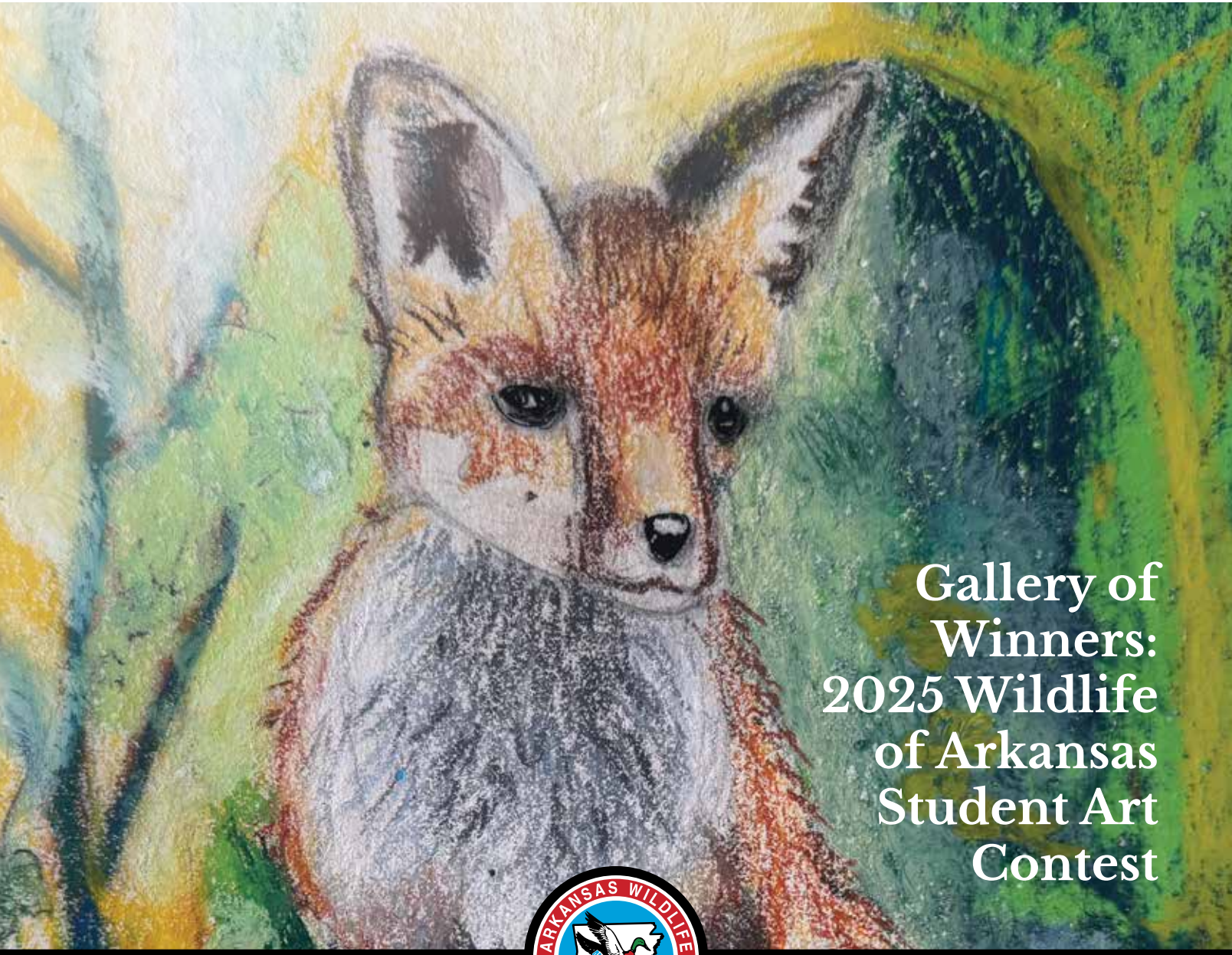


Arkansas OUT *of* DOORS

The Official Publication of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation | Vol. 53, No. 2, Summer 2025



Gallery of Winners: 2025 Wildlife of Arkansas Student Art Contest



DEFENDING CONSERVATION

As our public lands and bedrock environmental policies face mounting threats, our voices are more important than ever.

EXPLORING PUBLIC LANDS

Wildlife watching hotspots in Arkansas include a diversity of federal and state public lands featuring unique ecosystems and experiences.

STUDENT ART CONTEST p10



WINNERS OF THE 2025 WILDLIFE OF ARKANSAS STUDENT ART CONTEST were recognized at a reception hosted by Arkansas Wildlife Federation at the Arkansas State Capitol in Little Rock. An exhibit of winning artwork is touring public locations statewide through the end of this year.

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ON THE COVER: "My Cutie Little Fox" by Ameya Ammanabrolu, winner of first place in second grade and Best in Show for grades K-4 in the 2025 Wildlife of Arkansas Student Art Contest.



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Arkansas OUT of DOORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARKANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION

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FROM THE BOARD PRESIDENT

ARKANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION



Each year, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation hosts the Wildlife of Arkansas Student Art Contest. It's one of my favorite programs and I know you'll enjoy viewing the gallery of winning artwork featured inside this issue.

And while the young people of our state help us to appreciate and celebrate wildlife in Arkansas through their art, the public lands of our nation are under threat. Places that provide habitat for hundreds of species of plants and animals while offering families a place to experience the wild and connect with nature.

You'll read about the importance of our public lands throughout this issue, and I hope you'll support us and other organizations advocating for their protection.

Have a wonderful, outdoor summer!

Amanda Brogdon
Board President



THANK YOU to our brass level sponsor, the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC). The Arkansas Wildlife Federation is proud to work with ANHC and our other supporting partners.



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The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission focuses on science-based conservation to protect our state's biodiversity.

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Get started today at www.nwf.org/Garden-for-Wildlife




FIGHTING FOR COMMON GROUND



You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind is blowing, nor a pollster to know this country is at odds with itself. But while TV talking heads take pleasure in telling us we're a nation splintered and cracking at the seams—a house divided and ready to fall—those of us with mud on our boots know where to find common ground. It isn't a theory, it's a place—and we've got 640 million acres of it.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS



Article & photos by Jim Taylor

Jim Taylor, a public land advocate, serves on the board of directors of the Arkansas Chapter of Backcountry Hunters & Anglers and is a former board member of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation. Follow his work at BowhunterChronicles.com.



That common ground is our public land. It's a uniquely American idea, forged in the belief that the wildest and most beautiful parts of our country belong to all of us, not just the wealthy or those with a key to a gate.

This isn't just about pretty scenery. It's about a commitment to our children and grandchildren. We've been entrusted to care for these remaining wilds as temporary stewards of a legacy meant to be passed down whole.

Americans LOVE their public lands. Don't take my word for it. The numbers prove that this love for public lands is one of the things that still unite us. An April 2025 poll from the Trust for Public Land showed that a majority of Americans (74%), Republicans and Democrats alike, want our public lands to remain public.

What about out West, in the supposed hotbed of anti-government sentiment? The story is the same. A Colorado College poll released in January 2025 found that 72% of voters across eight states with vast public lands want those lands protected, including a majority of self-described "MAGA" voters. That's a consensus you could build a mountain on.

If the vast majority who cherish these lands—the common ground for a divided nation—remain silent, the handful who want to liquidate them will make the decisions for us. Apathy is not an option.



But that consensus doesn't always echo in the halls of power. Too many politicians either fail to grasp this widespread support for public lands or, once in office, simply choose to ignore it—listening instead to the whispers of special interests like developers and extractors looking to cash in on our public lands. This gap between the people's will and political action is where our vigilance comes in.

That vigilance was tested this past May, when a brazen, last-minute amendment nearly forced the sale of a half-million acres of public land in Utah and Nevada. It was a disturbing legislative sleight of hand—tacked onto a bill in the dead of night to avoid public outrage. A stark reminder that our national estate is never safe.

Arkansans may be quick to dismiss this as a Western issue or feel that they are powerless. Don't. These lands belong to all of us—not to a single state or corporation, but to every American.

Thankfully, once the backroom deal was dragged into the light of morning, the outcry from hunters, anglers, and conservationists grew to a firestorm. Faced with that kind of grassroots fury, the amendment's backers tucked tail and withdrew it.

Sadly, our victory celebration would be short lived. As the threat in the House faded, a new one was already taking shape in the Senate. In early June, Utah Senator Mike Lee wasted no time signaling his intent to revive the very same land-sale schemes. Senator Lee has made a career out of attacking federal public lands; we should do him the courtesy of taking him at his word.

