



The Central Texas Master Naturalist Newsletter August 2016

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Right: Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis Vanillae*) taken by Vanessa Crosby.

Banner photo: Variegated Fritillary taken by Kathy Cantu.

Calendar at a Glance	
August 5, hours due.	
August 9, Graduation/General meeting. See page 3.	
August 25-27, Big Bend Nature Fest. See page 17.	
September 6, 3 p.m. BOD meeting. See page 17.	
September 13, PACE meeting	

2016 Butterfly Count

- Mary Ann Everett

On a cloudy day, June 25, at 8:30 a.m. a group of Central Texas Master Naturalists and family members, met to begin the July 4th Butterfly Count for the North American Butterfly Association. This is our 12th year for participating in this particular count.

Geared up with cameras, binoculars, sun screen, hats, field guides and other items, these citizen scientists spread out over a 15 mile radius in Bell County. Our count is listed as

Stillhouse Hollow in the NABA data base. Those participating were Louann Hight, Kathy Cantu, John and Celestina Atkins, Jerry Lewis, Vanessa Crosby and son Dustin, Diana Greg Hostettler, Sue Valdez, Gil Eckrich and Phil and Mary Ann Everett.

A total of 14 party hours and 14 walked miles were reported. This year
Continued on page 11...



Chapter Motto
**Earth Day,
Every Day**



From the President's Pen

Hotter Than A Steel Slide in August

Having grown up in west Texas (no, not West, Texas—west Texas) I'm pretty familiar with heat. 100 degree summer days were standard operating procedure.

The cicadas would start singing early in the morning and by 11 o'clock their chorus was sounding like the sizzling of a frying pan. That buzzing sound still brings back memories of lazy summer days trying to stay cool. Hours spent talking into the fan to hear your voice sound like a robot. Admit it, you did it too.

In west Texas, we didn't suffer from the humidity like central Texas has. If you wanted to lower the temperature blowing out of your fan, just put a jelly roll pan full of water in front of it and enjoy the cool breeze. Ah, those were the days.

Now that I've lived in central Texas for thirty years, I have endured many hot, humid summers. There have been plenty of dry ones too, but most of them are humid, sultry, heavy, sticky summers. And this summer seems to have been one of the top winners for humidity.

It seems like I have been sweaty every single day this summer and even most days of the spring. Just stepping outside makes moisture appear and with all of the humidity it doesn't dry very fast either.

Thinking about being sweaty made me wonder how other animals keep their cool during the hot summer months. Horses sweat much like we do, getting in a lather and using that for evaporative cooling. Cows sweat too, but you don't normally see it. They also throw slobber across their backs for evaporation.

Dogs pant of course, using their respiration to force air in and out to cool their lungs and blood supply. Hogs—both domestic and wild—wallow in mud pits because they lack sweat glands. Buffalo and hippos do the same. Some of the buffalo wallows on the plains were gilgai that were expanded by multiple uses. We are all pretty familiar with these keep cool

plans, but what about other animal's adaptations to beat the heat.

You know that thing that birds do when they

get hot. The vibrating throat, open mouth thing? That is called gular fluttering and is done by vibrating muscles and bones in the throat. What happens is an increase in evaporation through membranes in the throat. The movement requires very low amounts of energy from the bird so it is very efficient. My chickens do this a lot, especially after the dog has been chasing them.



Here's another one—estivation. You've probably seen snails shut down tight after the morning starts to heat up. Well, that's their method of fending off the drying heat. Lungfish bury up in the ground when their water supply dwindles. They can stay dormant there until the next rainfall or wet season begins. Some frogs can do this too as well as a critter we don't even notice—the earthworm.



Lynn Williams was telling me about her infestation of jack rabbits this year. I've noticed a lot of them as well. These speedy critters use their ears to keep cool. Those big ol' things have a large blood supply running through them and are air cooled. Elephants use their ears

the same way. Jack rabbits use their ears, but they also like to sit on the shady side of hay bales in the afternoon to help lower the temp.

Some birds have a little different way to keep from

Continued on next page...

Hot...continued

getting overheated. They poop down their legs and let it evaporate. I don't think I want to try that one, but apparently it works for storks, vultures and other winged fowl (foul).

So the next time you think it's hot or you have a little sweat running down your forehead just remember, you don't have to poop down your leg, wallow in mud or wiggle your ears to stay cool. Most of us just go inside, crank down the AC and have a swig of nice, clean, cold water. Stay cool my friends....Lynn



All photos courtesy of internet.

