

# OFAH ZONE J APRIL 2016 NEWSLETTER



## Special Points of Interest:

- *Report on the OFAH Zone J Annual General Meeting April 2nd*
- *OFAH Zone J Outstanding Achievement Award winner*
- *Study of neonicotinoid in wild turkey at University of Guelph*
- *OFAH Zone J 28th Annual Youth Camp*

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## TWIN CREEK KENNEL CLUB HOSTS OFAH ZONE J ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Twin Creek Sportsmens Club opened their doors to us and we are grateful to Joanne Powers and her family for their hospitality. Our agenda was packed full and things moved along smoothly. Many thanks to those who attended from near and far including OFAH Club Liaison and Membership guru Brian McRae who traveled from Peterborough.

Congratulations to the winner of the OFAH Zone J Outstanding Achievement Award for 2015—Dr. Scott Petrie! Thanks again to the all nominators and Congratulations to all Nominees—Deryck Thompson and Stan Gevaert. This was the closest vote we've ever had.

Our OFAH Zone J Executive election was exciting with some new and some seasoned members stepping up. Many Thanks to Maya Basdeo, Felix Barbetti, Ray Boilard and Randy MacPherson for throwing their hats into the ring for 2nd Vice and Alternate Director Positions.

Your 2016—2017 OFAH Zone J Executive is listed on Page 2.

The guest speakers enlightened us on many topics. Starting off was Dr. Scott Petrie, CEO and Chief Biologist of Delta Waterfowl. Scott gave us a history lesson on the Delta Waterfowl organization. He discussed their founding of the Alternate Land Use Service (ALUS) in western Canada and well as Delta Waterfowls mandate to expand into the eastern flyway.

*Continued on page 4.....*

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Did you catch a big one!

Get your entry in!

[ontarioanglerawards.com](http://ontarioanglerawards.com)



Photos by Steven B.



## OFAH ZONE J EXECUTIVE 2016-2017 CONTACT INFO

Chair, Brian Moore	Watford area	brianmoore@live.ca 519-919-1520
1st Vice, Pud Hunter	Aylmer	phunter.ofah@gmail.com 519-773-7245
2nd Vice, Maya Basdeo	Ancaster	mayabasdeo@gmail.com 289-442-6526
Secretary/Treasurer, Kathy Moore (also Newsletter Editor)	Brantford	secretaryzonej@gmail.com 519-756-9386
Alternate Director, Felix Barbetti	Fonthill	fbarbetti@congeco.ca 905-892-4381
Past Chair, Tony Jackson	Stratford area	tonyj_ofah@mail.com 519-273-4193



Since  
"2002"



Since  
"2002"

*National Archery in the Schools Program*

[www.shopofah.org](http://www.shopofah.org)

To have something added to  
the OFAH Zone J website,  
please send  
an email request to  
[websitezonej@gmail.com](mailto:websitezonej@gmail.com)



[Landowner  
Permission  
Form](#)

Can be found at  
[www.ofah.org](http://www.ofah.org)  
Look under "HUNTING"



OFAH Zone J is now on youtube!  
Visit us there to watch our video blogs (vlogs) on items of interest in  
OFAH Zone J!

Just go to [www.youtube.ca](http://www.youtube.ca) and search OFAH Zone J

**OFAH ZONE J**

OFAH Zone J Membership Meeting Attendance Prize  
If you attended any of the following meetings, your name was in the  
DRAW for a beautiful smoker courtesy of OFAH.

April 2015—August 2015—January 2016—April 2016

**CONGRATULATIONS TO ROBERT STOCK of  
Tavistock & District Rod & Gun Club!!**

Next up.....

