to grant you permission to hunt, shake his hand again and thank him for his consideration.

If he allows you to hunt, ask him where his property boundaries are and if there is any area of his farm he does not want you to hunt.

When you finish hunting on the farmer's land, be sure to come back to thank him for allowing you on his land. You might also offer to share any game you may have gotten while hunting there.

Station 1 - Equipment Need:

Farmer - prepped on how to respond to various questions/responses from students.

Station 2: Passing Safely Through Gate

Conditions:

You have been given permission to hunt on the farmer's property but you must cross through a gate to get to the hunting area.

Considerations:

Unload your gun and lay it on the ground or pass it to your hunting partner. (Place muzzle on hat of other ground cover to avoid plugging the barrel.)

Open the gate and pass through to the other side with your gun.

Lay your gun on the ground again and close the gate the same way you found it. (If wire is twisted to secure gate, make sure you twist it on the same side you found it.)

Station 2 - Equipment Need:

Gate with easily operated wire loop on steel post.



Station 3: Shoot/Don't Shoot

Conditions:

You are hunting squirrels with a .22 rifle and come upon a squirrel that has jumped onto a nearby tree to check you out.

Considerations:

When taking a shot at any game, carefully check your background before shooting. There could be another hunter, bird watcher, or mushroom hunter beyond.

Station 3 - Equipment Need:

Mounted squirrel on tree with camouflaged mannequin in background.

Station 4: Shoot/Don't Shoot

Conditions:

Same conditions as above - different angle

Considerations:

This shot looks safe but look beyond the game at the camouflage turkey hunter in the background.

Station 4 - Equipment Need:

Same mounted squirrel with camouflaged mannequin in background.

Station 5: Shoot/Don't Shoot

Conditions:

You are hunting deer with a shotgun loaded with deer slugs and happen upon a nice buck. You have a license for any sex and would really like to take a buck, if possible.

Considerations:

This looks like a nice shot but is actually an illegal situation. Some law states that it is illegal to shoot a deer slug across a road. You could try crossing the road and get a shot from the same side of the road the deer is on.

Station 5 - Equipment Need:

3D deer placed across the road from the shooter.

Station 6: Shoot/Don't Shoot

Conditions:

You are hunting turkeys during the spring season and spot this nice gobbler which you have a license and tag for.

Considerations:

There are several safety and ethical problems with this shot. The turkey is standing on the horizon which always poses a problem of what is just beyond the bird and out of your sight. You would not take this shot because you cannot be sure of your background.

Also, many turkey hunters would say that it is like cheating to take a turkey that you walked up on instead of calling in to you. This shot would also draw criticism from some turkey hunters who say that a strutting turkey offers a poor target since the head (the target) is pulled in close to the body and cannot be hit cleanly without damaging the meat on the turkey.

Station 6 - Equipment Need

3D full strut turkey on hill so that you can't see over the horizon.





PHEASANTS FOREVER & QUAIL FOREVER'S

No Child Left Indoors®



MOCK HUNT

OBJECTIVES

Participants shall:

- List four rules of firearm safety
- List six or more statements in the "Hunter's Code of Ethics" and demonstrate their personal code of ethics while on the "hunt"
- Demonstrate how to safely cross a fence when hunting alone or with a partner
- List and demonstrate five firearm carries (two-hand ready, shoulder, elbow, cradle, trail) and situations where each is used
- Demonstrate the "ready to shoot" and "shooting" positions
- Understand the importance of maintaining alignment while hunting with a group of hunters
- Determine safe zones of fire and consider the safety of hunting dogs when birds are flying or running on the ground
- Be familiar with their state's trespass laws

MATERIALS NEEDED

- 10 fence posts
- One "Parking Area" sign
- Six Pheasants Forever or Quail Forever "Habitat Management Area" signs
- Bailing twine or string to make "strands of fence"
- Two "No Trespassing" signs
- Two pointing dog silhouettes
- Four or more pieces of litter and trash can
- 10 or more spent shotgun shells or dummy ammunition
- Four or more orange hunting vests and orange hunting hats (hats are optional)
- Four or more wooden "shotguns" or training firearms
- 8 or more Frisbees (must have two different colors, four of each color to represent hens and roosters when doing mock pheasant hunt)
- Engineer's ribbon or "caution" tape used to delineate perimeter of the hunting area
- Hunting Licenses; at least one per hunter (Attachment #2)
- Four or more copies of the "Hunters Code of Ethics" (Attachment #3) and "Four Rules of Firearm Safety" (listed on the back of Hunting Licenses)



MOCK HUNT SETUP

See *Setup Diagram – Attachment #1*

The "hunting area" should be approximately 80 feet wide by 150 feet long (larger if you have the space so participants can practice keeping alignment with hunting partners). Delineate the hunting area using fence posts in each corner and attaching a PF or QF Habitat Management Area sign. String the engineer's ribbon or "caution" tape around the perimeter to further delineate the hunting area. You will be able to use the posts from the fence lines to help support the ribbon or tape.

Place a table or "store" near entrance of hunting area where participants purchase license and equipment for hunt.

The first station is the "parking lot". Attach parking area sign to a fence post. Place litter and trash can in the parking lot.

Second station is the fence crossing. Construct a two-strand wire fence perpendicular to the perimeter of the hunting area using two fence posts and the bailing twine. Attach PF or QF Habitat Management Area signs to each fence post.

Third station is a pointing dog silhouette placed in an area "open to hunting". Place the pointing dog near the end of your hunting area with enough room for birds (Frisbees) to fly and land within the hunting area.



Begin the hunt with a safety talk.



STATION #1: Practicing the "cradle" carry at. Note garbage in "parking lot".

The first three stations are spaced along one half of the hunting area. The fourth and final station will be located on the other half of the hunting area on the return to the parking lot.

The fourth station is another two strand fence that is in line with the perimeter of the hunting area and has "no trespassing" signs on each post and a pointing dog silhouette pointing towards the private land.

PROCEDURE

Each hunter should "purchase" a Hunting License (Attachment #2) firearm, ammo, vest and hat at the store or registration table. The Four Rules of Firearm Safety are listed on the back of the license.

STATION 1: PARKING LOT

Check licenses and make sure each hunter is outfitted with a vest, hat, firearm and one spent shotgun shell. This is a great time to discuss how hunters support conservation by purchasing licenses and equipment (Pittman-Roberson Wildlife Restoration Act).

Describe how the wooden shotguns are loaded and unloaded. When the spent shotgun shell is put into their vest pocket (or attached to shotgun using Velcro tabs) the firearm is loaded. When they take the spent shotgun shell out of their vest pocket and hold it so everyone can see it (or detach from gun) the firearm is unloaded.

If you are using training shotguns and dummy ammunition actions should remain open and dummy ammo held for everyone to see when firearms are unloaded. **All firearms should be unloaded at this time.**

Discuss the benefits of wearing safety orange hunting clothes. Review the Four Rules of Firearm Safety, five firearm carries (two hand ready, elbow, cradle, shoulder, trail), "ready" and "shooting" positions and Hunter's Code of Ethics.

Describe targets for the hunt and the importance of be-

ing able to identify wildlife. If your event is a pheasant hunt describe which color Frisbees are roosters and which are hens. (i.e. red Frisbee rooster, blue Frisbee hen). Practice identifying the target and communicating with fellow hunters by shouting "rooster" or "hen" when you show them the respective colored Frisbee. Those on a quail hunt can simply shout "bird" or "mark".

Prior to leaving the parking lot hunters should recognize and pick up the litter in the parking lot. Discuss what to do with litter when there is no trash can (take it home and recycle or dispose of it there). Part of being an ethical and responsible hunter is being a good citizen. Their actions in and out of the field represent all hunters.

Line up the hunters and have each demonstrate a safe carry for their position in the line. It is also a good time to discuss the importance of staying aligned with hunters to their left and right. **Load firearms!**

Proceed toward the fence crossing while maintaining alignment and safe carries for each hunter.

STATION 2: FENCE CROSSING

Once the fence is reached demonstrate how to cross the fence when hunting alone. (Use a role player to demonstrate crossing the fence in an unsafe way. Let the hunters decide what was done right or wrong). Then demonstrate the correct way to cross the fence. The hunter should unload the firearm and place it under the fence with the muzzle pointed away from the direction that they will cross the fence. Care should be taken to make sure debris does not get into the muzzle or action. They should then cross the fence and retrieve and reload the firearm on the other side.

Demonstrate how to cross over the fence safely by using two volunteers. Both should unload their firearms and leave their actions open. One hunter hands the other their unloaded firearm and crosses the fence unarmed, then



STATION #2: A young hunter demonstrates how to safely cross a fence when hunting alone.

reaches back to take the two unloaded firearms from their hunting partner. The second hunter then crosses the fence and retrieves his or her firearm from the first.

