

# THE CEDAR POST

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News and Information for the Texas Hill Country

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 2

## 'FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT' CELEBRATES 75 YEARS

By Devin Erxleben



© Devin Erxleben

This September marks the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, better known as the Pittman-Robertson (or “P-R”) Act. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department would like to mark the occasion by thanking you for your purchase of hunting licenses and outdoor equipment. It all started when sportsmen, state wildlife agencies, and the firearms/ammunition industry urged Congress to develop a 10% excise tax on firearms and ammunition with the intent that proceeds would be allocated to the states for wildlife restoration. The result was the Pittman-Robertson Act, named after supporters Senator Key Denson Pittman of Nevada and Representative Absalom Willis Robertson of Virginia. The Act was signed into law by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on September 2, 1937.

The Pittman-Robertson Act places a 10-11% excise tax on firearms, ammunition, and archery equipment; and those dollars are allocated to the states for paying up to 75% on approved wildlife restoration projects. The amount that the Secretary of Interior distributes to the individual states is determined by the area of the state as well as the number of licensed hunters each year. Since the act was signed into law, more than \$4 billion has been matched with over \$500 million in state funds for wildlife restoration. Approximately 62% of P-R funds are used to purchase and operate wildlife management areas, about 26% of funds are used for wildlife surveys and research, and the remaining dollars are spent on development of access facilities for public use, state hunter education programs, and the development and operation of public target ranges. Since the P-R Act was signed into law, many species of wildlife have been restored and several have even extended their ranges beyond what they were prior to their extirpation. Some of the restored species include white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope, American elk, desert bighorn sheep, wild turkey, wood duck, Canada goose, and numerous other species of birds.

Although the Pittman-Robertson Act is largely financed by firearm and archery enthusiasts, the benefits go beyond those interests. The majority of lands purchased with P-R funds are open to the public for both hunting and non-hunting activities including fishing, bird watching, hiking, camping, nature photography, and other outdoor activities. Nation-wide estimates show that nearly 70% of people using P-R funded lands are not hunting. Benefits to the economy are remarkable also. Studies show that hunters spend over \$10 billion annually on equipment and trips, and non-hunting outdoorsmen are spending even more to enjoy wildlife. Sporting goods and outdoor equipment manufacturers and distributors, as well as areas known for their wildlife, are benefiting directly from this spending. The Pittman-Robertson Act also does not restrict funding to game species. Funding is allocated for the restoration of any wild mammal or bird.

For every dollar the TPWD Wildlife Division spends on approved projects, about 75 cents (the maximum allowed amount) is returned to the department for conservation. This amounts to approximately \$9 million annually. The department’s mission “to manage and conserve the natural resources of Texas and to provide hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation opportunities for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations” could not be met without the assistance from P-R funds, and we realize those funds would not be available if it were not for your support. Thank you for what you do to make wildlife restoration and management possible in Texas! This information, and more about Pittman-Robertson funding in Texas can be found at <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/funding/index.phtml> and [http://www.fws.gov/southwest/federal\\_assistance/wr.html](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/federal_assistance/wr.html).

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Devin Erxleben is a TPWD biologist stationed at the Muse Wildlife Management Area located near Brownwood, TX

Editors:

Mary Humphrey

Kory Perlichek

Evan McCoy



Click on web links found throughout the newsletter to go directly to the associated site

# COMMON DEER DISEASES AND PARASITES

by Kevin Schwausch

It's that time of year again when landowners and hunters alike start gearing up for hunting season. Many head out to the ranch or hunting lease to begin the fall ritual of filling feeders and putting out trail cameras. When landowners and hunters take to the field, they occasionally find white-tailed deer with various ailments that befall the species we so highly prize. Questions will often start with "can you tell me what is wrong with the deer in this picture." Many times these observations occur from trail cameras or after the harvest.

Let me start off by saying disease and parasite issues are not uncommon and wildlife professionals (biologist, consultants, etc.) see this sort of thing from time to time. Just like us, deer are prone to one sort of illness or another. This is how nature makes the deer population stronger (survival of the fittest). Below are a few of the common health concerns often asked about this time of year.