**An Altan Hub pop up camo hunting blind**

**How do you get entered to win?**

**Attend one of the following OFAH Zone J Member meetings**

April 2, 2016—August 21, 2016—January 8, 2017—April 1, 2017

The next draw will happen at the OFAH Zone J AGM on April 1, 2017 being held  
at the Wellington Street Sportsmens Club in Dorchester

## Mark Your Calendars

### 2016

June 10—12—OFAH Zone J 28th Annual Youth Campout hosted  
by the German Canadian Hunting and Fishing Club

August 21—OFAH Zone J membership meeting, hosted by St.  
Catharines Game and Fish Association at the Royal Canadian  
Legion Branch 350, Port Dalhousie

### 2017

January 8—OFAH Zone J membership meeting at the Dover Rod  
& Gun Club in Pain Court

April 1—OFAH Zone J AGM and Election at the Wellington  
Street Sportsmens Club in Dorchester

June 9—11—OFAH Zone J 28th Annual Youth Campout hosted  
by the German Canadian Hunting and Fishing Club

August 20—OFAH Zone J Membership meeting at the Brant Rod  
& Gun Club, near Brantford

Many Thanks to the OFAH Member Clubs who have stepped  
forward with their interest in hosting OFAH Zone J Meetings and  
Youth Campouts.

We are seeking Clubs to host our 2018 Meetings on the following  
dates: January 7, April 7, August 19. Also seeking a Club to host  
the 30th and 31st Annual Youth Camps in 2018 & 2019.

Please share this Newsletter  
with your Club and your  
friends.

**28th Annual OFAH Zone J  
Youth Camp**

**June 10—12, 2016**

**Pre-registration required  
Please see attached flyer for  
registration details**





## TWIN CREEK KENNEL CLUB HOSTS OFAH ZONE J ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING REPORT CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Jonathan Kotwa, MSc candidate in the department of pathobiology with a concentration in parasitology at the University of Guelph discussed his work examining *Echinococcus multilocularis*, or the k9 tapeworm, in Ontario. OFAH Zone J will be working with Jon this fall to assist him in collecting coyote and fox carcasses to study. We will provide detailed information in our August OFAH Zone J Newsletter as well as at our August 21st OFAH Zone J Membership meeting in Port Dalhousie.

Ken Cornelisse, MNRF Partnership Specialist, Guelph District gave us an update on the Grand River Fisheries Implementation Plan Committee Project #09.

Brian McRae, OFAH Zone/Member and Club Services Liaison provided us with an update to Sunday Gun hunting and discharge by-law reviews that are current in OFAH Zone J. Brian encouraged our members to keep their ear to the ground and let us know if they hear of anything happening within their municipality.

### K9 Tapeworm Study

#### What is the purpose of this study?

The purpose of this study is to determine how common the k9 tapeworm is in coyotes and foxes across southern Ontario, and what factors increase the likelihood of infection in coyotes and foxes.

*Echinococcus multilocularis*, the k9 tapeworm, lives in the intestines of coyotes and foxes. When mature, the tapeworm sheds eggs into the environment in fox and coyote droppings; those eggs are immediately infective for rodents. If a person swallows these eggs (for example by eating with contaminated hands, or by eating contaminated food), a disease called alveolar echinococcosis (AE) can develop. This disease causes tumour-like growths in the liver. It takes 5-15 years for the infection to produce signs and symptoms in people, and if left untreated, AE can be fatal. Like people and rodents, dogs can also be infected with the eggs and develop AE. Southern Ontario was considered free of this parasite until 2012. However, in recent years, AE infections have been found in several animals in the province.

#### How are we collecting data?

We plan to collect coyotes and foxes carcasses during the normal hunting/trapping seasons in 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. Samples for this study will be collected from inside the animal, so the carcass can either be skinned or unskinned. If you are willing to donate fox or coyote carcasses that you don't need, please contact Jonathon Kotwa at the email address or phone number given below. We are asking that with each carcass, you provide your name and contact information, and indicate where the animal was killed (cross roads or GPS coordinates).

#### What will my contact information be used for?

The contact information you provide to us will be used **only** to communicate with you about the results of the study, and not for any other reason. Your contact information will **not** be shared with any other organization for **any** purpose without your express written consent for us to do so, and will be destroyed when the study is over.