The excuses for these land sales change with the political winds—the national debt, a housing shortage—but the dangerous endgame is always the same: treat an enduring public trust like a disposable asset. It's as shortsighted as a family burning priceless heirlooms for a single night's warmth. The pittance gained would be a drop in the ocean of our national debt, but the loss of our American heritage and wildlife would be absolute and permanent.

The Boone and Crockett Club, Teddy Roosevelt's own conservation group, said it best: *"A cash sale produces one kind of return from an asset—the final one. Continuous returns from owning land come from its use and enjoyment."*



This isn't to say all land transfers are bad. Smart, targeted sales and exchanges are tools of good stewardship. Just look at Arkansas, where a 1993 land swap championed by Senator Dale Bumpers traded scattered, U.S.-owned timber tracts in Idaho for 41,000 acres of Potlatch-owned bottomland, connecting the White River and Cache River National Wildlife Refuges.

What's being threatened today is a world away from that. It's a wholesale liquidation designed to bypass the bedrock law of public lands, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. That law guarantees public input and sound management. This scheme would gut it and, worse, funnel the money into the general Treasury instead of back into conservation. It would turn our public lands into a one-time cash machine for the government.

This is where we stand and fight. This is where we tell our politicians that no, you will not divide us on this. We

stand united for our public lands. Arkansans may be quick to dismiss this as a Western issue or feel that they are powerless. Don't. These lands belong to all of us—not to a single state or corporation, but to every American.

An attack on public lands anywhere is an attack on the entire system. We are all custodians of this legacy and our job is simple: Pay attention. Make your support for public lands known to your elected officials and hold them accountable. Back the groups that fight for you on the front lines.

If the vast majority who cherish these lands—the common ground for a divided nation—remain silent, the handful who want to liquidate them will make the decisions for us. Apathy is not an option. We will be judged by our answer to a single question from our children: "Did you fight for this ground, or did you surrender it?" A silent majority holds no power.



WILDLIFE OF ARKANSAS STUDENT ART CONTEST Gallery of 2025 Winners

Each year, the Arkansas Wildlife Federation invites students in grades K-12th to submit their original artwork depicting Arkansas-native wildlife, plants, and landscapes. The contest is free and open to public, private, and homeschooled students who reside in Arkansas.

Over 2,000 students from all across the state submitted their original artwork this year. A panel of professional jurors shared the difficult task of selecting the winners based on creativity, skill, and interpretation of the theme.

1st, 2nd, and 3rd place winners were selected for

each grade, as well as honorable mention/s for some grades. Best in Show awards were selected from among the winners in each grade category: Elementary School (K-4th grade), Middle School (5th-8th grade), and High School (9th-12th grade).

The Wildlife of Arkansas Student Art Contest is administered by Arkansas Wildlife Federation. Lead sponsors for the contest include the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the National Wildlife Federation.

For more information on the contest, visit www.arwild.org/art-contest/.



Winners of the 2025 Wildlife of Arkansas Student Art Contest were recognized at a reception hosted by Arkansas Wildlife Federation at the Arkansas State Capitol in Little Rock. An exhibit of winning artwork is touring public locations statewide through the end of this year.



FIRST PLACE, KINDERGARTEN

Antony Neddo

Black Bear Under Rare Northern Lights



SECOND PLACE, KINDERGARTEN

Audie Williamson

Woodpecker in the Spring



THIRD PLACE, KINDERGARTEN

Sophie Sizemore

Bobcat Kitten



FIRST PLACE, 1ST GRADE

Kes Ferguson

Scorpio



SECOND PLACE, 1ST GRADE

Hardhanya Prapakaran

Birdie



HONORABLE MENTION, KINDERGARTEN

Talon Sizemore

Tiger



HONORABLE MENTION, 1ST GRADE

Emme Duhamel

Flying Frog



THIRD PLACE, 1ST GRADE

Calvin Casey

Tufted Titmouse



HONORABLE MENTION, 1ST GRADE

Lyric Herera

Untitled



FIRST PLACE & BEST IN SHOW, 2ND GRADE
Ameya Ammanabrolu
My Cutie Little Fox



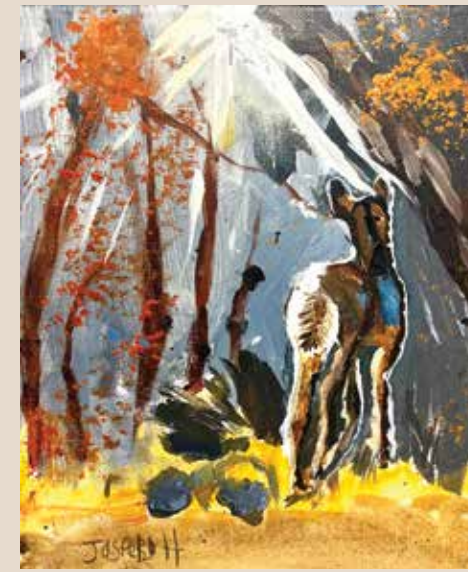
SECOND PLACE, 2ND GRADE
Marshall Taylor
Black-Tailed Jackrabbit



THIRD PLACE, 2ND GRADE
Caroline Koerts
Red Squirrel



HONORABLE MENTION, 3RD GRADE
Kennedy Plunkett
Fearless Goose



FIRST PLACE, 4TH GRADE
Jasper Hankins
The White-Tailed Deer in Fall



SECOND PLACE, 4TH GRADE
Liya Dees
Duck on the Water



HONORABLE MENTION, 2ND GRADE
Caly Robinson
Raccoon



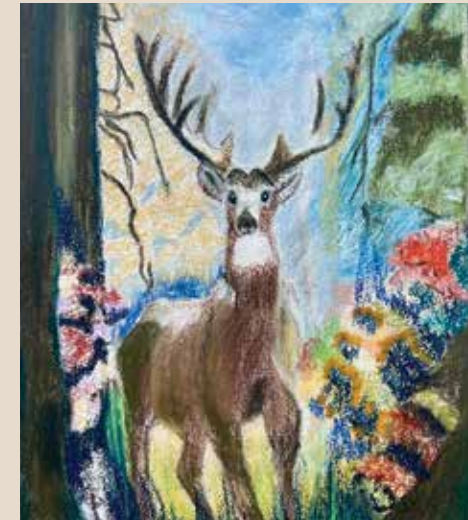
HONORABLE MENTION, 2ND GRADE
Evelyn Moyer
The Adventure Squirrel



FIRST PLACE, 3RD GRADE
Isaac Simpson
Cardinal



THIRD PLACE, 4TH GRADE
Ilimaleialoha Knight
Frogs in a Pond



HONORABLE MENTION, 4TH GRADE
Swojasvi Ammanabrolu
The Curious Deer



HONORABLE MENTION, 4TH GRADE
Jett Jones
Mallard



SECOND PLACE, 3RD GRADE
Annabelle Pacocha
Owl



THIRD PLACE, 3RD GRADE
Brayden Bailey
Hawk



HONORABLE MENTION, 3RD GRADE
Bobbi McLelland
The Smooth Flying Southern Flying Squirrel



FIRST PLACE, 5TH GRADE
Charlotte Stevens
The Fox



SECOND PLACE, 5TH GRADE
Jenny Phan
Magnolia



THIRD PLACE, 5TH GRADE
Erin Hankins
The Mockingbird in Spring



HONORABLE MENTION, 5TH GRADE

Susan Dean

Jumping Spider



HONORABLE MENTION, 5TH GRADE

Norah Karr

Opossum



FIRST PLACE & BEST IN SHOW, 6TH GRADE

Valarie Hendriks

Angel Bunnies



HONORABLE MENTION, 7TH GRADE

Kailyn Slocum

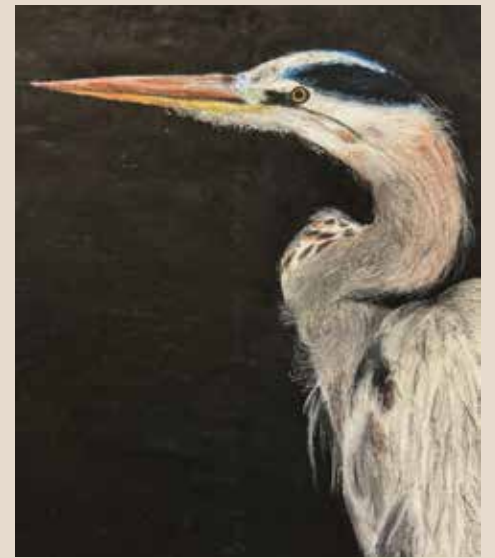
Springtime



FIRST PLACE, 8TH GRADE

Isabel Tilley

Bass on the Hook



SECOND PLACE, 8TH GRADE

Jaslynn Tran

Heron



SECOND PLACE, 6TH GRADE

Ally Morbach

The Deer



THIRD PLACE, 6TH GRADE

Aiden Bae

Home in the Hollow



HONORABLE MENTION, 6TH GRADE

Scion Larson

Afternoon Tea



THIRD PLACE, 8TH GRADE

Mayla Kirkland

Curious



HONORABLE MENTION, 8TH GRADE

Story Patterson

Arkansas Wildlife Print



FIRST PLACE, 9TH GRADE

Tasanee Perry

Peacefulness'