## ***Nasal Bots***

This is one that is commonly seen. Nasal bots are the larval form of a fly found in the Genus *Cephenemyia*. The fly will lay a cluster of eggs around the nose and mouth of a deer. The eggs hatch and the larvae migrate into the nose to grow. They eventually make their way into skin folds in the back of the deer's mouth called the retropharyngeal pouches. When the larvae are fully grown (approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch), they migrate back out of the deer's nose into the ground to finish developing into an adult fly. These fly larvae pose no threat to the deer and are only a minor nuisance to the host animal. They pose no risk to humans and the meat is not affected, so it is safe to consume.

## ***Food Impactions***

Food impaction (lumpy jaw) is a condition illustrated by a large lump of vegetative material found under the skin in the jaw area of a deer. The cause of food impaction is not clearly understood, but is believed to be associated with the presence of an arterial worm (*Elaeophora schneideri*). Arterial worms live mainly in the carotid artery, but will occasionally be found in smaller arteries in the limbs. When they make their way to arteries in the jaw, food impactions are believed to occur. No known human health risks are associated with arterial worms. Deer can recover from these impactions and the meat is safe to eat provided there are no additional infections occurring in the body.



## ***Cutaneous Fibroma***

Cutaneous fibromas, or deer warts, are hairless tumors caused by a virus and are found on the surface of the skin of infected deer. They can appear anywhere on the body and are usually temporary. Their size varies and can become quite large causing them to crack and bleed. When they do, secondary bacterial infections can occur. No reports of cutaneous fibroma in humans are known. The meat is safe to eat provided no secondary infection is occurring.

### ***Hemorrhagic Disease***

Hemorrhagic disease in deer can be caused by one of two viruses, epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD) virus or bluetongue (BT) virus. The virus is spread by a small, biting midge fly (*Culicoides*). Signs of active disease in deer are variable, but can include depression, fever, irregular breathing, and swelling in the head, neck, and/or tongue. On occasion, animals can become disabled for weeks by lameness or poor body condition. EHD/BT is usually a summertime disease but can be observed in late fall (cooler weather causes the flies to die back and become less active). Animals that do not succumb to the disease can exhibit hooves that have been sloughed or become elongated due to growth interruptions at the point of the foot where the hoof is developing. Neither of these viruses is infectious to humans. As with other diseases discussed here, the deer is safe to consume barring any additional infections.



*Culicoides Fly*



*Ked*

*Lone Star Tick*

### ***Ticks and Keds***

Most hunters have harvested a deer at one time or another and noticed ticks on the carcass. Ticks do not generally cause health issues for deer unless a heavy infestation is occurring. During these infestation events, fawns can have an increased mortality due to anemia, and secondary infections can occur in adults at the bite site. In cases of secondary bacterial infections the meat should not be consumed. Precaution should be taken when handling carcasses when ticks are present since some species of ticks can carry diseases known to infect people. Keds are an insect found on deer. They are mentioned here because they are often mis-identified as ticks. They are distinguished from ticks by the number of legs (keds have 6 legs, ticks have 8). Keds have no health implications for deer or people.

In general, hunters should avoid harvesting animals that appear to be sick or in poor health. If you have questions about something you see in a harvested animal, please feel free to take pictures and ask questions. Please understand a conclusive diagnosis is nearly impossible without laboratory confirmation. Your local veterinarian or wildlife biologist is potentially a good source of information. If you feel the need to discard a harvested game animal due to disease, contact your local game warden for approval before the animal is disposed of since it is a violation to waste a game species.

## **To learn more:**

Texas Animal Health Commission: [www.tahc.state.tx.us](http://www.tahc.state.tx.us)

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department: [www.tpwd.state.tx.us](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us)

USGS National Wildlife Health Center: [www.nwhc.usgs.gov/disease\\_information/](http://www.nwhc.usgs.gov/disease_information/)

Department of Health & Human Services Center for Disease Control: [www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd](http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd)

*Kevin Schwausch is the Technical Guidance Biologist for the eastern Edwards Plateau.  
If you have questions about these or other deer diseases, he can be reached at [kevin.schwausch@tpwd.state.tx.us](mailto:kevin.schwausch@tpwd.state.tx.us).*



# PUBLIC HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES IN TEXAS

by Daniel Walker

Public hunting lands are an excellent way to find a place to hunt; or if you already have a place, they can provide a new and unique hunting opportunity. There are two separate types of hunts: Annual Public Hunting Permit hunts (APH hunts) and special permit hunts. Both are very different as far as access and what you are allowed to harvest.

