

Wood Duck Whistler

July 2022

President's Message by Wanda Rauscher



Welcome to the hot days of summer! I promise to have fans at the July social at Mineola!!

I know lots of us are traveling (or maybe just getting back) and others are hosting at area state parks. Hope all of you with family get good visits!

If it is not on your calendar yet consider making plans to attend the Texas Master Naturalist Annual Meeting Thursday Oct. 20-Sunday Oct 23 in Houston. The schedule and registration cost will be publicized on the State web site before the end of July. Registration will open the first week of August. It will be an in-person event. There will be a number of field trips planned as well as symposia. This is bunches of fun!

Speaking of fun, one of the staff at Daingerfield State Park (one of my favorite state parks) asked me to make a photobook of the damselflies that can be found at the park. This was a labor of love. Thanks to Jason Pike, Lindsay Smith, and Kari Steph for providing the photographs that filled my holes. You would not think this would be such a difficult task as there are only 20 species BUT females frequently come in 2 color forms and sometimes there is yet another color form for

the immatures. Also, they aren't all on the wing for months- some are around for only 6 weeks in a year. I covered almost all of the possibilities (still watching for a yellow female Vesper Bluet).

And more fun, the Adopt-A-Loop Project has me making a regular patrol of the sites on Daffodil Loop. I found a new-for-me tiger beetle at Lake Gladewater. Lindsey Smith got the first correct ID on iNaturalist: an Eastern Red-bellied Tiger Beetle, *Cincindela* (or *Cincindelidia*) *rufiventris*.



And today at Lake Gilmer I found another new-to-me Tiger Beetle which I think is a Bronzed Tiger Beetle, *Cincindela repanda*.



Here's wishing that each of you find something wonderful, too!



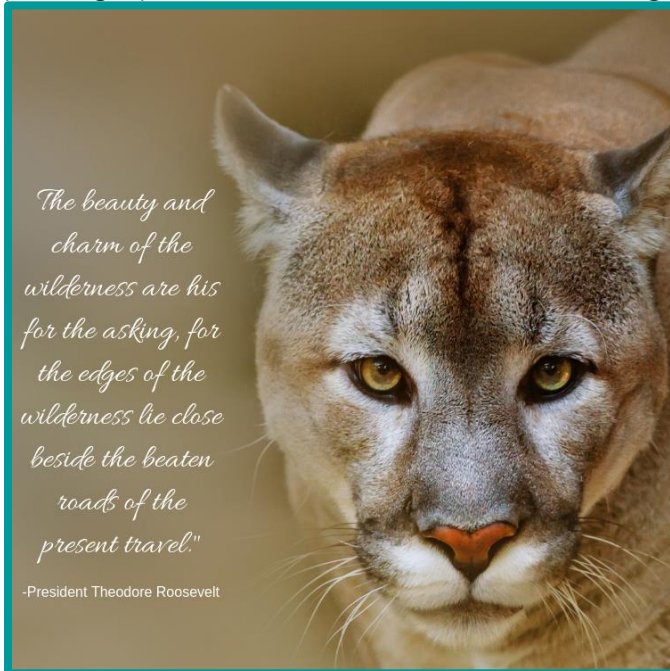
Important Wildlife Conservation Action

Wildlife conservation has been very important in improving and increasing the interaction between humans and animals which we enjoy. Whether one is an avid hunter, recreational hunter, fisherman, hiker, birder or photographer, we have an outstanding



Put it on your calendar now as we prepare for our 23rd Texas Master Naturalist Program Annual Meeting, an event to gather, learn and celebrate another year of the Texas Master Naturalist Program. We're preparing this year's meeting as an in-person at the Omni Houston this fall, Thursday, October 20th to Sunday October 23rd.

This year's Annual Meeting will be hosted in the heart of one of the most ecologically diverse urban centers in the nation. Houston is nestled in the Gulf Coast Prairies and Marshes ecoregion of Texas, inviting a wide variety of wildlife and vegetation. With a temperate climate and abundant rainfall, more well-known species include the Houston toad and the whooping crane. The conference, held at the Omni Houston, sits on the shores of Buffalo Bayou, creating 160 acres of greenspace in the heart of downtown Houston, and re-introducing the natural world to those who call the city their home.



