

Chapter 1 : The Wapiti, Martin Ranch, NV: 1 Hipcamper review and 19 photos

The Wapiti in Martin Ranch, Nevada | Step back in time to our Nevada Centennial Ranch, homesteaded by our family in Pitch your tent or reserve one of our Wall Tents.

Advise the department about the administration and 1 12 enforcement of this chapter, including but not limited to 1 13 consulting with the department regarding the rules adopted 1 14 under this chapter, the registration of landowners, the 1 15 certification of fences fencing, and disciplinary actions. Farm deer are livestock as provided in this title and 1 21 are principally subject to regulation by the department of 1 22 agriculture and land stewardship, and also the department of 1 23 natural resources as specifically provided in this chapter. The department 1 29 of natural resources shall not require that the landowner be 1 30 issued a license or permit for keeping farm deer or for the 1 31 construction of a fence fencing for keeping farm deer. The department shall establish and administer a chronic 2 1 wasting disease control program for the control of chronic 2 2 wasting disease which threatens farm deer. The program shall 2 3 include procedures for the inspection and testing of farm deer, 2 4 responses to reported cases of chronic wasting disease, and 2 5 methods to ensure that owners of farm deer may engage in the 2 6 movement and sale of farm deer. Farm deer that die or are sent for slaughter shall 2 8 be tested for chronic wasting disease as set forth in rules 2 9 adopted by the department. The landowner who keeps such farm 2 10 deer shall pay the full cost of the testing. The department may establish a farm deer administration A 2 16 landowner who keeps farm deer under this chapter shall annually 2 17 register with the department by June A landowner shall not 2 18 be registered under this section unless the landowner meets the 2 19 applicable fencing certification and other requirements of this 2 20 chapter. If a landowner meets the applicable certification and 2 21 other requirements of this chapter, the landowner shall pay the 2 22 department a registration fee which shall be annually imposed 2 23 on each landowner who keeps farm deer in this state. The 2 24 amount of the fee shall not exceed two hundred be five thousand 2 25 dollars per year. The fee shall be collected by the department 2 26 in a manner specified by rules adopted by the department after 2 27 consulting with the farm deer council established in section 2 28 The collected fees shall be credited to the farm deer 2 29 administration fund created pursuant to section An initial application for registration under 2 31 subsection 1 shall be accompanied by a surety or cash 2 32 performance bond in conformity with rules adopted by the 2 33 department, in the principal amount of a minimum of one hundred 2 34 thousand dollars. The bond shall be payable to the state to indemnify the 3 7 state for any costs that may be incurred in the event that a 3 8 confirmed case of chronic wasting disease is found in farm deer 3 9 kept by the applicant who purchased the bond. The fund shall be composed of moneys appropriated by 3 13 the general assembly and moneys available to and obtained or 3 14 accepted by the department from the United States or private 3 15 sources for placement in the fund. The fund shall include all 3 16 moneys collected from the farm deer administration registration 3 17 fee as provided in section The fence fences must be constructed and 3 28 maintained as prescribed by rules adopted by the department. A 3 29 landowner shall not keep the whitetail unless the fence fencing 3 30 is certified in a manner and according to procedures required 3 31 by the department. The fence fences shall be constructed and 3 32 maintained to ensure that whitetail are kept in the enclosure 3 33 and that other deer are excluded from the enclosure. A fence 3 34 that is constructed on or after May 23, , The fences shall 3 35 be at least eight ten feet in height above ground level. The 4 1 department of agriculture and land stewardship may shall 4 2 require that the fence is fencing be inspected and approved 4 3 prior to certification. A farm deer that 4 10 has escaped or is missing from enclosed land for more than ten 4 11 days shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the department of 4 12 natural resources. A statement verifying that the fence which encloses 4 16 the land is certified by landowner is registered with the 4 17 department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to 4 18 section The department of agriculture and land stewardship may 4 23 suspend or revoke a certification registration issued pursuant 4 24 to section Provided false information to the department in an 4 27 application for certification registration pursuant to section 4 28 Failed to provide notice or access to the department of 4 30 natural resources and the department of agriculture and land 4 31 stewardship as required by section Failed to