APH permits allow you to access public land when APH hunts occur. APH permits are available anywhere licenses are sold and cost \$48. When you purchase an APH, a booklet is mailed to you with maps of all the current public lands, what species you are allowed to hunt on each property, and when you can access those lands. This information is also available on the TPWD website <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/hunt/public/>. Public lands in this system offer a wide variety of game to pursue including: waterfowl, dove, quail, pheasants, rabbits, and hogs. Most of the public lands that you can access utilizing an APH have unmanned check stations. You are required to fill out general information at on-site registration (OSR) booths set up at the entrances of the hunting area. APH permits are good for the license year (September 1 through August 31).

Many Texas residents who hunt are probably looking for new places to hunt deer and other big game. These are typically not allowed on APH hunts, but instead through special permits. Special permit hunts are made available through a lottery system. Usually around mid to late July, a booklet (Applications for Drawings on Public Hunting Lands) comes out that has all of the special permit hunts that will be available for the upcoming hunting season. There are 24 different categories (such as Archery Deer, Gun Deer, Youth Deer, Alligator etc.), for which you can apply. All of the information you need is in the book, such as hunt dates, what you can harvest on that hunt, how many permits will be issued, number of applicants the previous year and the success rate. There are application forms in the back of the book that need to be filled out. There is one form for each category, so you must apply for each one separately, and you may only apply for each category once. You can

have up to 4 people total on a card depending on the hunt. Incomplete applications will not be accepted. Also, do not try to enter yourself and your hunting buddies on one card, and then have them enter for the same category on their card. The computer will catch the duplication and throw both application cards out.

The cost is just \$3.00 per adult applicant per category to enter the drawing. Big Time Texas Hunts entries are \$10 per applicant. If you are lucky enough to be drawn, you will need to pay \$80 - \$130 per adult, depending on the length of the hunt. Youth hunters (under 17) are exempt from any fees. Applications and fees must be received at TPWD Headquarters by the posted deadline which will vary by hunt category.



*Buck taken by a youth hunter at the Kerr WMA*

Every year that you put in for the drawing and are not selected, you start to accumulate preference points for each category. So let's say that you applied for the Gun Deer Either Sex (GDE) hunt for the first time last year and were not drawn, and then applied for the GDE this year. You now have one preference point which means your name is put into the drawing 1 extra time. If you are not selected for the next 5 years, you will have your name put in 5 extra times for that category and so on. Some categories at certain locations are very popular and are difficult to get drawn for. For instance, at the Chaparral Wildlife Management Area we regularly have 3000+

applicants competing for about 40 permits per year for our deer hunts. Most of the selected hunters end up with 15, 20, or even 25+ preference points before they are drawn. Once you are selected for that category, your preference points are reset and you have to start over accumulating them. Some categories and hunting areas are more popular than others, so if you are looking for the best chance of getting drawn then look at the previous year's number of applicants and the number of permits offered so that you can gauge your chances.

*Daniel Walker is a TPWD biologist at the Chaparral WMA*

## FROM THE PASTURE

### Javelina (*Tayassu tajacu*)

by Kory Perlichek

Did you know many javelinas meet their demise due to mistaken identity? Many hunters or landowners shoot javelinas thinking they are feral hogs. Contrary to popular belief, javelinas are not even in the same family as feral hogs. The javelina, also known as the collared peccary, has a pig-like body that ranges up to 60 inches in length and weighs between 28 – 50 pounds. It has a distinct whitish collar around its shoulders, hence the name collared peccary. Another name for the javelina is “musk pig” because of the powerful gland at the top of the rump. Their odor is always apparent, especially when they are excited. Most of the time you will smell a javelina before you see it. Javelina, Spanish for javelin or spear, have dagger-like canines (tusks). They travel in groups of 6 to 12 (some larger groups have been seen) and are mostly nocturnal. They are primarily herbivores and feed mostly on various cacti, especially prickly pear. Contrary to the habits of feral hogs, javelina rarely root up the soil. Today, javelinas are found mostly in west and south Texas, but some have been re-introduced to counties of north-central Texas. Javelinas are classified as a game animal in Texas and may be legally harvested in counties which have a season.