The beauty and charm of the wilderness are his for the asking, for the edges of the wilderness lie close beside the beaten roads of the present travel."

-President Theodore Roosevelt

opportunity today to maximize contacts with targeted wildlife. Wildlife conservation occurs in many forms from many sources – all important. Government agencies, non-profit groups, volunteers, landowners and individuals have contributed to probably the most important aspect of conservation and that is mindset. Over the last century our cultural mindset has changed from sustenance harvest for survival to recreational interaction with wildlife also to survive. Wildlife interaction gives us an escape from the stresses of our fast-paced lives; that is how important wildlife is to the benefit of man.

We, the people, have an opportunity through our government to obtain a giant leap forward in wildlife conservation with the passage of the Recovering America's Wildlife Act now before Congress. This historic legislation is out of committee in both the US Senate and the US

House of Representatives and expected to come up for a vote in the next few weeks. The bill is bipartisan, will not raise taxes, but allows state agencies such as the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to invest in wildlife conservation BEFORE a species becomes expensively endangered.

You may help in getting this wildlife conservation legislation passed by contacting your representatives in Congress and asking them to vote YES for the [Recovering America's Wildlife Act](#).

Cottonmouth Moccasins

Gordon Betts

I'm really trying to like snakes. A lot of snakes are actually good: Kingsnakes (*Lampropeltis* spp.), Rat snakes (*Colubrinae* spp.) and Bullsnakes (*Pituophis catenifer*). They may eat other snakes, rats, or insects. Most of us are afraid of snakes, although this fear in most cases is unwarranted. One snake that should be feared is the Cottonmouth Moccasin (*Agkistroden piscivorus*). It gets this name from the snow-white appearance of the inside of its mouth when threatened. Another name is the Water Moccasin. This comes from its preferred habitats: wet, semi-aquatic environments. Whenever I'm tramping around in wetlands, I wear snake boots, just in case I encounter one without warning.

The Cottonmouth is a pit viper. These are poisonous snakes. Among poisonous snakes in the US, it's venom is more potent than that of the Copperhead, but much less so than Rattlesnakes.

Identification

Most Cottonmouth Moccasins are about two to four feet long (61-122 cm) and about 0.4 to 1.3 pounds (201-579 g). Their pupils, like all pit vipers are vertical slits much like that of a cat. They have thick bodies with ridged scales. Their color changes from newborn snakes to adults.

Their head is bulky and wider than their body. The similar appearing water snake has a head the same width as their body.



By CDC/ Edward J. Wozniak D.V.M., Ph.D., John Willson at the University of Georgia, at the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL).

Newborn Cottonmouths have more distinct bands across their body and are lighter brown. Adults are dark brown to black with an underside that is grey with dark splotches. Their brown or yellow bands are often hard to see. Young also have a yellow tipped tail. They wave this back and forth to attract prey like frogs or lizards.

If you come too close and get a too-good look at its head, you'll notice the Cottonmouth has facial pits. These pits are able to sense tiny differences in temperature, allowing it to find warm blooded prey.

Cottonmouths are often confused with the more common water snake (genus *Nerodia*). Both live in similar habitats and so it is worthwhile to learn the difference. Water snakes are longer and slenderer. When threatened, they may flatten their head to imitate the appearance of a Cottonmouth, but it is still not wider than its body. Its pupils are rounded.



	Cottonmouth Moccasin	Water Snake
Body	Broad	Slender
Tail	Short, fatter	Longer, slender
Eyes	Vertical slits	Round
Head	Blocky, wider than body	Same width as body
Facial pits	Present	Absent

Range

The overall range of Cottonmouth Moccasins is broad. It includes the entire state of Florida north to southern Virginia. It spreads west to the Texas coast and central Texas, then north to southern Illinois and Indiana.

