

1: NMSU: Mule Deer in New Mexico

Witch one would you take?. Mule Deer Hunting, Elk Hunting and Western Big Game Hunting. Forums, Articles, Photos, Tips, Information. Guides, Outfitters, Hunts, Tags.

Capitan Reef[edit] An estimated million years ago, the area surrounding Carlsbad Caverns National Park served as the coastline for an inland sea. Present in the sea was a plethora of marine life, whose remains formed a reef. After the Permian Period, most of the water evaporated and the reef was buried by evaporites and other sediments. Tectonic movement occurred during the late Cenozoic , uplifting the reef above ground. Susceptible to erosion, water sculpted the Guadalupe Mountain region into its present-day state. During cavern development, it was within the groundwater zone. At a time near the end of the Cenozoic, hydrogen sulfide H₂S began to seep upwards from the petroleum into the groundwater. The combination of hydrogen sulfide and oxygen from the water formed sulfuric acid: The sulfuric acid then continued upward, aggressively dissolving the limestone deposits to form caverns. The presence of gypsum within the cave is a confirmation of the occurrence of this process, as it is a byproduct of the reaction between sulfuric acid and limestone. Erosion above ground created the natural entrance to the Carlsbad Caverns within the last million years. Exposure to the surface has allowed for the influx of air into the cavern. Rainwater and snowmelt percolating downward into the ground pick up carbon dioxide; once this water reaches a cavern ceiling, it precipitates and evaporates, leaving behind a small calcium carbonate deposit. Growths from the roof downward formed through this process are known as stalactites. Additionally, water on the floor of the caverns can contain carbonic acid and generate mineral deposits by evaporation. Growths from the floor upward through this process are known as stalagmites. Different formations of speleothems include columns, soda straws , draperies, helictites , and popcorn. Changes in the ambient air temperature and rainfall affect the rate of growth of speleothems, as higher temperatures increase carbon dioxide production rates within the overlying soil. The color of the speleothems is determined by the trace constituents in the minerals of the formation. The walk back up was tiring for some. In the national park opened up a large visitor center building that contained two elevators that would take visitors in and out of the caverns below. The new center included a cafeteria, waiting room, museum and first aid area. Rock of Ages in the Big Room, c. Bat Cave A large, unadorned rocky passage connected to the main entrance corridor. Bell Cord Room Named for a long, narrow stalactite coming through a hole in the ceiling, resembling the rope coming through the roof of a belfry. This room is located at the end of the Left Hand Tunnel. Bifrost Room Discovered in , it is located in the ceiling above Lake of the Clouds. Its name refers to a Norse myth about a world in the sky that was accessed from Earth by a rainbow the " Bifrost Bridge ". The room was given this name because of its location above the Lake of the Clouds and its colorful oxide-stained formations. Green Lake Room The uppermost of the "Scenic Rooms", it is named for a deep, malachite -colored pool in the corner of the room. In the early s, when the military was testing the feasibility of Carlsbad Cavern as an emergency fallout shelter, the Green Lake was used to look for ripples caused by a nuclear bomb test many miles away. Guadalupe Room Discovered by a park ranger in , this is the second largest room in Carlsbad Caverns. It is known for its dense collection of "soda straw" stalactites. Hall of the White Giant A large chamber containing a large, white stalagmite. Rangers regularly lead special wild-cave tours to this room. Halloween Hall A room roughly 30 feet in length located above the Spirit World. Named for its discovery on October 31, Lake of the Clouds The lowest known point in the cave. It is located in a side passage off the Left Hand Tunnel. It is named for its large lake containing globular, cloud-like rock formations that formed under water when the lake level was much higher. Left Hand Tunnel A long, straight passage marked by deep fissures in the floor. These fissures are not known to lead anywhere. A small vertical passage at the far end connects it to Lower Cave. New discoveries are still being made in this section. Talcum Passage A room located in Lower Cave where the floor is coated with gypsum dust. The Rookery One of the larger rooms in Lower Cave. A large number of cave pearls are found in this area. It contains a cafeteria that was built in the s, and is where the elevators from the visitor center exit into the cave. Free admittance for self-guided tours is often granted on holidays such as Martin Luther King, Jr. One of the