Line the hunters back up (preferably in a different order) and have them demonstrate a safe carry for their new position in the line. **Load firearms!**

STATION 3: POINTING DOG IN AREA OPEN TO HUNTING

Proceed toward the pointing dog maintaining alignment and safe carries. As you approach the dog have the hunters get into the ready position (stock under their arm pit, barrel straight to the front and up away from the dog on the ground). Have hunters separate so there is equal number of hunters on each side of dog. Hunters and dog should now be aligned with all hunters in the ready position.

Review targets (orange rooster, black hens) and have them shout out "rooster", "hen" or "bird". Discuss safe zones of fire and have each hunter raise their shotgun from the ready to the shooting position as the instructor walks the raised Frisbee across the front of the line of hunters. Each hunter should raise their shotgun and shout "bang" as the target enters their safe zone of fire, lowering their firearm to the ready position as the target leaves their safe zone of fire.

The instructor should then get behind the line of hunters and begin throwing Frisbees from behind the hunters. As Frisbees are thrown, all hunters should be shouting "rooster", "hen" or "bird" as the appropriate colored Frisbee is thrown. As a rooster or quail enters into their safe zone of fire each hunter should raise their firearm and shout "bang" and then return to the ready position.

As the hunters are shooting, the instructor or another assistant should drop at least one spent shotgun shell at the feet of each hunter. After each hunter has shot at a bird in their safe zone of fire it is time to pick up the



STATION #3: Shotgun muzzles are up and to the front when approaching a "birdy dog"

empty casings. Spent shells are made of plastic and metals, they last a long time! Have each of the hunters go out and retrieve a few of the Frisbees.

Reassemble the line, having each hunter choose a safe carry. The line of hunters will now maneuver a turn in the hunting area and return toward the fourth station and parking lot. It is important to maintain alignment during the turn, those on the inside of the turn must slow down or stop and those on the outside of the turn will need to walk a little faster.

STATION 4: POINTING DOG ON PRIVATE PROPERTY FENCE LINE

Once the hunters are in a straight line proceed toward the pointing dog along the private property line. As you approach the pointing dog, the hunters should automatically get into the ready position (stock under their arm pit, barrel straight to the front and up away from the dog on the ground). The hunters should again separate with equal numbers on each side of the dog. The hunters should now be aligned with the dog facing the private property fence line.

It is now time to discuss trespass laws for the specific state and whether or not retrieval of game is allowed without permission from the landowner.

The instructor should then throw Frisbees from behind the line of hunters. Hunters now have to determine whether the bird is a rooster or hen, in their safe zone of fire and whether it is on their side of the fence. Again the instructor should drop spent shells at the feet of each hunter. Check to see if they pick them up.

After each hunter has had a chance to shoot a bird they will need to go retrieve that bird. If your state law allows hunters to retrieve game from private property then the hunters should **unload their firearm**, point the muzzle in a safe direction and go retrieve their birds on the other side of the fence. It may be a good idea to leave their orange hat near the firearm so they can find it in the grass.



STATION #4: Understanding local trespass laws is an important part of being a responsible hunter.

Hunters should then line back up and determine a safe carry for their location in the line. **Load firearm!**

Before the group returns to the parking lot. Another hunter will enter the hunting area (this new hunter is a role player) and commit a violation (shooting a hen pheasant and hiding it in their truck or any other violation) that your hunting group is a witness to.

Discuss with the group that although it is not their responsibility to confront that person (leave that to conservation officers) it is their responsibility to give that information to a conservation officer when they have a chance to or by calling the local TIP (Turn In Poachers) line. Those that violate game laws steal opportunities from ethical hunters and represent hunting in a bad way.

STATION 5: RETURN TO PARKING LOT

Return to the parking lot while maintaining alignment and safe carries. Once the group has reached the parking lot all **firearms should be unloaded.**



STATION #5: Meeting the local conservation officer can foster the partnership between sportsman and resource professionals.

Go over with the group what was learned and ask for any questions. Discuss the role hunters have played in conservation and why it is important to purchase a license. Those license dollars, along with taxes on sporting goods, are used to improve wildlife habitat and protect our natural resources. We should consider wildlife biologists and Conservation Officers as our allies and partners in conservation.

This is now a great opportunity to involve a Conservation Officer into your program as a role player. He can check licenses and talk to the group about their day. Hopefully they will report the violation and have some questions.

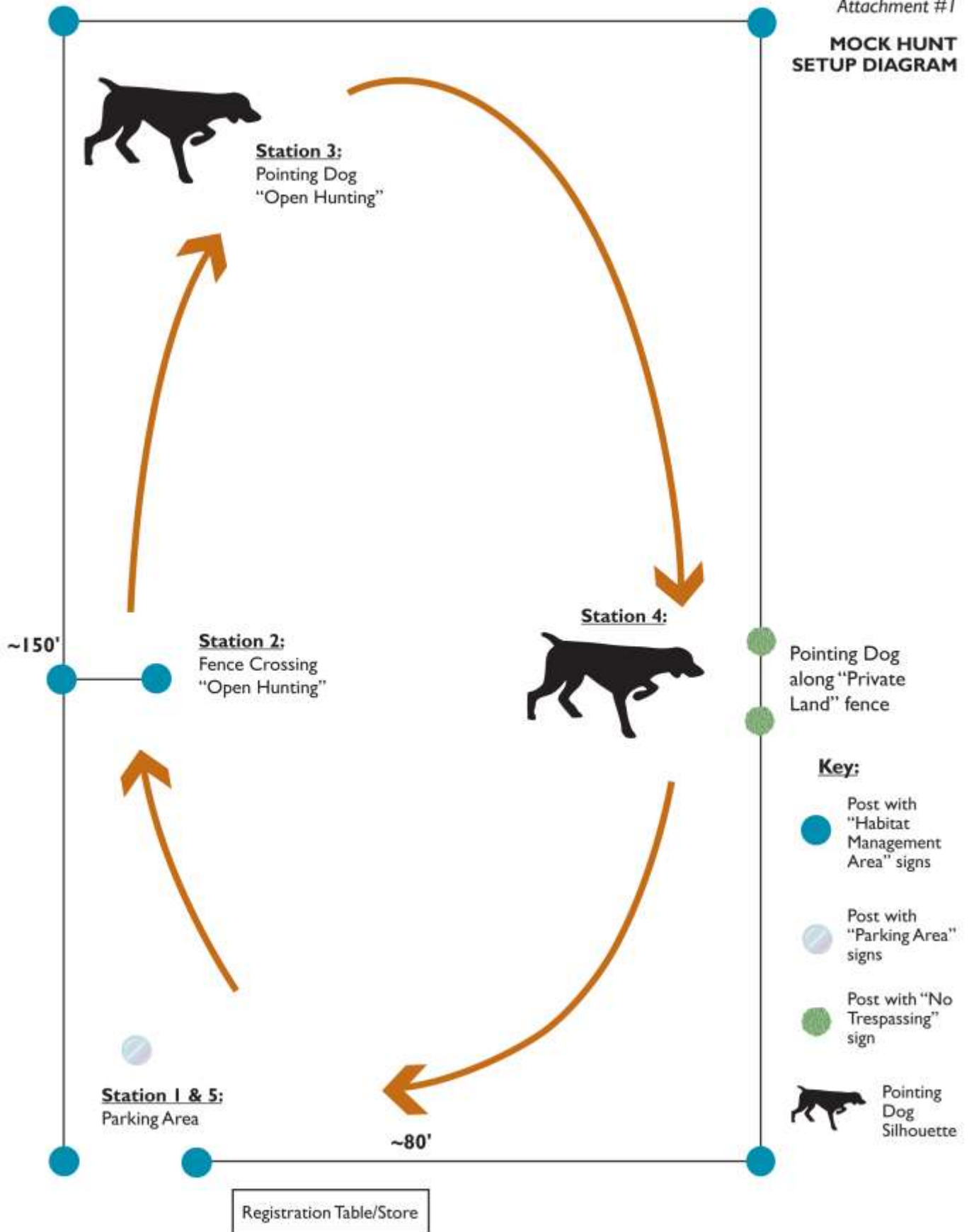
VARIATIONS

Any scenario based training can be added to this activity so as to incorporate other safety, moral or ethical decision making skills into the activity. Asking permission from landowners, shoot/don't shoot situations, counting birds in their daily bag limit, etc.

NOTE: The time you spend and depth of discussion at each station will vary greatly for different age groups.



**MOCK HUNT
SETUP DIAGRAM**



“Mock” Pheasant & Quail Hunting License

Provides “License Holder” the opportunity to participate in a mock pheasant or quail hunt and have fun developing the firearm safety, ethical and moral decision making skills of a responsible hunting conservationist.

I agree to be an ethical and responsible hunting conservationist

PRINT HUNTER'S NAME



Opportunity provided by
Pheasants Forever & Quail Forever
It's all about habitat!

“Mock” Pheasant & Quail Hunting License

Provides “License Holder” the opportunity to participate in a mock pheasant or quail hunt and have fun developing the firearm safety, ethical and moral decision making skills of a responsible hunting conservationist.

