



ATTENTION ALL SPIKES!

WIN FREE NYB MERCHANDISE AND OTHER COOL STUFF!

This is **your** newsletter and as such should have photos, stories, drawings, and news from you in it! Send in your hunting memories, drawings, recipes, stories and photos for consideration for the next newsletter.

Photos should be in "Good Taste" with little or no blood showing, tongues tucked inside mouths, no tailgate shots, etc. Photos taken in a natural outdoor setting are best, otherwise try and position game so that homes, roads, etc. are not showing in the background. All submissions will be entered in our random drawing for the "Submission of the Month" prize.

Winners will be notified by mail and announced in the next newsletter.

Sincerely,
NY Bowhunters Spikes
c/o Cindy Phillips
233 County Highway 24
Richfield Springs NY 13439
Or email: NYBSpikes@gmail.com

SEND IN A RECIPE YOU HAVE USED WHICH INCLUDED A WILD PLANT OR WILD GAME AS AN INGREDIENT AND WE WILL PRINT IT IN OUR NEXT NEWSLETTER. IT WILL BE ENTERED IN OUR RANDOM DRAWING FOR THE "SUBMISSION OF THE MONTH" PRIZE. REMEMBER: DON'T EAT A WILD PLANT UNTIL YOU HAVE RESEARCHED IT TO MAKE SURE IT IS SAFE!



Wild Turkey with Savory Sauce

Ingredients

- 1 boneless wild turkey breast, cut in strips
- 1 tsp onion powder
- 2 tsp paprika
- 2 tbsp cooking oil
- 4 tbsp flour
- ½ tsp salt
- ½ tsp fresh ground black pepper
- ½ cup white wine or vermouth
- 8 ounce fresh mushrooms, rinsed and sliced
- 1 bunch fresh chives, chopped



Directions

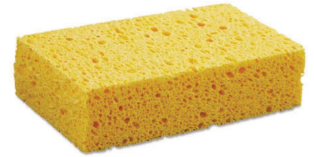
Heat oil in a skillet on medium high heat.
Add turkey strips and cook 30 seconds, flip, cook 30 seconds more.
In a deep dish or bag, mix seasonings. Add turkey strips and coat well.
Put coated turkey strips back in heated oil. Reduce heat.
Add wine, mushrooms and chives.
Cover and simmer 45 minutes or until turkey is cooked.
Serve over rice, mashed potatoes or pasta. Be sure to serve with the sauce!

What did the father goat say to the son when he got in trouble at School?



I remember
when I was a
kid...

Even though I'm full of holes, I can still hold water. What am I?



When you meet me, you beat me and heat me and eat me. What am I?



What do you call a bee who is having a bad-hair day? A frizz bee



Find the hidden items



Shed Antler Hunting

One of my favorite late winter/early spring things to do outdoors is hunt for antlers. Not only is it good to get a chance to get out in the woods, it helps me understand what bucks survived hunting season and late season buck patterns. The best time to search for antlers is shortly after bucks shed but before spring green-up covers them and makes them harder to see.

Whitetail bucks start growing their new antlers in late March. It is the amount of daylight that triggers the new antlers to start growing. However, a buck can't grow his new set until the old set is gone. Some bucks lose their antlers as early as mid-to-late December. Some keep their antlers into March, and even April! On average (at least in the Northeastern United States) most bucks lose their antlers in January and February.

There are many factors that go into when bucks start to shed their antlers. Most biologists believe it is the level of the hormone testosterone that triggers the antlers to loosen. Testosterone levels are affected by photoperiod (how much daylight there is in a 24 hour period) and dominance. Some biologists note if there are does in estrus late in winter it can cause testosterone levels to stay high in bucks. Poor nutrition or injuries can lead to early shedding.

So where do you start looking? If there is still a little snow on the ground, follow well-used deer trails. Anywhere a buck spends a good percentage of his time (places with food sources and areas with bedding cover) increases the odds that a shed will be there.

Here are some specific areas to search;

Deer Trails: Clearly defined trails should be present around any of the areas the deer herd is actively using during winter months. Follow these trails between feeding areas and bedding areas to search for antlers.

Food Sources: Available food sources are dramatically reduced during the winter months and are often concentrated. If you have standing crops, such as corn, beans, or winter wheat, these should be considered high probability locations to find shed antlers. Other areas such as alfalfa/clover fields and apple orchards should also be searched.

Water: This time of the year, most of the water sources are frozen. Areas of available water such as creeks and ponds can yield good finds. Deer often exert themselves to break open areas of ice with their hooves and that can cause their antlers to fall off.

Evergreens: Pines, cedars, and spruce trees (trees that keep needles/leaves) provide thermal cover and provide shelter from winter weather. Deer will spend a lot of time in these areas.

Bedding Areas: After breeding ends bucks re-form their bachelor groups. If you can find the areas where these bachelor groups are bedding you will have a very good chance at finding multiple shed antlers.

Irregular Terrain and Fences: Pay particularly close attention to areas where deer trails intersect a fence or ditch. Anything that causes a deer to leap and land hard can cause a jarring motion resulting in dropped antler(s).

When you find one, circle the area because often they will lose both antlers in the same area.

Keep your eyes down to the ground. Most sheds are found within a few feet of you. If you are looking out ahead as you walk you are probably missing antlers. Look for shapes and colors out of place. Don't look for a whole shed, look for a tine or something that doesn't blend into its surroundings. Look for a "v" from tines coming off a beam or a "c" pushing off the ground from a main beam.

SPIKES SHOOTING PROFICIENCY

Step 1. Draw an 8" circle and from a distance of 10 yards, shoot 4 of 6 consecutive arrows within the circle. Mail in target and you will receive a Certificate.