extra events hosted by the park is the bat flight viewing. A program is given in the early evening at the amphitheater near the main entrance prior to the start of the flight, which varies with the sunset time. Flight programs are scheduled from Memorial Day weekend through the middle of October. Morning programs are also hosted pre-dawn to witness the return of bats into the cave. Once a year, a bat flight breakfast is held where visitors can eat breakfast at the park prior to the morning return of bats. Throughout the year, star parties are hosted by the park at night. Rangers host informational programs on the celestial night sky and telescopes are also made available. These parties are often held in conjunction with special astronomical events, such as a transit of Venus. Using a balsa wood loop with helium -filled balloons attached, the explorers, after several tries over several years , floated a lightweight cord up, over the target stalagmite, and back down to the ground. Then they pulled a climbing rope into position, and the explorers ascended into what they named The Spirit World. In , a series of small passages totaling nearly a mile in combined length was found in the ceiling of the New Mexico Room. Named "Chocolate High", it was the largest discovery in the cave since the Guadalupe Room was found in The Bottomless Pit was originally said to have no bottom. Stones were tossed into it, but no sound of the stones striking the bottom was heard. The stones made no sound when they struck the bottom because they were lodged in the soft soil. On October 31, , a cave technician exploring the Spirit World area discovered a new chamber hundreds of feet up from the main area. Dubbed "Halloween Hall" for the date of its discovery, the fresh find marks the biggest discovery for the caverns in more than 25 years. Carlsbad Caverns is the most famous and is fully developed with electric lights, paved trails, and elevators. Slaughter Canyon Cave [21] and Spider Cave [22] are undeveloped, excepted for designated paths for the guided "adventure" caving tours. Lechuguilla Cave is well known for its delicate speleothems and pristine underground environment. Guano mining occurred in the pit below the entrance in the s. The cause of this decline is unknown but the pesticide DDT is often listed as a primary cause. The most recent and most successful of these attempts involved the use of thermal imaging camera to track and count the bats. The developed portion around the cave entrance has been designated as The Caverns Historic District. As a wooded riparian area in the desert, it is home to remarkable variety of birds; over species have been recorded.

2: Mountain Lion Hunting New Mexico

The enchanted burro (New Mexico) --The mummy-miner (Peru) --A boy of the Andes (Peru) --A daughter of the misti (Peru) --The witch-deer (New Mexico)--Felipe's sugaring-off (Peru) --Andrés, the arriero (Bolivia) --Our yellow --The peak of gold (New Mexico) --Candelaria's curse (New Mexico) --The habit of the fraile (Peru)--The great magician.

Mark Richman Posted on: This is also designed for DIY hunters, not for those looking for private land or outfitted hunts, as there are various other aspects regarding transferable tags that could also be addressed. To the best of my knowledge this information is up to date and accurate. First a few definitions regarding the major public lands that may not be familiar to those who do not live in the West: The United States Forest Service, these are the lands where most hunters hunt. They are typically higher elevation lands open to most recreation with a few limitations. There may be, and in fact frequently are, private inholdings within the administrative boundaries of these lands where you cannot hunt. Make sure you have a good map that shows the actual land ownership, not just the administrative boundary. The Bureau of Land Management. These are federally owned public lands, but they are not indicated on your typical road atlas. BLM lands are notorious for not being marked or being marked as private lands when they are in fact public. Once again, you need a good map. This does not mean woods or forest. The important thing to know about Wilderness Areas is that there is no motorized access permitted. If you are looking for a horseback hunt, backpack hunt or want to just ensure there are no ATVs, these are the areas to focus on. Also, there is no wheeled vehicles of any sort allowed, which includes mountain bikes and game carts. Another important note is that the state of Wyoming does not permit nonresidents to hunt big game in wilderness areas without a guide. Throughout most of the west, section 16 and 36 in each township is designated as a State Trust Land, also called School Lands. These lands are not always publicly accessible and vary from state to state. In many states, they are treated as private lands, controlled by those who own the grazing lease on these lands. One other issue regarding public access: You cannot cross private land to access public land. If there is no public road access to a block of land, you may as well consider it private ground. You are trespassing if crossing private lands. Also, in areas where checkerboard landownership patterns exist, it is generally illegal to cross from one corner of land to the next because the law assumes you must have been trespassing, even if briefly in order to hop from one piece of land to the next. ARIZONA Arizona has a national reputation for trophy deer and elk hunting, but they also have spectacular trophy antelope hunting despite not having the antelope numbers of places like Wyoming and Montana. While the image most folks have of Arizona being a desert is mostly true, a strip of mountains running northwest to southeast holds most of the elk habitat and National Forest lands. Indian Reservations make up a large percentage of the lands in eastern Arizona. There is a small wolf population in the Blue Range. The elk and antelope applications are due February 9th, Deer applications are normally due in June. Arizona does not have a preference system, but rather a bonus system to increase the odds for repeat applicants. The draw is different than most other states, utilizing what they call the 3 passes. The 3rd pass does the same thing with 3rd, 4th and 5th choices. Elk seasons vary quite a lot, but nearly every unit has a rifle season from November 26th to December 2nd. There are also rifle seasons during the rut, and a wide variety of archery seasons. Antelope seasons are almost all from September Deer seasons rarely overlap with elk seasons, and most of the rifle deer seasons occur for 10 days in late October through early November. Scopes, sabots and inlines are legal for muzzleloader hunting in Arizona. State lands can be hunted. A valid hunting license grants you access to those lands. They are frequently posted, "No Trespassing without valid permit" or something similar. The huge state offers a wide variety of blacktailed and mule deer hunting opportunities, including several subspecies of mule deer not found anywhere else in the West. California is also the only state in the West to have three sub species of elk to hunt, and there are also limited opportunities for antelope. Northern California is mostly heavily timbered, low elevation mountains, with large tracts of Forest Service and some commercial timber lands, but also home to the largest Columbian Blacktails. The Central Coast is also semi-mountainous terrain, but much drier than the North, with shrublands and smaller trees dominating the landscape. There are very few big game opportunities in the Central Valley, which is almost entirely