Central Texas Master Naturalists

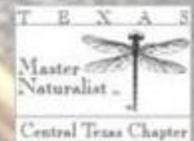
Please join us as we honor our 2016 Trainees
with an Ice Cream Social

Tuesday, August 9th
6:00-8:00pm

Temple Public Library
100 W. Adams Street
McLane Room—3rd Floor

***Family Members and Friends of Trainees are Welcome!**

Program by *Central Texas Trail Tamers*



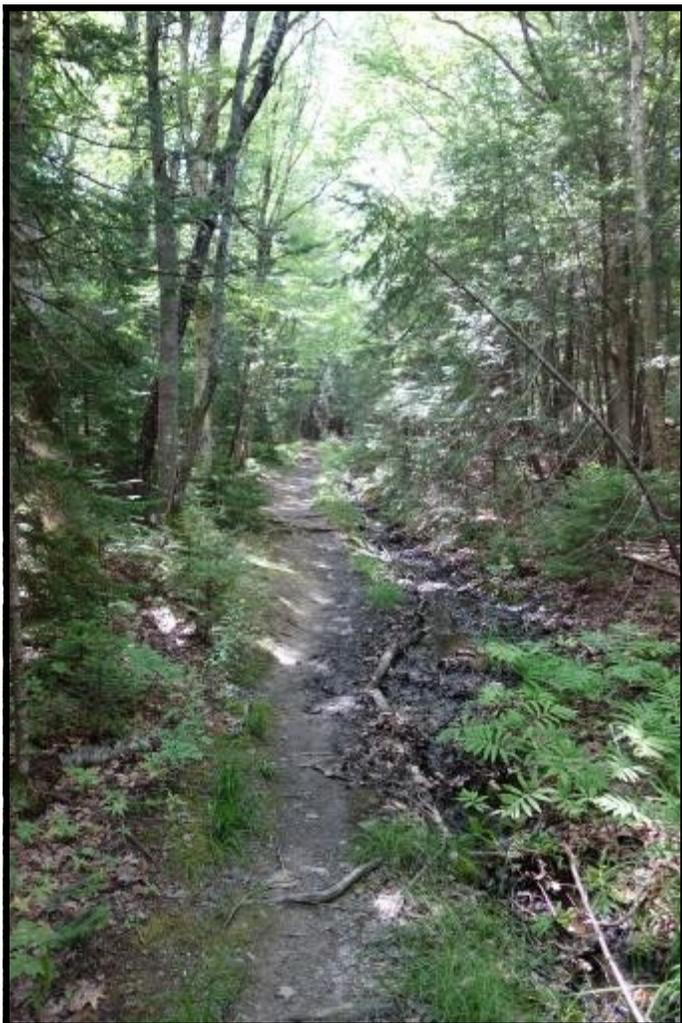
We will hold an Ice Cream Social on Tuesday, August 9th to honor the 2016 Master Naturalist Trainees, including recognition of those who will graduate having completed all 27 training classes over the last few months. Trainees are encouraged to bring their families to join in the celebration - note that we will be at the Temple Public Library to accommodate a larger crowd. A program by Texas Trail Tamers, a group of local folks who build and repair trails in state and national parks, will follow recognition of our graduates. This program will count as Advanced Training for Master Naturalists, but is geared for the guests attending as well. For more information, contact Rene Berkhoudt (rene.berkhoudt@gmail.com). See you there!!

Nature: For the Health of It

- Marilyn Whitworth

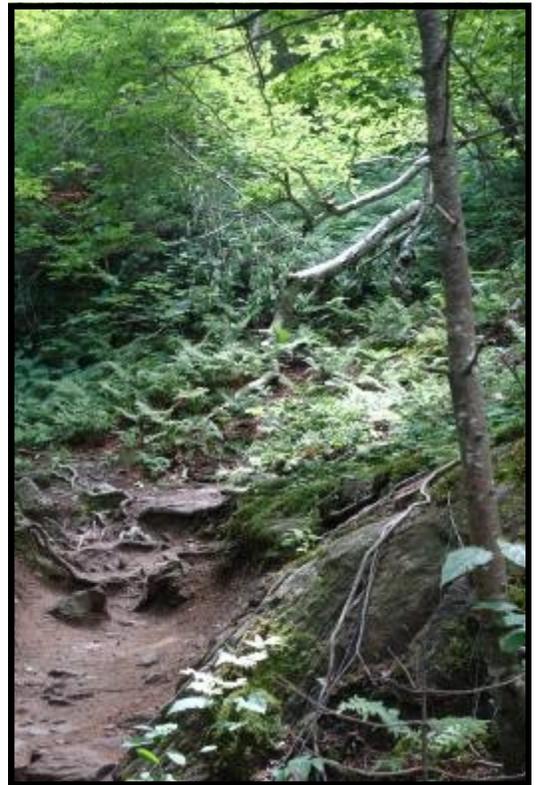
I read an article in Time Magazine about the healing power of nature. It was written by Alexander Sifferlin. I thought it would be of interest to everyone. A scientific study was conducted by some Japanese researchers to discover if something clinically therapeutic happens when people spend time in nature.