#### Can I get this disease? What can I do to lower my chances?

We are unsure if this k9 tapeworm is in Ontario, but yes, because you are touching the carcass you have a chance of being exposed to the parasite.

#### Preventative measures:

**Wear gloves while handling carcasses**



**Wash hands with warm soapy water for at least 20 seconds after handling the carcass**

Both of these methods will help lower your risk of infection.

#### Why is this study important?

The results from this will help us better understand the risks of infection for people and dogs in Southern Ontario.

#### How will I get the results of this study?

Using the contact information you provide, a summary of our findings will be sent to you in the late spring/early summer of both 2016 and 2017.

**Interested? Do you have Questions? Contact us!**



#### Contact information:

**Jonathon Kotwa** (MSc Candidate, University of Guelph)  
**Phone:** (226)-820-2200  
**Email:** tapewormstudy@gmail.com

Once again the weather turned against us as freezing rain and snow pelted down, making the drive home challenging. Unfortunately, many chose to head out a little early and missed an excellent workshop on Sporting Dogs by the Twin Creek Kennel Club. Night raccoon hunting with dogs sounds very exciting, challenging and very rewarding!

### Hunters are the best Conservationists

In the spring of 2015 we put out the call to our wild turkey hunters that a student at University of Guelph required our assistance in collecting turkey carcasses.

You jumped at the chance to assist in the study of the health of wild turkey populations in Ontario and Amanda collected enough carcasses to continue her study.

Following are the results of a study she did with a few of these carcasses.

OFAH Zone J asked Amanda to tell us if neonicotinoids were appearing in the wild turkey meat.

OFAH Zone J funded this additional study and the results can be found on the next two pages.

We are happy to report that even though trace amounts of neonicotinoids were found, we have no current worries regarding human consumption of our harvested wild turkeys.

Thank you Amanda!  
 Thank you hunters!  
 Thank you volunteers!





# Neonicotinoid accumulation in wild turkeys in Ontario.

Amanda M. MacDonald



## What are neonicotinoids?

Neonicotinoids (NNIs) are a group of systemic insecticides which act on the nervous system of insects. NNIs are applied mainly as seed or soil treatments, but may also be applied directly to plant foliage. These chemicals are taken up by the plant and transported throughout its tissues. The NNI class includes acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, nitenpyram, nithiazine, thiacloprid, and thiamethoxam. Imidacloprid, clothianidin, and thiamethoxam are the most commonly applied in agriculture (Public Health Ontario 2015).

60% of NNIs used globally, including those used on many large-acreage crops in Ontario (e.g., corn and soybean), are applied as seed coatings (Jeschke et al. 2011). In Southern Ontario, NNIs are also applied to a variety of other crops including cereals, dry beans and canola (Steward & Baute 2013) and anecdotally may be used in melons, berry and potato crops. Birds are not repelled or deterred from ingesting treated corn or soya seeds (Pflüger and Schmuck 1991, Mineau & Palmer 2013); in fact, depending on food availability, these food sources can comprise a significant portion of the wild turkey's diet. These seeds can contain some of the highest concentrations of NNIs (Gibbons et al. 2015), making them of particular concern because of their availability to birds and the potential for repeat exposures. A single corn kernel is typically treated with approximately 1 mg of active ingredient (Rexrode et al. 2013). Consuming just one imidacloprid-treated corn seed, or a few clothianidin or thiamethoxam-treated seeds, could be lethally toxic to a bird the size of a blue-jay (Mineau & Palmer 2013).

Of the NNIs, imidacloprid is considered to be the most toxic to birds (United States Environmental Protection Agency 2016) although toxicity varies across species. Berney et al. (1999), for example, showed that partridges may be more susceptible to imidacloprid poisoning than pigeons in a study involving birds found dead in a barn following exposure to coated seeds. Toxicity levels (liver) of imidacloprid were 1.0-1.6 µg/g (ppm) in partridge and up to 3.1 µg/g in pigeons.