private. Whitney being the tallest peak in the lower Applications for all big game species are due in early June. The elk tags are a long shot at best for a nonresident and ridiculously priced like Nevada. Those tags not considered premium are available first-come, first served. Another interesting opportunity for the hunter who is bored out of his mind in midsummer is that California offers an August rifle deer season along the Coast Range. Most of the other seasons are in September and October, although a few extend into November. The muzzleloader opportunities are special hunts and relegated to just a few places. A handful of state wildlife areas offer big game hunting, and private land access is rare. Colorado has the largest elk population and with a diverse selection of management philosophies, there is something for everyone regarding elk. The mule deer hunting opportunities are more limited, and all deer tags are controlled, but even without applying there are numerous units with leftover tags each year. While antelope are present here, this is not a great state to hunt them for a nonresident. The tags are very difficult to draw, and the populations are nothing compared to Wyoming. Archery tags, 2nd rifle season and 3rd rifle season are the only seasons with unlimited tags. The units that are not unlimited are managed with one of two management philosophies: The crowd controlled units are mostly near the main urban centers of the Front Range, and are limited to prevent overcrowding. By reducing the crowding, those units also tend to have decent trophy potential, but without the steep price in preference points of the trophy units: There is no separate hunting license needed. Colorado has 6 seasons in most units, plus special late and early rifle seasons in a few units, but those tend to be for cows only. The application deadline is April 6, You may apply as a party, and there is no limit to group size. If you still want a tag, other than one in the main drawing, the next step is the leftover draw. Do not forget to check the box that asks if you wish to be eligible for the leftover drawing. After the drawing, a list of units with leftover tags will be available first to those in the leftover draw in June. If there are still tags leftover, and there always will be, there is a first-come, first-served basis for distributing them in August. If you miss out on all these, or would prefer to be secure in the knowledge that the tag you want is going to be available to you, there is always the OTC archery, 2nd and 3rd rifle season tags for elk. Deer seasons are primarily during 2nd and 3rd season, there is no 1st rifle deer season, and there are very few 4th season tags mule deer rut. One other intriguing tag for hardcore hunters is the early rifle deer tags. Those tags restrict hunters to a wilderness area in early September and usually require more than 1 preference point. You may have two Colorado elk and deer tags each, but at least one of each of those species must be List B. List B tags are listed in the regs booklet and are always female tags, but not all female tags in all units qualify as List B, typically only those with population problems. So you may have either two female tags or one male and one female tag for both elk and deer. The last two weekends are usually the best, but the elk have already been pressured for several weeks. These tags are available over the counter in unlimited numbers for much of the state, but there are some draw only areas that are worth the effort. Muzzleloader elk season is Sept , and the peak of the rut usually falls during this time. All muzzleloader tags are limited, and draw only. Colorado does not allow scopes or sabots during muzzleloader season. It is also the first available deer season, and will be Oct This is traditionally the lowest success elk season, and one of the best deer seasons. Where available, these are typically the best deer tags, but require many preference points in most units. This is typically the second best elk season, and a great season for a low pressure hunt. There are also a handful of state wildlife areas to hunt on. Not all state school trust lands can be hunted. There is a booklet produced by the Colorado Division of Wildlife and the State Land Board that indicates where publicly accessible state lands are located. State lands not designated as such should be treated as private lands. Private land in Colorado, and most of the West does not have to be posted. Colorado, followed by Montana and Wyoming may be the most popular places to hunt, but Idaho is one of the better options for elk and deer due to their over-the-counter tags and abundant public lands. The statewide deer tags are capped and may be used in much of the state. Several of the elk hunting units are also capped for nonresidents, but are available first come first served and worth considering. A large swath of Southern Idaho is desert or prairie, but the eastern and southeastern edges also have significant Forest Service lands. Northern Idaho is primarily dense forest, with National Forest and commercial timber lands. This is excellent whitetail country. East and Central Idaho is the large rugged, sparsely populated area most people focus on for deer and elk hunting.

3: Plan Your Own Elk Hunt for \$1,

New Mexico Witch Stories When people think of witchcraft in the United States, they often think of the Salem Witch Trials of the seventeenth century. However, that is far from the end of the story as far as witchcraft in America is concerned.