© TPWD

### Texas Sophora (*Sophora affinis*)

by Kory Perlichek

This native, deciduous, small tree or spindly shrub is found from central Texas to the Red River, in southwestern Oklahoma and northwestern Louisiana. Texas Sophora can grow to a height of up to 35 feet and is typically found in open woods and along fencelines in mostly limestone soils. It has narrow, oval, compound leaflets, each approximately 1 inch long. The bark is fairly smooth and grayish-green on young trees, but becomes rough with thin scale as it ages. It's fragrant flowers are pale pink in color and bloom between March and May. Another name for this plant is Eve's Necklace because of its dark seed pods that resemble a black string of beads. During the winter months, its branches are decorated with these black, leathery pods making this plant an excellent native ornamental tree. Texas Sophora is a highly preferred browse plant to white-tailed deer and provides excellent cover and nesting habitat for songbirds.



© Kory Perlichek TPWD

*Kory Perlichek is a TPWD biologist stationed in Mason, TX*

## MANAGED LANDS DEER PERMITS *by Mike Krueger*

Rather than rehashing the requirements for participating in the MLDP program as discussed in last Fall's issue of the Cedar Post, I'll direct you to the below link on the TPWD website for complete details. The information provided there is a helpful reminder for current participants. If not a current participant, but interested in future participation, this tells you what you need to know about the program's requirements. And as always, your local TPWD wildlife biologist or technician is a good source of information about MLDP and other TPWD programs. [http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/business/permits/land/wildlife\\_management/mldp/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/business/permits/land/wildlife_management/mldp/)

Instead, I will use my space to reemphasize and remind everyone about the intent of the program. As taken from the information sheet: “The MLDP program allows landowners involved in a formal management program to have the state's most flexible seasons and increased harvest opportunities. The program is incentive based and habitat focused.” (I added the underline on “habitat focused” because of its importance.) In other words, the program's enhanced deer bag limits and extended seasons are made available to landowners as incentives for maintaining their ranches' wildlife habitats in good and improving condition. Participation in Levels 2 and 3 of MLDP requires the implementation of a minimum of 2 and 4 recommended habitat management practices, respectively. Maintaining a ranch's population density of native and exotic deer at a level no higher than the capacity of the native habitat is high on the list of recommended management practices. MLDP's longer seasons and enhanced bag limits provide landowners with much more flexibility in achieving the recommended harvest rates to maintain the proper density of white-tailed deer.

We typically recommend that hunters use the early portion of the season to remove excess deer, especially does. It is much preferred to remove them early in the season, rather than waiting until the latter stages of the season in January and February, to relieve pressure on the habitat as early as possible and making those food resources available to the deer that will be retained in the population.

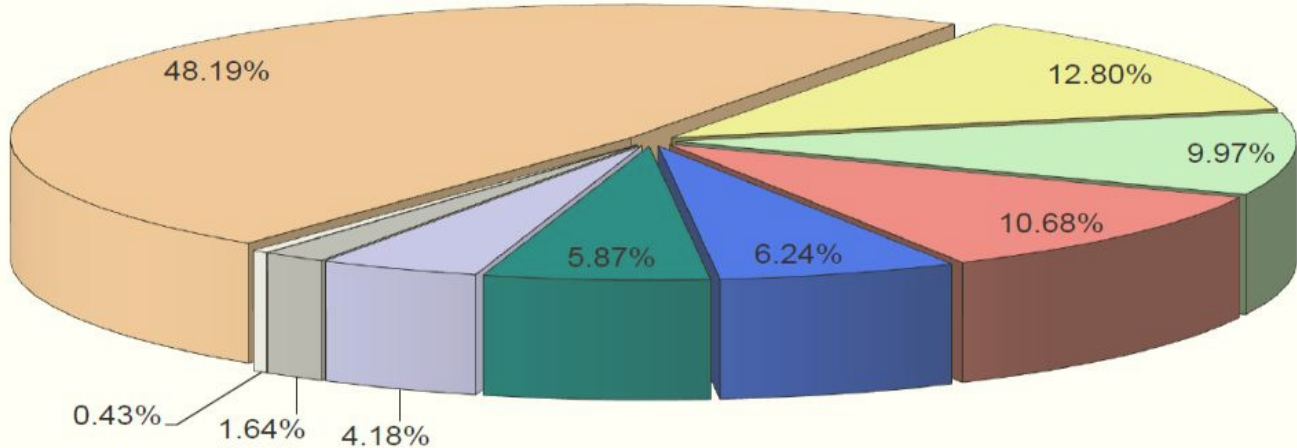
Early is also a good time to remove “cull” bucks (bucks with undesirable antler characteristics) from a population. That's good not only from a habitat perspective, but also from a genetic perspective since they are removed from the population before the rut begins. This leaves bucks with the more desirable antler characteristics to do the breeding.

