

Your Side of the Fence

is a FREE publication produced three times a year by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation. Questions, comments and suggestions about this, or future issues are welcome and should be addressed to the editors.

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Your Side of the Fence
Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation
1801 N. Lincoln
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Name _____
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New Subscription Discontinue

Outdoor Calendar

May

- Nesting Period Continues for various bird species.
- Deer Fawning Season Continues.
- Bluegill start spawning.
- Largemouth bass continue to spawn.

June

- Deer fawning season continues.
- Hummingbird feeders should be cleaned every three to four days.
- Nesting period continues for ground nesting birds.

July

- Nesting period continues for ground nesting birds.
- Remove cattle from some native pastures to ensure adequate cover for ground-nesting birds next spring.
- Seltman bat watches begin this month.

August

- Clean out purple martin houses and plug entrances after they leave this month.
- Begin deer spotlight count survey as required by the DMAP program.



Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation
1801 N. Lincoln
Oklahoma City, OK 73105





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Pheasant Season Changes Adopted For 2001-2002

By Wade Free, northwest region Wildlife supervisor

In the arena of wildlife management there is one thing that remains constant: Change! With an extremely broad constituent base, wildlife managers are challenged with the task of managing the state's wildlife populations while keeping pace with the ever-changing interests of you, our customer.

This does not mean we always receive total agreement on issues or changes. But, the Wildlife Department must develop plans that are biologically sound, are in fact possible to implement, and are favorable to the majority of our constituents.

That was exactly our goal with the recently adopted pheasant season changes that will be in effect for the 2001-2002 hunting season. Public hearings were held in Guymon, Woodward, Enid, and Medford where pheasant season changes were proposed and input from our constituents was solicited.

The basis for the proposed changes was a growing pheasant population, the need for more uniform regulations, reduced hunter conflicts, and the ability to provide more opportunity. Those attending the hearings responded well to the proposals, while many new ideas were also discussed. Most in attendance were hunters and landowners. Did we get

total agreement on the issues? No. However, we did reach a consensus. So what are the changes?

The Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Commission approved a statewide pheasant season that begins December 1 and ends on January 31. The season will allow a two-cock daily bag limit. The change to a statewide season increases the daily limit for what was once the "northwest" season and provides an additional month of hunting opportunity for what was once the "panhandle" season.

The counties and areas open for pheasant hunting will be as follows: Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Major, Noble, Texas, Woods and Woodward; that portion of Osage County west of Highway 18; and that portion of Blaine, Dewey, Ellis, Kingfisher, and Logan counties north of Highway 51.

The new regulations will provide more hunting opportunity while addressing issues such as safety and landowner concerns. They will also address conflicts between quail hunters, deer hunters, and fall turkey hunters. This change allows hunters to take advantage of pheasant populations that are increasing in portions of their range. In many areas, pheasant season has evolved from what

was once an incidental take during quail season to a viable population capable of supporting its own season. There is no reason not to take advantage of the additional opportunity.

Pheasant hunting provides an outdoor experience like no other. With the new changes in place for this fall, I hope you can get out and enjoy the great outdoors. If you have never hunted pheasants, give it a try! Oh, and by the way, don't forget to take a youngster with you. The experience will be well worth the effort.



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Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Mission

Statement: Managing Oklahoma's wildlife resources and habitat to provide scientific, educational, aesthetic, economic and recreational benefits for present and future generations of hunters, anglers and others who appreciate wildlife.

ODWC Landowner Assistance Programs:

Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program(WHIP); Technical Assistance Program

Russ Horton: 405/202-5901

John Hendrix: 405/742-1278

Mike Sams: 405/590-2584

Dick Hoar: 918/744-1039

Deer Management Assistance Program (DMAP)

Wildlife Division: 405/521-2739

Oklahoma Wildscapes Certification Program

Melynda Hickman: 405/522-3087

Farm Pond Technical Assistance; Farm Pond Fish Stocking Program

NW Region-John Stahl: 580/474-2668

SW Region-Larry Cofer: 580/529-2795

NE Region-Paul Balkenbush: 918/683-1031

SE Region-Jack Harper: 580/924-4087

Central-Garland Wright: 405/379-5408

Southcentral-Paul Mauck: 580/924-4087

ODWC Contacts

Wildlife Division: 405/521-2739

Natural Resources: 405/521-4616

Fisheries Division: 405/521-3721

Law Enforcement: 405/521-3719

Operation Game Thief: 1-800-522-8039

Information & Education: 405/521-3855

License Section: 405/521-3852

Instant Licenses: 1-800-223-3333

Web site: www.wildlifedepartment.com

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Brian Barger

1801 N. Lincoln

Oklahoma City, OK

bbarger@odwc.state.ok.us

405/522-4872

or

John Hendrix

100 USDA, Suite 203

Stillwater, OK 74074

jhendrix@onenet.net

405/742-1278.

