

Missouri Natural Resources Conference



- The workshop proposal or abstract should be **no more than 250 words** in the format illustrated by the samples below.
- Abstracts or workshop proposals must be received no later than **October 31, 2011** to **tom.treiman@mdc.mo.gov**. **Please indicate on the abstract whether the proposal is a workshop, a paper or poster presentation and your contact information which will appear in the conference program.** Submission by e-mail to would be greatly appreciated but not required.
- We encourage you to focus your presentation on the consequences of your research or topic to field managers. We are most interested in explaining the meaning of your results and how that might affect future resource conservation efforts.
- A total of 20 minutes will be allotted to each technical paper, including questions. **Please remember to compress picture file sizes.**
- Computers, data projectors, and screens will be provided; no overheads. Slideshows should be in PowerPoint Show (PPS) format via a SAVE AS PowerPoint Show in the PowerPoint menu.
- Workshop hosts and authors of selected papers will be notified around **November 7, 2011.**

- If your abstract is accepted, presentations must be sent to your **session moderator** no later than **Wednesday, January 18th** by sending them via an email.
- Posters must fit within a 4 X 4' board which will be provided. **Those who choose to present posters will be asked to accompany their work during the special poster session, Wednesday evening, February 1, 2012.**

In the workshop proposal, please include a workshop title, session description, contact information for the workshop organizing committee and a list of topics and presenters.

Sample Workshop Proposal

Strategies for Successful Priority Forest Landscapes, Wildlife Management Cooperatives, and Conservation Opportunity Areas.

Over time, it has become obvious that professional resource managers cannot conserve our natural resources alone. Although the technical knowledge is there and keeps getting better, we do not have the money, manpower, or land resources to do enough. In order to be successful in our work, we must engage partners, politicians, and the general public to make a significant impact. In Missouri, a recent push has been to focus efforts in certain geographical areas rather than using the "shotgun" approach and scattering management all across the state. Whether it is an MDC quail focus area (QFA), a priority forest landscape (PFL), or NRCS's conservation security program (CSP), many recent efforts have focused on a priority landscape or watershed. The risk of focusing all your efforts into one small area is that landowners and constituents will not buy into the idea and you will have spent all your efforts on a losing cause. The goal of this workshop is to highlight some successful partnerships, cooperatives, and priority landscape projects, and discuss what made these projects work, as well as some of the struggles encountered along the way. Resource managers and scientists who work in, or could work in priority landscapes are our target audience.

Topics were selected in an attempt to present a comprehensive approach to making a cooperative or priority landscape successful in Missouri. Speakers were selected based on their particular expertise associated with the workshop topics.

Workshop Organizing Committee: Ted Seiler and Gus Raeker (contact Ted Seiler at ted.seiler@mdc.mo.gov or 660-385-2616 ext. 118; 2108 US Hwy 63; Macon, MO 63552).

Moderator: Dennis Figg – Wildlife Program Supervisor, Jefferson City, MO

Note: the moderator will also conduct a short introduction based on the covered topics.

List of Topics and Presenters:

- 1) *Implementing riparian restoration - Marketing priority landscape projects*
Adam Boman – Fisheries Biologist, Sullivan, MO
- 2) *Developing partnerships*
Jeff Esely – Private Land Conservationist, Troy, MO and
Kevin Meneau – Fisheries Management Biologist, St. Louis, MO
- 3) *Funding your project – Grants, etc.*
Gus Raeker – Don't know new title, Warrenton, MO
- 4) *Using volunteers to accomplish common goals*
Ted Seiler – Private Land Conservationist, Macon, MO
- 5) *Coops – What are they and how to use them*
John Pinkowski – Private Land Conservationist, Edina, MO

On the abstract please include the **paper or poster title, author name(s), and your contact information including your affiliation, work address, phone number, and email address** following the example below as a guide. If more than one author is listed, **underline the name of the person who will be giving the paper**. Type all information to fit neatly on a single 8.5 by 11-inch piece of white paper with 1-inch margins on the top and sides. In a cover letter indicate if the abstract is being submitted as a **paper** (to be presented during a workshop or technical sessions) or a **poster**.

Sample Abstract

Dispersal patterns of blackbirds (Icteridae) damaging rice in southeastern Missouri.

Cummings, John L. and Robert W. Byrd. USDA, APHIS, Wildlife Services, University of Missouri Delta Center, Portageville, MO 63873 USA, (573) 379-2933, Robert.W.Byrd@aphis.usda.gov.

Several species of blackbirds, particularly red-winged blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), common grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*) and brown-headed cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) cause extensive damage to newly planted rice and ripening rice. A 2001 survey of rice producers in Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, California, and Texas estimated that minimal economic loss due to direct damage, prevention and price supports was \$21.5 million. In southeast Missouri information on movement and dispersal patterns of blackbirds that damage rice is lacking. During October 2004, we determined the dispersal patterns of blackbirds marked with an aeriially applied fluorescent marker. We marked approximately 1.5 million blackbirds roosting in 3 maturing rice fields in New Madrid and Stoddard counties, Missouri. Following marking, 8,389 blackbirds were collected from rice growing regions in Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana over a 3 month period. In Missouri, 122 out of 1,957 blackbirds collected were marked. In contrast, only 27 of 3,644 blackbirds collected in Arkansas and 24 of 2,788 blackbirds collected in Louisiana were marked. These data indicate that a large percentage of the blackbirds that damage rice in Missouri, overwinter in Missouri. Blackbird ecological data such as movements, distribution and roosting locations are needed to support the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and evaluate and justify blackbird management strategies.

For more information see our website: www.mnrc.org or become a fan on Facebook and receive up-to-date information by visiting the following link: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Missouri-Natural-Resources-Conference/195144900856>