



WILDLIFE

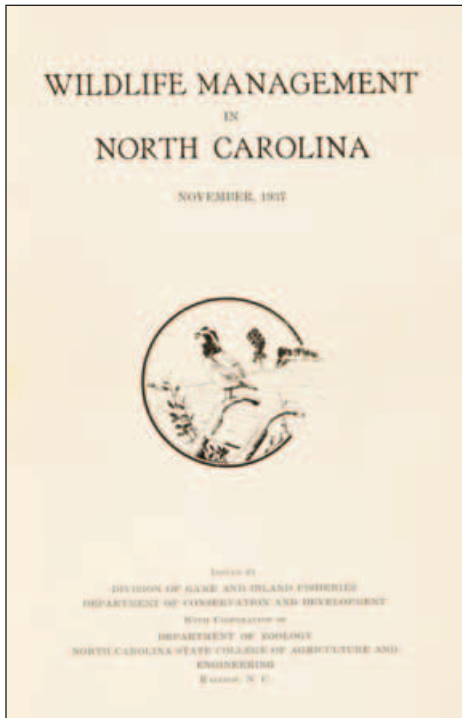
I N N O R T H C A R O L I N A



As the Great Depression began to wane in November 1937, a small pamphlet appeared entitled *Wildlife Management in North Carolina*. The eight-page publication, a production of the Division of Game and Inland Fisheries with the assistance of N.C. State University, would in May 1946 change its title to *Wildlife in North Carolina*.

The magazine's goal was stated simply: "The purpose of this pamphlet is to bring together and present in brief form the ideas, management practices, research activities, and progress of game management in the field for the benefit of farmers and landowners, sportsmen, game managers, biologists, and students of game management in this State."

Though much has changed since 1937, the goal of *Wildlife in North Carolina* remains much the same, although it now reaches more interest groups. It is in essence a goal of preservation and increase of our natural resources. It is a worthy and lofty goal that still guides us at the magazine.



1937

Appropriately enough, a bobwhite quail adorned the first issue of what would become *Wildlife in North Carolina*. Through the years, the magazine has written as much or more about bobwhites as any other species. Once again, the image of a bobwhite graces the cover of our magazine.



1950s

Styles change, fashion comes in and out of favor, but *Wildlife in North Carolina* has been a constant through its 75 years. Among the many magazine covers, one typifies the joy of fishing — two Manns Harbor youngsters obviously delighted with their cane-pole catch of bluegills and white and yellow perch from East Lake. The lad on the left is current commission vice chairman Ray White. His brother is state Senator Stan White.





1940s

The magazine was on hiatus from August 1945 until May 1946 when it resumed publishing with a new name, *Wildlife in North Carolina*, and a new size, 8½ inches by 11 inches. The rejuvenated magazine was published as a quarterly, then bimonthly and finally in September 1948 monthly. In June 1949, the first color cover appeared, a painting of mourning doves by staff member Win Donat. The first color photograph on the cover came in July 1949, a Pasquotank River scene by Bill Sharpe of the State News Bureau.



RY 1948



...and they were the chosen
from one state. That's why
these who plan to spend time
in these waters should be careful
to avoid them.

"Almost all our copies of *Black Mountain Spotted Fever* came from
the Piedmont," and Dr. C. A. E. DeLoach,
agency medical entomologist with
the U.S. State University Extension,
writes, "Only the American dog tick
spreads the virus, and people can
contract the disease only through the
bite of an infected tick."

Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Zink reported
cases of *Black Mountain Spotted Fever*
in 1970, and one of the cases
occurred in *Wildlife*. Children from ages
4 to 12 are most affected because of
the amount of time they spend out-
doors. One common tick on dogs
and cats is the American dog tick,
even in some domestic pets
over 40 years old. Entomologists re-
ported that 80 percent of the dog
tick population carries the disease-
transmitting agent, *Diplospora*. The
median time it takes following the
bite to show signs of illness is
10 to 14 days, but it can be as long
as 28 days. The disease is most
prevalent in the South and Southeast,
and is most common in the
mountain states. The dog tick is
found in the mountains of the
United States and is the most
common tick in the South and
Southeast.