COMING EVENTS

Bobwhite Quail Management Field Days

The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation will be sponsoring two field days to provide landowners with management techniques they can use to benefit quail.

The field days are scheduled for September 15 in Craig County and September 29 in Atoka. Those interested in attending the field days can call Mike Sams, upland game biologist for the Wildlife Department, at 405/590-2584 for more details and information.

FALL / WINTER POND ACTIVITIES

By John Stahl, northwest region Fisheries supervisor

Hopefully the heat of summer is winding down as we start to see the signs of fall around us – light jackets needed in the morning, a few early flights of ducks and a little color change in the leaves. Now is a great time to plan for fall hunting seasons, afternoon drives to look at fall colors and management activities for farm ponds.

Fall and winter can be excellent times for farm pond management. Pond owners can accomplish a lot during the fall and winter, and should strive to meet management objectives just as a good gardener makes preparations to their garden for winter's rest after the first frost each year.

Early fall is an excellent time for draw-downs. The pond level is slowly dropped to expose a few feet of shoreline. This damp soil can be planted with rye or Japanese millet to help hold the soil in place and provide food and cover for waterfowl during the winter and young fish when it floods the following spring.

Fall draw-downs will also help control aquatic weeds. Weeds exposed by the draw-down will freeze, thaw, dehydrate and die and will not come back as quickly the next year. Water level manipulation can also help control overabundant sunfish and baitfish populations. Dropping the water level will pull small fish out of the shallows and cover, and make them available to larger predators in the main pool.

Fall and winter can produce some excellent farm pond angling. Crappie present in ponds should be caught and removed and this is

a great time of year to fish for them. Gear your tackle down to ultra-lights with 4- to 6-pound test and small lures and bait. Fish around structure or retrieve slowly and enjoy the results as this technique can produce a variety of farm pond species.

Winter is also the time to control muskrats and beavers. These animals can do a great deal of damage to a pond dam and are very active during the winter. It is a lot cheaper to trap and shoot beaver and muskrat rather than rebuild a dam and the local game warden can approve these activities.

Wintertime trout

Late fall, winter and early spring is a good time to enjoy a cool season rainbow trout fisheries. Farm ponds can provide that opportunity and trout are available from commercial dealers in surrounding states.

However, landowners are required to apply for a permit before stocking trout into their pond and should never stock exotic fish, vegetation or other aquatic life into Oklahoma's public waters. Landowners can contact Paul Balkenbush at 918/683-1031 for a trout stocking application.

The application is easy to complete and should be returned with information providing county, directions to the pond and number of trout requested to the Department. The appropriate regional fisheries supervisor will inspect the pond and make the decision to approve the application.

The process takes two to four weeks to complete and a letter will inform the landowner of the decision. Once approved, trout can be delivered to the pond.



Home Sweet Home

By John Hendrix, private lands biologist

We often take our warm beds or air conditioned living rooms for granted. But, how does wildlife cope without these comforts during the extreme periods of winter and summer?

Woody cover is a critical component for wildlife survival. It is often the limiting factor in areas where wildlife populations are less than optimum. Woody cover provides protection from weather extremes as well as predators.

Research regarding temperature differences for quail has been conducted by Dr. Fred Guthery, Bollenbach Chair at OSU, and shows they began cooling themselves when temperatures reach 95 degrees, and when temperatures reach 102 degrees they become extremely stressed. The research determined that temperatures are often nine degrees cooler under thickets and other woody cover. So, with adequate cover, temperatures could rise to 103 degrees before bobwhite quail are required to expend energy to stay cool.

Quail require as much as 20 percent woody cover, and a plum thicket 60 feet in diameter will fit the bill. By far, the best dilemma is having too much cover rather than too little, so landowners are encouraged to increase the amount of cover on their property.

First determine the long term feasibility and practicality of establishing cover. Planting or transplanting trees/shrubs, provides better long term results than constructing brush shelters. Both techniques will be expensive, but can increase lacking brush cover.