HONORABLE MENTION, 6TH GRADE

Analena Garcia

Arkansas Trout



FIRST PLACE, 7TH GRADE

Anne Yang

Woodpecker Duo



SECOND PLACE, 7TH GRADE

Alys Stevens

Bird in Tree



THIRD PLACE, 7TH GRADE

Mikaela Howard

Afternoon Swim



SECOND PLACE, 9TH GRADE

Riley Babb-Corley

Black Bear with Monarch Butterfly



THIRD PLACE, 9TH GRADE

Morgan Eckl

The Lost Melody



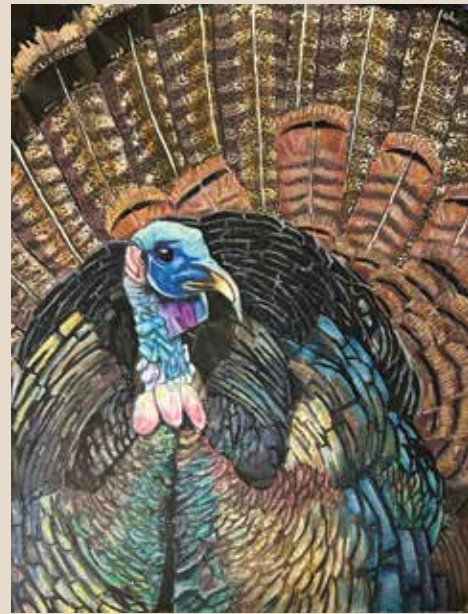
HONORABLE MENTION, 9TH GRADE

Henry Cooper

Ponderings Of Garbage



HONORABLE MENTION, 9TH GRADE
Audrey Liu
Barn Swallows



FIRST PLACE, 10TH GRADE
LaylInn Falconer
Turkey Portrait



SECOND PLACE, 10TH GRADE
Lilian Chumbley
Bee-autiful



THIRD PLACE, 10TH GRADE
Sarah Schmitz
Together at Dusk



HONORABLE MENTION, 10TH GRADE
Sean Rogers
American Bullfrog



HONORABLE MENTION, 10TH GRADE
Gracen Gentry
Mockingbird



FIRST PLACE, 11TH GRADE
Andrea Zappola
The Mockingbird



SECOND PLACE, 11TH GRADE
Kira Thomas
Mooneye



THIRD PLACE, 11TH GRADE
Nila Mesghali
On the Hunt



HONORABLE MENTION, 11TH GRADE
Julia Quinones
Natural Pigments



SECOND PLACE, 12TH GRADE
Taylor Henley
Scenes of Arkansas



HONORABLE MENTION, 11TH GRADE
Olivia Longoria
Fresh Sturgeon Taco



THIRD PLACE, 12TH GRADE
MaKayla McCollum
Inflorescent Wings



FIRST PLACE & BEST IN SHOW, 12TH GRADE
Emma Sumner
Opossums of the Ozarks



HONORABLE MENTION, 12TH GRADE
Samantha Pflieger
Bee on a Wildflower



HONORABLE MENTION, 12TH GRADE
Zuzana Strnadova
A Riot of Raccoon Reactions

Jurors Statement

Jurying the 2025 Wildlife Federation of Arkansas Student Art Contest is both an honor and a challenge. The talent and passion of the 2,300 young artists who submitted their work is truly inspiring. Each piece demonstrates developing technical skills, but also a personal connection and curiosity about the subjects they depict.

The winning artworks stood out as capturing a specific time and place, telling stories that bring us closer to the natural world. While not every juror's decision was unanimous, the jury found that creativity often outshone even the most technically impressive works. It was clear that many artists took the time to research the native animals they chose to feature, capturing their essence in ways that felt both authentic and relatable.

We invite you to explore how elements like line quality and color contrast transform something as seemingly off-putting as a jumping spider into something unexpectedly endearing. The range of media and expression in the submis-

sions this year was impressive, including one where the wildlife itself was not only the subject but also the medium, with pigments and drawing materials derived from the very nature they represented.

To everyone who entered, thank you. We encourage you all to keep honing your skills, sharing your wild creativity, and nurturing your passion for Arkansas wildlife. Your work makes a difference, and we look forward to seeing where your artistic journeys take you next!

LESLIE MACKLIN, JUROR

Assistant Professor of Art
Art Foundations Coordinator
The University of Central Arkansas
Department of Art & Design



MANY SPECIES OF WATERFOWL utilize National Wildlife Refuges in Arkansas as critical overwintering habitat. Seasonal duck hunting is allowed on several refuges within the state. (Photo by Jim Daniel USFWS, Public Domain)

The State of Our National Wildlife Refuges

By Terri Lane, Director of Arkansas Wildlife Federation

The National Wildlife Refuge System is a keystone for wildlife conservation and habitat protection in the United States, providing sanctuary to countless species while offering opportunities for public recreation and environmental education.

Yet the refuge system has been chronically underfunded for decades, leading to a backlog of deferred maintenance. Recent federal budget and staffing cuts have further exacerbated this issue.

FOR WILDLIFE, AND PEOPLE

Established in 1903 by President

Theodore Roosevelt, the National Wildlife Refuge System is our nation's largest network of public lands and waters dedicated to wildlife. The mission of the refuge system is to “*administer a network of lands and waters to conserve and restore fish and wildlife for the benefits of present and future generations of Americans.*”

Today, there are more than 570 National Wildlife Refuges across the country encompassing 96 million acres of land and 760 million acres of marine and surface waters. Every state has at least one National Wildlife Refuge - Arkansas has 10.



BLACK BEAR CUB (*Ursus americanus*). (Photo by Courtney Celley USFWS, Public Domain)



ENCOMPASSING OVER 160,000 ACRES, the Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge in southeast Arkansas protects one of the largest remaining bottomland hardwood forests in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley, providing sanctuary to numerous species, including the largest population of native black bears in Arkansas. (Left Photo by Walter Jones USFWS, Public Domain; Right Photo USFWS, Public Domain)



Nationally, the refuge system provides habitat to over 220 species of mammals, 700 species of birds, and 1,250 species of fish, reptiles, and amphibians. Among them are important game species as well as nearly 400 threatened and endangered species.

In addition to protecting biodiversity, the refuge system provides wildlife-centered recreational opportunities to the public, including hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching. More than 67 million people visit wildlife refuges annually, generating \$3.2 billion in economic activity and supporting more than 41,000 urban and rural jobs across the country.

The National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, completed every five years by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, found that \$1.2 billion was spent in Arkansas during 2022 on wildlife watching, hunting, and fishing.

The economic impact of wildlife watching alone in Arkansas was \$7.1 billion in 2022. 1.4 million Arkansans identified as “wildlife watchers” and another 1.2 million people visited Arkansas to see wildlife.

Clearly, wildlife-related recreation and tourism are critical to our economy in Arkansas.

The refuge system is administered and managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) which operates under the Department of the Interior. Specifically, the FWS is charged with maintaining biodiversity, managing habitats, regulating public use, and enforcing conservation laws within the refuge system.

To carry out this work, the FWS collaborates with local landowners

and communities, friends groups, conservation organizations, and other government agencies.