Due to the long seasons and enhanced bag limits provided by the MLDP program, there should be little reason for participating landowners to use the “not enough time” or “not enough hunters” excuses that TPWD biologists too commonly hear for not meeting recommended white-tailed deer harvest rates.

*Mike Krueger is the TPWD District Leader stationed in Kerrville, TX*

## IN A NUTSHELL

### Distribution of White-tailed Deer by Ecological Area \*



\* Taken from 2011 TPWD Statewide Resource Management Unit Surveys

- |                          |                      |                          |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| ■ Edwards Plateau        | ■ Cross Timbers      | ■ Western Rolling Plains |
| ■ Post Oak Savannah      | ■ South Texas Plains | ■ Pineywoods             |
| ■ Eastern Rolling Plains | ■ Trans Pecos        | ■ Southern High Plains   |

### Wildlife Encounters by Derrick Wolter

Folks interested in wildlife and habitat management are most interested in enhancing and producing native wildlife populations, but will often encounter dead wildlife on their property from time to time. It is important to realize that there are a variety of diseases that can affect wildlife populations, a few of which can be passed on to humans. When a dead animal is found it is critical that precautionary measures be taken if the carcass is to be inspected. If the animal must be moved, make sure to use gloves when touching the animal just to be safe, although it is recommended that the animal be left exactly where it was found.

If you are unsure of why the animal died, contact your local biologist for possible explanations. Be ready to provide details of how and where the animal was found. Take pictures of anything out of the ordinary and email them if at all possible. Due to increasing lab costs, very few animals can actually be tested, but more often than not, detailed information accompanied by good quality photos will narrow down the possibilities.

Also, don't get overly concerned if only a single animal is found. If several animals are found over a short period of time, then additional investigation may well be warranted.

*Derrick Wolter is a TPWD biologist stationed in Georgetown, TX*

### Nostoc by Evan McCoy



Nostoc is a terrestrial cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) that can be found on the ground throughout the Hill Country. It has the look of dried chewing tobacco during dry periods. Once it rains it absorbs moisture and turns into a greenish, jelly-like blob. Nostoc is reported to be edible, but some species can be toxic so it is not recommended to consume it. It is also a nitrogen-fixer which means it can convert nitrogen from the air into a form that can be used by other plants.



*Evan McCoy is a TPWD biologist stationed at the Kerr Wildlife Management Area near Hunt, TX*



## FIELD NOTES

News and Information from our Wildlife Management Areas

### Fire: A Change in Prescription

by Ryan Reitz

“Out of sight, out of mind”, I think we all have heard that one. I wish remembering was as easy as forgetting! Digestion of food, the battery in your phone or light bulb in the house are all chemical processes or reactions that when working properly, do not draw attention. The battery dies, bulb burns out or the stomach aches, we are suddenly imposed with actions that may be sidled with a groan. These reactions and many others exist in our environment; and we have become dependent upon many of them to contribute to our success. The same can be said for fire, a chemical reaction that exists when the appropriate components of fuel, heat and oxygen are present. I think we all can agree, not only does fire contribute to heat in a camp stove, grill or oven but the potential for fire is present in any landscape with the appropriate resources, and fire has played significant evolutionary roles in the development of flora and fauna.

As humans we quantify associations, relationships and change over time to communicate. Our first descriptions of the landscape here in central Texas vary somewhat. Tall grass prairies, live oak savannahs, burned prairie or dense cedar brush thickets are depicted in historical accounts. Although describing an ecosystem is difficult we have done so in many ways throughout our history. For example, grass belly high on a cow, abundant game, available firewood or sight distance are measurements that present the reader with a mental image of the historical landscape.