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PRINT HUNTER'S NAME



Opportunity provided by
Pheasants Forever & Quail Forever
It's all about habitat!

Four Rules of Firearm Safety

- 1** Treat every firearm as if it were loaded
- 2** Always point the muzzle in a safe direction
- 3** Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until ready to shoot
- 4** Be certain of your target and what is beyond

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HUNTER'S CODE OF ETHICS

I will consider myself as an invited guest of the landowner on whose land I hunt and will conduct myself in ways that I will be welcome in the future.

I will recognize the rights and privileges of others sharing the same lands and waters that I hunt upon.

I will learn to identify the animals I hunt, their habits and habitats.

I will recognize and appreciate the fragile nature of the outdoor environment and treat it and the animals I hunt with respect, engaging only in fair chase and focusing more on obtaining a fulfilling outdoor experience rather than filling the bag limit.

I will avoid all hunting practices that degrade the safety and quality of the sport, for I recognize that – in the eyes of the public – my actions represent those of all other hunters.

I will avoid irresponsible use of alcohol and other drugs during my hunting experiences.

I will support hunting laws and regulations, including bag limits, so that future generations can have the same outdoor experiences I now enjoy.

I will review the hunting regulations annually and understand any changes that have been made.

I will support conservation organizations working for protection of all natural resources including wildlife, wetlands, forests, soils, clean air and clean water; and I will pass along to younger hunters the attitudes, values and skills essential to becoming an ethical outdoorsperson.

I will return a gift to wildlife.



PHEASANTS FOREVER & QUAIL FOREVER'S

No Child Left Indoors®



PREDATOR/PREY GAME

This activity is most suited for events where young participants are in small groups or classes. It takes about 10 – 30 participants to have a good interactive game. Size of the “habitat area” can vary with the size of the groups expected to participate.

OBJECTIVES

Participants shall:

- Be able to explain the habitat needs of pheasants and quail.
- Understand that arrangement of cover types can impact the quality of the habitat.
- Be able to explain how the quality of habitat can impact predation and other mortality factors.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- Habitat Area (gymnasium or playing field about 50 feet X 100 feet)
- Pheasant or quail food. Food can be: poker chips, corn kernels, candy (kids can keep the candy) or other items. You will need 2-3 pieces per student per number of days you are simulating. For example, 20 students as pheasants or quail X 2 pieces X 5 days = 200 pieces total. Keep in mind that one day equals a 3 minute round
- 6 – 8 large plastic bowls or dish pans to place the food in
- Orange vests for the “predators” to wear. There should be about one predator per four – six pheasants or quail
- Whistle or other device to start and stop rounds
- PVC squares or Hula hoops to serve as escape cover. One escape cover per 2 – 4 students
- Watch or stop watch
- Signs for marking “shelter area”, “feeding area” and “escape cover”. (This may not be necessary if you use a gymnasium).

GAME SETUP AND GAME DESCRIPTION

See *Game Setup Diagram*

The game is played in an area about the size of a basketball court. This area will serve as the home range of the pheasants and quail during this game. One end of the habitat is the “shelter area”, at the other end is the “feeding area” and the area in between is considered a travel corridor. The pheasant or quail food (poker chips, corn kernels, candy) is placed in the plastic bowls and distributed throughout the feeding area. PVC squares or Hula hoops are randomly scattered throughout the travel corridor and feeding areas. They represent escape cover such as brush piles, grassy strips, cattails marshes, etc.



The pheasants or quail must collect two pieces of food each day in order to survive. Birds can only collect one piece of food per trip to the feeding area and must then return to the shelter area; they must make two trips to the feeding area per day (this simulates different feeding periods throughout the day). Birds can be required to collect a combination of food types (ie. one poker chip and one piece of candy, one piece of candy and one kernel of corn). Birds only get three minutes (which simulates a day) to harvest two pieces of food. The amount of time for each day can be adjusted depending the age and success of the participants. The whistle is used to start and stop each day or round.

Allow the birds to feed one or two days without predators in the habitat. Then allow the predators to enter the habitat. The predators only need to tag the birds to capture one. The birds can avoid predators if they are in the shelter area or escape cover (pvc squares or hula hoops).

PROCEDURE

- Begin the game with a talk about the basic elements of wildlife habitat (food, water, shelter, space and the arrangement of those



"Escape cover" arranged in the "feeding area"

resources) and a general discussion of pheasant or quail habitat.

- Identify students as pheasants or quail (prey) and predators with approximately one predator per five prey. Provide the predators an orange vest to help identify them during the game.
- Explain the set up of the pheasant or quail home range: Shelter Area, Feeding Area and Escape Cover (pvc squares or hula hoops). Explain the three ways that the birds can escape predation by either avoiding predators, staying in the shelter area or placing one foot in escape cover. **NOTE: NO MORE THAN THREE PHEASANTS OR QUAIL ARE ALLOWED IN EACH ESCAPE COVER.** Predators tag pheasants or quail to capture them. Encourage participants to play this game under control so no one gets hurt.
- Have the pheasants or quail stand in the shelter area. The shelter area is safe. No predators can access it. Explain to the pheasants or quail that they must gather two pieces of food **each** day in order to live. A day will be a 3 minute round during this game. Pheasants or quail begin in the shelter area and must make one trip to the feeding area for each piece of food. Pheasants or quail must be back in the shelter area with their daily allowance of food at the end of **each** day or they did not survive the day.
- When a predator captures one of the pheasants or quail it must walk that prey over to a designated spot outside the habitat area where the prey must remain until the end of that day. Predators can re-enter to capture more prey.
- Pheasants or quail can die each day in three ways:
 1. Being captured by a predator

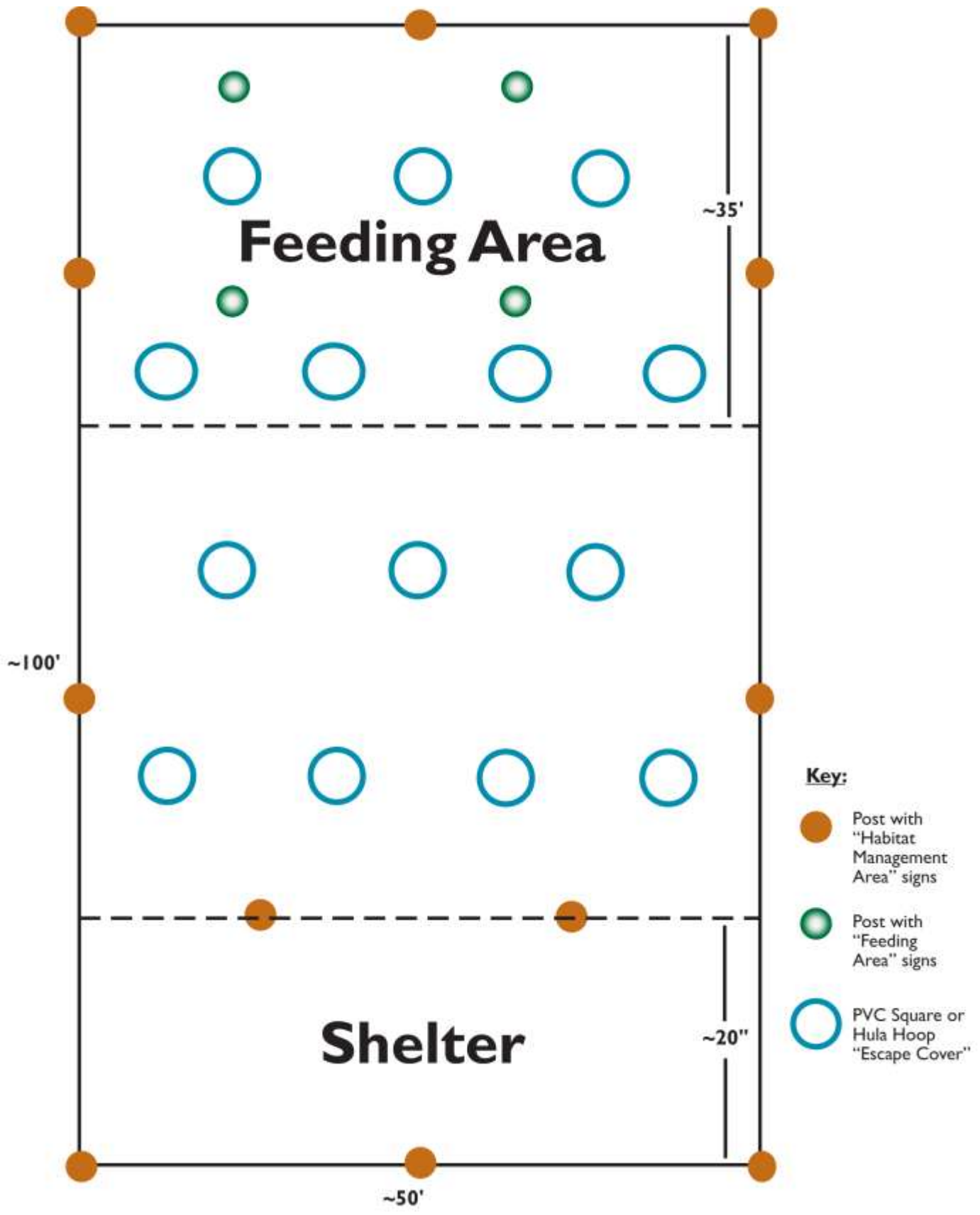
2. Not having three pieces of food at the end of the day
3. Not returning to the shelter area by the end of each day