UNDERFUNDED AND UNDERSTAFFED

Despite its popularity and importance, the refuge system has been chronically underfunded for decades. As a result, over 450 wildlife refuges across the country face a mainte-



BIRDWATCHING is a popular activity on public lands, connecting people with nature. (Photo by Lavonda Walton USFWS, Public Domain)



LOCATED WITHIN THE MISSISSIPPI FLYWAY, National Wildlife Refuges in Arkansas provide important migratory habitat for neotropical songbirds like the painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*) and scarlet tanager (*Piranga olivacea*). (Left photo by Kenny Seals USFWS, Public Domain; Right photo by Michael Schramm USFWS, Public Domain)



THE THREATENED ALLIGATOR SNAPPING TURTLE (*Macrochelys temminckii*) at Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge in Arkansas. (Photo by Jason Phillips, USFWS, Public Domain)



ESTABLISHED IN 1975, Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge is located in southeast Arkansas near Crossett. This 76,000-acre refuge contains an abundance of water resources dominated by the Ouachita and Saline Rivers and the Felsenthal Pool. (Photo Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, Public Domain)

nance backlog of more than \$2 billion. In Arkansas, the total deferred maintenance backlog is nearly \$107 million.

This includes habitat management, invasive species control, research and monitoring, and public access infrastructure.

In fiscal year 2010, Congress appropriated \$503 million to the refuge system and in fiscal year 2024 they received \$527 million. If Congress kept pace with inflation, they should be funding the National Wildlife Refuge System at more than \$700 million.

Yet since 2011, the refuge system has lost more than 30% of its full-time staff positions (about 800 permanent, full-time jobs). Another 100+ employees have been terminated since February 2025. Currently, no National Wildlife Refuge is fully staffed, and more than half have zero staff on site.

The funding and staffing crisis facing the National Wildlife Refuge System leaves some refuges closed to the public or completely unmanaged. Visitor service staffing has decreased nationally by 25% since 2010.

Fewer staff means less maintenance of trails, facilities, and recreational

areas, affecting visitor experiences. Educational programs, guided tours, and community outreach programs have been scaled back or canceled at many refuges, reducing public engagement.

This includes recreational opportunities such as birdwatching, hiking, fishing, and nature photography. These activities foster a connection between people and nature, promoting environmental awareness and stewardship.

Staffing shortages also impact refuge volunteers. Volunteer programs at many refuges are being reduced or eliminated altogether due to the lack of supervisory professional staffing or necessary infrastructure.

Much of the refuge system is also unprotected due to the lack of law enforcement – a public safety concern and a concern for wildlife. Law enforcement officers are spread dangerously thin, increasing risks of poaching, habitat destruction, and unauthorized access.

THE BOTTOM LINE

The National Wildlife Refuge System provides safe haven for wildlife and enriches the lives of all who visit them. But without increased funding

LOCATED ONLY FOUR MILES WEST of the Mississippi River and 15 miles northwest of Memphis, Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge is an important stopover for waterfowl traveling through the Mississippi Flyway and for neotropical songbirds as they migrate to and from Central and South America. (Photo USFWS, Public Domain)

and staffing, the National Wildlife Refuge System will struggle to fulfill its mission of conserving and protecting wildlife and providing public access to nature.

At Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF) we join with many other partners from around the country urging Congress to recognize the true value of our National Wildlife Refuges and the species that rely upon them - and the true cost of staffing and funding cuts.

We support the passage of measures such as The America the Beautiful Act and advocate for an increase in the funding set aside for our National Wildlife Refuges.

To learn more about the National Wildlife Refuges in Arkansas, scan the QR code on the right.



LOGAN CAVE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

located in northwest Arkansas was established to protect a unique cave ecosystem and the threatened and endangered species that live here. This 123-acre Ozark Mountain refuge is home to the largest population of endangered Benton county cave crayfish (*Cambarus aculabrum*), Ozark cavefish (*Troglichthys rosae*), and approximately 25,000 endangered gray bats (*Myotis grisescens*). (Photo by John Hollingsworth, USFWS, Public Domain)



Arkansas is home to 10 National Wildlife Refuges, each contributing to the state's rich ecological landscape. These refuges help support biodiversity in the Natural State.



1. Logan Cave National Wildlife Refuge – Logan, AR
2. Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge – Dardanelle, AR
3. Bald Knob National Wildlife Refuge -Bald Knob, AR
4. Cache River National Wildlife Refuge – Augusta, AR
5. Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge – Manila, AR
6. Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge – Turrell, AR
7. Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge – St. Charles, AR
8. Overflow National Wildlife Refuge – Parkdale, AR
9. Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge – Crossett, AR
10. Pond Creek National Wildlife Refuge – Lockesburg, AR



WILDLIFE *Watching* with Sim

By Sim Barrow, Director of
Community Conservation
at Arkansas Wildlife
Federation

WILDLIFE HOT SPOTS: Exploring Arkansas' Public Lands

Arkansas has no shortage of great public lands to explore. From federal lands like National Wildlife Refuges and National Forests to state lands such as State Parks and Wildlife Management Areas, each offer opportunities to see wildlife in a diverse array of unique habitats.

BROADEN YOUR WILDLIFE WATCHING HORIZONS

One of the best ways to expand your wildlife-viewing horizons is to visit public lands that are managed by different agencies. Whether state or federal, each agency brings their own priorities and principles to their

approach, leading to a variety of experiences for visitors.

Arkansas State Parks, for example, provide amenities for comfort and accessibility, whereas Forest Service Wilderness Areas offer a more rugged and remote experience.

Also be sure to explore different

ecosystems across the state. Arkansas' unique ecoregions, from the Ozark Highlands to the Mississippi Alluvial Plain (the "Delta"), have their own distinct beauty and unique wildlife-watching opportunities.

ARKANSAS' FEDERAL LANDS

There are multiple federal agencies that manage public lands in Arkansas, including the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and others, making up 9.5% of land in Arkansas.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

According to the U.S. Fish and



THE JUNIPER HAIRSTREAK (*Callophrys gryneus*) is a small but striking butterfly that can be seen at Terre Noire Natural Area near Arkadelphia, Arkansas. (Top Left)

THE MAGAZINE MOUNTAIN SHAGREEN (*Inflectarius magazinensis*) is endemic to Mount Magazine near Paris, Arkansas, meaning it's found nowhere else on Earth. (Bottom Left)



AMERICAN WHITE PELICANS (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) are regular visitors to Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge in Dardanelle, Arkansas. (Top Right)

PERHAPS UNLIKELY TO BE SEEN during a guided cave tour, the blind grotto salamander (*Eurycea spelaea*) can be found in Blanchard Springs Caverns near Mountain View, Arkansas. (Photo by Peter Paplanus, flicker.com <CC BY 2.0>) (Bottom Right)



Wildlife Service, the National Wildlife Refuge System "protects iconic species and provides some of the best wildlife viewing opportunities on Earth." I happen to agree.

In Arkansas, we have ten National Wildlife Refuges. Most provide vital habitat for migrating waterfowl and other birds, and all provide excellent wildlife watching opportunities!

Two of my favorite National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs) in Arkansas in-

clude the Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge and the Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge.

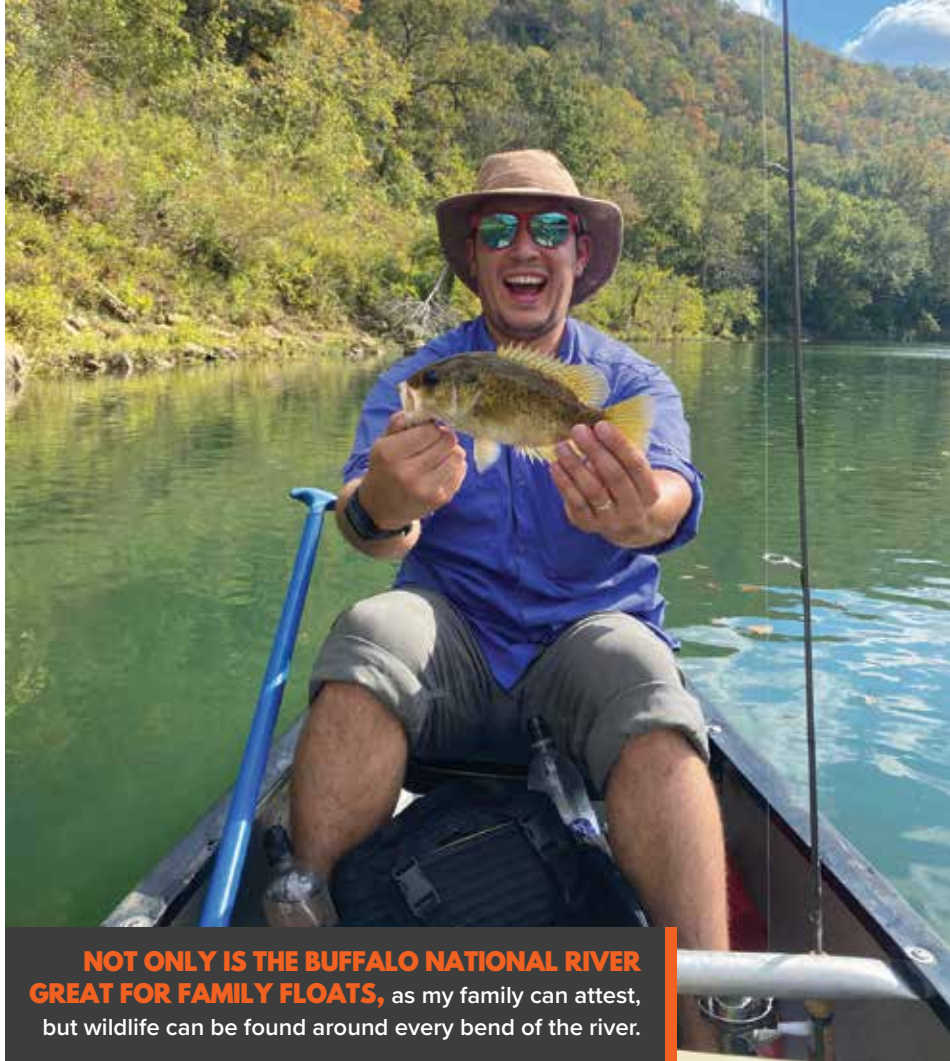
A destination for waterfowl lovers, the Dale Bumpers White River NWR near St. Charles, Arkansas is the largest refuge in the state. While famous for its world-class waterfowl hunting, visitors can experience year-round wildlife viewing. Look for black bears, alligators, and a variety of shorebirds.