There are three subspecies of Cottonmouth Moccasins. The Florida Cottonmouth (*Agkistroden piscivorus conanti*) can be found throughout Florida. The Eastern Cottonmouth (*Agkistroden piscivorus piscivorus*) is found from Georgia to the Carolinas and Virginia. The Western Cottonmouth (*Agkistroden piscivorus leucostoma*) is found to the west of these groups. But all three subspecies interbreed where their territories overlap.

Habitat

The Cottonmouth Moccasin is the only semi-aquatic pit viper in the world. Its preferred habitats include swamps, wetlands, drainage ditches, lakes and streams. These are the areas most likely to host the Cottonmouth but they can sometimes be found in drier areas like forests.

On occasion, Cottonmouths can be observed swimming in still water. It's easy to tell them from common water snakes. Cottonmouths swim with their body floating on the water. Water snakes swim with only the head exposed above water.

In northern ranges, Cottonmouth may hibernate. They usually hide in the burrows of other animals or under rotten logs or tree bark.

Diet

Cottonmouth prey on small things like fish, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, and even other small snakes. Hunting occurs mostly at night.

They kill by striking the prey then coiling around the prey to prevent escape. They will eat their prey after it quits moving. They eat as frequently as food is available. The more they eat, the faster they grow. Growth requires they shed their skin as they enlarge. Abundant prey can result in shedding their skin several times each year.

Reproduction

Males reach sexual maturity at about two years and females at three years. Females give birth in alternating years. Depending on location, they breed about April through May. Gestation lasts for five months. Females are ovoviviparous, meaning they hatch their eggs within the body and give live birth.

During their breeding periods, they travel more than other times of the year and may be found at a distance from an aquatic environment. It is not uncommon to find them in lawns and so it's a good idea to be watchful, especially at night.

They can give birth to up to 20 young but the average is closer to six to eight. The young are independent at birth and about 8.5 to 13.5 inches (22-35 cm) long. Few young survive to adulthood. Just how long they live in the wild is debatable. It may be around ten years. In captivity, Cottonmouth can live up to 24 years. There are healthy populations of Cottonmouth in the wild and they are considered a species of least concern. Nonetheless, their habitat is increasingly being encroached on by human development.

Defense

Cottonmouth Moccasins are not aggressive. They would much rather run than attack (oh, wait, they can't do that can they?). When they are threatened, they will coil the upper part of their body into an S pattern in order to strike.

They will also open their mouth wide exposing the snow-white inside of their mouth. And they will shake their tail similar to a rattlesnake although they have no rattles.

They also have musk glands near the anus. When threatened, they will emit a foul-smelling liquid as a further warning against a threat.

They rarely bite humans. There are a reported 7,000 to 8,000 bites per year with only about five to six fatalities. This is about one percent of snake bit fatalities in the US.

Bites require immediate medical attention to reduce muscle damage and prevent death. Cottonmouth venom is made mostly of hemotoxins. These are chemicals that destroy blood cells and prevent clotting. This can be extremely dangerous if spread in the blood stream.

Delayed medical care can lead to permanent tissue damage and even loss of fingers, toes, or entire limbs. Extreme pain around the bite site is also common.

Conclusion

Cottonmouth Moccasins are found throughout the southeastern US in semiaquatic environments. They prey on small organisms like lizards and frogs. They are not aggressive and are rarely a threat to humans unless disturbed. There is a healthy population throughout their range and they are not considered a threatened species.

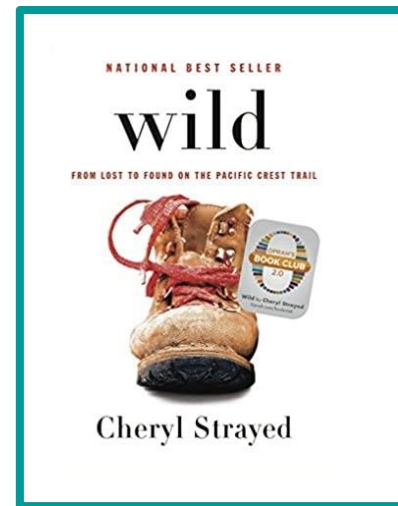
If walking in environments where these snakes are common, it is advisable to watch carefully and wear snake resistant boots.