When describing an ecological system or ecosystem, one thing is certain - - change. Change is constantly occurring, driven by soils, rainfall and disturbances. Of the disturbances imposed on the landscape, the most dramatic have been from humans. European settlement accounts in the mid 1800’s depict not only the landscape but a way of life. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, mules and fence were increased sharply with settlement practices. Fire on the landscape, once broad, extensive and frequent was considered disastrous thus controlled. The landscape at that period and time was a product of very powerful forces and a shift away from a fire dominated landscape began to produce a very different product in a short period of time. Heavy continuous grazing brought on significant changes in the historical disturbances governing the flora and fauna of the landscape, yielding a much different product than described in historical accounts. We were suddenly posed with a problem and fought the change in landscape with expensive mechanical methods to reduce an intense assault of plants selected by our actions, brush.

By the 1970’s the components of fire, relationships to weather and the application of fire came under question. By understanding the central components of fire (fuel, heat and oxygen) and its behavior, fire began to demonstrate a tameness with perceived benefit. Humidity in the air, moisture in fuels and wind speed were identified as factors directly related to the intensity of fire. Prescribing fire soon became a rule of thumb.

Although the goals of fire are different today, Native Americans demonstrated the first use of “fire prescriptions”. Whether to flush out game, attract game or restore a landscape, the common goal then and now is to use fire with a perceived benefit. Burning under a set of predetermined conditions to achieve a goal is a prescribed burn.

In wildlife management, goals revolve around habitat and the primary contributor to habitat is plants. Plants have a unique way of organizing themselves: forbs (annual plants), herbaceous perennials (mostly grasses) and browse or woody plants. Dormant grasses are our main fuel for fire on the landscape, gaining and losing moisture in relation to the humidity in the air. Dormant grass is usually 1 hour behind the relative humidity in the air and is subject to change as weather changes while larger fuels retain moisture for much longer periods. In other words, moisture is obtained and lost at slower rates as the fuel size increases, which affects the behavior of fire. Therefore, selection of the time of year, grazing practices and climatic conditions (drought, etc.) determine the behavior



© Dan Davis

of fire, results and product from a prescription. For example: Burning in January under a set of environmental conditions of 30 percent humidity, wind speeds less than 10 mph and dormant grass at greater than 1200 lbs per acre will have an expectant yield of 80 percent kill on ashe juniper less than 4 feet tall . Furthermore, large trees (remember the moisture factor) will not be harmed. However, prescriptions can easily change to consume smaller woody plants. For example: A prescription within 20-25 percent humidity and wind speeds of 5 mph can effectively burn through shin oak and live oak mottes. Fire prescriptions can range from simply reducing fuel loads to prevent devastating wildfires to fertilizing range sites to increase plant vigor from ash.

These are a few of many examples of fire prescriptions. Regardless of the prescription, the bottom line is that plants and plant communities have dealt with and adapted to fire and that this manipulation by fire causes change. What type of change fits into your management goals?

We have come full circle here, it really is easy to forget just how powerful and frequent fires were on the landscape prior to European settlement. Although we may have enjoyed the outcome or product of pre-settlement prescriptions, fires are surely something we should respect. Fire is a tool and just like any tool it can be used improperly. Effective training and experience is necessary for the successful prescription of fire. By understanding environmental conditions and setting goals, fire can be a very productive tool in your wildlife management toolbox. To learn more about what others are doing with prescribed fire visit: [http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/technical\\_guidance/burn/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/land/technical_guidance/burn/)

Please use responsibly!



Range recovery following a winter prescribed burn

*Ryan Reitz is the Assistant Area Manager stationed at the Kerr Wildlife Management Area located near Hunt, TX*



## ON THE HORIZON

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**Reminder: MLDP cooperators must collect survey and harvest data**

You can find on-line harvest logs at:

[www.tpwd.state.tx.us/business/permits/land/wildlife\\_management/mldp/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/business/permits/land/wildlife_management/mldp/)

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**Kerr Wildlife Management Area 1<sup>st</sup> First Friday Tours****New 3 part series**

When: Series 2 - September 7 "Addressing Critical Issues in Edwards Plateau"

Series 3 - October 5 "Ecosystems Management: Putting it all Together"