maintain a fence fencing enclosing the land 4 33 where a whitetail is kept as required in section Forces or lures Forced or lured a whitetail that is 4 35 property of the state onto the enclosed land. Restrains or inhibits Restrained or inhibited a whitetail 5 2 that is property of the state from leaving the enclosed land. Takes Taken a whitetail that is property of the state 5 4 which is enclosed on the property in violation of a chapter in 5 5 Title XI, subtitle 6. Falsely claimed that a farm deer died or was sent for 5 7 slaughter when the farm deer escaped or was otherwise sold. Failed to maintain proof of financial responsibility as 5 9 required in section A person is guilty of taking a whitetail in violation of 5 21 section A. Forces or lures a whitetail that is property of the 5 25 state onto the enclosed land. Restrains or inhibits a whitetail that is property of 5 27 the state from leaving the enclosed land. Takes a whitetail that is property of the state that 5 29 is within the enclosure in violation of a chapter in Title XI, 5 30 subtitle 6. A person who falsely claims that a farm deer died or 5 32 was sent for slaughter when the farm deer escaped or was 5 33 otherwise sold is subject to a civil penalty of five thousand 5 34 dollars. The civil penalty shall be deposited in the farm deer 5 35 administration fund created in section The section of this Act amending section However, the hunting 6 20 preserve may include a fewer number of enclosed acres if any of 6 21 the following applies: A fence Fencing required to enclose preserve 6 27 whitetail under section C. The fence fencing shall 6 30 be constructed and maintained to ensure that the preserve 6 31 whitetail are kept in the enclosure and all other whitetail are 6 32 excluded from the enclosure. A fence Fencing that was certified by the department 6 34 of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to chapter 6 35 prior to July 1, , shall be certified by the department of 7 1 natural resources. A fence A hunting preserve shall be enclosed by 7 3 a double fence, which includes a perimeter fence around the 7 4 enclosed area and a secondary fence that is a minimum of thirty 7 5 feet inside the perimeter fence. The fences shall be at least 7 6 eight ten feet in height above ground level. The enclosure 7 7 perimeter fence shall be posted with signs as prescribed by 7 8 rules adopted by the department. The department may shall require that the fence 7 10 fencing be inspected and approved by the department prior to 7 11 certification. Whitetail kept as preserve whitetail shall bear 7 16 identification that is one of the following: An identification ear tag approved by the United States 7 18 department of agriculture that conforms to the alphanumeric 7 19 national uniform tagging system as defined in 9 C. A plastic or other material tag that includes the 7 22 official herd number issued by the United States department 7 23 of agriculture, and includes individual animal identification 7 24 which is no more than five digits and is unique for each 7 25 animal. A legible tattoo, that includes the official herd number 7 27 issued by the United States department of agriculture, and 7 28 includes individual animal identification which is no more than 7 29 five digits and is unique for each animal. A plastic or other material tag that provides unique 7 31 animal identification and is issued and approved by the North 7 32 American deer farmers association. Preserve whitetail previously kept as farm deer 7 34 that are released on a hunting preserve shall maintain the 7 35 identification affixed on the whitetail pursuant to chapter 8 1 and rules adopted to implement that chapter. The A landowner shall not be registered under 8 9 this section unless the landowner meets the applicable fencing 8 10 certification and other requirements of this chapter. If a 8 11 landowner meets the applicable fencing certification and other 8 12 requirements of this chapter, the landowner shall pay the 8 13 department a registration fee. The amount of the registration 8 14 fee shall not exceed three hundred fifty be five thousand 8 15 dollars per fiscal year. The fee shall be deposited into the 8 16 state fish and game protection fund. An initial application for registration under 8 18 subsection 1 shall be accompanied by a surety or cash 8 19 performance bond in conformity with rules adopted by the 8 20 department, in the principal amount of a minimum of one hundred 8 21 thousand dollars. The bond shall be payable to the state to indemnify the 8 29 state for any costs that may be incurred in the event that a 8 30 confirmed case of chronic wasting disease is found in preserve 8 31 whitetail kept by the applicant who purchased the bond. A statement verifying that the fence which encloses the 8 35 land landowner is certified by registered with the department 9 1 pursuant to section C. The location of the land enclosed by the fence fencing. Preserve whitetail that die or are 9 6 taken by persons on the hunting preserve shall be tested for 9 7 chronic wasting disease as set forth in rules adopted by the 9 8 department. The landowner or the person taking the preserve 9 9 whitetail shall pay the full cost of the testing. Failed to maintain a fence fencing enclosing the land 9 19 where preserve whitetail are kept as required by this chapter. The remedies shall be

completed within seven days 9 24 from receipt of the notice. The notice shall be hand delivered 9 25 or sent by certified mail. Failed to maintain proof of financial 9 29 responsibility as required in section C. A person who removes identification 9 33 required in section C. The section of this Act amending section C. Division I of the bill relates to regulation 10 13 of the keeping of farm deer, which is principally under the 10 14 purview of the department of agriculture and land stewardship 10 15 DALs. DALs is required to adopt rules providing for the 10 16 importation, transportation, and disease control of farm deer 10 17 and for fencing certification and registration requirements 10 18 under the Code chapter. Registration fees are placed in the farm deer 10 31 administration fund and appropriated to DALs for the purpose of 10 32 administering the chronic wasting disease control program. The 11 4 new requirements are applicable to fencing that is newly 11 5 constructed on or after July 1, , when the bill takes 11 6 effect, and are applicable on or after July 1, , to fences 11 7 existing before July 1, A farm deer that has escaped or is missing 11 11 for more than 10 days is subject to the jurisdiction of the 11 12 department of natural resources. Division II of the bill relates to regulation 11 21 of the keeping of preserve whitetail on a hunting preserve, 11 22 which is principally under the purview of the department of 11 23 natural resources department. The fence must be at least 10 feet in 11 29 height. The fencing requirements are applicable to fences 11 30 that are newly constructed on or after July 1, , when the 11 31 bill takes effect, and is applicable on or after July 1, , 11 32 to fences existing before July 1, The department must 11 33 inspect and approve the fencing prior to certification. Preserve whitetail previously kept as farm deer 12 2 that are released on a hunting preserve shall maintain the 12 3 identification affixed on them pursuant to the requirements 12 4 applicable to farm deer under Code chapter and rules 12 5 adopted to implement that Code chapter. A 12 8 landowner cannot be registered unless the landowner meets the 12 9 applicable fencing certification and other requirements of Code 12 10 chapter C. The initial application for registration must 12 11 include proof of financial responsibility via a surety or cash 12 12 performance bond. The 12 19 landowner or the hunter taking the preserve whitetail shall pay 12 20 the full cost of the testing.