As with most efforts of colonization, the Spanish had a lot of difficulties keeping peace in the area. The Witches of Abiquiu: Practices such as confession and the idea of penance already existed in the native religion, which at first encouraged Catholics to accept and share their religion with the natives. Some of the natives in Abiquiu even became monks and religious leaders. The blending of the religions worked for a while until the Spanish discovered that their new converts were still practicing their native religion and had just added Catholic ideas and practices. Local priests, products of the late medieval Christian worldview who believed in a stark difference between good and evil, easily saw all indigenous beliefs as Devil worship. They had no concept of the Devil; they believed in the interconnectedness of all things. The witch trials of New Mexico were associated with the Spanish Inquisition. Beatriz de los Angeles was a Native woman. She and her mixed heritage daughter, Juana de la Cruz, were gifted in the use of herbs and tutored friends in the making of love potions. In Santa Fe, allegations were brought against them for sorcery. In , the accusations increased, but still no investigation was made. In , numerous witnesses came forward. Beatriz was accused of experimenting on two Indian servants, who later became ill and died. She then allegedly turned her attention to her lover. Juana was suspected of being a witch even before her mother. She was presumed to have been unfaithful to her husband. As a result, he beat her. In an act of revenge, she gave him a potion where he later died. Stories circulated that she also had an evil eye, and children that she held became ill, which included one child eventually dying. Supposedly both women traveled by magic. Fortunately, the friar in charge was skeptical about all of the stories, and the women were never tried. Also in New Mexico , the Spaniards attempted to suppress the customs of the Indians. The numbers against the Native people were overwhelming, and in , the governor attempted to stamp out their traditions for good. He arrested forty-seven medicine men on sorcery and witchcraft. Three were hanged in order to send a message to the others.

4: Hoydens & Firebrands: Witch Trials of New Mexico and South Carolina

On this hunt we head to southern New Mexico, south of Reserve for our 4th choice draw archery deer tag. We had spooked a buck and some does out the first morning and didn't think we'd see them again.

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5: New Mexico Witch Stories | The Scarlet Order

Watch this episode and more at www.enganchecubano.com Larry heads to High Desert Ranch in New Mexico in search of a monster mule deer.

Chital deer in Nagarhole , India Deer live in a variety of biomes , ranging from tundra to the tropical rainforest. While often associated with forests, many deer are ecotone species that live in transitional areas between forests and thickets for cover and prairie and savanna open space. Clearing open areas within forests to some extent may actually benefit deer populations by exposing the understory and allowing the types of grasses, weeds, and herbs to grow that deer like to eat. Additionally, access to adjacent croplands may also benefit deer. However, adequate forest or brush cover must still be provided for populations to grow and thrive. Deer are widely distributed, with indigenous representatives in all continents except Antarctica and Australia, though Africa has only one native deer, the Barbary stag , a subspecies of red deer that is confined to the Atlas Mountains in the northwest of the continent. However, fallow deer have been introduced to South Africa. There are also several species of deer that are highly specialized, and live almost exclusively in mountains, grasslands, swamps, and "wet" savannas, or riparian corridors surrounded by deserts. Some deer have a circumpolar distribution in both North America and Eurasia. Examples include the caribou that live in Arctic tundra and taiga boreal forests and moose that inhabit taiga and adjacent areas. The highest concentration of large deer species in temperate North America lies in the Canadian Rocky Mountain and Columbia Mountain regions between Alberta and British Columbia where all five North American deer species white-tailed deer , mule deer , caribou, elk , and moose can be found. The foothills and river valleys between the mountain ranges provide a mosaic of cropland and deciduous parklands. The rare woodland caribou have the most restricted range living at higher altitudes in the subalpine meadows and alpine tundra areas of some of the mountain ranges. Elk and mule deer both migrate between the alpine meadows and lower coniferous forests and tend to be most common in this region. Elk also inhabit river valley bottomlands, which they share with White-tailed deer. The White-tailed deer have recently expanded their range within the foothills and river valley bottoms of the Canadian Rockies owing to conversion of land to cropland and the clearing of coniferous forests allowing more deciduous vegetation to grow up the mountain slopes. They also live in the aspen parklands north of Calgary and Edmonton, where they share habitat with the moose. The adjacent Great Plains grassland habitats are left to herds of elk, American bison , and pronghorn antelope. Reindeer herds, standing on snow to avoid flies The Eurasian Continent including the Indian Subcontinent boasts the most species of deer in the world, with most species being found in Asia. Europe, in comparison, has lower diversity in plant and animal species. However, many national parks and protected reserves in Europe do have populations of red deer, roe deer , and fallow deer. These species have long been associated with the continent of Europe, but also inhabit Asia Minor , the Caucasus Mountains , and Northwestern Iran. Present-day fallow deer populations in Europe are a result of historic man-made introductions of this species, first to the Mediterranean regions of Europe, then eventually to the rest of Europe. They were initially park animals that later escaped and reestablished themselves in the wild. Spain, Eastern Europe, and the Caucasus Mountains still have virgin forest areas that are not only home to sizable deer populations but also for other animals that were once abundant such as the wisent, Eurasian lynx , Iberian lynx , wolves , and brown bears. The highest concentration of large deer species in temperate Asia occurs in the mixed deciduous forests, mountain coniferous forests, and taiga bordering North Korea, Manchuria Northeastern China , and the Ussuri Region Russia. These are among some of the richest deciduous and coniferous forests in the world where one can find Siberian roe deer , sika deer , elk, and moose. Asian caribou occupy the northern fringes of this region along the Sino-Russian border. These fertile plains consist of tropical seasonal moist deciduous, dry deciduous forests, and both dry and wet savannas that are home to chital , hog deer , barasingha , Indian sambar , and Indian muntjac. Grazing species such as the endangered barasingha and very common chital are gregarious and live in large herds. Indian sambar can be gregarious but are usually solitary or live in smaller herds. Hog deer are solitary and have lower densities than Indian muntjac. The Indian sambar are more gregarious in Sri