- Using the whistle, signal the start and end of the first day (without predators in the habitat). Have pheasants or quail feed a second day if time is available so they get the hang of the game. Ask the students if any of the pheasants or quail had trouble collecting their daily requirement of food. Adjust time of day if necessary.
- Before beginning the next day, have the predators enter the habitat area. The only areas they can not enter is the shelter area and escape cover. Predators should start each day at the far end of the feeding area and must keep searching throughout the day. They should not be allowed to sit in one place and wait on prey or guard escape cover.
- Conduct another day or two. Pheasants and quail may find it harder to get their food because they are spending time avoiding predators. Predators may be becoming frustrated at their inability to capture prey despite an abundance of pheasants or quail because of an abundance of escape cover and shelter. Monitor activities closely.
- Before beginning the next day, introduce a change in the habitat. The landowner may want to change the habitat by reducing the escape cover to raise more crops or it may be winter and some escape cover may have been lost. Remove some of the pvc squares or hula hoops.
- Conduct another day. Suddenly the scales tip in favor of the predators and pheasant and quail numbers start to decline. The more escape cover or shelter is reduced, the more vulnerable the pheasants and quail become.
- Discuss what happened after each day and compare survival. Ask students if escape cover helped their survival. Discuss how the habitat could be managed better for pheasants or quail by changing the arrangement of the habitat.

NOTE: Prior to playing the game it would be beneficial to have a brief discussion about wildlife habitat. This activity greatly simplifies many variables. The activity may be as elaborate and realistic as your imagination will permit by varying seasonal conditions, limiting food to limit carrying capacity, changing arrangement of the habitat (moving or eliminating hula hoops) each day.

ACTIVITY VARIATIONS

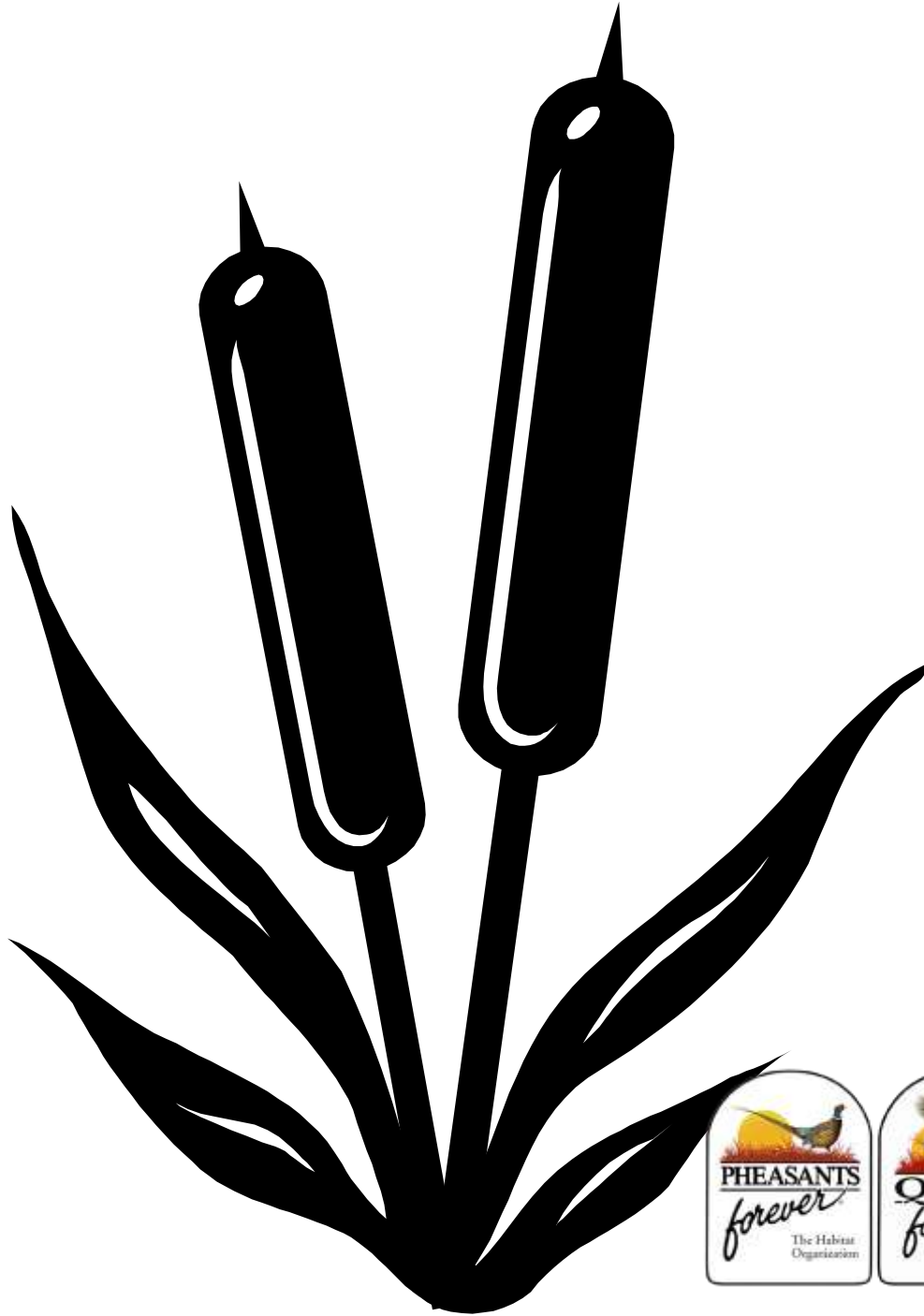
- Allow predators to rearrange the escape cover and feeding areas to maximize their success; then allow pheasants or quail to do the same the next day.
- Limit the amount of food available at the start of each day. This can limit carrying capacity of the habitat.
- Position escape cover in different patterns. See if arrangement of habitat can influence survival or the quality of the habitat.
- Use different ratios of pheasants or quail to predators
- Place feed closer to shelter so pheasants or quail don't have to travel so far.
- Simulate seasonal changes to habitat.



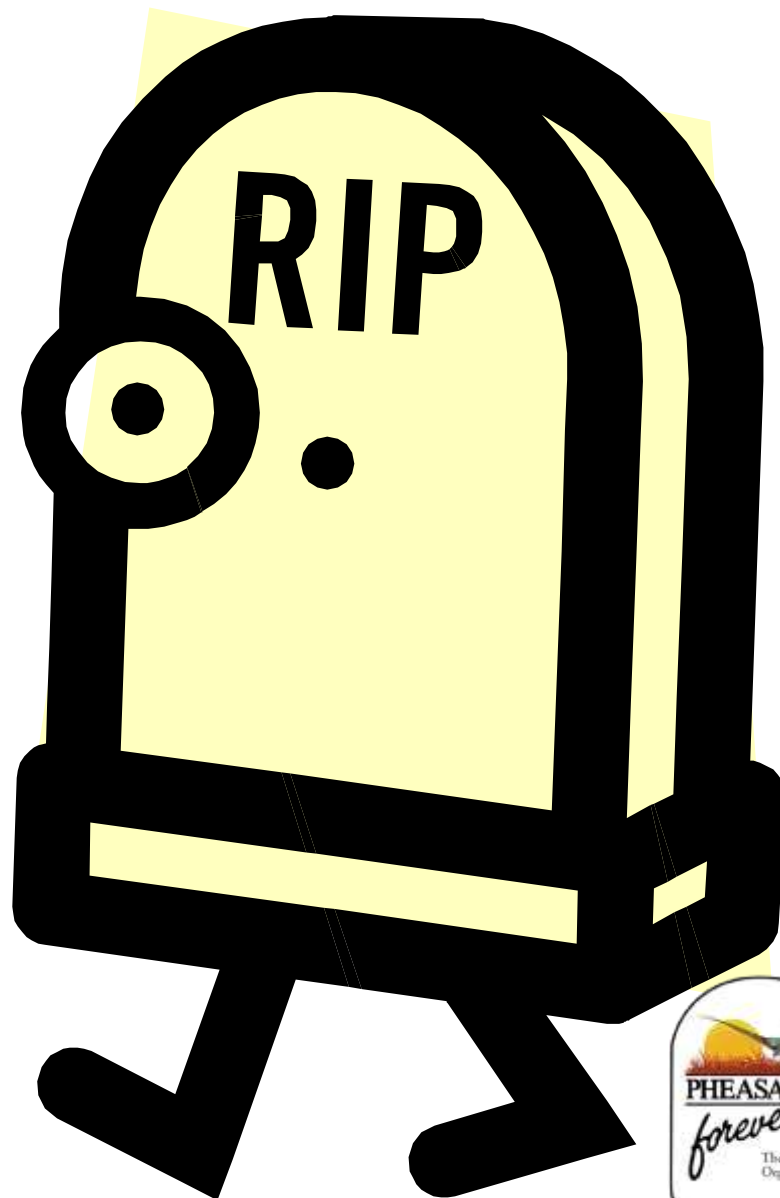
Feeding Area



Escape Cover



Pheasant Cemetery





Vendor Contact Information



Quick Product Reference

MidwayUSA

5875 West Van Horn Tavern Road
Columbia, MO 65203-9274 USA
Phone 573.447.5116
Fax 573.445.6093
www.MidwayUSA.com



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Fax 573-446-6606
www.battenfeldtechnologies.com/caldwell/