Yoshifumi Miyazuki a forest-therapy expert found that people who spend 40 minutes walking in a cedar forest had lower levels of the stress hormone cortisol which is involved in blood pressure and immune-system function. Another researcher, Dr. Qing Li a professor at Nippon Medical School in Tokyo found



that trees and plants emit aromatic compounds called phytoncides that when inhaled can spur healthy biological changes.

When people walk through or stay overnight in forests they often exhibit changes in blood that are associated with protection against cancer, better immunity and lower blood pressure. Recent studies linked nature to symptom relief for health issues like heart disease, depression, cancer, anxiety and attention disorders.



Blood pressure can be lowered if a person spends 30 minutes in a park each week. Exposure to nature can increase awe which can lower levels of inflammatory compounds in the body. Inhaling phytoncides by walking through a forest increases the number of natural killer (NK) cells- a type of white blood cell that supports the immune system. NK cells are thought to have a role in combating infections and autoimmune disorders and tamping down inflammation which contributes to a wide range of ailments including heart disease and diabetes. It can help with depression and anxiety. A short blast of nature makes people's moods go up. It may help with ADHD symptoms. Researchers tested some children after a 20-minute walk in nature and found that the children were able to concentrate substantially better than a walk in other settings. Even fake nature has benefits. Sounds and smells of nature can have positive health effects. Add a plant to your home or look out the window at trees and you feel better.

Having a window view can improve attention, reduce stress and even help people in hospitals heal after operations.

Photos by Terrie Hahn

Interesting Tidbits

Predacious Diving Beetle

- Richard McCarthy

Note hair like filaments on legs; providing extremely fast movements. Beetle has three pair of legs; a long proboscis and two short projections an aft end. Between the two aft protrusions is the opening which is dual purpose. One, it acts as the anus and secondly, it acts as jet propulsion when needed to escape predators.

The Beetle lives in the water with its aft end upward, head facing down to observe prey. When frightened the beetle will dive and expel a jet of air from its aft end and speedily evade the prey. These beetles have normal chewing mouth parts and feed by holding their prey with their legs and tearing it apart with their mouthparts. They will feed on most any living thing such as: worms, leeches, dragonfly larvae, tadpoles, Salamanders and small fish. Adult Predacious Diving Beetles breathe from an air bubble they carry under the front wings.

Photos By Richard G. McCarthy using "Zoomy" digital Microscope.

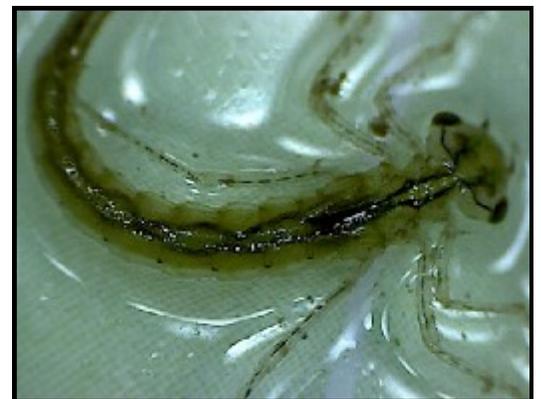


Damselfly (Order Odonata)

- Richard McCarthy

Hatchling just a few days old. Note the transparent body with the nervous system from the eyes throughout the body. Also all of the internal organs are visible. This specimen is alive and was photographed alive utilizing the Digital Microscope belonging to the Chapter. This hatchling was netted at the Waco Wetlands during a Wetland Field trip with Bell's Hill Elementary School.

Damselflies normally have a generation period of one year, but may have life cycle up to four years. They have three pair (six legs total) of long segmented legs with two claws on each. The larva does not have lungs. The tail has three paddle - shaped tails (gills extending in tripod fashion). The larva body length is 3/4 to 2 1/2 inches.