Landowners and managers can use the following recommendations when increasing the woody cover component in an area:

- Plant a variety of native species to increase the diversity of habitat and food resources for wildlife in the area.

- Transplanting trees and shrubs with a tree spade is very effective if completed between December and January when they are dormant. The tree spade will increase survival rates and gives landowners a jump start on the maturity of the trees and shrubs planted.

- Hedgerows and travel corridors should consist of three to five rows. Taller tree species should be planted in the middle



Trees and Shrubs For Wildlife

<u>Trees</u>		<u>Shrubs</u>
Black Locust	Osage Orange	Plum (american, sand)
Elm	Hackberry	Sumac (fragrant, smooth, winged)
Chittamwood	Mulbery	Vitex
Oaks	Persimmon	Fourwing saltbush
Pecan		Bush Honeysuckle

rows about 12 to 15 feet apart while shrubs are planted six to eight feet apart on the outside. Motts should be planted with shrubs in star or cross shaped patterns. Motts should be 50-60 feet in diameter at a rate of 1 mott per 10 acres.

- Seedlings should be planted in March for best results and the ground should be prepared prior to planting. Seedlings should be heavily watered soon after planting and weed barrier and polyacrylamide crystals should be used to increase survival rates on trees and shrubs planted in the arid regions of our state.

Tree and shrub seedlings can be ordered through the Oklahoma Department of Agricultural, Forestry Services beginning September 1 at 1-800-517-3673. Additional information and order forms are also available at your local Conservation District and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) field offices.

Those choosing to construct brush shelters should remember to provide enough space under the shelter for small wildlife. The shelters should have enough top cover to block out the sun and produce bare ground underneath. This can be accomplished with the following guidelines:

- Make brush shelters approximately 10 feet by 10 feet in diameter, six to eight feet

tall, and one foot above the ground.

- Place two large tree trunks, logs, or posts parallel to each other. Next place three to four logs or posts on top of and perpendicular to the first two. This will give you a grid-style frame and allow the canopy to be formed when smaller limbs are placed on top.

- Construct brush shelters in pairs or triplets, about 500 feet apart and in corridors when possible.



Private landowners are now able to rent a tree spade for woody habitat improvements on your properties. For more information regarding the tree spade rental process, please contact John Hendrix, private lands biologist for the Wildlife Department at 405/880-0994.

Thanks to a donation by Charles Blankenship, owner of Big John Tree Company, and with cooperation of the Kingfisher County Conservation District, the National Wild Turkey Federation and Quail Unlimited, the Wildlife Department hopes to bring the spade to your back 40.

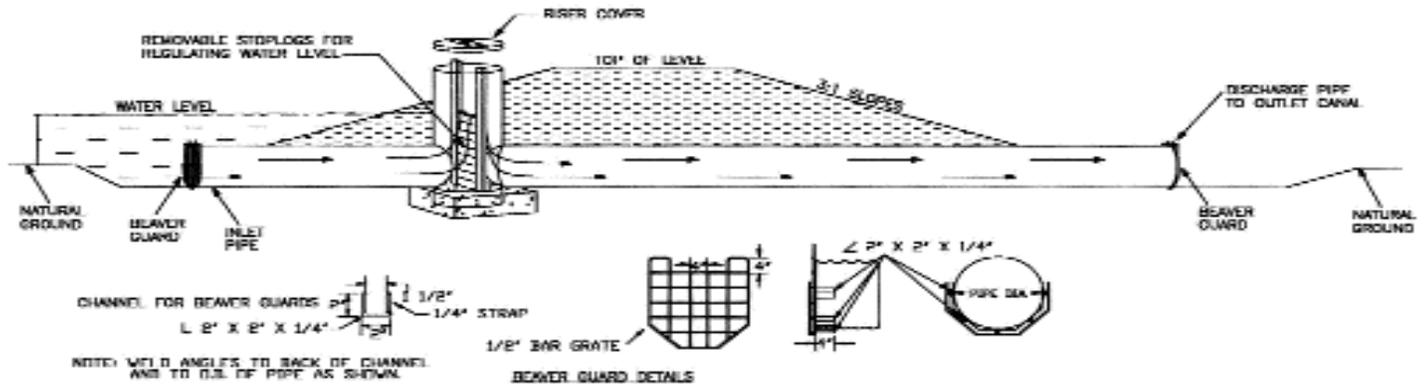


STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING WETLAND PROJECTS

By Alan Stacey, wetlands program coordinator

Full-Round Riser (Figure #4)

Courtesy of Ducks Unlimited



It's been 16 years since I shot my first duck down in the Deep Fork River bottoms. The spot was an old deepwater slough adjacent to the river and for a day or two prior to my hunt, I had been keeping a close eye on the growing number of greenheads using it.