LSB XS 9

The elk or wapiti (Cervus canadensis) is one of the largest species within the deer family, Cervidae, in the world, and one of the largest terrestrial mammals in North America and Northeast Asia.

Chukchi , one of many indigenous peoples of Siberia. Representation of a Chukchi family by Louis Choris
Siberia was inhabited by different groups of nomads such as the Enets , the Nenets , the Huns , the Scythians and the Uyghurs. The Mongols conquered a large part of this area early in the 13th century. With the breakup of the Golden Horde , the autonomous Khanate of Sibir was established in the late 15th century. Turkic-speaking Yakut migrated north from the Lake Baikal region under pressure from the Mongol tribes during the 13th to 15th century. First, groups of traders and Cossacks began to enter the area. The Russian Army was directed to establish forts farther and farther east to protect new settlers from European Russia. Towns such as Mangazeya , Tara , Yeniseysk and Tobolsk were developed, the last being declared the capital of Siberia. At this time, Sibir was the name of a fortress at Qashlik, near Tobolsk. Gerardus Mercator , in a map published in , marks Sibier both as the name of a settlement and of the surrounding territory along a left tributary of the Ob. Some suggest that the term "Siberia" is a Russification of their ethnonym. By the mid 17th century, Russia had established areas of control that extended to the Pacific. Some , Russians had settled in Siberia by 1700. Around seven million people moved to Siberia from European Russia between 1700 and 1800. During the 20th century, large-scale exploitation of these was developed, and industrial towns cropped up throughout the region. Most scientists believe this resulted from the air burst of a meteor or a comet. Even though no crater has ever been found, the landscape in the sparsely inhabited area still bears the scars of this event. In the early decades of the Soviet Union especially the 1930s and 1940s , the government established the Gulag state agency to administer a system of penal labour camps , replacing the previous katorga system. Another seven to eight million people were internally deported to remote areas of the Soviet Union including entire nationalities or ethnicities in several cases. At other periods, mortality was comparatively lower. Many Gulag camps were positioned in extremely remote areas of northeastern Siberia.

Chapter 3 : Wapiti | Define Wapiti at calendrierdelascience.com

Re: Elk Rubs by planebow» Mon Feb 18, pm 10:00 [Post 19] Where I hunt during the rut the bulls are more than likely tearing up the smaller brush such as the one in my avatar that I took a picture of last year.

One of the most important things I have learned along the way is that gear you can trust is beyond priceless. When gear fails, it can cost you and the animal dearly. It can lead to ruined meat, compromised safety, or inaccuracy of shot placement. Always conscious of the fact that an animal is giving up its life so my family and I can eat, I have little tolerance for gear failure. And, one of the most critical pieces of equipment are game bags. Caribou Gear Game Bags are the best game bags I have ever used and I have used several leading brands. They are extremely durable; they allow for superior ventilation while protecting the meat from bugs, dirt, and debris; following a use, you can swish them around in a stream or bucket of water and they come out looking sparkling clean; they are a fraction of the weight of cotton game bags; and, they take up minimal space in your pack. They deliver what they promise without compromise every single time. Type your paragraph here. Fly-out, Backpack hunts are my passion, solo hunting my specialty. Carp Fishing was my absolute favorite. I spent hundreds of hours on the river bank, growing more independent with each passing boyhood year. I bought my first rifle with money I had earned doing odd jobs, it was a. I will teach them many of the same things that I was lucky enough to learn from my late father. Being a father is very indescribable; I now know what my father meant when he said the things he said. Since that time I have been able to acquire another active duty job within the SD National Guard and work in the personnel section. I am engaged as an Officer in the National Guard and will always do my part to keep each and every one of us free and able to do what we want, when we want. I am very fortunate to have gained the support of Caribou Gear and the use of the highest quality game bags available. I support these companies to the fullest and believe in their products and services that they have to offer. I am also a member of the Rokslide staff started by David Long. On this website I am a Field Editor and Pro Staff member and relay my experience to readers through written expression and photographs. I also use these same skills to do free-lance writing for various magazines. At a very young age I was raised to appreciate the outdoors and everything that Mother Nature has to offer. I strive to better myself in the hunting community and to also help those that are looking for the insight that they wish to acquire when it comes to hunting. I plan all my own hunts and I am very proud of being a "Do It Yourself" bowhunter. Spending weeks on end in the middle of the backcountry makes me feel right at home. I look forward to my treks into the wilderness to see what new things I can learn about Mother Nature, myself and my wild game that I pursue. I have been hunting for over 25 years and have over 30 Pope and Young and 5 Boone and Crocket animals under my belt mostly using archery equipment. I take extreme pride in the knowledge and experience that I have gained pitting my wits against that of my wild prey. It is hard to pick a favorite animal to hunt but hunting animals that are very vocal and interact with your techniques are a lot of fun. That type of hunting really pits your knowledge and experience against that of your prey on their terms. It levels the playing field more than any other type of hunting in my opinion. My hunts are demanding and I demand a lot from the gear that I use. Having strong, well built, gear and products is a must. Products that give you confidence in the field is needed ten-fold! Christina Holden - Maryland Since , I have been honored to work with our wounded military heroes returning from Iraq and Afghanistan to aid in their recovery through outdoor experiences. I have worked with many organizations to support our troops and their families in outdoor recreational pursuits. Maryland Department of Natural Resources My hunting and fishing equipment is functional and I take that seriously. I feel an obligation to share knowledge of quality outdoor products with consumers who enjoy the outdoors in ways in which I do. As an avid outdoor enthusiast, I enjoy sharing experiences and the knowledge I have been fortunate to gain by many mentors over the years I hunt every chance I get! I have made two trips to hunt plains game in Africa and have hunted in more than a dozen states, hunting black bear, hogs, elk, mule deer and antelope, with one turkey subspecies away from my Grand Slam. Between sports, Boy Scouts, and competitive rifle shooting the only time I spent indoors was forced time by school administrators. I began hunting Mule Deer at the age of fourteen, at the time that was the minimum age