Step 2. Draw a 6" circle and from the same 10 yards, shoot 4 of 6 consecutive arrows within the circle. Mail in this target and you will receive another Certificate.

Step 3. Draw an 8" circle and from the distance of 15 yards, shoot 4 of 6 consecutive arrows within the circle. Mail in the target and you will be mailed free NYB merchandise.

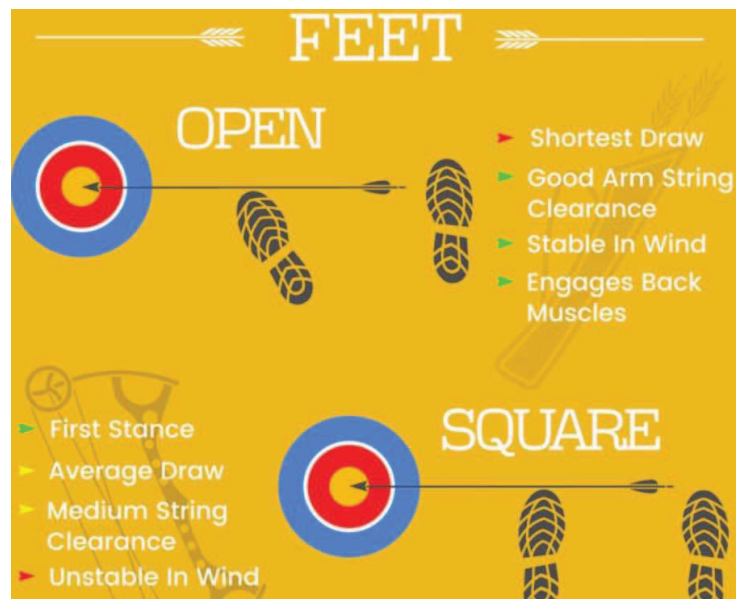
Step 4. Draw a 6" circle and from the 15 yard distance, shoot 4 of 6 consecutive arrows within the circle. Mail in the target and you will receive additional NYB merchandise in the mail.

Step 5. Draw a 3" circle and from a distance of 15 yards, shoot 2 of 3 consecutive arrows within the circle. Mail in this target and you will earn an Eagle Eye Award patch which you can proudly wear!



Good luck and may your arrow find its target!

Proper Archery Stance





Youth Hunt For Wild Turkey

The Youth Wild Turkey Hunt weekend will be held April 24-25, 2021.

The Youth Wild Turkey Hunt is an excellent opportunity for junior hunters (ages 12-15) to spend time afield with experienced adult hunters gaining the necessary knowledge and skills to become safe and responsible members of the hunting community. We look forward to the great stories and pictures we receive from young hunters and their adult companions and wish everyone a safe and enjoyable hunt.

Other details of the youth turkey hunting weekend are as follows:

- Eligible hunters are youth 12, 13, 14, or 15 years of age, holding a hunting license and a turkey permit.
- All youth hunters must be accompanied by an adult, as required by law for a junior hunter.
 - *Youth 12 or 13 years of age* must be accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or person over 21 years of age, with written permission from their parent or legal guardian.
 - *Youth 14 or 15 years of age* must be accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or person over 18 years of age, with written permission from their parent or legal guardian.
- The accompanying adult must have a current hunting license and turkey permit. S/he may assist the youth hunter (including calling), but may not carry a firearm, bow or crossbow, or kill or attempt to kill a wild turkey during the youth hunt. Crossbows may not be used by licensees who are under 14 years of age.
- The youth hunt is for spring turkey hunting only and is a two-day weekend hunt. The youth hunt will always precede the start of the regular season by at least 3 days.
- The youth turkey hunt is open in all of upstate New York (north of the Bronx-Westchester County boundary) and Suffolk County. Shooting hours are from 1/2-hour before sunrise to noon.
- **The bag limit for the youth hunt is one bearded bird.** This bird becomes part of the youth's regular season bag limit of two bearded birds. A second bird **may be taken in upstate New York** (north of the Bronx-Westchester County boundary) beginning May 1st.
- All other wild turkey hunting regulations remain in effect.





New York Bowhunters
Youth Membership
"Spikes"

NYB's "Youth Membership" includes all youth ages 17 and under. Those between the ages of 12 to 17 will be considered "Senior Spikes." Those under 12 join as "Junior Spikes". All will receive our "Spikes" newsletter, which is geared towards hunting and contains items for the "Juniors" as well.

Membership Includes:
NYB Membership Sticker, Spikes sticker, Membership Card, and our Quarterly Newsletter.

Prizes:

Members who send in pictures, drawings, stories, etc. will be eligible for prizes.

As the driving force behind preserving bowhunting in New York, it's our responsibility as NYB members to get our children and all young hunters involved in preserving and protecting our hunting heritage for future generations.

Spikes membership is only \$10 per year.



Mail Application to;
NYB Spikes
5937 County Road 33
Canandaigua, NY 14424

SPIKES NAME: _____ PARENT/SPONSOR NAME _____

DOB: _____ COUNTY/REGION: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ PHONE _____

SPONSOR ADDRESS (if different): _____

Spikes
c/o Cindy Phillips
233 County Highway 24
Richfield Springs, NY 13439

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Did you know?

The first day of spring is called the spring equinox (equal number of hours (12) in the day and the night).

On the first day of spring, a person at the North Pole would see the sun skimming across the horizon, beginning six months of uninterrupted daylight. A person at the South Pole would see the sun skimming across the horizon, signaling the start of six months of darkness.

Spring almost always arrives on March 20 or 21, but sometimes on the 19th. The reason the equinoxes and solstices don't always come on the same day is that Earth doesn't circle the sun in exactly 365 days.

Easter always falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the spring equinox.