Catch A Falling Star

- Zoe Rascoe

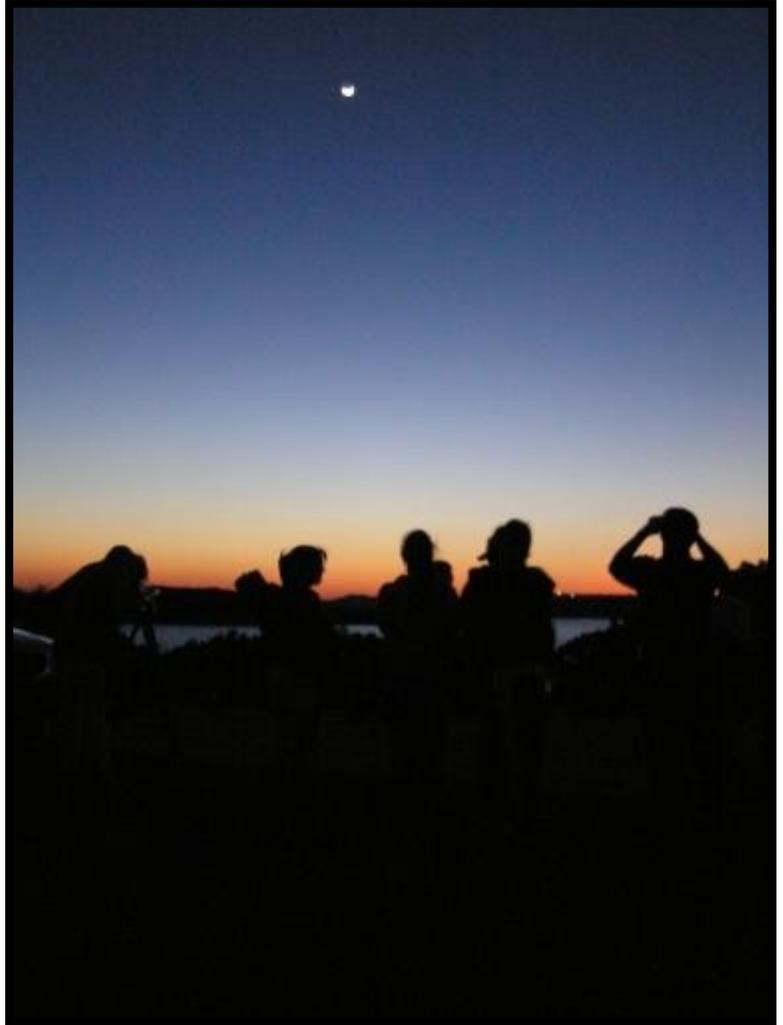
Do you remember your first falling star and the wonder and excitement of such an ethereal event? I suspect there was that same sense of wonder and excitement with every falling star you have seen since. And although these chance encounters seem magical, there is a great deal of science behind their birth and demise.

These “falling” or “shooting stars” are not stars at all but tiny bits of debris, mostly the size of sand or small pebbles, burning up as they enter Earth’s atmosphere. The debris is caused when a stream of charged particles zooming out from the Sun burns material off a passing comet. The small pieces of debris are called *meteoroids* and if they enter our atmosphere are dubbed *meteors*. As the piece of space dust hits our atmosphere at 132,000 miles per hour, the air temperature around it rockets to 4500° F, then cools just as quickly. This momentary burst of superheated air produces light and the long, thin trail of a meteor which will be a few feet across and 20 miles or more long. If a remnant of a meteor survives to impact the Earth, it is called a *meteorite*.

You can catch a falling star - or meteor - most any night at a rate of about 6 per hour. But at certain times of the year, the Earth crosses trails of dirt and dust left by passing comets and during these periods we will have a *meteor shower* when you may see up to 60 streaks or more each hour.

And one of the strongest and most dependable meteor showers is just on the horizon. The night of August 11th and early hours of August 12th will present ideal conditions (clouds, notwithstanding) for the annual *Perseid Meteor Shower*. The source of the Perseid shower is the Swift-Tuttle comet which orbits the Sun in a 130 year cycle. It is the largest object known to make repeated passes near the Earth. It is also one of the oldest recorded periodic comets with sightings spanning 2000 years. The Swift-Tuttle comet was last seen in 1992, but the earth passes

through its trail of debris each August resulting in the Perseid showers. Like the comet that is their source, these summer displays have also enchanted sky-watchers for many centuries. “More than 100 meteors flew thither in the morning” was recorded by a scribe in A.D. 36.