allowed by the state. But my love and admiration for this Majestic species began years before when upon my return from school one day my younger brother and I were greeted to the largest buck that I have ever seen! I had been hunting with my father since before I can remember for whitetail in Nebraska but nothing that you could see above the bed of the truck. Following my high school graduation I received a full athletic scholarship to the University of Missouri " Kansas City for the universities rifle team where I majored in Mathematics and Statistics and was forced to put my hunting on hold. After the completion of my collegiate career I moved to Colorado Springs to train at the Olympic Training Center and renewed my passion for the outdoors as I began working at the local archery Pro-Shop. My hunting is centered on backcountry DIY bow hunting for trophy mule deer. At the age of 29 my biggest bow hunting idols are: Randy and David take some of the best Mule Deer consistently year after year and Cam is an inspiration for all backcountry DIY bow hunters. They believe there are two seasons in a year; hunting season and fishing season. Butch and Jehnifer call Palmer, Alaska their home where there is no shortage of hunting or fishing opportunity. When the hunt is done and the fish are caught the couple can be found writing articles for Hunt Alaska and Fish Alaska Magazines, volunteering on various local fish and game boards, dirt biking, and planning their next adventures. Butch is an accomplished hunter having spent season after season in the wilds of Alaska with some of his fondest memories being those spent in remote moose camps. He was an assistant guide in western Alaska and has gone on to take big game animals using a rifle, muzzle loader and bow and arrow. He is IBEP certified and prefers to the spot and stalk style of hunting. Butch values teaching and encouraging others to be responsible successful hunters. Like many hunters Butch knows his gear has to hold up to the toughest conditions Alaska can offer a hunter and he is proud to stand behind Caribou Gear Big Game Bags. Tim Burnett Between my brothers and I, we pretty much had to teach ourselves how to hunt. Not only has Mark become a good friend but through him I met Ted and his wife and have quickly gained a quality friendship and business partnership that has benefited the two of us tremendously over the last few years. As soon as I can get him to re-name the Carnivore pack to the Solo Hunter Pack then we will have really gotten somewhere. Thank you Ted for your friendship and partnership. This fits into his Solo Style of Hunting and is the most practical for the guy who breaks down and hauls everything off the mountain stuffed into a Badlands Pack. The Solo Hunter Jim is a great man with endless knowledge of the hunting sport by his continued writing, seminars and his very popular TV show "Jim Zumbo Outdoors" where he now helps the dreams come true for our veterans wanting to continue with the life they once had before the war by taking the men and women on memorable hunts. As far back as I can remember. I personally own every book that he has written and as of recent his game recipe book. I enjoyed reading his humorous hunting stories and his book of life in camp called "Portraits of Elk Hunting" this book takes a person right back to the pine smoke of elk camp. Jim continues to be an inspiration to many as his life experiences transcend all ages, for those of you that want to continue hunting or want to learn to hunt he is a vast reservoir of knowledge. I strongly recommend that everyone should own a book or two filled with his expertise and humor, along with his delicious recipes, go to Jimzumbo. We are proud to have a living legend Mr. Jim Zumbo as part of Caribou Gear prostaff, along with our other honored prostaff celebrity personalities. The thought of being in the great outdoors is a part of what keeps us going, as we work away in our real jobs carving an existence doing what we must to survive. As you see below we are ordinary people with ordinary lives coming from a wide spectrum of occupations joining together here as a team of men and women sharing our thoughts, stories, pictures and opinions on the sport of hunting and fishing. If you would like to ask a question to anyone of our prostaff team members you can email; hunt biggamebags. My family is very important to me so I try to spend as much time with them as I can. I travel a lot for the racing industry so when I am home that time is valuable to us all. We hike, ski workout and do various outdoor activities together when we can. CG; What is your typical method of hunting: Sometimes I pack in, sometimes with horses but many times I hike a couple hours in the dark near my home in Idaho to hunt for the day and then be back at home with my family in the evenings. I hunt with a bow and or rifle pending season and time. G; What other outdoor activities are you involved in: Johnny Unser former IndyCar racer. My father died in a racing accident when I was just a year old, my mother took over and let me buy my first. Been hunting ever since. He and his family currently live in Idaho where his love