The area is prone to flooding, as

water levels are influenced by both the White River and Mississippi River, so be sure to check online for temporary closures or accessibility issues before your visit.

A birding hotspot, the Holla Bend NWF was established in the 1950's near Dardanelle, Arkansas. It is situated between the Arkansas River and an oxbow lake.

There are a variety of habitat types on this refuge, including both rem-



NOT ONLY IS THE BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER GREAT FOR FAMILY FLOATS, as my family can attest, but wildlife can be found around every bend of the river.

nant tallgrass prairie and bottomland hardwood forests. This provides ample opportunity to observe wildlife associated with these habitats.

Holla Bend also has several miles of gravel road making it a great place to watch wildlife from your vehicle!

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service administers America's National Parks, National Military Parks, and National Historic Sites, with a mission to preserve the natural and cultural heritage of our nation.

There are seven such sites in Arkansas, including two National Parks – the Buffalo National River and Hot Springs National Park.

The Buffalo National River (America's first National River) is Arkansas' elk viewing hot spot. The river winds through the Ozark Mountains on its

way to the White River in Buffalo City, Arkansas.

Renowned for its clear cool water and towering bluffs, "the Buffalo" is a haven for many species of wildlife including river otters, black bear, and

Arkansas' only resident population of elk. Thousands of visitors annually flock to view the elk as they graze open fields in Historic Boxley Valley near Ponca, Arkansas.

There are many ways to explore the Buffalo National River, including by foot on the parks hundreds of miles of hiking and backpacking trails or by paddling the river. Private concessionaires offer boat rentals and provide shuttling and other services.

Horseback riding is allowed on designated trails, such as the 13-mile Old River Trail which meanders along the upper section of the river, visiting multiple historic sites.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest and the Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas.

Blanchard Springs Caverns, just a short drive from Mountain Home, Arkansas, offers a great way to beat the heat while searching for cool cave critters.

There are three levels of guided

public tours through the extensive, world-class cave system.

The Dripstone Trail is handicap accessible with remarkable cave formations from wall to wall. The Discovery Trail is a more strenuous journey through the lower levels of the cave, where cave wildlife sightings are more common. And finally, the more adventurous Wild Cave Tour takes visitors off trail and into an undeveloped portion of the cave system.

Whichever tour you choose, keep an eye out for the strange and fascinating cave life that lives there, such as the blind and colorless grotto salamander or one of many bat species that reside in the cave.

ARKANSAS' STATE LANDS

ARKANSAS NATURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

The system of Natural Areas owned and managed by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC) is a great option for those interested in viewing rare and ecologically significant habitats and their associated species. There are 79 public Natural Areas in the state ranging in size from 10 to over 15,000 acres.

The Terre Noire Natural Area in Clark County is just a short drive

THE OXBOW LAKE AND SURROUNDING WETLANDS at Holla Bend National Wildlife Area in Dardanelle, Arkansas are excellent places to find colorful dragonflies and damselflies like this jade clubtail (*Arigomphus submedianus*). (Photo by Ken Slade, flickr.com <CC BY-NC 2.0>).



RED-COCKADED WOODPECKERS

(*Leuconotopicus borealis*), a federally threatened species, nest in the mature pines at Warren Prairie Natural Area near Warren, Arkansas.



ARKANSAS PUBLIC LANDS PROVIDE habitat to a diversity of waterfowl, including the green-winged teal (*Anas carolinensis*).



DALE BUMPERS WHITE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE near St. Charles, Arkansas is known for its waterfowl habitat, but the bottomland hardwoods are also home to a large population of black bears (*Ursus americanus*).



PRAIRIE BIRDS LIKE THE BOBOLINK (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) are regular visitors to Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge in Dardanelle, Arkansas.



AMERICAN ALIGATORS (*Alligator mississippiensis*) can be observed in the southern half of the state, including the Dale Bumpers White River National Wildlife Refuge near St. Charles, Arkansas.

from Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

This nearly 500-acre Natural Area is one of the best Blackland prairie habitats in the state, making it an excellent place to observe showy wildflowers and spot some of the most impressive butterfly species in our state.

In fact, Terre Noire Natural Area is a great place to see Arkansas' state butterfly, the Diana fritillary, as well as giant swallowtail butterflies, juniper hairstreaks, and many others.

ARKANSAS GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC) manages over 100 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) across the state. WMAs are actively managed for quality habitat making them excellent public lands for wildlife watching as well as hunting and fishing.

Warren Prairie Natural Area WMA is a 6,000-acre area in Drew County, Arkansas that is co-managed by AGFC and Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC). Because of its unique soil chemistry, several rare plant communities can be found in the area's saline barrens. You may also encounter red-cockaded woodpeckers, a threatened species in Arkansas, nesting in the area's mature pine forests!

ARKANSAS STATE PARKS

Arkansas has among the best state parks in the country, allowing access to some of our most wild and historic places while providing unmatched comfort and hospitality to visitors.

Mount Magazine State Park, just outside of Paris, Arkansas is a wildlife viewing hotspot with comfort-



THE WILDFLOWERS AT TERRE NOIRE NATURAL AREA near Arkadelphia, Arkansas attract a variety of pollinators including our state butterfly, the Diana fritillary (*Speyeria diana*). (Photo by Melissa McMasters, flickr.com <CC BY 2.0>)

able amenities and ample opportunities for adventure. It's also the highest point in Arkansas offering spectacular views of the surrounding landscape.

Because of its high elevation and location in the Arkansas River Valley, Mount Magazine is relatively isolated from other similar habitats, and as a result, many plant and animal species there are rare or highly endemic (found nowhere else). For example, the Magazine Mountain shagreen (*Inflectarius magazinensis*) is a small terrestrial snail that is only found on the mountain.

OTHER PUBLIC LANDS

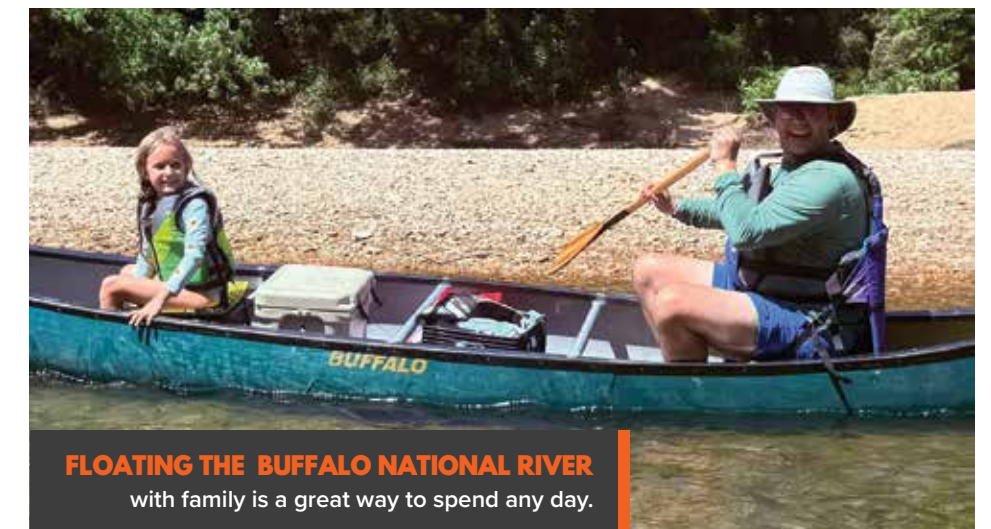
While the agencies mentioned above constitute most of the public lands in Arkansas, there are still others to consider.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

manages many campgrounds around lakes and rivers in the state, and local municipalities manage city parks for the purpose of protecting wildlife habitat. These areas also provide convenient access to the outdoors.