If you would like to see meteors flying thither, too, here’s what you need to do. First, prepare yourself for a late night viewing. The best time for viewing all meteors is a few hours after midnight, once the earth has rotated to where it is facing forward in its orbit around the Sun. This is where a meteor hits the

Continued on page 8...

Photo by Zoe Rascoe

Moths, Puff Paint, and Black Lights – CTMN Moth Night 2016

- Rehanon Pampell

Great job CTMN!! Another successful moth night under our belts – depending on how you describe ‘successful.’ My definition, in this case, is not the number of moths we saw and recorded, but the number of humans we



impacted. We had around 70 people show up (not including the 16 or so volunteers) who had fun learning about moths, Mother Neff State Park, iNaturalist, scorpions, and other night-time bug life. We only saw a few moths, but there were a lot of critters at the black lights. Visitors encountered mayflies, dung beetles, click beetles, a mantid fly (google it, it’s pretty gnarly!), caddis flies, and stink bugs – just to name a few.

Because we were invited by Mother Neff State Park, we were tasked with providing a few moth activities to go along with our usual black light set up. Kids (and

adults) had the opportunity to design their own moth with puff paint, go on a moth scavenger hunt, and go spider sniffing. To come up with these neat activities, I started on the National Moth Week website where I found a moth scavenger hunt along with moth coloring sheets. I created a simple photographic moth guide to accompany the coloring sheets in case kids wanted to paint a replica of the real thing. Almost all the images were provided by the Butterflies and Moths of North America website (ButterfliesAndMoths.org) – an awesome reference site for those needing more pictures than words.



Above: Puff paint a moth;
left: scorpion under UV light;
below: Lynn and Rehanon ready to go.



Photos by Zoe Rascoe

Continued on next page...

Moth Night...continued

Pinterest (an online content sharing service that allows members to "pin" images, videos and other objects to their pinboard) provided the DIY puff paint – equal amounts of liquid glue and shaving cream plus a few drops of food coloring. Put my kids to work stirring up batches of puff paint into condiment bottles and wha-la, moth night is already off to a great start.

Then, there were lots of people who contributed more ideas, supplies, and support. Melissa, Mother Neff State Park Superintendent, offered spider sniffing – holding a flashlight up to your nose and ‘sniffing’ out the spider’s eyes. An ecologist at Blackland Research Center provided a dissecting scope and Master Naturalists provided cool specimens like a dead hawk moth, newly hatched stink bugs, a lacewing hungry for aphids, an egg sac of some kind, and some snout moths to view under the scope. Master Naturalists, as you might expect, also brought moth displays and a library of books to include field guides as well as children’s books. There was so much to do and see that I believe we appealed to the young and old and successfully got people outside realizing the amazing diversity right in their backyard. The only thing we may change next year (seeing as we have already been invited back for another program), is to host moth night earlier in the year and possibly later in the night to capture more moths.



Above: Bugs are arriving! Bit station is set up; Left: moth app lesson is given.

Catch a Rising Star...continued from page 6

atmosphere with more speed causing a brighter flash than if it comes from behind and has to catch up with the Earth.

The only equipment needed is a backyard lounge chair or blanket, bug repellent, and a cool drink. Your location will also determine how many meteors you are able to spot: you’ll need a clear view of the northeastern sky and as much darkness as you can round up. If you can’t get outside of city lights, turn off all your outside lights and ask your neighbors to do the same. Once outside, point the foot of your lounge chair toward the northeast, lay back and enjoy the show. The Perseid meteor shower is named such because the meteors appear to radiate out of the Perseus constellation located below the “W” of constellation Cassiopeia.

Don’t want to get up at / stay up to 1:00am? Or maybe you have to operate machinery at work that morning? Try the same routine around 10:00pm on August 12th. There will be fewer meteors, but they may be quite bright. Either way, you will likely decide that you and your family should spend more evenings enjoying the wonder of the night sky. Carpe Noctem... Seize the Night!

Miller Springs Boardwalk Work

- Mary Ann Everett

On Thursday morning, July 14, a crew of 23 began the day by meeting at 6:45 a.m. at the spillway at Lake Belton, with the purpose of removing the boardwalk that had been placed across the spillway. It had been intended as a disability walkway. Those who came brought gloves, crow-bars, chain saws, saws-all, and ratchets.