of the outdoors and hunting has continued to feed his hunting desire. Johnny says he loves the outdoors and would like to share that passion with others. Robert told me early on to spend the extra money on quality products over cheaper ones that way you only buy it once. Krimson - Kodiak, Island Alaska I grew up in Eastern Oregon and was fortunate enough to have a father who hunted as much as he does, taking me along with him whenever he could. By doing so, I fell in love with everything about hunting and fishing. Growing up on a ranch I was able to take many deer and elk learning something new every year. After killing my first 6x6 bull at 15 I knew an archery bull was my next task. From a young age of about 3 my father gave me my first bow and I never but it down, so there was always an anticipation to start archery hunting for elk and desert mule deer. A few years later full of mistakes I finally killed a good bull with my bow. I have been archery elk hunting ever since and have been fortunate to have taken many bulls since then and get just as excited for every bull as if it was my first. When it comes to hunting there is a fire that burns inside of me that never dies. Hunting for me is a way of life. I have an amazing and beautiful wife Kendra, my 4 year old son Trigger who is my huntin buddy and a 1 year old daughter Aspen who of course has her daddy wrapped around her finger. The things I look forward to most in life are raising my kids in the outdoors like my parents raised me. I hope my children will cherish our time together hunting and fishing as I still cherish the times I still get to spend with my parents.

Chapter 4 : Moose Sightings, Locations, Photos and Dates

The Wapiti Fire is 80 percent contained and 15 percent in monitor status. The official handoff from the team to the local unit took place Monday September 3, at a.m. A few firefighters will continue to patrol containment lines to ensure they remain cold and black.

Within this massive range, the most diverse range of subspecies exist, containing habitat for four of the six subspecies. In western portions of the continent, moose populations extend well north into Canada British Columbia and Alberta and more isolated groups have been verified as far south as the mountains of Utah and Colorado and as far west as the Lake Wenatchee area of the Washington Cascades. In the s, an effort was made to introduce moose to the Oregon Coast Range, but this effort failed due to the hunting activities of the local Native American population. The Native Americans often used moose hides for leather and its meat as an ingredient in pemmican, a type of dried jerky used as a source of sustenance in winter or on long journeys. The historical range of the subspecies extended from well into Quebec, the Maritimes, and Eastern Ontario south to include all of New England finally ending in the very northeastern tip of Pennsylvania in the west, cutting off somewhere near the mouth of the Hudson River in the east. The moose has been extinct in much of the eastern U. Dutch, French, and British colonial sources all attest to its presence in the mid 17th century from Maine south to areas within a hundred miles of present day Manhattan. South of the Canadian border Maine has most of the population with a headcount of about 76, moose. In turn dispersals from northern New England have resulted in a growing population of roughly 1, moose in Massachusetts where it has been absent since the early 18th century plus reports of new dispersals to eastern New York and Connecticut. Europe and Asia Staged picture of a moose hunt in Norway, date unknown. They are also widespread through Russia on up through the borders with Finland south towards the border with Estonia, Belarus and Ukraine and stretching far away eastwards to the Yenisei River in Siberia. It was certainly thriving in both Gaul and Magna Germania as it appears in military and hunting accounts of the age. However, as the Roman era faded into medieval times, the beast slowly disappeared: By the early 20th century, the very last strongholds of the European moose appeared to be in Scandinavian countries and patchy tracts of Russia. The USSR and Poland managed to restore portions of the range within its borders such as the reintroduction into Kampinos National Park and the later reintroduction in Belarus but political complications obviously limited its ability to be reintroduced to other portions of its range. Attempts in and again in in marshland north of Berlin were unsuccessful. It has migrated into other parts of Eastern Europe and has been spotted in eastern and southern Germany. Moose populations are relatively stable in Siberia and increasing on the Kamchatka peninsula. In Mongolia and China, where poaching took a great toll on moose, forcing them to near extinction, they are protected. These moose were brought from Chukotka, home to the largest moose on the planet. Kamchatka now regularly is responsible for the largest trophy moose shot around the world each season. Being a fertile environment for moose, with a milder climate, less snow, and an abundance of food, moose quickly bred and settled along the valley of the Kamchatka River and many surrounding regions. The population in the past 20 years has risen to over animals. The size of the moose varies. Extensive searching has been carried out and while automated cameras failed to capture photographs, evidence was seen of bedding spots, browsing and antler marks. There are an estimated , to 1,, moose [32] with , in Newfoundland in descended from just four that were introduced in the s. Michigan estimated in its Upper Peninsula in ,[35] Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources close to its UP border with Michigan in , Minnesota in its northeast in ,[36] and under in its northwest in ;[37] North Dakota closed, due to low moose population, one of its moose-hunting geographic units in , and issued single-kill licenses to hunters, each restricted to one of the remaining nine units. Wyoming is said to have the largest share in its 6-state region, and its Fish and Game Commission estimated 7, in In , there was a summer population of , moose. In , there were some , moose. In , there were approximately , moose. Summer population is estimated to be ,â€”, moose. Around , are shot each fall. No longer present in central and western Europe except for Poland, Lithuania and Belarus, with a certain population in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and northern Ukraine, but can be observed in Bohemia since the s

and a tiny reintroduced population in Scotland, Great Britain, recently sighted in eastern Germany. Range formerly included France, Switzerland, and Benelux nations. Population increasing and regaining territory. Mostly found in forests of eastern Russia. The most common moose in Asia. Its ranging goes from the Yenisey River in the west and most of Siberia. Similar in size to the Western Moose of Canada. Ussurian or Amur Moose[46] A. Amur moose are different from other moose in that their antler size is much smaller, or lack any at all. Even adult bulls antlers are small and cervine with little palmation. It is the smallest moose sub-specie in Asia and the world, with the biggest males standing only 5 and half to 6 feet at the shoulder and weigh between pounds. Chukotka Moose or East Siberian moose[46] A. Largest moose in Europe and Asia. Matches, and maybe even surpasses, the Alaskan moose A. Bulls can grow up to 7 feet tall and weigh between pounds, females are smaller. Alaska Moose Alaska and western Yukon. The largest subspecies in North America. Extinct due to loss of habitat and overhunting.