I was elated because it was the first duck I'd ever harvested, and because it was my first effort at attempting to enhance habitat conditions on that same wetland the previous summer. Now the old slough was packed with mallards taking advantage of the smorgasbord of food present.

As an area manager for the Wildlife Department, it had been my first stab in working with wetland development and it had all added up to a very rewarding experience. The effort was actually quite straightforward. An old beaver dam present on a natural drainage outlet had controlled the level of the four foot deep slough.

The previous summer, we had removed the dam and replaced it with a small earthen plug and flashboard riser structure, providing a permanent structure to impound water and allow the capability to partially lower the level under controlled conditions. We implemented a slow, partial draw-down that same summer, exposing a wide area of mud normally inundated by water year-round.

Within two months, the results of such an artificial drawdown had created an explosion of grassy and weedy growth dominated by annual plants including smartweed, wild millet and sedge. By fall, these native

"moist soil" plants had produced the abundance of seed so attractive to the mallards and other ducks observed using the slough later that fall.

Managing developed wetlands can be extremely rewarding, particularly when you are able to observe firsthand how quickly many species of migratory birds and resident wildlife can respond to newly-created habitat. By far, the most productive Oklahoma wetlands are those which go through at least one or more wet/dry cycles throughout any given year.

Shallow, seasonal wetlands begin to dry during the growing season. This allows native weedy and grassy plants to germinate and establish themselves so they

can produce important food sources such as seeds, forage and tubers. The shallow water also warms quickly during late winter and early spring and produces an abundance of aquatic insects (invertebrates). These invertebrates provide an important and essential source of protein for migrating shorebirds and waterfowl, particularly hens preparing to head north and lay eggs on the breeding grounds.

Temporary and seasonal wetlands have incurred the greatest loss in our state and a great deal of emphasis in recent years have focused on restoring, enhancing and even creating these types of wetland habitats. However, it is essential to have properly designed structural measures in place for a landowner to effectively implement various management strategies for developed wetlands.

The primary goal is to maximize shallow water condition throughout the majority of the wetland and this is often accomplished with the construction of low-level dikes or levees. Although costly, a contour dike or series of contour dikes run at 6-12 foot intervals maximizes coverage of shallow water. Contour diking is often the most effective strategy for varying topography.

These shallow water depths are essential for waterfowl which tip up to feed on the bottom. When preferred foods are available, ducks and geese are particularly attracted to forage areas that are flooded in two to three inches of water and most shorebirds feed at similar depths while wading birds prefer slightly deeper water (four to seven inches).

Developing dike dimensions with a min-



Once complete, this full-round riser (shown in diagram above) will be partially surrounded by the dike. The design allows landowners to stay dry while manipulating water levels.

imum crown width of 10-12 ft. and 1:1 or 5:1 side slopes will help minimize wave action damage, deter burrowing animals such as beaver or muskrat and allow safe access on slopes for mowing purposes. Low level dikes are usually constructed at a height of 1-1.5 feet above the maximum planned water level.

Low dikes in areas along rivers and streams may submerge quickly and uniformly and often receive less damage than a large, protective levee if overtopped. A riprap-lined emergency spillway may also be necessary for structural integrity where flooding is frequent.

Water control structures are a critical component of wetland development projects. They control water levels throughout the wetland and also allow controlled drawdowns to encourage native food growth while providing an appropriate discharge outlet for excess water. The placement or location and the type of structure used are two important considerations. Several designs have been used in recent years, however, the most efficient types include structures which allow precise manipulations of water levels with minimal monitoring by the landowner or manager.

These features are especially important to implement successful moist soil management for growth of desirable native moist soil plants. Flashboard riser structures typically provide these functions because they are self regulating and flashboards as little as two inches tall



This wetland's contour dikes allows landowners to spread water evenly throughout their entire wetland. Shallow water and adequate food is very important for drawing many species of migrating and nesting waterfowl and shorebirds.

allow water levels to be fine-tuned.