Quick Partner Reference

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Phone 877-375-4570

www.scholasticshootingtrust.org



SCTP National Headquarters

51863 Schoenher Rd.
Ste. 202
Shelby Twp., MI 48315
Phone: 586-737-0805

info@shootsctp.org



Team USA Shooting

1 Olympic Plaza
Colorado Springs, Co 80909
Phone 719-866-4670

www.usashooting.org



National Shooting Sports Foundation

Flintrock Ridge Office Center
11 Mile Hill Road
Newtown, CT 06470-2359
Phone 203-426-1320

www.nssf.org



4H Shooting Sports

501 Court Lane RM 208
Cambridge, MD 21613
Phone 410-228-8800

www.4-Hshootingsports.org



Youth Shooting Sports Alliance

4125 Brant Court W.
Nags head, NC 27959
Phone 252-441-3928

www.youthshootinga.com





From the desk of Larry Potterfield

The Employees at MidwayUSA are a very special group of people! As I travel around the country attending the various trade shows or possibly on a hunting trip, regularly I meet Customers who want to personally thank Brenda and me for the level of service we provide or our support for the shooting sports industry.

Certainly I always enjoy receiving such feedback, but my answer is pretty much always the same: "we have a really great group of people at MidwayUSA; and good enough is not good enough." There are many components that define the DNA of an organization and I am pleased to say that two of the most important are quite evident as you walk through this place – a relentless focus by everyone on serving Customers and an equally strong focus on continuous improvement.

Concerning the gifts that Brenda and I are able to make to the various youth shooting organizations and our support for the National Rifle Association; I know it seems like a lot of money, but we don't think of it as a big deal. Brenda and I are just country kids from Missouri and are able to live the American dream of raising a family that we are proud of and having the opportunity to develop and grow a successful family business. We were always taught to respect others, be generous and think about the future.



Thanks for Your Business,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Larry Potterfield".

Larry Potterfield
Founder and CEO of MidwayUSA





1816 Linn St.
North Kansas City, MO 64116
PH: 816-421-1400
Fax: 816-421-4182

Viper G2 Youth Syn. Two Stock Combo 20ga- 24" barrel w/ 2" Extension



General Description: 3" gas operated, semi-automatic shotgun that allows you to shoot light target loads to heavy waterfowl loads. Removable choke system that uses Beretta®/Benelli® threads includes three choke tubes (IC, M, F), choke box and choke wrench. Highly durable injection molded stock and forearm coated with "Soft Touch" finish for better feel. Second, adult stock included along with 2" barrel extension. Rubber recoil pad, backed with a five-year mechanical warranty.

Features:

- Manual E-Z Load Magazine Cut-Off
- Vent Rib w/ Matted Sight Plane
- Fiber Optic Sight
- 5 Round Magazine – Shot Plug Included
- Quick Shot Plug Removal
- Chrome-lined Chamber and Barrel
- 2" Extension
- Second Adult Stock
- Swivel Studs
- "Soft Touch" on Stock and Forearm (plus extra stock)
- 3 Beretta® Style Choke Tubes (IC, M, F)

Action: Gas operated semi-automatic. Bolt remains open after last round is fired. If magazine and chamber are both loaded, opening action will result in ejecting shell from chamber and cycling new shell from magazine into the chamber. If operator desires to unload the chamber only, slightly push lifter up and open action. This cuts the magazine off from cycling a new shell while unloading the chamber. Chamber will remain closed though.

Safety: The primary safety is located on the backside of the trigger guard. When engaged, the safety is designed to block the trigger, hammer lever and the hammer which makes the firing mechanism immobile.

Magazine: Tubular magazine; bottom loading. Shot plug is included and comes installed. Shot plug is easily removable by unscrewing the magazine cap. Simply pull plug out and replace magazine cap.

Item No: 24130



Ruger 10/22 Cal Rifles

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Stoeger AIRGUNS



Stoeger X5

The X5 is a great entry-level air rifle with style, performance and power. The lightweight, X5 single-stroke, spring-piston rifle blasts 4,5 mm alloy pellets at 245 m/s. And the ergonomic cocking grip lets you fully charge the rifle with less effort, shot after shot.

The rifled steel barrel of the X5 airgun provides accuracy and years of service. The X5 comes standard with front and adjustable rear sights with fiber-optic inserts—green front and two-dot, red rear—to make target acquisition easy in any light or weather conditions. All X5 receivers come with integral dovetail scope rails.

The X5 is mounted in a hardwood, Monte Carlo-style stock for quick target acquisition. The raised, ambidextrous cheek-piece lets you shoot comfortably, regardless of hand preference. A rubber butt-pad is standard for a solid shoulder mount. For added security and control, the X5 has an automatic, ambidextrous safety mounted on the back of the receiver.

Add greater precision to your shooting with a factory-installed, 4x32 power riflescope on the X5 Combo. The X5 air rifle is the ideal airgun for target shooting, plinking and eradicating small pests.

From Left 1.)

The ambidextrous automatic safety is conveniently located at the rear of the receiver where it can easily be engaged or disengaged while aiming. The receiver-mounted safety provides an extra level of safety over trigger-guard-mounted systems.

2.)

The precision, fiber-optic rear sight is fully adjustable for elevation and windage with click-numbered adjustment knobs. It features green fiber-optic sighting inserts for maximum visibility.

3.)

The protected front sight with a bright-red fiber-optic insert guarantees fast, accurate target acquisition. The ergonomically designed cocking grip allows for easy operation of the powerful, spring-piston action.

4.)

X5 models are fitted with hardwood stocks with a Monte Carlo-style cheek piece. Rubber butt pads provide recoil reduction and a comfortable, non-slip shoulder mount.

5.)

A high-impact polymer trigger guard protects the two-stage trigger. The trigger assembly is factory set.

Stoeger Airguns

901 Eighth Street

Pocomoke, MD 21851

Phone: (301) 283-6981

Toll Free: (800) 264-4962

www.usa.stoegerairguns.com



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Rudy the Rooster has much on his mind To encourage habitat to save his own kind . . .

"Habitat's the key," he tells us all! If you want to still hear my relatives' call.

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Do your part - but make sure it's right. Check out the facts on Rudy's website:

www.ringnecks.org

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 No. 960020000
 Qty. 1-49 \$0.25 each
 Qty. 50+ \$0.20 each



No Child Left Indoors® Pencil ▶
 No. 960088000
 Qty. 1-24, \$0.65 each
 Qty. 25+, \$0.60 each



▲ **PF & QF Outback Bottle**
 Stainless steel 17 oz bottle with metallic color finish. Twist top lid. Non-microwavable, hand wash only.
 No. 200477100 \$6.00

▲ **Rudy Bookmarks**
 Great giveaways with a conservation message for chapter youth events. 100 bookmarks per order. Order in multiples of 100.
 No. 960060000
 100 for \$8.00

INSIDE CAP DETAIL



◀ **Rudy the Rooster Hunter's Safety Cap**
 Rudy's safety orange mesh hat that includes the four rules of firearm safety printed on the inside tape: Treat every firearm as if it's loaded; Always point the muzzle in a safe direction; Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until ready to shoot; Be sure of your target and what's beyond. One size fits adults and most Kids. Velcro closure.

No. 300042000
 Qty. 1-23, \$7.50 each
 Qty. 24+, \$7.00 each



◀ **Willie the Whistler Hunter's Safety Cap**
 No. 305062000
 Qty. 1-23, \$8.00 each
 Qty. 24+, \$7.50 each

▲ **PF Mini-Toss Football**
 Have some fun while supporting a great cause! This PF Mini-Toss Football is great for kids and soft-mouthed dogs alike, but more importantly, the proceeds from these support wildlife habitat conservation!
 No. 200032012 \$3.25



▲ **Outsmart Survival Guide**
 This full color pocket sized book covers first aid, backcountry survival skills, firearms safety and includes a field dressing guide. Size: 4-1/2" H x 3-1/2" W.
 No. 910270004 \$2.00

Rudy Rooster Character Knit Cap ▶
 Perhaps the "coolest" cap we've ever offered! This Rudy the Rooster Cap is great for your youngster's cold weather excursions. However, we know this unique cap will be such a hit that we are also offering it in adult sizes!