Lanka than other parts of their range and tend to form larger herds than elsewhere. Many of these South Asian and Southeast Asian deer species also share their habitat with other herbivores, such as Asian elephants, the various Asian rhinoceros species, various antelope species such as nilgai, four-horned antelope, blackbuck, and Indian gazelle in India, and wild oxen such as wild Asian water buffalo, gaur, banteng, and kouprey. One way that different herbivores can survive together in a given area is for each species to have different food preferences, although there may be some overlap. Australia has six introduced species of deer that have established sustainable wild populations from acclimatisation society releases in the 19th century. These are the fallow deer, red deer, sambar, hog deer, rusa, and chital. Red deer introduced into New Zealand in from English and Scottish stock were domesticated in deer farms by the late s and are common farm animals there now. Seven other species of deer were introduced into New Zealand but none are as widespread as red deer. The largest extant deer is the moose, which is nearly 2. The southern pudu is only slightly taller and heavier. Coat of reindeer shows notable geographical variation. Deer are ruminants, or cud-chewers, and have a four-chambered stomach. The gland contains a strongly scented pheromone, used to mark its home range. Bucks of a wide range of species open these glands wide when angry or excited. All deer have a liver without a gallbladder. Deer also have a tapetum lucidum, which gives them sufficiently good night vision.

6: Deer Habitat | Where Do Deer Live?

A man has an affair with a woman who turns out to be a witch -- and she put a curse on him This true story happened to my grandmother's mother when they still lived in a tiny village in Mexico. When my grandmother was a young girl, her father had an affair with another woman. Naturally, this.

Going to save some money and maybe go next year. There are plenty of tags, public land and elk to go around. And by setting aside less than a Benjamin each month, you can hit the road for elk every fall—even at the last minute. Colorado has unlimited over-the-counter OTC bull elk tags for the second and third rifle seasons. As I write this in early May, Idaho also has 9, elk tags remaining. Chances are very good that those tags will be available right up to opening day. OTC tags may not be in your dream unit, but think of it as practice. Consider how many elk seasons you miss waiting to draw the miracle tag. Many hunters roll the dice with the lottery-type odds of the hallowed elk states of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah or Nevada. After years and years of applying, they might finally draw that cherished tag. These patient hunters now have their tag, but in reality, they are elk novices. So many seasons have passed where knowledge could have been garnered from other elk hunts in areas that are just as much fun to hunt. Do you really want to put a dozen years into drawing a high-demand tag, and then show up with little or no elk hunting experience under your belt? After all, the experience and memories of great hunting camps is a big reason we hunt. The tag is going to be your biggest cost, followed by travel expenses. As for tags, consider hunting a cow.. Cow tags are cheaper and cows are more abundant and provide the finest meat, in my opinion. That adds fun and more food. In some respects, the tag is the easy part. They may be hard to fathom at first, but bear with me. Toss the idea that you need any additional equipment. If you hunt deer, you have what you need. Elk are just as dead with a. Same goes for bows. If you have a bow with a pound draw weight that can deliver 60 foot-pounds of energy—and you can hit with it—you can cleanly kill an elk. Ammo cost is small, but essential. Given the importance of high-quality ammo, I make sure to budget at least one box of premium bullets. You may already be shooting such for your other hunts. If one box is not enough, I kindly suggest you spend a whole lot more time at the range. You have a gun and some bullets, or a bow and some arrows. Now you need two good hunting buddies, with good being paramount. Since travel will be your second biggest cost, divvying up that cost in thirds helps everyone, as long as everyone understands up front that costs will be split evenly, just like camp chores. Make sure you have already hunted together. The last thing you want is a great elk hunt soured by one lazy guy, or the guy who thinks everyone likes to drink late and sleep in, or the guy who is physically unfit for the demands of a lean and mean elk camp. Tags, guns or bows, gear and buddies. Necessities like food and gas will eat up a good chunk of the budget. I assume most out-of-state elk hunters will travel an average of 1, miles each way. A good elk rig might only get 15 mpg. Also keep in mind, the rig might suffer some abuse, both from three guys sleeping in it and from some mean backroads. Having the driver pay a little less for gas might go a long way in taking their rig again next year. That will suck a lot of cash and waste precious time. Take turns driving and resting. It is a road trip, right? One guy sleeps, while two stay awake. You can make amazing time with this system. If it gets too tiring, pull over at a rest stop and catch some sleep. An easy way to gain back all that weight you lost in preparing for your out-of-state elk hunt is eating out on the road. This is an elk hunt, not a feast. For breakfast on the road, find a scenic overlook, prop up the stove on the tailgate, boil some water for oatmeal, with raisins and brown sugar. Make coffee and relax while you watch the sun come up. Lunch can be sandwiches, trail mix and treats from home. It keeps your tank and your wallet full. At my elk camp, dinner is always an assortment of pre-cooked meals, which saves us time and money. My wife is kind enough to cook up elk lasagna, spaghetti and meatballs, chicken and dumplings, etc. We divide them up into single-hunter portions, vacuum seal them and freeze. The more prep you can do at home, the easier it makes camp life, leaving you more time to chase elk. We drink water in my elk camp. Bring plenty of water from home. It is amazing how hard it can be to find potable water while traveling fast. If you have a filtration system, pack it. Just make sure you have a water source near camp. Water is best for the body and best for the budget. Since I assume you will already have an idea on where you want to hunt ahead of time, pick a spot to