Chapter 5 : calendrierdelascience.com Discussions

The Westland Wapiti was a British two-seat general-purpose military single-engined biplane of the s. It was designed and built by Westland Aircraft Works to replace the Airco DH.9A in Royal Air Force service.

Adult elk usually stay in single-sex groups for most of the year. During the mating period known as the rut , mature bulls compete for the attention of the cow elk and will try to fend off rival bulls from their harem. Rival bulls challenge opponents by bellowing, or bugling, and by paralleling each other, walking back and forth. Bulls also dig holes in the ground called wallows, in which they urinate and roll their body. A bull will defend his harem of 20 cows or more from competing bulls and predators. Bulls between two and four years and over 11 years of age rarely have harems, and spend most of the rut on the periphery of larger harems. Young and old bulls that do acquire a harem usually acquire it later in the breeding season than do bulls in their prime. A bull with a harem rarely feeds, and he may lose up to 20 percent of his body weight during the rut. Bulls that enter the rut in poor condition are less likely to keep their harems through to the peak conception period or have the strength to survive the rigors of the oncoming winter. Bugling is often associated with an adaptation to open environments such as parklands, meadows, and savannas, where sound can travel great distances. Females are attracted to the males that bugle more often and have the loudest call. Reproduction and lifecycle[edit] Further information: When the females are near to giving birth, they tend to isolate themselves from the main herd, and will remain isolated until the calf is large enough to escape predators. Manchurian wapiti may retain a few orange spots on the back of their summer coats until they are older. After two weeks, calves are able to join the herd, and are fully weaned at two months of age. Elk live 20 years or more in captivity but average 10 to 13 years in the wild. In some subspecies that suffer less predation, they may live an average of 15 years in the wild. Eurasian lynx and wild boar sometimes prey on Asian elk calves. Antlers provide a means of defense, as does a strong front-leg kick, which is performed by either sex if provoked. Once the antlers have been shed, bulls tend to form bachelor groups which allow them to work cooperatively at fending off predators. Herds tend to employ one or more scouts while the remaining members eat and rest. Newborn calves are kept close by a series of vocalizations; larger nurseries have an ongoing and constant chatter during the daytime hours. When approached by predators, the largest and most robust females may make a stand, using their front legs to kick at their attackers. Guttural grunts and posturing effectively deter all but the most determined predators. Wapiti in New Zealand have no natural predators. Hunting pressure also impacts migration and movements. Roosevelt elk are generally non-migratory due to less seasonal variability of food sources. Elk in the southern regions of Yellowstone National Park and in the surrounding National Forests migrate south towards the town of Jackson, Wyoming , where they winter for up to six months on the National Elk Refuge. Conservationists there ensure the herd is well fed during the harsh winters. Diet[edit] Elk pellet group Elk are ruminants and therefore have four-chambered stomachs. Unlike white-tailed deer and moose, which are primarily browsers, elk are similar to cattle in that they are primarily grazers. But like other deer, they also browse. Their diets vary somewhat depending on the season, with native grasses being a year-round supplement, tree bark being consumed in winter and forbs and tree sprouts during the summer. Elk consume an average of 9. Parelaphostrongylus tenuis brainworm or meningeal worm is a parasitic nematode known to affect the spinal cord and brain tissue of elk and other species, leading to death. Snails and slugs, the intermediate hosts, can be inadvertently consumed by elk during grazing. A bull elk in spring, shedding its winter coat and with its antlers covered in velvet Chronic wasting disease , transmitted by a misfolded protein known as a prion , affects the brain tissue in elk, and has been detected throughout their range in North America. First documented in the late s in mule deer, the disease has affected elk on game farms and in the wild in a number of regions. Elk that have contracted the disease begin to show weight loss, increased watering needs, disorientation and listlessness, and at an advanced stage the disease leads to death. The disease is similar to but not the same as mad cow disease , and no risks to humans have been documented, nor has the disease been demonstrated to pose a threat to domesticated cattle. In domesticated cattle, brucellosis causes infertility, abortions and reduced milk production. It is transmitted to humans as undulant