This project had been thought about for some time. The walk had been coming into more and more disrepair for some time, as the years marched on. It had been built sometime in the early '90s. When you only have a handful of volunteers trying to upkeep the nature center, and that center is getting more and more popular, something has to give. On Easter Sunday, a child fell and broke her wrist. We posted signs and put up yellow caution tape, to no avail. The public would tear down the signs and the tape, and continue to use the boardwalk. The rains and flooding helped with this situation. On June 14, the nature center was closed, due to flooding and safety concerns.

Andreas Wooten had already been communicating with Fort Hood, and had a large group of troops coming to take out the walk, but then those deaths occurred on Fort Hood due to the flooding, and no troops were allowed off base until safety training.



The City of Temple Waste Management took time to meet with me at the nature center, to get a close look at the boardwalk, and

see what it would take to remove the wood once we had it taken up. All the pieces fell together, and the city committed to picking the wood up by the end of July.

When Robert and Lynn Fleming along with two of their crew came rolling down the road with tractor and vehicle, it was like the troops had arrived! One of their crew welded the fork used to lift the sections of the walk, and several others helped stack other sections onto the top of that section. Then a pile of the wooden sections were amassed in an area for easy removal by the city, when they come with their trucks.

Murray McCarley, retired Corps Ranger who also worked with us and is on the Miller Springs Alliance was amazed how quickly the project went. Another board member, Keller Matthews, a doctor at Scott and White, got off work at 7 a.m. and came to help as well.

By 9:30 a.m. many hands had made short work for this project. An email thank you was sent by several people, and I want to list the names of those who worked: Shirley Watts, Joe and Sarah Dorn and grandson, Daniel Gardner, Ben Clement, Nichole Smith, John and Tina Atkins and son Connor, Andreas Wooten, Kathy Cantu, Marian and Al Riegel, Lynn and Robert Fleming and workers Rene and Alfredo, Murray McCarley,

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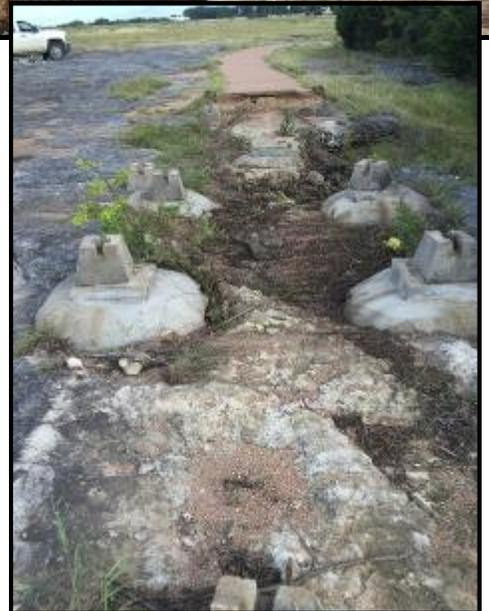
Miller Springs...continued

Keller Matthews, and Phil and Mary Ann Everett.

In regards to the nature center, we hope to once again forge those partnerships that had been in place in the beginning of this nature center. With wonderful guidance from Rene and the grant, Lynn, Zoe, and many others, we hope to renew what was once established, a hub for learning, research, recreation, and conservation for Central Texas.

We have at least 70 plus of the cinder blocks that were used to hold up the boardwalk. If anyone is interested in any of these, we are asking \$2 apiece for them. Just contact Mary Ann Everett, 254-721-0931. I would like to have them removed as soon as possible.

Photos by Mary Ann Everett and Tina Atkins.



Project Wild



- Zoe Rascoe

Project Wild was hosted recently by CTMN and taught by Diane Cooney and Janet Wallace of HOTMN. Lynn is the Hawk and others are prey during a Project Wild demonstration. Right: owl pellet dissection...whoa!!!



Butterfly Count...continued

was not a good year for butterflies, not like it has been in the past. We had 30 species with a total of 167 butterflies counted.

In comparison in 2015, we had 31 species with a total of 294 counted. That is quite a difference. Why the difference? In visiting with Gil Eckrich, there are several factors. We had lots of rain and cooler weather than normal. Then we did not have the number of nectar plants like we had in the past, due to the rain. As most of the Corps Parks along Stillhouse Hollow Lake were closed due to flooding, we did not have access along the banks, where button bush grows, which is a great nectar plant for butterflies. In Salado, we did not fare much better, as none of that plant was found along Salado Creek.