Adult, No. 310191112 \$19.75
 Youth, No. 310201112 \$18.25



◀ **"Preserve Habitat" Wrist Band**
 Do some good while looking trendy to-boot. One size fits most.
 No. 610822000
 Qty. 1-99, \$0.50 ea
 Qty. 100+, \$0.40 ea



◀ **PF & QF Backpack**
 This blaze orange Pheasants Forever and Quail Forever co-branded backpack is sure to be a hit! Made out of quality materials, the lace synch-top is fun to use and easy on the shoulders as well as the eyes!
 No. 200042012
 Qty. 1-11, \$4.00
 Qty. 12+, \$3.50

To order call toll free 1-877-773-8073



No Child Left Indoors[®]

Join us in making sure that today's youth have opportunities to enjoy the outdoors and learn more about habitat, wildlife and conservation.

Here are selected merchandise items at special chapter prices.



FOREVER Shooting Sports[®]



Orange Mesh PF & QF Caps

These hats will help keep your chapter's firearm events and mentor hunts safe.

PF, No. 300242000

QF, No. 305022000

Qty. 1-23, \$7.50 each

Qty. 24+, \$7.00 each

PF & QF Youth Vests
This blaze-orange youth vest has many of the same features found in quality adult vests. Soft supple fabric is lightweight and durable. Padded shoulder patches on both sides. Blood-proof game bag loads from front or rear. Cargo pockets hold shells or gear. Perfect for youth mentor hunts. Sizes: S, M, L, XL, 2XL, 3XL.

PF, No. 4003120+

PF & QF, No. 4050420+

\$14.50 each



Browning[®] Dusty Shooting Vest

Shoot trap in style with this Browning Shooting vest. Made of 100% cotton, 10 oz. stonewash twill, it has full-length shooting patches on right and left shoulders with sewn-in REACTAR[™] pad pockets (pad sold separately). Also includes 100% polyester mesh body for ventilation, bellows shell pockets and a large back pocket. Adult sizes: S (youth XL), M, L, XL, 2X, 3X.

PF, No. 4000310+ \$46.50

QF, No. 4050310+ \$46.50



NEW Browning[®] Range Kit

This range kit includes: shooting glasses with tinted polycarbonate lenses that offer both eye protection and enhanced target visibility. Soft foam earplugs that provide noise reduction up to 31dB and come with a plastic storage case and adjustable-fit earmuffs with padded headband have a noise reduction rating of 27dB.

No. 170770001 \$27.50



Radians Jelli[™] Snug Plugs

These are the highest NRR rated reusable earplugs on the market today. Designed for total comfort, with easy insertion and removal. Includes lanyard.

No. 220100000

Qty. 1-11, \$1.75 each

Qty. 12+, \$1.50 each



Pheasants Forever 1st Bird Pin

No. 960031112

Qty. 1-10, \$3.25 each

Qty. 11, \$3.00 each



PF & QF Logo T-Shirt

Simple, to the point and timeless. These Pheasants Forever and Quail Forever t-shirts say one thing: you support upland wildlife habitat conservation! Adult sizes: S, M, L, XL, 2X, 3X, 4X (safety green only). Youth sizes: XS, S, M, L, XL.

PF Blaze, No. 5000320+, Youth \$7.50, Adult \$9.75

QF Blaze, No. 5050120+ Youth \$7.50, Adult \$9.75

NEW Safety Green, No. 5000340+, Youth \$7.50, \$9.75



PF & QF Challenge Coin

The history of the challenge coin dates back to the World War I era. The PF & QF FOREVER Shooting Sports challenge coin is meant to build upon that great American tradition and features the four rules of firearm safety around the perimeter of the coin. It makes a special gift that is earned by completing firearm safety, a youth mentor hunt program or other shooting sports programs.

No. 960021112

Qty. 1-11, \$4.50 each

Qty. 12+, \$4.00 each

BE SAFE

Always wear hearing and eye protection when shooting.



www.PheasantsForever.org



4 RULES OF GUN SAFETY

- Rule #1** - Treat Every Gun Like It Is Always Loaded!
- Rule #2** - Never Point The Gun At Something You Are Not Prepared To Shoot!
- Rule #3** - Always Be Sure Of Your Target And What Is Behind It!
- Rule #4** - Keep Your Finger Off The Trigger Until You Are Ready To Shoot!



Name: _____

Date: _____

TO ORDER MORE TARGETS CALL PHEASANTS FOREVER AT 1-877-773-8073



Young Guns Miscellaneous Forms





No Child Left Indoors[®] FOREVER Shooting Sports Program



YOUNG GUNS PROGRAM

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
Between Pheasants Forever, Inc. and

the _____ Chapter of PF or QF

PURPOSE

The Purpose of this agreement is to outline the responsibilities of the parties with respect to the funding, development and delivery of the *Young Guns Program*.

PHEASANTS FOREVER WILL:

- Provide the chapter with all items on the attached *Young Guns Kit – Inventory List*.
- Provide an introduction to the Young Guns program at a PF/QF National workshop.
- Provide support and training opportunities to participating chapters that will improve the quality and safety of the Young Guns program.

THE PARTICIAPTING CHAPTER WILL:

- Attend Young Guns Training Day.
- Provide a minimum of four Young Guns events each year.
- Mentor an adjacent PF/QF Chapter and help that chapter host a Young Guns event.
- Partner with a local youth shooting sports program and provide leadership opportunities at Young Guns events.
- Complete post event reporting as requested.

THE PARTIES MUTUALLY UNDERSTAND

This is a cooperative endeavor between the parties involved to provide fun and safe shooting events for youth and their families multiple times each year.

Agreed to this _____ day of _____, 20____ by: _____

For Pheasants Forever, Inc. — John Linquist — FOREVER Shooting Sports National Coordinator

For Participating Pheasants Forever Chapter

(Chapter Name)

(Signature)

(Print Name)

(Title)





No Child Left Indoors[®]



EVENT REPORT FORM

Reporting chapter youth events is VERY IMPORTANT. This information is used to provide liability insurance for chapters and volunteers, report accomplishments, secure grants and donations, and to tell YOUR story at the national level. Please submit this report form within 30 days of EACH youth event. Thank You!

Chapter Name _____ Chapter # _____

Contact Person _____

Phone Number _____ Email _____

Date(s) of Event _____

Number of Youth Participants _____ Number of Adult Participants _____

What type of event did your chapter host?

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mentor Hunt | <input type="checkbox"/> Shooting Sports Event | <input type="checkbox"/> Field Day/Outdoor Skills Day |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat Project | <input type="checkbox"/> Leopold Education Project | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Briefly describe the event (include activities, partners, media stories and photos):

Reporting dollars spent by chapters is critical to PF & QF receiving grants and donations. Estimate the total dollars spent on this event, include estimated value of donations such as food, supplies or equipment:

\$ _____

Youth Memberships

Did you know your chapter can provide each participant of your youth event an Upland Tales membership for only \$5 per youth? Each new youth member will receive a membership card and four issues of our Upland Tales magazine per year. **Please use the Ringnecks or Whistlers Membership Summary sheet to submit the contact information for your chapter's list of new youth members.**

You can submit your completed Event Report form electronically to rwissink@pheasantsforever.org or by mail to: **National Youth Programs Specialist, Rich Wissink, 704 Surrey Lane, Merrill, WI 54452**

Thank you for all you do to get youth and their families outdoors!



No Child Left Indoors[®]

FOREVER Shooting Sports Program



Ammo Match Grant

Commonly Asked Questions & Answers

Why a *FOREVER* Shooting Sports Program?

Strong PF & QF chapters have effective leadership and a sense of purpose within their community. Successful youth programs spark chapter excitement, help recruit enthusiastic leaders and provide a local investment. Safe and effective local shooting sports programs are a natural progression to passing down our hunting heritage and developing future leaders in wildlife conservation. All of this will strengthen our chapters, increase membership, raise more dollars and do more mission!

Why aren't we reimbursing chapters for field loads?

Youth mentor hunts are a big part of our youth programs but field loads are expensive. Ammo dollars wouldn't go very far if we reimbursed chapters for a case of Federal's *Prairie Storm*. We don't want the program abused. Target ammo used for teaching wingshooting skills during a youth mentor hunt is reimbursable.

How much will a chapter be reimbursed?

- This was a tough decision. In no case will chapters be reimbursed more than ½ the cost of ammo purchased. This was done so that chapters matched the ammo dollars.
- The \$5.00 limit per participant, per event, protects against high costs for few participants.
- Grants will be provided as long as funding is available. The \$1,000 annual chapter limit will provide opportunity for more chapters to participate.
- A NCLI Event Report Form must also be submitted with the Ammo Grant Form to be eligible.