fever , producing flu -like symptoms which may last for years. Though bison are more likely to transmit the disease to other animals, elk inadvertently transmitted brucellosis to horses in Wyoming and cattle in Idaho. Researchers are attempting to eradicate the disease through vaccinations and herd management measures, which are expected to be successful. Since then the disease has spread rapidly with increased sightings throughout South West Washington and into Oregon. The disease is characterised by deformed, broken or missing hooves and leads to severe lameness in elk. The primary cause is not known but it is associated with Treponeme bacteria which are known to cause digital dermatitis in commercial livestock. The mode of transmission is also not known but it appears to be highly contagious amongst elk. Studies are being undertaken by government department to determine how to halt or eliminate the disease. Beringia provided a migratory route for numerous mammal species, including brown bear , camel , horse , caribou , and moose, as well as humans. In North America they adapted to almost all ecosystems except for tundra , true deserts, and the gulf coast of the U. Throughout their range, they live in forest and in forest edge habitat, similar to other deer species. In mountainous regions, they often dwell at higher elevations in summer, migrating down slope for winter. The highly adaptable elk also inhabit semi-deserts in North America, such as the Great Basin. Manchurian and Alashan wapiti are primarily forest dwellers and their smaller antler size is a likely adaptation to a forest environment. Introductions[edit] Bull elk on a captive range in Nebraska. These elk, originally from Rocky Mountain herds, exhibit modified behavior due to having been held in captivity, under less selective pressure The Rocky Mountain elk subspecies has been reintroduced by hunter-conservation organizations in the Appalachian region of the eastern U. Brought to these countries for hunting and ranching for meat, hides and antler velvet, they have proven highly adaptable and have often had an adverse impact on local ecosystems. Elk and red deer were introduced to Argentina in the early 20th century. These deer have had an adverse impact on forest regeneration of some plant species, as they consume more palatable species which are replaced with those that are less favored by the elk. The long-term impact will be an alteration of the types of plants and trees found, and in other animal and plant species dependent upon them. The woman on the right is wearing an elk tooth dress. Elk have played an important role in the cultural history of a number of peoples. Pictograms and petroglyphs of elk were carved into cliffs thousands of years ago by the Anasazi of the southwestern U. More recent Native American tribes, including the Kootenai , Cree , Blackfeet , Ojibwa and Pawnee , produced blankets and robes from elk hides. The elk was of particular importance to the Lakota , and played a spiritual role in their society. The elk was seen as having strong sexual potency and young Lakota males who had dreamed of elk would have an image of the mythical representation of the elk on their "courting coats" as a sign of sexual prowess. The Lakota believed that the mythical or spiritual elk, not the physical one, was the teacher of men and the embodiment of strength, sexual prowess and courage. Neolithic petroglyphs from Asia depict antler-less female elk, which have been interpreted as symbolizing rebirth and sustenance. By the beginning of the Bronze Age , the elk is depicted less frequently in rock art, coinciding with a cultural transformation away from hunting. A representation of the majestic head of the male, with its spreading antlers, was adopted as the first badge of the Order; and is still the most conspicuous element of its copyrighted fraternal emblem. Fish and Wildlife Service, hunting of wild elk is most likely the primary economic impact. The meat has a taste somewhere between beef and venison and is higher in protein and lower in fat and cholesterol than beef, pork , and chicken. Velvet is also considered by some cultures to be an aphrodisiac. All Asian subspecies, along with other deer, have been raised for their antlers in central and eastern Asia by Han Chinese , Turkic peoples , Tungusic peoples , Mongolians , and Koreans. Elk farms are relatively common in North America and New Zealand. Modern uses are more decorative, but elk skin shoes, gloves and belts are not uncommon.

Chapter 6 : wapiti - Wiktionary

The Wapiti Whisper has 2, members. Howdey there! WELCOME TO THE WAPITI WHISPER!!! This is a page for the town of Wapiti, WY! If you have news that.

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Abstract Transverse gallop is a common gait used by a large number of quadrupeds. This paper employs the simplified dimensionless quadrupedal model to discuss the underlying mechanism of the transverse galloping pattern. The model is studied at different running speeds and different values of leg stiffness, respectively. If the horizontal running speed reaches up to a critical value at a fixed leg stiffness, or if the leg stiffness reaches up to a critical value at a fixed horizontal speed, a key property would emerge which greatly reduces the overall mechanical forces of the dynamic system in a proper range of initial pitch angular velocities. Besides, for each horizontal speed, there is an optimal stiffness of legs that can reduce both the mechanical loads and the metabolic cost of transport. Furthermore, different body proportions and landing distance lags of a pair of legs are studied in the transverse gallop. We find that quadrupeds with longer length of legs compared with the length of the body are more suitable to employ the transverse galloping pattern, and the landing distance lag of a pair of legs could reduce the cost of transport and the locomotion frequency.

Introduction Quadrupeds employ different gaits as speed varies [1 – 5]. There exist two distinct galloping patterns as the locomotion speed reaches up to a high level, known as the transverse galloping pattern and the rotary galloping pattern. These two different galloping patterns were fully discussed in previous literatures [6 , 7], where the transverse gallop is epitomized by horses and the rotary gallop is epitomized by cheetahs. The transverse galloping pattern is employed by many large quadrupeds, for example, the buffalo, horse, camel, and wapiti [2]. The horse that uses the transverse gallop is perhaps the most efficient running machine ever evolved [6 , 9]. As the galloping speed increases, the energy consumption per unit distance slightly drops for the horse [3 , 9]. Therefore, the transverse galloping pattern might be more suitable for a large, heavy, and long distance running quadruped. For theoretical analysis, Nanua and Waldron modeled the quadruped as a rigid beam with four massless springy legs [10]. They found that gallop was more efficient than bound, and the range of vertical fluctuation of the center of mass was lesser in a galloping pattern. But they only use one constant leg stiffness and body proportion, and only the rotary gallop was discussed. Herr and McMahon modeled the horse as a two-dimensional numerical model and applied the transverse galloping pattern as the real horse adopts [11]. But only one set of horse parameters was employed in analyzing the dynamic properties. Actually, quadrupeds that utilized the transverse galloping pattern have different sets of body parameters e. In this study, we employ the simplified dimensionless dynamics of the transverse galloping pattern [10 , 12 – 14] to discuss how the dynamic performance of the transverse gallop can be affected by horizontal running speeds, leg stiffness, body proportions, and landing distance lags of a pair of legs. In order to minimize the interferences among different types of quadrupeds, we employ the dimensional analysis [15 , 16]. The dimensional analysis is a remarkable tool in so far as it can be applied to any and every quantitative model, no matter how complex the physical model is [13], and it can broaden our analysis of investigating the underlying mechanism of the transverse gallop. The main aim of this paper is to reveal the intrinsic properties of the transverse gallop using the simplified model, and it can help us to have a better understanding of the transverse galloping pattern that is widely employed by relatively large and heavy quadrupeds. The obtained mechanism information and suggested designing strategies would be a contribution to building the four-legged systems.