camp off a Forest Service or BLM road. Most times, pull-offs on forest roads will have a small clearing to pitch your tent and cost you nothing. Campgrounds will typically have pit toilets, picnic tables and nominal fees. Do you want to be closer to elk or convenience? The costly way to go is have a packer haul it out, take it to a processor and then have them ship it to you. A half-dozen pillow cases from Goodwill will serve as game bags and a solid external-frame pack, which they might also have at the second-hand store, is all you need for retrieval. Getting the elk home requires dry ice. Who is going to process this elk? It seems daunting, but dive in. I process my own game whenever possible. It takes time, but I know I end up with my own meat, in the cuts I want, cleaned free of hair and dirt to my standards. When all is said and done, you will have more than pounds of the leanest, organic, free-range protein on the planet with the cost pound equaling three dollars. Good luck getting that at the supermarket. If the household requires reimbursement for food you take to elk camp, fair enough. Have some special needs requiring costs I have overlooked? It still adds up to just under a grand. The reality is that you should be hunting elk every year. Just the cost-savings from eating elk you killed versus buying meat in the store should be reason enough. He lives in Bozeman, Montana, and chases elk whenever and wherever the opportunity provide.

7: Mountain Lion Hunting in New Mexico with Trophy Ridge Outfitters

Mule deer are one of the most important game animals in New Mexico and the West. The size of the mule deer population in New Mexico is unknown, and densities of mule deer can vary greatly among areas and over time.

The size of the mule deer population in New Mexico is unknown, and densities of mule deer can vary greatly among areas and over time. In general, mule deer have been declining in numbers in New Mexico since populations peaked around the 1950s, similar to declines seen throughout the West Heffelfinger and Messmer, Despite declines, mule deer are still present in all 33 counties in New Mexico. Rocky Mountain mule deer are found in the northern two-thirds of the state and desert mule deer in the southern third. The Rocky Mountain mule deer is larger; the average field-dressed weight of mature 6 years or older males bucks is around 150 lb, with larger deer weighing more than 180 lb. Mature desert mule deer average about 100 lb field-dressed, with the largest deer approaching 120 lb. Mule deer are extremely varied in their habitats. Rocky Mountain mule deer are found from above the timberline to low-elevation short grasslands, and frequently in urban areas. During winter, deer that use higher elevations usually migrate to lower elevations where food is more easily obtainable and deep snow does not limit their movements. Desert mule deer prefer shrublands and woodlands in desert mountain ranges and hills, or arroyos in arid desert flats. They normally spend summer and winter in the same general area. Physical Description Mule deer have extremely large ears, hence the name. Adults have a reddish coat in summer and a gray coat in winter. The summer coat is fine and silky in texture and the winter coat is coarser and thicker. Desert mule deer are usually lighter or paler than Rocky Mountain mule deer. The reddish-brown fawns are spotted and depend on their protective coloration for safety. They lose their spots two to three months after they are born. A characteristic feature of the mule deer is the large white rump patch that surrounds the base of the tail. The tail itself is white with a small black tip. Unlike the white-tailed deer, the mule deer does not raise its tail in alarm, but holds it against the body as it flees. Mule deer may also stot, or bounce stiff-leggedly on all four legs, when fleeing. The antlers are shed following the breeding season each winter, and new antlers begin growing shortly after the old ones are dropped. The dropping of antlers occurs when the length of daylight decreases, triggering glandular reactions that control the production of testosterone, insulin-like growth factor-1, and other hormones. The same process is involved in the growth of the new antlers, which are covered by a skin called velvet that contains an extensive network of blood vessels. These supply the protein and minerals needed for the growth of antlers, which are the fastest-growing tissues in the animal kingdom. In late August or September, the velvet dries up and is rubbed off on small trees and shrubs as the antlers harden or mineralize. Antlers from a mule deer. Antlers from a white-tailed deer. Life Cycle The breeding season or rut for mule deer in New Mexico begins in late November northern areas of the state and lasts until mid-January southern areas. During breeding periods, mature bucks cover a large area in search of receptive females does. The does are receptive for about three days. If they are not bred during this time, their cycles will continue, and 28 days later they will again be receptive. Unbred mature does are rare in New Mexico. There is little actual fighting between bucks because dominance hierarchy has usually been established before peak rutting periods occur. The smaller or less-aggressive bucks recognize their superiors and usually give in to their dominance. The breeding class is usually the prime-aged mature bucks, plus a few younger bucks who are exceptionally large-bodied or aggressive. One buck will breed with many does, so it is not necessary to have equal numbers of males and females. No permanent bond is formed between bucks and does. When the female is no longer receptive, the buck will leave her to seek other does. Mule deer have a gestation period of about seven months. Fawns are usually born in June and July, later in southern New Mexico and later if does are in poor condition. Normally, a doe has one fawn the first time she gives birth. After this, she may have multiple fawns if she is in good condition. After about age seven the number of fawns will decrease again. Fawns get up on their feet only hours after birth, but they are rather unsteady and very susceptible to predation. During their first few days, they remain hidden and alone except when feeding Figure 4. At about three weeks of age, the fawns begin sampling solid foods, and shortly thereafter they begin to accompany the doe almost constantly. Most fawns are weaned by October or November, after which they are