The majority of pesticide toxicity studies report only acute toxicity, and animal experiments are often limited to laboratory rats. However, birds are often more susceptible than rats to pesticide toxicity. For example, the acute oral toxicity, reported as the LD<sub>50</sub> (the estimated dose lethal to half of test subjects over a given time period, e.g. 48 hrs), of imidacloprid in rats ranges from 379-648 mg/kg (or ppm), but this dose is much lower for birds: 14 mg/kg for grey partridge, 31 mg/kg for Japanese quail and 152 mg/kg for northern bobwhite quail. Clothianidin is considered far less toxic to rats (LD<sub>50</sub> >5000 mg/kg) versus Japanese quail (423 mg/kg) and northern bobwhite (>2000 mg/kg) (SERA 2005, Rose 2012, Anon 2012, Mineau and Palmer 2013).

Another problem with current toxicity studies is that chronic effects are often disregarded, even though they can occur at much lower concentrations. For example, as little as 1/10<sup>th</sup> of a neonicotinoid-coated corn seed ingested daily during the egg-laying season can affect reproduction in birds (Mineau and Palmer 2013).

## Why do this study?

Recently, there has been a great deal of controversy and media coverage regarding the use and associated risks of NNIs to honey bee health and mortality. There has also been growing concern among OFAH Zone J hunters about whether NNI use might be linked to a perceived decline of the jake turkey year class during the 2014 and 15 spring hunting seasons; and, if so, were NNIs affecting reproduction. Additionally, there was concern over potential bio-accumulation of NNIs in wild turkey meat and if there were associated human health risks. These concerns prompted OFAH Zone J to fund the current study and partnered with the Ontario Veterinary College, University of Guelph to investigate the levels and impacts of NNI residues on wild turkeys in southern Ontario.

## What was done?

40 liver samples were collected from 3 jake and 37 tom wild turkeys harvested during the 2015 spring hunt and were tested for NNI pesticide residue at the University of Guelph, Laboratory Services, Agriculture and Food Laboratory. Turkeys were chosen based on harvest locations within areas suspected of NNI use.



## What was found?

Of 40 wild turkey samples tested, 9 (22.5%) adults had detectible levels of NNI residues, and 2 (5%) adults had detectible levels of fuberidazol (a fungicide used as a seed treatment for cereals). Clothianidin and thiamethoxam were the only NNIs detected. The highest level of thiamethoxam detected was 0.16 ppm, and the highest level of clothianidin was 0.12 ppm (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of detectible levels of neonicotinoid pesticide residues in livers of wild turkeys. N.D. = None detected, WMU = Wildlife Management Unit.

Sample ID	Age	WMU	Clothianidin (ppm)	Thiamethoxam (ppm)	Fuberidazol (ppm)
S2015-035	Adult	92D	0.11	N.D.	N.D.
S2015-066	Adult	92D	0.0091	N.D.	N.D.
S2015-072	Adult	N/A	N.D.	0.011	N.D.
S2015-076	Adult	92D	0.069	N.D.	N.D.
S2015-097	Adult	90B	0.0089	N.D.	N.D.
S2015-100	Adult	92D	0.026	N.D.	N.D.
S2015-105	Adult	90B	0.023	0.16	N.D.
S2015-112	Adult	90B	0.0086	0.016	N.D.
S2015-118	Adult	68A	0.12	N.D.	N.D.
S2015-134	Adult	92D	N.D.	N.D.	0.0094
S2015-140	Adult	90B	N.D.	N.D.	0.0077

## Conclusions:

In the present study, NNIs (clothianidin and thiamethoxam) were detected in the tissues of wild turkeys, a non-target species, in southern Ontario. Accumulated residues of 0.0086-0.12 ppm were detected for clothianidin and 0.011-0.16 for thiamethoxam, which are far below those considered lethal in other species. Additional research is required to determine the chronic effects on wild turkey health and reproduction that may occur with repeated exposure and ingestion of neonicotinoid coated seeds (Mineau and Palmer 2013).