As you consider where to go for your next wildlife watching excursion,

I hope you'll add these areas to your list! I also encourage you to take a moment to appreciate the hard work and dedication of the public servants who ensure both wildlife and the visitors who come to enjoy them benefit from our amazing public lands.



FLOATING THE BUFFALO NATIONAL RIVER with family is a great way to spend any day.



Wild News of Note

Arkansas Groundwater Report Released

The Arkansas Department of Agriculture has released the 2024 Groundwater Protection and Management Report.

The report states that overall, groundwater withdrawal in eastern and southern Arkansas “remains unsustainable.” The study recommends continued monitoring, data collection, conservation efforts, and water use planning to reverse the trend.

The Alluvial aquifer, located along the state’s eastern border, has shown a “slight” rebound over the past decade, and the Sparta aquifer, which covers the south and east of the state, is recovering in areas of historical declines, particularly Union and Jefferson counties.

Secretary of Agriculture Wes Ward stated that, “Approximately 71% of Arkansas’ water use is from groundwater, and water demand for crop irrigation is approximately 80% of the total statewide water demand.”

Read the full report by scanning the QR Code to the right:



Arkansas counties grapple with regulating wind and solar development across the state.

Arkansas Counties Ban Windfarms

The Newton County Quorum Court recently passed an emergency ordinance banning the construction of commercial wind or solar farms in the county for the remainder of the year, becoming the fifth county in the state so far to ban wind farms.

Madison, Boone, Carroll, and Crittenden counties have passed similar moratoriums banning wind farms, and sometimes solar energy farms, at least temporarily. Mis-

issippi County Quorum Court passed a six-month moratorium on solar farms on Feb. 27, 2024, but it has since expired.

Concerns include noise pollution, property rights infringements, and potential negative impacts to the environment and wildlife. Most bans cite the need for more study and zoning regulations in rural counties to deal with wind and solar farm developments. The Crossover Wind Project near Wynne in Cross County is already under construction.

On April 16, the Arkansas Legislature passed Act 945 to regulate wind farms. Among other things, it requires

the base of wind turbines to be 1 mile from schools, hospitals, nursing homes, churches, parks, airports, and city limits.

Coexisting with Alligators in Arkansas

A new website, www.GatorWise.org, has been launched to educate the public about alligators to minimize conflict. The informational project was developed by 11 states in the Southeast where alligators live, including Arkansas.

The American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) is native to Arkansas and common in the southern portion of the state. They were once extirpated from Arkansas, however, due to habitat degradation, overexploitation, and misguided fear. Alligators were reintroduced into the state in 1970-71 and the species has remained ever since.



New website, www.GatorWise.org, seeks to promote coexistence between people and alligators in Arkansas and the Southeast. (Photo by Robert Burton USFWS, Public Domain.)

THANK YOU to our gold level sponsor, the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission (AGFC). The Arkansas Wildlife Federation is proud to work with AGFC and our other supporting partners.

Keeping the Natural State natural.
www.agfc.com

POLICY WATCH

Arkansas Wildlife Federation serves as an independent policy watchdog, tracking legislation that could significantly impact the future of Arkansas wildlife.



STATE PRIORITIES:

Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF) monitors state legislation and other decision-making processes that could have a significant impact on wildlife and their habitats.

The Regular Session of the 95th General Assembly of the Arkansas State Legislature convened January 2025 and concluded in April 2025.

AWF tracked over 15 bills of interest to our wildlife-centered mission.

Good News for the Buffalo River Watershed

Of particular interest during the state legislative session was the rulemaking process for moratoriums on confined animal feeding operations (CAFO's) in watersheds in Arkansas.

The Buffalo National River and Lake Maumelle (the primary source of drinking water for Central Arkansas) both have existing moratoriums in place to safeguard water quality from the potential impacts of industrial livestock operations, such as swine farms. But those moratoriums were not permanent.

Senate Bill 290, supported by certain agricultural interests, was originally intended to overhaul the rulemaking process by requiring legislative approval and thereby reducing the ability of

state environmental agencies to act independently in issuing new moratoriums or extending existing ones, such as that within the Buffalo River watershed.



A PERMANENT MORATORIUM on confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) within the Buffalo River watershed recently received final approval.

With advocacy from conservation groups and concerned citizens, however, the bill was amended during the legislative session to preserve those existing moratoriums.

On June 20, 2025 the Arkansas Legislative Council gave final approval to a permanent moratorium on medium and large sized hog concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) within the Buffalo National River watershed marking a major milestone in safeguarding



A PROPOSED RULE CHANGE WOULD WEAKEN THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT, impacting threatened and endangered species like the red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*) in Arkansas which relies on habitat protection as the key to recovery. (Photo USFWS, Public Domain)

this important natural treasure for future generations.

With the passage of the bill, however, future bans will require legislative approval, raising concerns in how the expansion of industrial agriculture into other sensitive watersheds will be handled by the state.

A Voice for Wildlife

Beyond the legislative session, Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF) continues to provide a voice for wildlife in other important decision-making processes within the state.

This includes our involvement in the 5-year update of the **State Wildlife Action Plan**, which helps guide funding and activities to conserve and restore important species before they become threatened or endangered, and the update of the **Arkansas Water Plan** which sets the state's policy for long-term water management. Both plans are scheduled for completion over the next year.



FEDERAL PRIORITIES:

The 119th Congress convened in Washington D.C. on January 3, 2025 and continues to January 3, 2027.

More than one-third of all wildlife species in the United States face an elevated risk of extinction due to habitat loss, climate change, invasive species, and emerging diseases.

Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF) and our partners remain steadfast in our call to action for Congress to pass meaningful, bipartisan solutions for the benefit of wildlife and people.

Federal Spending and Staffing Cuts Impact Wildlife Conservation

The House and Senate passed a stopgap funding bill earlier in March, narrowly avoiding a government shutdown. The seven-month continuing resolution passed mostly along party lines extending funding through September 30th, or the end of fiscal year 2025. The bill included \$13 billion in cuts to non-defense spending.

These spending cuts and related federal workforce changes have impacted conservation efforts in Arkansas and all across the coun-

try. In particular, agencies like the National Park Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have seen reductions in their funding and their workforces. These agencies already operate with fewer resources than are needed to carry out their missions.

Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF) continues to work with our partners, urging Congress to preserve federal funding and staffing dedicated to recovering wildlife, safeguarding clean air and water,



ARKANSAS' 10 NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES, including the Big Lake NWR in Manilla, AR face a total deferred maintenance backlog nearly \$107 million. Nationally, the System is confronted with massive shortfalls in funding and staffing. (Photo USFWS, Public Domain)

conserving and restoring public lands, and promoting our outdoor heritage.

The Battle to Protect Our Public Lands

Threats to our public lands continue to mount as Congress negotiates the large and comprehensive budget reconciliation bill.

Despite a recent and temporary win on behalf of conservation and public lands advocates to prevent the forced sale of a half-million acres of public land in Utah and Nevada, currently included among the proposed text is a mandate to arbitrarily sell-off at least 2 million acres and up to 3 million acres of federal public lands across 11 western states. While public lands in Arkansas are not currently targeted, the erosion of our national trust impacts all of us.

In addition, the Trump administration recently stated that it would open 58 million acres of backcountry in national forests to road construction and development, removing protections that have been in place for a quarter-century.

The Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF) is opposed to indiscriminate efforts that would diminish, dismantle, or defund our public lands while ignoring long-standing processes and the voice of the public.