One drawback to most types of flashboard riser designs is their susceptibility to beaver activity. Overnight, beavers can often plug a half-round riser completely full of debris, particularly if water is running through the structure.

This often requires labor-intensive work to remove sticks and mud and is usually only remedied by constructing hog panels around the riser combined with methods such as beaver trapping or night spotlighting (permit required). An alternative design that isn't completely beaver-proof but has proven to work well on many publicly-managed ODWC wetland projects is the full-round riser.

Ducks Unlimited engineers developed

this design a few years ago. The modified flashboard riser is surrounded by backfill material inside the front slope of the dike. The design can muffle the sound of running water which is the attracting cue for beavers.

A properly placed inlet is located below the bottom of the impoundment, so beavers can not see it until most of the water has been drawn down. The design also allows easy manipulation of stoplogs from the bank without needing a set of waders or a catwalk.

Tubular metal stoplogs with welded studs can be easily removed with a simple hooking tool made specifically for the application. The structures should be located at the lowest elevation point of the impoundment in most instances to ensure effective drainage to accomplish management strategies or repair work.

In the last newsletter, a summary was given of the various agencies and organizations that offer both financial aid and/or technical assistance as they relate to current wetland programs.

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www.wildlifedepartment.com

Outdoor Calendar

September

- Dove season opens Sept. 1.
- Teal season opens Sept. 8.
- Resident Canada goose season opens Sept. 15.
- Teal season and resident Canada goose season closes Sept. 23.
- White-tailed deer antler growth completed and velvet is shed.
- Annual bluebird migration begins. Clean out nest boxes and mail nestbox summary form.
- Complete deer spotlight count surveys for DMAP and mail survey results to ODWC biologists.

October

- Deer archery and fall turkey archery season begins Oct. 1.
- Rabbit season opens Oct. 1.
- Crow season opens Oct. 10.
- Elk archery season; Oct. 15-19. Elk gun season; Oct. 20-21. See *2001-2002 Oklahoma Hunting Guide* for details.
- Deer primitive season opens Oct. 27.
- Dove season closes Oct. 30.
- Sign-up for USFWS Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program begins: 918/581-7458.
- Deer rut begins.

November

- Quail season opens Nov. 1.
- Fall turkey gun season; Nov. 3-16, where available.
- Deer primitive season closes Nov. 4.
- Deer archery and fall turkey archery season closes Nov. 16.
- Crow season closes Nov. 16.
- Deer gun season; Nov. 17-25.
- Second half deer archery and fall turkey archery season opens Nov. 26.
- Deer rut continues.
- Take down hummingbird feeders and send in summary forms.
- Contact ODWC Wildlife Diversity Program for bald eagle viewing dates and areas 405/521-4616.

December

- Pheasant season opens Dec. 1 where available.
- Elk archery season; Dec. 10-14. Elk gun season; Dec. 15-16. See *2001-2002 Oklahoma Hunting Guide* for details.
- Special deer antlerless season where available. See *2001-2002 Oklahoma*

Contacting Your Local Game Warden

By Dennis Maxwell, assistant chief of Law Enforcement

To a lot of people, the game warden is the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation. If you're like most Oklahomans, you will call your local warden if you are concerned about poachers, looking for fish for your pond or have general wildlife questions. Game wardens are the law enforcement division of the Department and are given the responsibility of enforcing the wildlife laws of Oklahoma and providing information and assistance to the landowners and sportsmen about the Department.

The Department is fortunate enough to have at least one game warden in each of the state's 77 counties, and in some areas we have two, and maybe even three, wardens working a county. You may know the local wardens, see them around town or you may even go to church with them. But do you know how to contact them when you have a problem?

The Department does not have a centralized dispatch system where a person can call a specific number 24 hours a day and have a game warden dispatched to a location. Our office can contact the appropriate game warden during normal business hours by radio or telephone.

Wardens also work closely with their local law enforcement agencies and have radios to communicate with those agencies. In most counties a person can contact their warden through the local sheriff's office.

However, because of the nature of their work and the low number of wardens in the state, we do not have a warden in the field in each county 24 hours a day. They do not check in with local law enforcement agencies when they are going on duty and off duty, so the sheriff's office may or may not be able to contact them.

Wardens work five days a week and are "on call" any time during those days. They expect to get calls about poaching at all hours of the day and night.

Some wardens are listed in the phone book and you may contact them at home if you know their name. State law restricts the Department from publishing home phone numbers for its employees and allows them to remain unlisted if they choose.