## References:

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- Rexrode, M., Barrett, M., Ellis, et al. 2003. EFED Risk Assessment for the Seed Treatment of Clothianidin 600FS on Corn and Canola. United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.
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- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2016. EPA Pesticide Toxicity Categories. EPA Label Review Manual. Available at: <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/labeling/lrm/chap-07.htm#IIIA>





**German-Canadian Hunting  
& Fishing Club  
"Hubertushaus"**  
1605 Bleams Road, Mannheim, ON  
(directions on reverse)



is proud to host the  
**28th Annual OFAH Zone J  
Youth Camp Out**

**June 10, 11 & 12, 2016**

Youths aged 8 to 17 years Welcome!  
Must be accompanied by  
a parent or guardian

Tent camping is optional but highly  
recommended. NO VEHICLES,  
RV's or TRAILERS allowed  
in camping area.



**This is a FREE weekend!**  
PreRegistration  
is Required



**Tentative Agenda**

**Friday June 10th**

Gates open at 2pm  
Registration opens at 4pm  
6:30pm Opening Ceremonies  
7:00 pm Wildlife Display &  
Presentation with Greg Balch  
8:30 pm Campfire Social

**Saturday June 11th**

7—8am Breakfast  
8:30 am Welcome meeting  
Followed by groups such as:  
Fish lure making  
Wood Building Project  
Pellet Gun Target Range  
Archery  
Off Road Vehicles  
3pm Bogenschutzen. Demonstration—  
this is the oldest cultural sporting event  
of Oktoberfest  
Evening Campfire Social

**Sunday June 12th**

Campground pack-up and clean-up  
Fish Hatchery Tour (optional)  
Gates close at NOON

Please do not bring  
firewood—firewood  
is provided

Free Time fishing in Club pond! BARBLESS hooks ONLY!  
Bring your own bait, rod & reel Catch and release ONLY!  
Rainbow trout—bass—pike



**Alcohol is prohibited  
on Club grounds**



BREAKFAST on Saturday provided  
FREE courtesy of GCHFC  
LUNCH on Saturday provided  
FREE courtesy of OFAH Zone J  
All other meals are the responsibility  
of the participant.

**Registration OPENS April 1st**

To register scan the above QR code OR  
email Dave at [mendlers@rogers.com](mailto:mendlers@rogers.com)  
OR call Dave at (519) 742-9573



I give my pledge as a Canadian. To save and faithfully defend from waste the natural resources of my country. It's soils and minerals, its air, waters, forests and wildlife



German-Canadian Hunting  
& Fishing Club  
"Hubertushaus"  
1605 Bleams Road, Mannheim, ON



This is a  
**FREE weekend!**

is proud to host the  
**28th Annual OFAH Zone J Youth Camp Out**

June 10, 11 & 12, 2016



# Directions



## From Woodstock and west:

401 exit #250—Drumbo Road (Oxford Road 29)  
East to the village of Drumbo—at the stop sign in Drumbo turn left and continue  
North on Oxford Road 3  
In the village of Washington, turn right at the stop sign  
Continue east on Oxford Road 8  
Left (north) on Blenheim Road (County Road 43)  
At the dead end turn right and continue east on Oxford Waterloo Road (Cty Rd 44)  
Turn left (north) on Queen Street (County Road 12)  
Right on Bleams Road (County Road 14)  
The club is on the right about 850 metres down the road

## From Kitchener and east:

401 exit to highway 8 north  
Follow to Highway 7/8 west = Conestoga Parkway  
West on Conestoga Parkway towards Stratford  
Exit at Trussler Road (County Road 70)  
South on Trussler Road  
Right on Bleams Road (County Road 14)  
The club is on the left



I give my pledge as a Canadian. To save and faithfully defend from waste the natural resources of my country. It's soils and minerals, its air, waters, forests and wildlife