National Wildlife Refuges

The National Wildlife Refuge System is our only national network of lands dedicated to fish and wildlife conservation. This network spans some of our country's most iconic ecosystems, including 10 National Wildlife Refuges in Arkansas. Yet the system has been chronically underfunded for decades, exacerbated by recent federal spending and staffing cuts.

We are working with our partners across the country to urge Congress to invest in the National Wildlife Refuge System by significantly increasing appropriations for Refuge System Operations and addressing the critical maintenance backlog.

Read more about the challenges facing our National Wildlife Refuges inside this issue of *Arkansas Out of Doors*.

The Endangered Species Act

Recent efforts by the current administration to weaken the Endangered Species Act (ESA) include a proposed rule change that would open the door to habitat destruction.

Enacted in 1973, the primary objective of the ESA is to prevent the extinction of imperiled plants and wildlife and to recover and maintain those populations by removing or lessening threats to their survival.

Under the ESA, it is illegal to "take" a threatened or endangered species. By law, "take" is defined to mean actions that "harass, harm, or kill" a species. For decades, federal agencies and the courts have interpreted harm to include actions that would modify or destroy the habitat upon which those species rely for survival.

The proposed rule change, however, seeks to exclude habitat modification from the definition of harm. Yet habitat loss is the leading cause of species decline.

Arkansas Wildlife Federation is opposed to this rule change. We are committed to working with our partners to defend against efforts that would weaken the Endangered Species Act.

Recovering America's Wildlife Act

The bipartisan Recovering America's Wildlife Act will allow states, territories, and Tribes to invest \$1.4

billion annually in proactive, on the ground, collaborative efforts to help at-risk species by restoring habitat, controlling invasive species, reconnecting migration routes, and addressing emerging diseases.

This common-sense legislation will enable state wildlife agencies to implement their unique, congressionally-supported wildlife action plans. These detailed plans, like the Arkansas Wildlife Action Plan, incorporate the best available science to identify plants and animals in greatest need of conservation attention in each state, and the actions needed to support them.



THE FLATSIDE WILDERNESS ADDITIONS ACT would bring the total protected acreage to 11,722. (Photo from Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism)

Conservation & Democracy

Visit the National Wildlife Federation's Civic Engagement website to learn how you can speak up for wildlife and your community.

www.nwf.org/Civic-Engagement-and-Democracy

Currently, the federal government provides less than five percent of what would be needed to implement these plans in a meaningful way.

We continue to urge Congress to address the wildlife extinction crisis and pass the Recovering America's Wildlife Act.

A Wildlife-Friendly Farm Bill

Farms and ranches make up about 40 percent of our nation's land, including a large portion of the over 90 percent of land in Arkansas that is held by private landowners.

The Farm Bill sets national policy on agriculture, nutrition, forestry, and conservation – including America's largest investment in voluntary conservation actions on private and working lands to benefit wildlife. Yet America's producers are currently operating with uncertainty under another one-year extension of the 2018 Farm Bill.

We continue to urge Congress to quickly pass a new, wildlife-friendly farm bill. One that includes robust conservation programs providing incentives for farmers,

ranchers, and foresters to restore and protect wetlands and other wildlife habitat; expand voluntary public access for hunters, anglers, and wildlife enthusiasts; improve water quality and quantity; and rebuild healthy soils.

Flatside Wilderness Additions Act

The Flatside Wilderness Additions Act, championed by U.S. Rep. French Hill, R-Ark, has passed the House of Representatives and will now move to the Senate. This bill will add 2,215 acres to the existing Flatside Wilderness in Paron, Arkansas, bringing the total acreage to 11,722. AWF joins a broad coalition in supporting this bill as important to people and wildlife in the Natural State.

(Correction: A previous version of this article incorrectly stated that the bill had already been signed into law. In fact, the bill has passed the House of Representatives but has not been signed into law.)

To learn more about these and other policy priorities of the Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF), go to <https://arwild.org/advocacy/>.



Listen Up!

Let's Make a Nature Sound Map

A sound map is like a treasure map for your ears! It helps you notice things in nature that you might not hear every day.

You'll need:

- A piece of paper
- Pencil, crayons, or markers
- Your listening ears!

1) Find a quiet spot in nature.

Go to a park, garden, yard, or anywhere in nature. Sit down and get comfy.

2) Draw yourself.

In the middle of the paper, draw a symbol or a stick figure to represent YOU.

3) Close your eyes and listen.

Listen carefully to all the sounds around you – birds, insects, or maybe a barking dog in the distance.

4) Mark the sounds on your map.

Each time you hear a new sound, draw a symbol or picture on your map to show what it is and where it came from.

5) For each sound, try to answer the following questions:

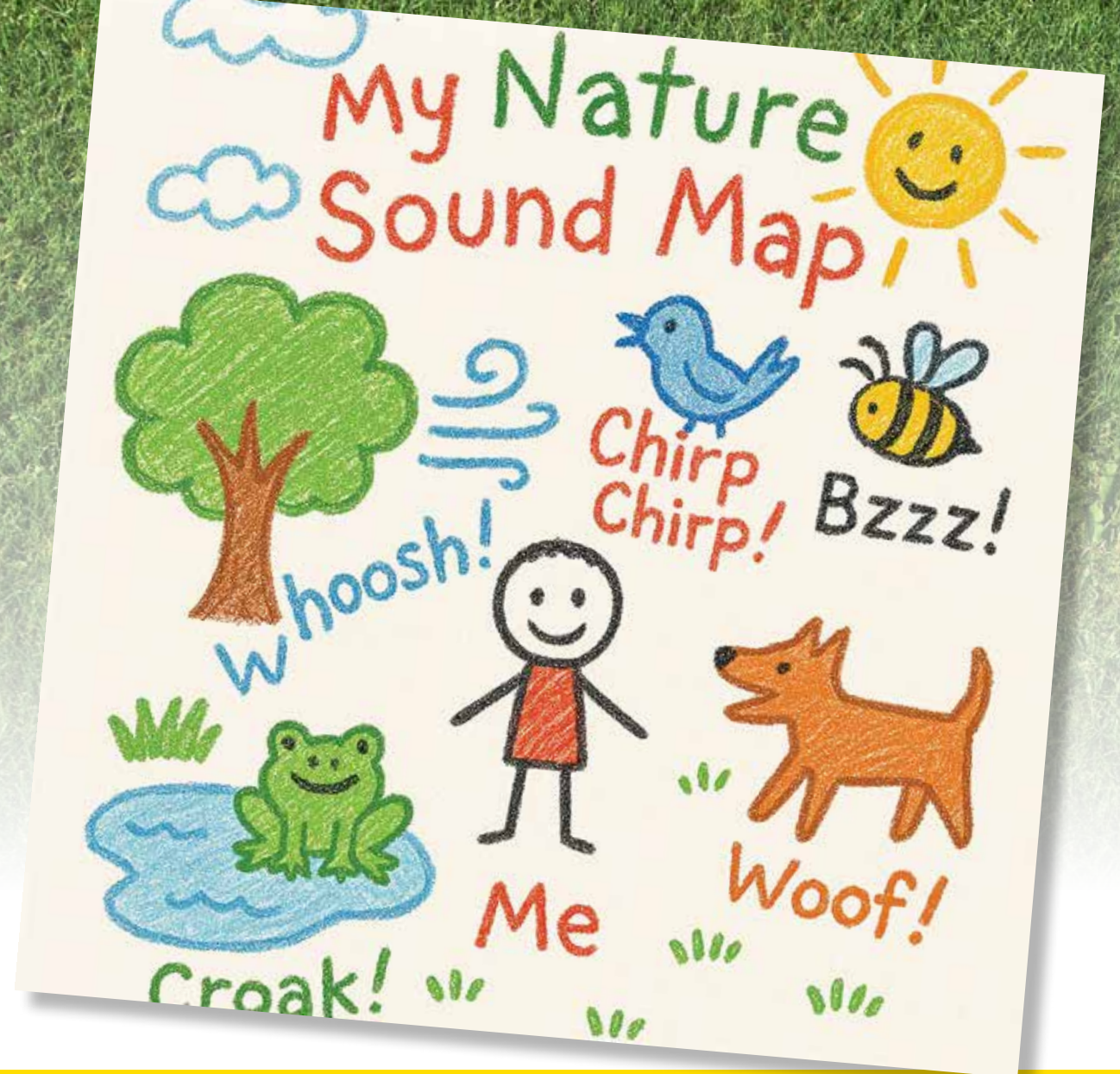
- What is making the sound?
- Is it a long, short, or repeated sound?
- How far away is it?
- Which direction is it coming from?
- Why is the noise happening?