The Department started issuing cellular telephones to each warden and publishing those numbers in the *Oklahoma Hunting Guide* so landowners and sportsmen can contact them.

The phones have allowed the public to reach wardens whether in or out of their vehicles or homes and have helped bridge the communications gap between the warden and the public. We have enclosed a list of the game warden's telephone numbers in this newsletter.

A person can call our Oklahoma City Law Enforcement office at 405/521-3719 Monday-Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. to obtain law enforcement information or to request help from a game warden. A person who wants to report a wildlife violation can also call our toll-free Operation Game Thief number at 1-800-522-8039 Monday-Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Finally, if a person needs immediate assistance, they should contact their local sheriff's office.



Oklahoma game wardens perform a wide variety of duties, including teaching hunter education courses and answering questions from the public. Landowners needing warden assistance can contact their local wardens at the numbers provided in this newsletter.

County Game Warden Listing

* designates Captain ** designates Lieutenant !! means Just Dial Area Code + Phone No.

ADAIR		*Wesley Webb, Granite	580/450-7707	NOWATA	
**Jim Young, Stilwell	918/431-2574	Dane Polk, Mangum	580/450-7706	Jeff Brown, Nowata	918/331-5078
H. Jenks, Watts	918/431-2549	HARMON		OKFUSKEE	
ALFALFA		Brandon Lehrman, Hollis	580/450-7701	**Carlton Sallee, Weleetka	580/320-2949
S. Finney, Jet	580/541-0820	HARPER		Dwight Luther, Slick	918/625-6363
ATOKA		Mark Reichenberger, Laverne	580/727-5048	OKLAHOMA	
L. Luman, Atoka	580/513-0081 !!	HASKELL		Tim Campbell, Spencer	405/203-3178
**Joe Young, Atoka	580/513-4823 !!	Rick Olzawski, Stigler	918/429-3122	Joel McClung, OKC	405/203-3176
BEAVER		Leland Sockey, Stigler	918/429-3123	OKMULGEE	
Nathan Erdman, Beaver	806/339-3785	HUGHES		Patrick Matlock, Henryetta	918/625-6013
BECKHAM		*Trent Hodgins, Holdenville	580/320-2955	David Robertson, Henryetta	918/625-5971
Harry Steele, Elk City	580-515-4386	Tom Cartwright, Holdenville	580/320-2952	OSAGE	
BLAINE		JACKSON		*Larry Manering, Pawhuska	918/760-4814
Mark Walker, Geary	580/623-0206	Greg Sexton, Altus	580/450-7702	**Doug Frazier, Skiatook	918/625-3160
BRYAN		JEFFERSON		Larry Green, Ponca City	580/761-4097
Danny Clubb, Durant	580/320-2957	Michael France, Waurika	580/450-7708	Fred Sanford, Barnsdall	918/331-5798
Jay Harvey, Bennington	580/513-0814!!	Jeremy Brothers	580/450-7709	OTTAWA	
Bob Wingo, Durant	580/320-2956	JOHNSTON		Gayle Langston, Miami	918/533-2679
CADDO		Curtis Latham, Tishomingo	580/320-2948	PAWNEE	
Gary Roller, Clinton	405/590-5696	M. Stafford Jr, Tishomingo	580/320-2950	Jamie Cole, Cleveland	918/645-6116
Paul Cornett, Ft. Cobb	405/850-1960	KAY		PAYNE	
CANADIAN		Tracy Daniel, Ponca City	580/761-6565	*Randall Reigh, Yale	405/714-0001
Ron Comer, Calumet	405/850-2127	KINGFISHER		Jon Cunningham, Stillwater	405/747-0505
CARTER		*Jack Witt, Dover	405/368-0887	PITTSBURG	
Shane Fields, Ardmore	580/220-7264	**Rick Cagle, Kingfisher	405/368-0888	Tom Gillham, Krebs	918/429-3905