Book Reviews for June

Lance Homeniuk

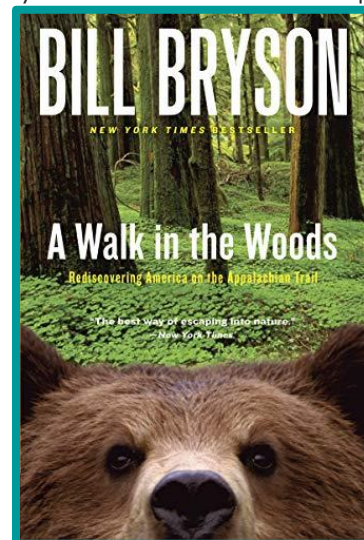
Do you want to go for a long walk? Or are you too tired, too busy, too lazy, too lame, too broke? Well then, sit down and read about someone else taking a long walk! Here are four to choose from. Listed "in no particular order" (yes, they are – PG 17 to G rated)

Wild by Cheryl Strayed. 2012, Knopf, NY. Paperback, 336 pages.



The subtitle is "From Lost to Found on the Pacific Crest Trail". Ostensibly a narration of a young woman's solo hike from the Mojave Desert to northern Washington state; part way with only one boot. But flashbacks to her mother's death, father's estrangement, her own divorce and drug use and her progress through grief, self-discovery and physical challenges add a deep emotional facet to the trail. But a one-off read for me.

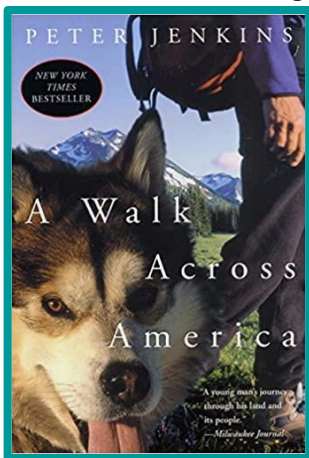
A Walk in the Woods by Bill Bryson. 1997 Broadway Books, NY. Hardcover, 276 pages. This time Bryson tackles both the Appalachian



Trail and his forties, accompanied by an unlikely companion. If you visualize Bryson as a

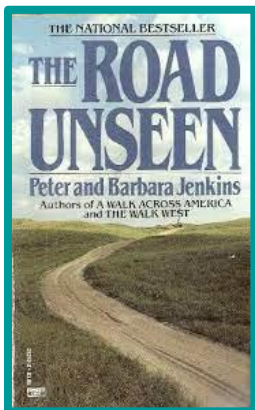
middle-aged Robert Redford and his friend as a run-down Nick Nolte you have probably seen the movie which was spun off the book. He only completed pieces of the Trail (about 40%) and had to fictionalize some aspects to overcome the sheer tedium of walking, walking, walking. Not my favorite Bryson book, but it is OK, not enough to read again.

A Walk Across America by Peter Jenkins. 1979 by Fawcett Crest, NY. Hardcover, 320 pages. "I started out searching for myself and my country," Peter Jenkins wrote, "and found both." I first read of his cross-country journey in installments in the National Geographic magazine. Jenkins travelled a giant chevron



path from New York to New Orleans and then, in his next book, up to the Pacific Northwest (The Walk West, 1981).

Along the way he lost his dog, met his wife and found God. One of the first cross country travelogues I'd read since Steinbeck's "Travels with Charlie" and worth a reread one of these days.



The Road Unseen by Peter and Barbara Jenkins. 1987 by Random House. Paperback, 256 pages. This volume narrates the emotional and spiritual journeys that the Jenkins's made together as they walked across the country. The challenges of the

physical and dramatic realms, as well as the day in, day out trials of the road had effects on their relationship as well as their faith in God. But those inner worlds gave them strength to meet and overcome the challenges in their quest. A later book features a walk across China, but that a little too far for me.