The Simplified Transverse Galloping Model We employed a simplified transverse galloping model to study its dynamic properties, as shown in Figure 1. The simplified model has been demonstrated to be helpful in capturing important properties of quadruped gaits, such as the trot, the bound, and the gallop [10 – 14 , 17 – 20]. The simplification of the model can help us to focus on the fundamental mechanism of the galloping pattern. In this model, the body is modeled as a rigid beam [18 , 19], where the center of mass is at its geometrical center and the legs were represented as four massless linear springs [12 , 13 , 21 , 22]. The

legs of the model can be treated as springs and the inertial effects of the legs are negligible compared to the inertial effects of the body [22]. Two legs are attached to the shoulder joint and the other two are attached to the hip joint. The section of Abbreviations lists the variables and indexes needed to describe the model. The system dynamic equations are obtained by the Lagrangian approach and can be presented as follows:

Chapter 7 : Westland Wapiti - Wikipedia

wapiti (plural wapitis or wapiti) (US, Canada) The American elk (Cervus elaphus canadensis or Cervus canadensis). It was formerly considered to be in the same species as the European red deer, which it somewhat exceeds in size.

This article appeared in the August issue of Friday; artist talk p. Artworks Loveland, N. Great artwork, of course, takes artistic skill, creativity and vision. But Loveland artist Jan R. Carson said it also requires another essential ingredient: It is the importance of that last element that Carson wants to highlight in "Everything But Now," a new exhibition of works in thread, wood and fabric by Carson and three other artists that opens at Artworks Loveland Friday. Floom is a VC-backed start-up on a mission to become the most-trusted place to send extraordinary flowers from the best independent florists around the globe. Floom has been voted one of the top UK startups two years in a row, created long-lasting relationships with florists across all of the UK and New York, and sent flowers to over different countries. Created out of the conundrum of trying to find beautifully crafted bouquets online or at the local grocery store, Floom believes that last minute bouquets should be just as beautiful as the ones you spent a little bit more time arranging. Continuing on their mission to spread floral joy, Floom is now working with the most sought-after, independent, green fingered artisans in Los Angeles including Eric Buterbaugh, Fiore Designs and Juicy Many of the volunteers have maintained their earlier relationships with local donor retailers, florists and markets. The women have no trouble unpacking funeral wreaths and other event-specific arrangements to "create something more interesting," Klause said. But in some cases the used flowers are not fresh enough for a second life and must be discarded. A lot of the nurses say it helps them heal. It brings the outside in, the sunshine in. AdvertisementThe Life in Bloom collection includes potted house plants, holiday plants, and roses. It will also feature a new edible fruit collection including olives, bananas, tea, kiwis, figs, and berries, to name a few. The new brand is available in major retailers and supermarkets throughout the U. They represent the third generation of Dewar family growers, and have spent much of their lives participating in the ever-expanding family business. Founded in , Dewar Nurseries began as a single nursery with a tea Sale fell in love with floristry and spent three years offand on at a floral design school in Manhattan. A few years ago, Sale took her flowersand retired to the beach. But after six months, she found she was miserable. Soher brother invited her to stay with his family for a while. One Sunday, shejoined them for Mass at St. Leo the Great Church in Fairfax. In , she wasreceived into the church. Sale arrangesthe flowers for the altar at St. Leo Church and occasionally at diocesanevents. She likes to volunteer with the youth group and is a member of the Legionof Mary. Her hope is to bringpeople the light of Christ through all she does. These beauties got comments from my Lyft drivers to and from the Mercury offices to be photographed. They have a mild cannabis smellâ€”not an overpowering skunk aroma, but one certainly indicative of their shared lineage with its THC-heavy relative. The buds are vibrant and rich, and pair remarkably well with the other flowers. Any trademark references or designations are made solely for purposes of providing information about King Soopers 97 to visitors of this webpage. Any extracts of articles, videos, or other content, have links to original content.

Chapter 8 : A Critical Characteristic in the Transverse Galloping Pattern

wapiti noun plural -tis a large deer, Cervus canadensis, with large much-branched antlers, native to North America and now also common in the South Island of New Zealand Also called: American elk.

Chapter 9 : Wapiti Fire Information - InciWeb the Incident Information System

9 19 where preserve whitetail are kept as required by this chapter. 9 20 The department shall not suspend or revoke a certification 9 21 registration if the landowner remedies each item as provided.