dependent on their competitive ability to obtain adequate nutrition. Fawns that are larger at birth, or born earlier, tend to be larger at weaning and therefore are more likely to survive. Fawns depend upon hiding and lying still for survival during their first few weeks. Photo by Mara Weisenberger. Malnutrition is the most common cause of death excluding hunting in studied mule deer populations in New Mexico. Malnutrition is the most common disease of mule deer Bender et al. Probably the most publicized diseases of mule deer are the epizootic hemorrhagic disease-bluetongue complex collectively called hemorrhagic disease [HD] and chronic wasting disease CWD. HD is a viral disease that affects deer, pronghorn, and bighorn sheep; it is spread by biting gnats or midges *Culicoides* spp. Although HD can be enzootic always present in low frequency, in mule deer it is most commonly seen in infrequent epizootics outbreaks, which can result in a large number of deaths when deer and vector conditions are conducive to outbreaks. Outbreaks occur during late summer or early autumn, usually in close proximity to wet areas. During outbreaks, some deer die quickly with no apparent signs of disease, others may die within a week, some recover but are debilitated, and still other deer show no sign of disease during outbreaks, and survivors may develop immunity to that particular virus serotype but not necessarily other HD virus serotypes. White-tailed deer are more vulnerable to HD especially epizootic hemorrhagic disease than mule deer, and thus high mortality from HD is more common in white-tailed deer and pronghorn than mule deer. Chronic wasting disease CWD is an invariably fatal degenerative neurological disease of deer, elk, and moose. Uncertainty still lingers over exactly how CWD is spread and even the causative agent, which is likely an abnormal protein called a prion. Much of the concern about CWD involves its similarity to bovine spongiform encephalopathy BSE, or mad cow disease; consuming products from BSE-infected cattle has been linked to fatal new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in humans. Despite this, hunters should avoid eating venison from infected animals or other obviously sick animals and should use simple precautions, such as wearing latex gloves when handling deer or elk from areas known to have CWD. Many states also restrict movement of venison or other parts of deer, elk, and moose from areas or states where CWD is present; be sure to check with local Game Departments for regulations on transporting venison. The Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance website www.cwda.org. Predators kill deer in New Mexico each year. The chief animals that prey upon deer are mountain lions, black bears, Mexican wolves, coyotes, bobcats, and feral dogs. Interactions between predators and mule deer are complex and highly variable across distance and time; the key to understanding predation is differentiating between the act of predation and the effect of predation. Although predators kill deer, predation may have little effect on the population if predation substitutes for e. When predation is additive to other mortality factors, then predation can limit deer populations. Whether predation is mostly additive or mostly compensatory varies with the specific local conditions of the predator and prey communities, and their surroundings. Mule deer can live about 10–15 years. The average lifespan of bucks is shorter than does, especially in areas of heavy hunting pressure. Because of this, most populations contain only 25–50 bucks for every does. Food Habits Mule deer feeding is mainly crepuscular, meaning that they feed mostly early in the morning and again just before dark. They prefer higher-quality foods like forbs commonly called weeds and browse leaves, buds, and new shoots of shrubs and trees, but they also utilize grasses when young and actively growing as well as succulents. Most of the remainder of the diet is forbs, and grasses and succulents e. The actual diet of deer is very diverse and reflects what is available. Common foods in northern New Mexico include aspen, chokecherry, oaks, bearberry, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, and most other shrubs in the rose family Rosaceae. Winter diets may be supplemented with firs, pines, and other evergreens, though in limited quantities because many of these conifers contain secondary plant compounds that are toxic to deer, inhibiting function of their digestive systems. In southern New Mexico, common foods include mountain mahogany, oaks, skunkbush, yucca, ceanothus, mesquite pods, globemallow, vervain, and silktassel. In all areas, a wide variety of other forbs are important depending upon what exactly is available. Mule deer are classed as concentrate selectors, meaning they eat lesser amounts of very high-quality foods; hence, they select for foods with high concentrations of readily digestible nutrients such as simple sugars. These are, as noted previously, mainly browse and forbs. Because of their need for high-quality foods, deer are always on the move while feeding. They take a bite and move on, spending little time in one spot, selecting the best foods that are available. This continued movement

ensures a properly balanced diet if sufficient plant species are present. Like other ruminants, the mule deer has a four-chambered stomach. When they eat, the food is swallowed with a minimum amount of chewing. Between feedings, the food is regurgitated and rechewed as cud. When reswallowed, it passes through the other chambers of the stomach and on through the digestive system. Food passes through their digestive system much more rapidly than in elk or cattle, however, and this short retention time limits just how much plant material mule deer can digest. This, combined with a faster metabolism than elk or cattle, is what drives their need for high-quality, easily digestible foods. Availability of water can influence deer use of a particular area. This is influenced by time of year, activity, and the kind of forage the deer is eating. Sign The most common sign of deer use of an area is their tracks. When the mule deer runs, all four feet leave the ground at once, unlike the white-tailed deer, which pushes off with its hind feet. The resulting track patterns of the two species obviously differ. When a deer browses, a characteristic stub remains Figure 5.