6) Add more detail.

Color your map. You can add trees, clouds, buildings, or anything else you see. You can also add a title to your map.

7) Share your map and talk about it.

Share your nature sound map with a friend or grown up. Tell them what each sound is and what you noticed about it.



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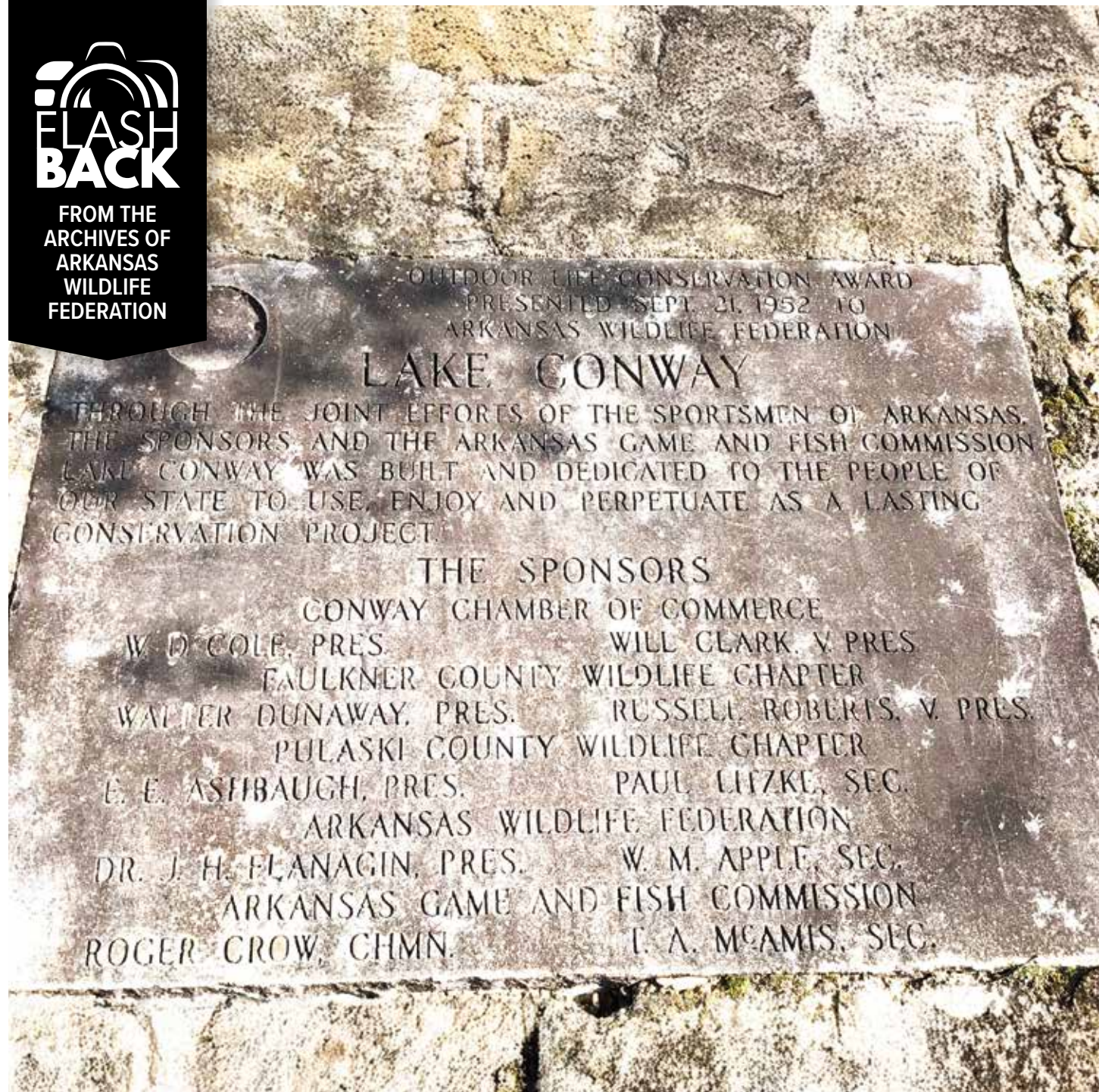
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www.nwf.org/awfkidsgift



FROM THE ARCHIVES OF ARKANSAS WILDLIFE FEDERATION



September 1952: A plaque at Lake Conway, southeast of Conway, Arkansas, reads, "Outdoor Life Conservation Award, Presented September 21, 1952, to Arkansas Wildlife Federation."

Dedicated to the People:

In 1952, Arkansas Wildlife Federation was recognized for its efforts in establishing Lake Conway, the first lake ever created by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission. As the plaque states, this public lake was "built and dedicated to the people of our state to use, enjoy, and perpetuate as a lasting conservation project."



GET THE PICTURE

Speak Up for Public Lands Words & photo by Theo Witsell

This natural salt lick is one of hundreds of special spots I've found on public lands in Arkansas. It's tucked deep within the South Fourche Botanical Area, a one-of-a-kind scientific interest area along a high-gradient stretch of the South Fourche LaFave River in the Ouachita National Forest. Other high value habitats there include river-scour barrens, cliffs, glades, groundwater seeps, old-growth woodlands, mature forests, and "the hanging oxbow," an ancient channel scar wetland stranded on an old terrace 60 feet above the river.

That's my son Daniel, 10 years old back then, on a character-building adventure with his dad that wouldn't have been possible without this public land. We fished the river, searched for reptiles and amphibians, and hiked for miles overland, navigat-

ing with a map and compass in the mid-summer heat to explore several special areas, including the salt lick. It's a special spot for sure – a natural opening maintained by the licking, trampling, and wallowing of wildlife. There are no human-built roads in or out, just ancient animal trails, ancestral highways that have led herds of large mammals to the lick for millennia. Excavated more than a foot deep, the salty clay banks are licked smooth, and the deepest spots are filled with brackish, mineral-rich water. Today, the muddy bottom is stamped solid with deer tracks, but if we had visited in 1800 we would no doubt have also seen the prints of bison and elk.

Public lands are ours as Americans. They are there for us to discover and explore... to take our kids and grandkids to for a taste of wild nature and

adventure. They give us a place to push our personal boundaries and test ourselves, to center ourselves spiritually, and to connect with our past. Recently, proposals have been put forth to roll back protections on public lands, and even divest of them entirely. It's time to show up for public lands or risk losing these wildlife-sustaining places we know and love. Please speak up about how much you value our public lands as permanently protected refuges for people and nature.



Theo Witsell is co-founder and Chief Conservation Officer for the Southeastern Grasslands Institute, a program of Austin Peay State University. He lives in Little Rock, AR.



DON'T TAKE IT FOR GRANTED

Among the best of America's best ideas was the establishment of places intended to be left natural and wild - our public lands.

Amidst all the conquering and extracting that began with early colonial settlement, there were leaders who stood up and spoke out for wilderness and wild things. They realized the unchecked taking wasn't sustainable and that without regulated protections, the future of humanity itself would be at risk. The conservation movement was born.

Faced with dirty water, polluted air, and dwindling wildlife populations, leaders of the early environmental movement fought battles we all benefit from today. The Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, and the establishment of public lands including our National Parks, Wilderness Areas, and the National Wildlife Refuge System, to name a few, were among them.

And while many of us today take these historic efforts for granted as we plan our summer vacations, swim in our favorite lakes or rivers, breathe fresh air, and delight in the sight of wildlife, we must realize that none of it happened by accident, nor will it remain so without our continued vigilance. That has never been truer than it is today.

Over 2,000 young people from across the state entered their artwork into our 2025 Wildlife of Arkansas Student Art Contest. You'll enjoy the gallery of winners inside this issue.

But as these talented students help us appreciate wildlife, we're faced with a growing biodiversity crisis and federal efforts to defund, dismantle, and diminish our nation's robust conservation legacy. For their sake and that of future generations, let's make sure wild things and wild places don't only exist in pictures.

As always, reach out any time. I'd love to hear from you.

Terri Lane, Director
Arkansas Wildlife Federation
tlane@arwild.org



MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

Joining the Arkansas Wildlife Federation (AWF) as an annual or monthly contributor is a great way to show your support for Arkansas wildlife!

Members receive one mailed copy of AWF's quarterly magazine, *Arkansas Out of Doors*, as well as email updates/newsletters, and early invitations to AWF programs and events.

Membership Level - Please Check One:

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