Time: 1-5 pm

Cost: Free

Where: Kerr WMA

For more information contact Kerr WMA at 830-238-4483

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**Feral Hog Management**

When: September 29, 2012, 9am to 1pm

Cost: \$20 Members, \$25 Non-Members

Where: Cibolo Nature Center, Boerne, TX

Registration Required: (830) 249-4616 or <http://cibolo.org/calendar/event/feral-hog-management>

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**Fire Ecology: How to Conduct a Prescribed Burn**

When: November 17, 2012, 8am to 1pm

Cost: \$25 Members, \$30 Non-Members

Where: Cibolo Nature Center, Boerne, TX

Registration Required: (830) 249-4616 or <http://cibolo.org/calendar/event/fire-ecology-how-to-conduct-a-prescribed-burn>

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**Streamside Management****Improving Riparian Habitat and Water Quality**

When: December 8, 2012, 9am-3pm

Cost: \$30 Members, \$35 Non-Members (lunch included)

Where: Cibolo Nature Center, Boerne, TX

Registration Required: (830) 249-4616

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**Wildlife Tax Valuation Seminar****3 Day Series**

When: January 19, January 26 and February 2, 2013, 9am-1pm

Cost: To be determined

Where: Cibolo Nature Center, Boerne, TX

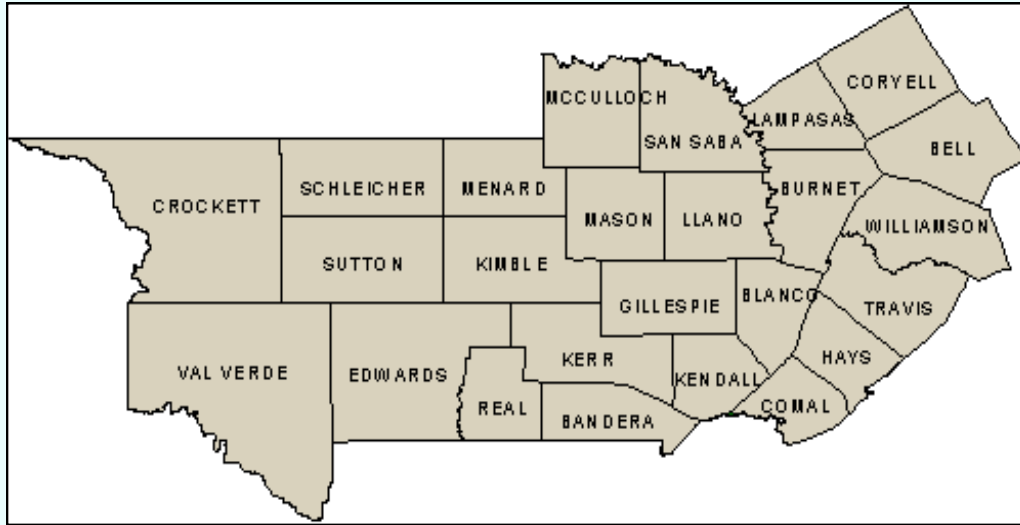
Registration Required: (830) 249-4616

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Contact your local State Park or Wildlife Management Area to learn of the many educational programs and outdoor seminars available near you or go to the TPWD calendar:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/calendar/>

# HILL COUNTRY WILDLIFE DISTRICT



Kerrville District Office  
 District Leader: Mike Krueger  
 309 Sidney Baker South  
 Kerrville, Texas 78028  
 phone (830) 896.2500  
 Email: [mike.krueger@tpwd.state.tx.us](mailto:mike.krueger@tpwd.state.tx.us)

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 Carter P. Smith

Editors, The Cedar Post  
 Mary Humphrey  
 Evan McCoy  
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### TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT MISSION STATEMENT

*"To manage and conserve the natural and cultural resources of Texas and to provide hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation opportunities for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."*

You may view this publication through the TPWD Web site. Please notify us by completing a request form at [www.tpwd.state.tx.us/enews/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/enews/). Once verified, we will notify you by e-mail when a new version of your selected newsletter is posted at [www.tpwd.state.tx.us/newsletters/](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/newsletters/). Your name and address will be removed from the printed version mail distribution list.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION

All inquiries: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Rd., Austin, TX 78744, telephone (800) 792-1112 toll free, or (512) 389-4800 or visit our web site for detailed information about TPWD programs:

[www.tpwd.state.tx.us](http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us)

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