

When Steve and Dud got up to go get a paper, it left just Doc and Bert sitting at the philosophy counter of the Mule Barn truck stop. Bert turned his head and smirked a little, being careful not to let Doc see him. Doc also didn't see Dud outside, punching in a number on his cell phone while Steve stood by as a cheerleader.

"Doc," said Loretta, filling the coffee cups, "phone call for you, Hon.'

"Here? Okay..." Doc walked over to the cash register and picked up the phone. "This here Doc?" said the

caller. "The Doc what lost his squirrel?"

"Uh ..." Doc looked around for help. There was none. "Yes. Yes it is."

"Found your dang squirrel here, Doc. That reward thing still good?'

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"Well ... yes." "Five dollars and a quarter, right? Now is that cash or check? I don't take no checks.

Doc is looking all around and looks wilderness-type lost. "Cash I guess."

"Only thing is, Doc. Need to be sure this is your squirrel, right? So can you describe him for me?"

"He's ... gray." "All gray squirrels are gray, now, ain't that right? How about any distinguishing marks? Tattoos?' "No tattoos."

"So far so good. Now you said in the ad his name is Chipper. Well, I called him Chipper and the son of a gun bit me."

"He did?" "What I mean to ask here, Doc, is ... did you and your squirrel get along? No squir-

rel problems? He looks like he needs a square meal to me. You feed him good?"

"What?" "You know ... like Squirrel Chow free choice, or did you put him on a nut ration? I mean, he ate like there was no tomorrow. Dang near ate up the whole five dollars and a quarter reward money in

squirrel food." Steve and Dud walked back into the café, then, with the cell phone still at Dud's ear, and the laughing began.

"You were right all along, Doc," said Bert. "In winter, everyone can use a good hoax."

Doc bought the coffee.

Brought to you by Slim Randles' new book Strange Tales of Alaska, now available as a Kindle book on Amazon.com.

RANDOLPH, NE

## Researchers Identify Cover Crops To Lure Deer Away From Livestock Feed

BROOKINGS - Fall cover crops, such as clover, turnips and peas, can provide nutrientrich winter forage and help lure hungry deer away from hay and other stored livestock feed, according to Distinguished Professor Jonathan Jenks of the South Dakota State University Department of Natural Resource Management.

The Agricultural **Experiment Station** researcher and graduate student Troy Wieberg are identifying which cover crops are more likely to attract deer through a three-year grant for nearly \$90,000 from the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration, administered by South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks. The project, which is in its final year, focuses on eastern South Dakota.

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Informational

Meeting

Tuesday, March 10, 9am

**Bloomfield Community Center** 

Wednesday, March 11, 9am

Hartington (Tooties)

Thursday, March 12, 9am

**Crofton Legion** 

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Cover crops, planted in August or September, must have sufficient fall moisture, which made eastern South Dakota an ideal location for the experiment, according to Kevin Robling, big game biologist for the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks. In addition, "this area has the potential to experience lots of issues with depredation during severe winters."

Though some landowners have experimented with cover crops, such as turnips, on their own, this is the first controlled experiment, according to Jenks.

"We're looking at preference and nutritional characteristics," he pointed out.

Selecting cover crops

For the research project, Jenks and Wieberg planted six cover crops purple top turnips, Daikon radishes, Austrian winter peas, winter rye, chicory and crimson clover — at the Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences Research Facility. The deer are then allowed to forage on the crops. Preliminary results showed that turnips and radishes are the top two choices followed by peas, according to Jenks.

"These provide high crude protein and moderate to high

Jamesville Township **Annual Meeting** Tuesday, March 3, 2015 7:30 p.m.

Kevin Kirschenmann Residence



digestibility." Preventing depredation, reducing density

"The leading covariant that will dictate the amount of deer depredation on an annual basis is the severity of the winter," according Robling.

"We're coming off years of peak harvest and peak population," Robling said, noting high deer numbers from 2007 through 2011.

However, a combination of factors including liberal antlerless harvest, disease and severe winters has reduced the population below management objectives, he explained.

"We're trying to grow our herds in most management areas with very few units across the state at or above management objectives," Robling said.

The majority of the issues occur when large herds, upward of 100 to 200 individuals, go into yards and eat stored livestock feed, especially hay and distiller grains, according to Robling. However, "whether it's 10 or 100, we still can experience depredation."

Cover crops are an indirect way of possibly preventing depredation and redistributing deer densities, he explained. Once researchers identify the most palatable forage types, the Department of Game, Fish and Parks may plant crops to attract deer to state-owned lands that are open to public hunting and potentially lure deer away from areas where they may cause problems. He estimated that no-till drills could handle crops,

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