"The first thing people should do
if they find a tick is to remove it
properly," says Aggenstein. "The
adult tick has to be removed by
pulling it out with the forceps. Do
not twist or pull on the body. The
head of the tick will break off and
remain in the skin. Do not try to
remove it with your fingers. Do
not use a hot match or a lit cigarette
tip to burn the tick. Do not use
oil, kerosene, or other fluids to
kill the tick. Do not use a hot
iron to burn the tick. Do not use
a hot match or a lit cigarette tip
to burn the tick. Do not use oil,
kerosene, or other fluids to kill
the tick. Do not use a hot iron to
burn the tick. Do not use a hot
match or a lit cigarette tip to burn
the tick. Do not use oil, kerosene,
or other fluids to kill the tick. Do
not use a hot iron to burn the tick.

Duane Raver Retires As Editor of WILDLIFE



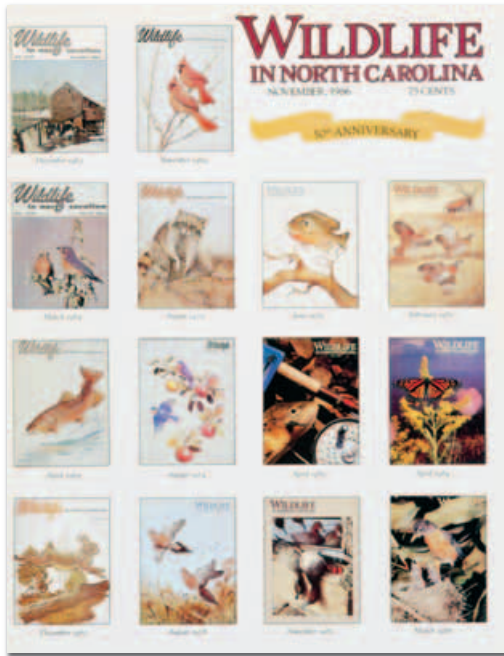
Duane Raver, 56, is one of the nation's most recognizable names in the field of wildlife. He has nearly 20 years of experience in the field, but he also has the privilege of nearly 30 years of experience in the field of editing. He has been the editor of *Wildlife in North Carolina* since 1973, and he has been the editor of *Wildlife in North Carolina* since 1973. He has been the editor of *Wildlife in North Carolina* since 1973, and he has been the editor of *Wildlife in North Carolina* since 1973.

1960s & 70s

Duane Raver (above) is a man of many talents: fish biologist, writer, editor and artist. Raver worked for the commission for many years, starting in 1950 as a fisheries biologist before joining the magazine in 1960. He served as editor from 1973–79. For many years, Raver, an Iowa native, produced *Wildlife in North Carolina* almost single-handedly.

Raver is most widely known as an incomparable wildlife artist, and his paintings graced the covers of many issues of *Wildlife in North Carolina*. Shown to the left are Raver's covers featuring (left to right) black crappies (Feb. 1966), mourning doves (Sept. 1972) and a bluegill (June 1979). Raver, who retired in 1979, continues to produce paintings.





1980s & 90s

Upon its 50th anniversary in 1986, the magazine displayed a number of covers from different periods of its history. Among the staff at the time were editor Jim Dean, associate editor Larry Earley, assistant editor Mark Taylor and art director David Williams. Dean, who continues to contribute columns and stories to *Wildlife in North Carolina*, served as editor for 19 years.

“When I came to work for Wildlife in North Carolina in 1969, Rod Amundson was the award-winning editor and Clyde Patton was the executive director of the agency. Clyde and Rod had been there from the beginning, and I worked alongside Duane Raver who painted all the wonderful covers, and followed Rod as editor. There was no doubt in my mind then, or now, that I had lucked into one of the best jobs in state government.”

—Jim Dean, editor from 1979–1997



Many employees have worked to produce *Wildlife in North Carolina*. Among them were (clockwise from above) former graphic designer Erin Hancock Hart (seated) and former editor Rodney Foushee, photographer Melissa McGaw, former photographer Ken Taylor and former art director Donnan Robbins (center).





Since the series began in 1981 (with the gray squirrel), *Wildlife in North Carolina's* buttons for the N.C. State Fair have proved immensely popular. For some people, collecting a button each year is one of the joys of attending the fair. Among the species represented have been largemouth bass, bobwhite quail, indigo bunting, white-tailed deer and brook trout.



2000s

The magazine's annual photography competition draws thousands of entries each year. Begun in 2005, the winning entries have featured three birds, a fish species, a sea turtle and a landscape. This year's winner will be featured on the Jan.–Feb. 2012 issue.