A number of flowering plants were not seen, or if they were, there was not an abundance of flowers. In Salado, many of the beds along Main Street were devoid of flowers, as well as the Methodist Church out on Royal. We always had a good showing, but not this year. Along the creek, the frog fruit was not as thick as it was last year, so as we continued our walking, we noticed the nectar plants not being in bloom, or nonexistent, due to the rains and floods.



All in all it was not as good as in the past, but hopefully, next year will bring an upswing in the butterfly population. Participating in the annual July 4th Butterfly Count is an excellent way to learn about the different butterfly species, and a great way to get outdoors! And I hope family members enjoyed the day as well.

Left: Gray Hairstreak(Strymon Melinus); Above : Celas Roadside Skipper(Amblyscirtes Celia) taken by Vanessa Crosby, submitted by Tina Atkins. Below: Hackberry Emperor taken by Kathy Cantu.



Collecting Bluebonnet Seeds

- Terrie Hahn

In the beginning of June, an email had been sent out through Master Naturalists looking for anyone who still had naturally growing Bluebonnets that hadn't dropped all their seeds yet. Megan Blanchard, a student from the University of Colorado in Boulder, working on her PhD on Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, wanted to collect *Lupinus texensis* seeds from several populations in Texas for her research on the interaction of plants with natural enemies and the chemical defense of lupine seeds. We had several spots in the yard where the seedpods were still intact, so we invited her to come and collect them. The season for Lupine in Colorado is so short that the seed collecting time is easily missed. She came out and spent 2 hours collecting seeds for her project and for some of her colleagues. She visited several other sites throughout Central Texas including San Marcos, the Lady Bird Wildflower Center, Cameron, Waco and Forth Worth.



Fun on the Trail with Fairy Houses

- Terrie Hahn

Werner and I took a trip to Vermont and Maine recently and came across some fun on one of the trails there. In Harpswell, Maine, we discovered Cliff Trail. It had a sign at the beginning of the trail telling people they were welcome to build fairy houses along the way as long as they used dead found materials and made them blend into the landscape of the trail. Wouldn't this be a terrific activity to do with children at one of our parks?



Angler Education

- Richard McCarthy

Visitors to Colorado Bend State Park were given the opportunity to learn or hone their casting skills. Both young neophytes and adults were encouraged to try. Many Park visitors tried their skill while waiting for the next guided tour. Linda Williams and Jackie Baker provided the angling expertise and training. You can go to: <http://tpwd.texas.gov/state-parks/colorado-bend> for more information about their Park and their tours.



Class Notes

- Zoe Rascoe

The new class has been busy! Right: Just lying around at Nolan Creek. Below: Messer Ranch attendees and helpers. John Sackett, Soil Scientist, has the trainees Outstanding in their Field.



Class Notes

Clockwise: Trainees calculate stream flow with Dr. Wolfe; Dr. June Wolfe does a little magic with water and window screening; Trainees record observations in a prairie square meter; Aquatic Ecology - rubber boots required.

Photos by Zoe Rascoe.



**CHECK US OUT ON
FACEBOOK!**

[https://www.facebook.com/
Central-Texas-Chapter-
Texas-Master-Naturalists-
116648718373317/timeline/](https://www.facebook.com/Central-Texas-Chapter-Texas-Master-Naturalists-116648718373317/timeline/)

Congratulations!

- Zoe Rascoe

Rangers & Wardens speaker, Rene, speaking at the June Meeting, is gifted with a Ranger Badge and Warden's Dino hat; Rene Berkhoudt, Harvey Price and Mary Odom all received their 250 hour milestone pins; Harvey Price and Lanell Price re-certified for 2015; Recertifying for 2016 were: Jacki Bakker, Mary Ann Everett, Lyna Pitts, Richard McCarthy, Lynn Fleming and Lynn Williams. Below: Gail Hughling readies the snacks on Veterans Day.



On the Horizon

- Sarah Byrd

(Priceless) 8/9/2016 - 6:00-8:00 pm CTMN Meeting/2016 Graduation/Ice Cream Social! @ Temple Public Library. See page 3.

(V) 8/11/2016 - 8:30 am Miller Springs Workday @ Miller Springs Park Nature Center -- for more information contact Mary Ann Everett (everett.maryann4@gmail.com).

(V) 8/17/2016 and 9/21/2016 - 9:00-12:00 pm Mother Neff Workday @ Mother Neff State Park -- for more information contact Yvonne Eele (yeele@ymail.com).

