



National Quail Symposium Proceedings

Volume 7

Article 144

2012

In Memoriam

Follow this and additional works at: <http://trace.tennessee.edu/nqsp>

Recommended Citation

(2012) "In Memoriam," *National Quail Symposium Proceedings*: Vol. 7 , Article 144.
Available at: <http://trace.tennessee.edu/nqsp/vol7/iss1/144>

This Front Matter is brought to you for free and open access by Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in National Quail Symposium Proceedings by an authorized editor of Trace: Tennessee Research and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact trace@utk.edu.

IN MEMORIAM

WALTER ROSENE JR. 1912–2005

Walter Rosene was born in Iowa and graduated from Iowa State University. He moved to Alabama in 1936, enrolled in Auburn University, and was the first student to earn a Master's degree in their wildlife program. Walter worked for the Soil Conservation Service until 1942 when he enlisted and served in the Navy Signal Corps in World War II.

From 1946 to 1964, he worked as a biologist for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (the precursor agency to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and then became a private consultant to numerous Quail Hunting Plantations in the Southeastern U.S. Walter received numerous awards for his publications on quail biology and management, including the Outstanding Publication in Wildlife Management award from The Wildlife Society for his 1969 book *The Bobwhite Quail: Its Life and Management*.

What many people do not know about Walter is that he conducted an important series of investigations on the impacts of heptachlor on quail and songbirds. The results of this work demonstrated that widespread use of heptachlor for control of fire ants had a far greater negative impact on birds and the environment than the negative impacts from fire ants alone.

Late in Walter's career, the advent of miniature radio transmitters in quail research brought forth a great degree of skepticism from him regarding this technology. His opinion was that fastening radios on wild bobwhites would only make them more susceptible to predation and thus exacerbate their already high natural mortality rates. The recent kerfuffle between Midwestern and Southeastern quail researchers about the potentially negative effects of radio-handicapping bobwhites in the name of research is an indication that Walter may have been on to something.

Walter was a prominent attendant at The First National Bobwhite Quail Symposium in 1972 and again in 1982. In 1992, he Co-chaired the Forest Practices

section of the Quail III Strategic Planning Workshop. He regretted not being able to attend Quail IV in 1997, but he kept up with the quail research world by requesting copies of those Proceedings as well as the Proceedings from Quail V held in 2002.

Walter was the kind of person who never did anything halfway. He was a meticulous observer and student of nature who developed great insight and understanding about how to manage Southern Piney Woods to grow wild bobwhites. Finally, although a Midwesterner by birth, Walter developed a deep appreciation of Southern U.S. culture and history. In addition to being a great wildlife biologist, he was also a national expert Numismatist who published an award-winning book on Confederate paper money in Alabama in 1984.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD 1946–2010

John A. Crawford was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa. He received his Ph.D. in Range and Wildlife from Texas Tech University in 1974. During his time in Texas, John conducted important studies that shed light on the comparative ecology of bobwhites and scaled quail, especially from the standpoint of how they share habitat and food resources.

In 1974, John went to Oregon State University where he directed their Game Bird Research Program for the next 27 years. During his time at OSU, John generated more than 70 publications and received numerous awards and recognition for his work on sage-grouse, turkeys, and quail. John contributed important papers on California quail and mountain quail to the Quail III and Quail IV Proceedings, respectively. He also Co-chaired the Agricultural Practices and Pesticides Section of the Quail III Strategic Planning Workshop in 1992.

John had a great sense of humor and positive outlook that was infectious to nearly everyone who interacted with him. His passing is a huge loss to galliform research, management, and conservation in the American West.