8: Nonresident's Guide to Western Hunting | Big Game Hunt

New Mexico Mule Deer Hunts The MULE DEER hunts we offer are public land hunts that have LIMITED licenses in an area that year after year produce mature heavy horned bucks. The area has some outstanding bucks with an excellent resident herd and, with cold weather, migratory deer move in as well.

However, that is far from the end of the story as far as witchcraft in America is concerned. Many of the people already living in New Mexico suddenly found themselves living in a new country, and many of them believed in witchcraft. One of the books I found was *Witchcraft in the Southwest: Spanish and Indian Supernaturalism on the Rio Grande*. The book is available at Amazon. He was accused of torturing a woman he believed was a witch. Years before, Madrid had an affair with the woman. Following an old belief, he planned to abduct her and make her cure him. He sent three of his friends to where she lived and they brought her to his house. She protested her innocence and said she could not cure him. He whipped her until she finally promised to cure him. She called for ointments and medicines and while she was waiting for them to be delivered, she finally escaped. Madrid was arrested and put on trial. Just a few years later, in the town of Chimayo, New Mexico, a year-old woman was accused of being in league with the Devil. She was taken from her home by three men, stripped of her clothes and stabbed to death. People in New Mexico generally thought there were three ways someone could become a witch. First, it was believed that certain children were fated to become witches. Parents grew fearful if any of their children showed any signs of strange or deviant behavior. Second, many witches were said to have voluntarily taken up the craft to get revenge on someone who had wronged them. The third group of witches consisted of those who were said to have sold their souls to the Devil himself for money or power. There are stories of women who would seek out advanced practitioners of witchcraft and learn from them. In the village of Las Placitas, near Albuquerque, a woman named Juanita was ostracized because she had a bad temper. Occasionally, advanced practitioners in witchcraft would get together and conduct formal schools in how to bewitch people, cast spells, and transform into animals. Aspiring witches who attended this school were said to have learned from the Devil himself how to transform into such animals as owls, doves and dogs. The witches of New Mexico were often said to gather in conclaves. There is the story of a man who lived near Taos who noticed that some of his aunts and uncles would all disappear from time to time. One night he decided to follow them. They rode out to a house concealed in an arroyo. The man crept up to a window and saw his uncles and aunts dancing in the house with some other people. After a while, a goat was led into the room. All the people ceremonially kissed its tail. Once the goat was led away, a black snake came into the room and flicked its tongue at each of the people in turn. All of those present sat down and dined on the human flesh. She was a strong-willed woman accused of witchcraft and tried. However, if you want to see what did end up in the book, read *Owl Dance*. A Cthulhu-mythos inspired story from this world will appear later this year in the anthology *Lost Trails II: More Forgotten Trails of the Weird West*.

9: Deer & Elk Landowner Tags Guides Outfitters Hunts Antelope For Sale

New Mexico Tree Species Information. Trees represent an extremely important part in preserving and enhancing our environment. Not only do they assist in reducing carbon produced by our automobiles and industries, they also improve our quality of life.

Tavizat ki kitaben book Blacks in policy-making positions in Chicago Pengertian central business district Metal forming hosford solution manual An invitation to health dianne hales 16th edition Muscle Energy Techniques with DVD-ROM Ki mu ki pi book Billheads Broadsides Handbook of emotions 2nd edition Clover Hill celebration (Julies journey) A book of R. L. S. works, travels, friends, and commentaries Superficial fungal infections General Hospital #04 Second Hand Love Mastering Xenix on the IBM PC AT Philadelphia abolitionists and antislavery cosmopolitanism W. Caleb McDaniel Check Truncation Act of 2003 Six who changed the world Big, small, short, tall Marriage (Genesis 2:24) Coll Papers on Acctg V1 (Accounting history and the development of a profession) Grade 7 physical science textbook Asterisk the definitive guide espa±ol Infinity sherrilyn kenyon Intelligent vehicle-highway systems (IVHS) Overweight, unimportant: misshape Paris Robert Doisneau 2008 Calendar (2008 Big Calendar) Life in the middle of the century How to Do a Demo-Quality Recording in Your Bedroom (Teach Master) Intermediate Russian grammar Halifax Commission, 1877 Greenpeace (Humanitarian Organizations) William Dunlap And The Construction Of An American Art History The Writers Workbook (National League for Nursing) Poetry from Daisys Garden The Apocalypse Prophecies The ethics of chiropractic 33. Playing, ripping, and burning CDs The french revolution class war or culture clash The lost books of the bible the supernatural Pictorial presentation and information about a mall introduction