Can a chapter sponsored scholastic shooting team apply for ammo reimbursement? The ammo grant program is NOT meant to support shooting teams because of the high cost per shooter. However, chapter sponsored shooting teams may apply for reimbursement and report practices or shooting events as an "event". All conditions of the ammo grants apply.

How will chapters be reimbursed?

Ammo reimbursement will be directly deposited in their cash management account.

Volunteer Insurance Coverage?

To protect volunteers it is important to submit a *Volunteer Insurance Coverage – For Events Involving Firearms* form prior to the event taking place AND a post event report form.

If you have additional questions email John at JLinquist@PheasantsForever.org or call 712-754-3221.



No Child Left Indoors[®] FOREVER Shooting Sports Program



AMMO GRANT REQUEST FORM

What types of ammo qualify for a grant?

- The ammo must have been used at a PF or QF sponsored shooting event.
- Only the purchase of **target ammunition** is eligible for reimbursement:
- 20 or 12 gauge target loads
- .22 rim fire target ammunition
- Field loads for youth mentor hunts are **NOT** eligible for reimbursement

How much will be reimbursed?

- Chapters will be reimbursed a **maximum** of \$5.00 per participant **or** no more than 1/2 of the total cost of ammunition purchased per event, **whichever is less.**
- Chapters will be reimbursed a maximum of \$1000 per year.
- Funding is limited. **Grants will be provided as long as funding is available.**

How do we apply for an ammo match grant?

- Keep your ammo receipt!
- Complete a No Child Left Indoors[®] Event Report Form **and** this Ammo Match Grant Request
- Submit completed forms **and** ammo receipt electronically to jlinquist@pheasantsforever.org or mail the forms **and** copy of receipt to:

John Linquist
PF & QF FOREVER Shooting Sports National Coordinator,
919 7th St.
Sibley, IA 51249.
Questions? Call John at 712-754-3221.

Volunteer Insurance Coverage

- For all PF or QF sponsored events involving firearms it is important to submit a completed *Volunteer Insurance Coverage – For Events Involving Firearms* form prior to the event taking place.

Chapter Name _____ Chapter # _____

Contact Name _____ Phone # _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____

Thank you for all you do to get youth and their families outdoors

Firearm Events - Volunteer Insurance Coverage

Chapters that will be holding events involving firearms should complete the following form to obtain insurance coverage for the volunteers that will be assisting at the event. This coverage is necessary in situations where the event will be held at other than a licensed and insured shooting facility. (Example: youth hunts held on public or private lands.)

Event Information

Chapter: _____ # _____
Event Date(s): _____
Event Location: _____
Type of Event: _____
Chapter Contact: _____ Phone # _____

Volunteer Information

List below the first and last names of all volunteers that will be present at the event. (Attach additional sheet if necessary):

Note: This coverage is provided at NO CHARGE to Pheasants Forever Chapters.

Please return this completed form prior to your event to: Pheasants Forever, Inc.
1783 Buerkle Circle
St. Paul, MN 55110

If you have any questions, please call Pat Larson at (877) 773-2070, or e-mail plarson@pheasantsforever.org. Fax Form to (651) 773-5500.

**PHEASANTS FOREVER/QUAIL FOREVER
FIREARMS EVENT PARTICIPANT WAIVER FORM**

I understand that I am choosing to participate in an event involving the use of firearms, and I recognize that firearms, when mishandled, can be dangerous. Further, I understand that it is incumbent upon me to use the utmost care in the exercise of firearm safety. I intend to do so and realize that I have an affirmative duty to do so.

I further realize that Pheasants Forever, Inc., Quail Forever, their members, agents, employees, licensees, volunteers, and associates are participating in this event to give me a quality outdoor experience. This participation by the referenced individuals will include travel to certain hunting, shooting or other outdoor areas. It may also include hunting with dogs. I understand that I will conduct myself in a manner as to be safe around all of the individuals mentioned herein and their dogs.

Further, I hereby waive all rights to any claim, cause of action, right of litigation of any kind, whatsoever, origination from the _____ event and
(date of event and sponsoring chapter name)

thereafter for all time as to Pheasants Forever, Inc., the _____
(sponsoring chapter name)

chapter of Pheasants Forever/Quail Forever, members, employees, volunteers, licensees or said organizations and their agents.

I realize it is a privilege to participate in this event and accordingly I will conduct myself in a safe manner consistent with all affirmative duties which I have heretofore recognized.

Participant Name (Printed)

Participant Signature

Date

If Participant is a minor (under the age of 18), this form also requires the signature of the Participant's parent or legal guardian below. The parent or legal guardian, by signing this form, grants permission to the named Participant to take part in this event, and acknowledges and affirms all of the statements and waivers contained in this Firearms Event Participant Waiver Form.

Parent or Legal Guardian Name (Printed)

Parent or Legal Guardian Signature

Date

**PHEASANTS FOREVER, INC.
CHAPTER INSURANCE COVERAGE
SUMMARY**

Following is a summary of general insurance questions that regularly arise in the conduct of chapter activities. This is a summary of coverages only. This summary does not amend or alter the insurance contract. Coverages, rates, terms and conditions are all subject to final determination by the insurance carrier. Chapters are advised to call the National Office if there are any questions about the specific terms of insurance coverage that are not clearly addressed in this document.

What insurance coverage does Pheasants Forever maintain?

Pheasants Forever maintains the following insurance policies applicable to chapters:

- General Liability
- Umbrella/Excess Liability
- Property Coverage
- Liquor Liability
- Volunteer Liability Protection

Who is covered under the Pheasants Forever’s general liability policy?

Liability coverage extends to any person or organization that is considered a “protected person” under the policy, specifically including the following:

Chapters in good-standing with the National Office are covered under the policy.

Volunteers (including chapter officers) are protected only for activities or work they conduct within the scope of the Mission of Pheasants Forever.

Employees are protected only for work done within the scope of their employment or the performance of duties related to the conduct of Pheasants Forever business.

What activities are covered under Pheasants Forever’s general liability policy?

Chapter activities for which liability coverage would extend include the following:

- Fundraising Events (e.g., banquets, secondary fundraisers)
- Habitat Projects conducted by Chapters that fulfill the Mission of Pheasants Forever
- Youth education and public awareness events that fulfill the Mission of Pheasants Forever (e.g., youth mentor hunts, fair booths, etc)

What are the terms of the insurance coverages available and the related costs to the chapter?

Coverage	Insurer	Limits	Deductible	Cost to Chapter?
General Liability	St. Paul/Travelers	\$1 million/occurrence \$2 million aggregate	None	None
Umbrella/Excess Liability	St. Paul/Travelers	\$5 million	\$10,000	None
Property Coverage	St. Paul/Travelers	Actual Cash Value	\$1,000	See Below
Liquor Liability	St. Paul/Travelers	\$1 million	None	See Below
Volunteer Liability Protection	CIMA	\$1 million	None	See Below

Property Coverage

Coverage: This coverage is for equipment owned by the chapter and covers the loss or damaged of that equipment due to theft, fire, accident, etc. This policy does not cover normal wear and tear on equipment.

Cost to Chapter: The cost of property coverage is billed to the chapter by Pheasants Forever National. The rates are adjusted annual upon renewal of the insurance policy.

Procedures: Chapters must complete a Property Insurance Coverage form available from the National Office. The form must be completed and mailed or faxed to the National Office prior to coverage being added. Chapters are responsible for contacting the National Office to remove any equipment for which insurance is no longer necessary. This policy contains a \$1,000 deductible, so chapters are advised to limit the addition of low value equipment to the policy.

Liquor Liability

Coverage: Chapters must obtain this coverage in the following situations:

- (1) The event will be held at a location that does not have a liquor license and liquor liability insurance; and/or
- (2) The chapter will be selling, distributing or otherwise profiting from the sale of alcohol.

In situations where the event will be held at a facility that is licensed and insured to sell alcohol, and the chapter will not be distributing, receiving a percentage of the bar sales, or otherwise profiting from the sale of alcohol, this coverage is not required.

Cost to Chapter: The cost of liquor liability coverage is the actual cost charged by the insurance carrier. The rates are adjusted annual upon renewal.

Procedures: Chapters must complete the Liquor Liability Coverage form available from the National Office. The completed form must be mailed with payment to Pheasants Forever as stated on the form. Both the form and payment must be received by Pheasants Forever prior to the event. Note: Chapters are required to obtain all required permits/licenses to that may be required to sell or distribute alcohol in your area. Failure to obtain the required permit/license will result in coverage being denied.

Volunteer Liability Protection

Coverage: This coverage is provided as an additional level of liability protection for individual Pheasants Forever volunteers. It is strongly recommended for events involving firearms (youth mentor hunts, trap or sporting clays events, etc).

Cost to Chapter: None

Procedures: The Volunteer Insurance Coverage form must be completed with the names of all volunteers for which coverage is desired (i.e., all volunteers that will be present at the event). The completed form must be received by the Pheasants Forever National Office prior to the event for coverage to be effective. Note: volunteers do not have to be members to be included on the volunteer list.