(V) 8/20/2016 - Colorado Bend State Park Interactive/Interpretative Activity @ Colorado Bend State Park -- for more information contact Lynn Williams (lindawi@embarqmail.com).

(V) 8/25/2016 and 9/22/2016 - 8:30 am Bell County Museum Workday @ Bell County Museum -- for more information contact Lynn Fleming (lynn.fleming99@gmail.com).

(AT) 8/25-27/2016 - Big Bend Nature Fest @ Big Bend National Park -- for more information and registration: <http://www.bigbendnaturefest.com/schedule-of-events.html>

(Priceless) 9/6/2016 - 3:00 pm CTMN Board of Directors Meeting @ Bell County AgriLife Extension -- for more information contact Lynn Fleming (lynn.fleming99@gmail.com).

(V) 9/8/2016 - 8:30 am Miller Springs Workday @ Miller Springs Park Nature Center -- for more information contact Mary Ann Everett (everett.maryann4@gmail.com).

(Priceless) 9/13/2016 - 6:00 pm CTMN PACE Meeting @ Belton Church of Christ -- for more information contact Lynn Fleming (lynn.fleming99@gmail.com).

(V) 9/17/2016 - Colorado Bend State Park Interactive/Interpretative Activity @ Colorado Bend State Park -- for more information contact Lynn Williams (lindawi@embarqmail.com).

(V) 9/24/2016 - 10:00 am-2:00 pm National Public Lands Day @ Miller Springs Park Nature Center -- for more information contact Rene Berkhoudt (rene.berkhoudt@gmail.com).

(AT) 9/26-27/2016 - Master Volunteer Entomology Training @ Bexar County Agricultural Extension -- contact Molly Kick (meck@ag.tamu.edu or 210-631-0400).

Education: Native Landscape Certification Program (NLCP)

Register now for the Fall 2016 Williamson County Chapter NLCP classes! The Native Plant Society of Texas created the Native Landscape Certification Program (NLCP) to encourage a migration of Texans back to nature that will reap priceless benefits for our families, environment, and economy.

NLCP is a series of day-long classes that teaches best practices for native plant landscaping – including wildlife habitat gardening. Each class consists of an indoor training session and a 2-hour outdoor plant walk.

For information on the statewide program and to register for classes, go to: <http://npsot.org/wp/wilco/2016/07/21/education-native-landscape-certification-program-nlcp/>

Level 1, Introduction to Native Landscapes – Saturday, September 17, 2016

Level 2, Design and Development with Native Plants – Saturday, October 1, 2016

Level 3, Installing and Maintaining Native Landscapes – Saturday, October 22, 2016 (NEW class)

Must take Level 1 class to register for Level 2 or Level 3 classes

All classes are 8 am to 4 pm;
Georgetown Public Library, 402 W
8th St, Georgetown, TX 78626

AT

(V) Approved for Volunteer Hours
(AT) Approved for Advanced Training
(MA) Must Apply for approval of hours

Newsletter Mission Statement

"Our mission is to inform and educate Master Naturalist members and the general public about our local environment and resources, and what we, as caretakers, can do to protect them."

Board of Directors

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Chapter Advisors:

Heidi Prude,
County Extension Agent, Natural Resources

Derrick Wolter,
Wildlife Biologist, Texas Parks and Wildlife

Newsletter Staff

Editor: Terrie Hahn

Proofreader: Werner Hahn

Contributing Writers and Photographers: Mary Ann Everett, Lynn Fleming, Richard McCarthy, Marilyn Whitworth, Zoe Rascoe, Rehanon Pampell, Sarah Byrd, Tina Atkins, Kathy Cantu, Vanessa Crosby, Terrie Hahn

Please send any news of events, articles or photos of what you're doing or what's going on in your yard or area to:

Terrie Hahn at moompie45@hotmail.com



Former CTMN, Gail Christian took this photo of Mississippi Kites in her yard.

The Central Texas Master Naturalist Chapter:

Holds member meetings the 2nd Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October and December at 6 p.m. at the Belton Church of Christ at 3003 N. Main. Location exceptions are in December and June.

PACE meetings are at the Church location at 6 p.m. the 2nd Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September and November. **THE PUBLIC IS WELCOME AT ALL OF OUR MEETINGS.**

Programs Activities Committees Everything else

The Board of Directors meet the 1st Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September and November at 3 p.m. in the Board Room at the Agrilife Extension Center at 1605 Main in Belton.