CHEROKEE		KIOWA		Todd Tobey, McAlester	918/429-3908
*Joe Adair, Tahequah	918/431-2543	David Smith, Hobart	580/450-7703	PONTOTOC	
Anthony Clark, Tahequah	918/431-2563	LATIMER		Jim Edwards, Stonewall	580-421-8122
Hank Jenks, Westville	918/431-2549	Monte Reid, Shady Point	918/429-3910	POTTAWATOMIE	
Brady May, Tahlequah	918/431-2553	D.G. Belcher, Talihina	918/431-2561	Ronnie Arganbright, Shawnee	405/850-8546
CHOCTAW		LEFLORE		PUSHMATAHA	
Jay Harvey, Bennington	580/513-0814!!	D.G. Belcher, Talihina	918/431-2561	Dekota Cagle, Moyers	580/513-4651!!
Wendall Smalling, Hugo	580/317-5000	Steve Boyd, Spiro	918/431-2557	D.G. Belcher, Talihina	918/431-2561
CIMARRON		R. Fennell, Howe	918/431-2559	ROGER MILLS	
Rusty Menefee	806/339-3784	LINCOLN		**Loren Damron, Cheyenne	580/497-6897
CLEVELAND		*Randall Reigh, Yale	405-714-0001	ROGERS	
**Jim Rolin, Lexington	405/850-8701	**Jim Rolin, Lexington	405-850-8701	Brek Henry, Claremore	918/857-8563
Tony Woodruff, Lexington	405/850-9757	LOGAN		SEMINOLE	
COAL		**James Champeau, Crescent	405/850-9607	Daryl Howser, Seminole	580/320-2954
Todd Smith, Coalgate	580/927-5071	LOVE		SEQUOYAH	
COMANCHE		Bob Mullinax, Marietta	580/276-7193	Karlin Bailey, Sallisaw	918/431-2551
M. Gabbard, Elgin	580/695-7535	McCLAIN		Jerry Henry, Sallisaw	918/431-2545
COTTON		Shane Hodgins, Purcell	405/850-9585	STEPHENS	
Mike France, Temple	580/450-7708	**Jim Rolin, Lexington	405/850-8701	Bill Hale, Duncan	580/450-7704
CRAIG		McCURTAIN		TEXAS	
**Keith Green, Vinita	918/244-2035	Dru Polk	580/513-6866!!	Max Crocker, Hooker	806/339-3783
CREEK		Floyd Matlock, Valliant	580/513-2561!!	TILLMAN	
Bob Fleenor, Sapulpa	918/625-6801	*Mike Virgin, Broken Bow	580/513-2305!!	Kevin Vaughn, Frederick	580-450-7705
Dwight Luther, Slick	918/625-6363	Kenny Lawson, Idabel	580/513-4963!!	TULSA	
**Gary Smeltzer, Mannford	918/760-4813	Larry Taylor, Broken Bow	580/513-3544!!	Carlos Gomez, Jenks	918/633-1110
CUSTER		McINTOSH		Kelly Roberson, Owasso	918/640-0316
James L. Edwards, Thomas	580/695-3642	David Robertson, Henryetta	918/625-5971	WAGONER	
DELAWARE		**Mike Stafford, Eufaula	918/617-0326	Don Cole, Porter	918/625-5796
Bill Hobbs, Jay	918/857-8597	Ed Rodebush, Eufaula	918/617-0126	Marvin Stanley, Wagoner	918/625-5085
Hank Jenks, Westville	918/431-2549	MAJOR		WASHINGTON	
Jim Littlefield, Afton	918/533-2678	Frank Huebert, Fairview	580/227-0393	Fred Sanford, (Osage)	918/331-5798
DEWEY		MARSHALL		WASHITA	
**Thor Carlson, Oakwood	580/623-0191	Jimmie Henthorn, Kingston	580/320-2959	Jeff Headrick, Burns Flat	580/515-4484
ELLIS		Linda Powell, Kingston	580/320-2951	WOODS	
Bryan Wilkerson, Shattuck	580/334-0480	MAYES		Terry Swallow, Alva	580/430-5158
GARFIELD		Steve Loveland, Pryor	918/857-4802	WOODWARD	
David Foltz, Garber	580/541-0819	MURRAY		*David Kirk, Woodward	580/334-0154
GARVIN		Roy Roundtree, Sulphur	580/618-0044	**Dick James, Woodward	580/334-0353
David Steele, Wynnewood	405/238-1785	MUSKOGEE			
GRADY		Marvin Stanley, Wagoner	918/625-5085		
**Gene Pester, Tuttle	405/779-1479	Gary Wilcox, Ft. Gibson	918/625-4691		
GRANT		Lark Wilson, Porum	918/625-4873		
**Nick Woodard, Deer Creek	580/541-0930	NOBLE			
GREER		Doug Gottschalk, Perry	580/370-0700		