PHEASANTS FOREVER, INC.
CHAPTER INSURANCE COVERAGE
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Following is a number of frequently asked questions regarding chapter insurance coverage. This is intended to address some of the more common insurance questions. Chapters should contact the Pheasants Forever National Office if they have specific insurance questions not addressed here.

- Q:** What happens if an attendee or participant at an event (e.g., banquet, youth hunt, etc.) causes personal injury to another person and/or damage to another person's property?
- A:** Participants are not protected persons under this policy. Therefore, Pheasants Forever's liability policy would not protect the individual participant from personal liability. However, the chapter and volunteers involved with the event would be covered from liability.
- Q:** What happens if an attendee or participant at an event (e.g., banquet, youth hunt, etc.) is injured?
- A:** Liability coverage would protect the chapter and volunteers from liability associated with the injury of an attendee or participant at a Pheasants Forever event.
- Q:** Does Pheasants Forever's insurance provide coverage for a volunteer that is injured during the performance of a chapter habitat project?
- A:** No. Since volunteers are not employees of Pheasants Forever, they are not covered under the Workers Compensation policy. Pheasants Forever's general liability policy provides liability protection for volunteers in the event that an attendee or participant at a chapter event was injured.
- Q:** Do chapters need to request proof of insurance from facilities that are hosting PF events?
- A:** Yes. Chapters are required to request a certificate of insurance from any facility that is hosting a PF event (e.g., VFW, Community Center, etc) to ensure that the facility maintains adequate insurance to cover liability associated with its own operations. Facilities that fail to maintain insurance on its operations could result in liability to Pheasants Forever for the facilities' obligations. (Example: a participant slips and is injured in the restroom at the local banquet facility due to a leaky pipe. If the facility does not have insurance and is unable to satisfy any claim or judgment related to the accident, PF could be held responsible)
- Q:** Does Pheasants Forever General Liability insurance extend to contractors hired by the chapter to complete habitat projects (ex. mowing, grass planting, tree planting, etc.)?
- A:** No. Contractors hired by Pheasants Forever are responsible for their own actions and must obtain their own liability coverage. Chapters should obtain proof that the contractor has coverage by requesting a certificate of insurance.
- Q:** What happens if chapter equipment being transported causes injury to another person and/or damage to another person's property?
- A:** The personal automobile insurance of the driver of the vehicle transporting the equipment would be the primary insurance coverage. Pheasants Forever's general liability coverage would be in place in the event that the primary coverage was not sufficient.
- Q:** If a person or entity requests proof that the chapter has insurance, how can such proof be obtained?
- A:** A certificate of insurance can be obtained by contacting the National Office with the required information, including the name and address of individual or entity requesting the certificate, the type of event and the date. This request must be made at least 10 days prior to the event to allow sufficient time for our insurance agent to issue the certificate.



Wildlife Restoration & Conservation





Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration

On September 2, 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (now the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act.) This Act fostered partnerships between Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies, the sporting arms industry, conservation groups, and sportsmen to benefit wildlife – and has been key to implementing the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation. In the 1970s, revolvers, pistols, and archery equipment were included in the Act. In 1950, the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (now the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act) passed. Together, the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration program (WSFR) has contributed more than \$12 billion to fish and wildlife conservation in the U.S. – more than any other single conservation effort.

In 2012, we will proudly observe 75 years of the WSFR program and the success of the partnerships that have made this program what it is today. We are planning a yearlong national anniversary program that will be outcome-oriented, inclusive, and memorable. We hope the anniversary program will act as a catalyst to make the WSFR program even stronger in the years ahead.

Oversight

The Planning Committee, a part of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' Fish and Wildlife Trust Funds Committee, oversees the vision of the anniversary effort and assists with the oversight of teams to complete specific tasks leading up to the anniversary program. The committee is composed of leaders from Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies along with industry and nongovernmental representatives.

Three Messages:

- WSFR is a 75-year partnership to benefit fish and wildlife, and provide Americans with access to the outdoors through a self-imposed investment paid by manufacturers and users of gear bought by anglers, boaters, hunters, and shooters and managed by Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies. Fishing and hunting licenses and motorboat fuel tax also support fish and wildlife.
- For 75 years, WSFR has provided over \$12 billion for fish and wildlife, supplied jobs for many Americans, and benefitted local economies through boating, fishing, hunting, and shooting activities.
- WSFR has given Americans the opportunity to enjoy fish, wildlife, and the outdoors for the past 75 years. With your support, WSFR will continue to conserve habitat for fish and wildlife, and recreational opportunities for anglers, boaters, hunters, and shooters for the future.

Cycle of Success



Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Facts

- Between 1939 and 2010 WSFR provided \$12,994,329,660 in grants to State fish and wildlife agencies.

Sport Fish Restoration Facts:

- Between 1952 and 2010 SFR provided \$6,583,260,439 in grants to State fish and wildlife agencies.
- Between 1955 and 2006, sport fishing manufacturers saw a 2,157% annual return on excise taxes paid.
- By 1950, pollution and siltation had reduced or even eliminated fish in many waters that once were highly productive. SFR investments have turned many fisheries around and sparked a 200% increase in tackle sales (in constant dollars) since 1955.
- By the 1950s, the oily and inedible alewife littered the beaches of the Great Lakes and sport fishing was nearly nonexistent. Now, thanks in part to SFR funds, world class sport fisheries in the Great Lakes for salmon, trout, walleye, and yellow perch annually generate more than \$2 billion in retail sales and support more than 58,000 jobs.
- Currently (2009-2010), the primary areas of investment of SFR funds by the states are in fisheries research (32%), development and stocking of fisheries (26%), and operation and maintenance of facilities such as angler access, fish hatcheries, and fish ladders (23%)
- Some National SFR Accomplishments from 2004 -2009 include:
 - o Total Fish Stocked - 3.8 billion
 - o Students Taught Aquatic Education - 4.7 million
 - o Acres of Fish Habitat acquired or leased - 63,000
 - o Acres of Coastal habitat acquired or lease - 63,500
 - o Acres of Coastal habitat restored - 6,500

Wildlife Restoration Facts:

- Between 1939 and 2010 WR provided \$6,411,069,221 in grants to State fish and wildlife agencies.
- Between 1970 and 2006, hunting and shooting sports manufacturers saw a 1,000% annual return on their excise tax investments.

White-tailed Deer - Then and Now:

- o In 1937, 11 states had no open seasons for deer and three others had only local seasons. Virtually all of the remaining states had far more restrictive seasons than enjoyed today.
- o In 1937, the deer population in Illinois was estimated to be 3,000 animals, and the hunting season was closed.
- o In 2010, hunters in Illinois could potentially hunt deer for 108 days. In 2008, hunters harvested more than 188,400 deer.

- o In 1937, Missouri's hunters harvested 108 deer. In 2009, hunters took more than 295,000 deer.
- o From 1937 to 1965, deer hunting was not allowed in Kansas. Now, over 100,000 are harvested each year.
- o In 1937, New Jersey deer hunters had six days of opportunity available. In 2009, there were more than 161 deer hunting days available to Garden State hunters.

Wild Turkey – Then and Now:

- o North Carolina's fall turkey season was closed in 1971, and a spring season established in 1972. During the spring of 1977, 144 wild turkeys were reported taken. By 2008, the spring harvest was 10,404 birds—an increase of 7,200%.
 - o While Arkansas hunters had a 30-day turkey season in the 1930's, only an estimated 300 birds were taken each year. Today, turkey hunters in Arkansas enjoy a 72-day season and harvest more than 11,700 birds.
 - o In 1937, turkey hunting in Kentucky was closed. Today, Kentucky hunters enjoy 159 days of turkey hunting annually.
 - o During Ohio's first turkey season in 1966, hunters took 12 birds. In 2009, they took 20,710 turkeys.
- In 1937, States on average allowed 30 days of waterfowl hunting. In 2010, 11 states provide 150 or more waterfowl hunting days, 23 states provide 120 days, and 13 states provide more than 90.
 - In 1937, Wyoming elk hunters had only limited local seasons. Today, 170 days of elk hunting are available for various specialty hunts. More than 53,000 hunters put in more than 412,000 hunter-days devoted to elk hunting, harvesting approximately 23,000 elk.
 - With greater wildlife populations, the number of Americans hunting – the customer base for businesses paying the tax – increased nearly 2-1/2 times between 1937 and 1982. Even though the number of hunters has recently declined, there were still more than twice as many hunters in 2010 as there were in 1937, based on state license sales.

Some National WR Accomplishments from 2004 -2009 include:

- o Total Animals Stocked – 42,500
- o Students Taught Hunter Education - 3 million
- o Shooting Ranges Operated or Constructed – 900
- o Private Landowners Assisted – 173,000
- o Acres acquired or leased – 4.9 million