Hanging with the Foresters at I. D. Fairchild State Forest

Denise Gary

A foggy morning journey to survey I. D. Fairchild State Forest near Palestine, Texas last week held a big surprise for me and fellow Master Naturalist, Gail Bean. We were there to survey the location for the Texas State Railroad Loop of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's (TPWD) Prairies and Pineywoods East Wildlife Trail and were kindly invited by the District Forester to join their Texas A&M Forest Service 101 course for new employees of the agency. The workshops were highly informative and let me assure you, I could hardly contain my elation over the opportunity! We got to core a tree and count the rings, learn about various aspects of managing a healthy forest ecosystem, and even witness a nest camera being deployed to search for endangered Red-cockaded Woodpecker nestlings. Though there were no babies in the nest at the time, a couple of adults showed up in the trees nearby, calling "seek, seek, seek." I was so happy to be a binocular-carrying nerd during that moment!

TPWD was the first state agency to establish a wildlife trail program 26 years ago. The trails are meant to assist eco-travelers with information about sites of interest they can explore throughout the state. They are broken down by region and then even further into various loops. Texas Master Naturalist chapters adopt loops in their regions to keep information up-to-date for TPWD. I seized upon the opportunity to become a loop leader for the Texas Railroad Loop, as I have used the wildlife trail booklets ever since they first came out. What a great

way for me to give back to a program that has provided me with so much pleasure over the decades! Gail volunteered to be in charge of the Fairchild State Forest location. She had called the forest district in advance and explained what we were doing. The District Forester was very interested in the program and came out to meet with us. So often folks in high positions are too busy for such things, but this gentleman was extremely warm and welcoming. After chatting a while, he invited us to attend the course. We were absolutely beside ourselves over our crazy good fortune!

Fairchild is now a demonstration forest, managed for education, as well as the well-being of the Red-cockaded Woodpeckers. The red-cockadeds are the only woodpeckers to nest and roost inside living trees, pecking above and around the holes to keep pine sap oozing down to deter snakes and other predators from entering the holes and eating eggs and nestlings. Their endangered status is due to the birds' specific need of an open forest ecosystem, which historically resulted from natural wildfires. At Fairchild, the forest is maintained for the rare birds by employing prescribed burns, which culminate in resplendent open woodlands. Not only do these vibrant forests help to increase the population of the woodpeckers but they are soul food for any nature-yearning human like me.



Extending a woodpecker cam

After Gail and I decided to depart mid-afternoon, an Orchard Oriole started singing in the parking area, causing me to have second thoughts about leaving right away. I decided to go check out an old hearth remaining from the early 1900s when convicts worked at the former Mayhew Sawmill on the site. Fairchild was developed by the CCC after the mill burned down, and as a big fan of their work, I was thrilled to enjoy the fruits of their labor in the form of roads, bridges, ponds, and reforestation. A pond was located near the camp hearth ruin, and the woods were ringing with birdsong, beckoning to be explored. But wait, a bird was flitting through the brush beside me! Thick body, rufous back, silent flight ... an owl? No, two! Vocalizing their displeasure at my presence with strange, low sounds, one flew from the brush onto a tree limb. Two bright yellow orbs glared into my binoculars, unblinking, unsettled, unhappy. Cute little ear tufts. Eastern Screech-Owls! It seemed odd that they would be active during the afternoon, but maybe that's how these owls roll. A Broad-winged Hawk called over the adjacent clear-cut bordering the state forest. A Yellow-billed Cuckoo rattled near the pond. Buntings, orioles, vireos, warblers ... I had stumbled upon a motherlode of avian creatures!

The ripples of Whirligig Beetles created an entrancing work of art on the still surface of the pond, making it difficult for me to tear myself away from the location. After satiating myself in the wonders for a while, I forced myself to head on home. My heart rate picked up a bit thinking about the coming drive. I had been



surprised by a wonderful blanket of fog on my morning backcountry ramble. Zipping through green tree tunnels and past misty meadows—surprising a few unsuspecting ungulates in the process—the jaunt had been a spectacular and ethereal start to the day. Now, as I began my journey back home, I felt excited to get back on these mystical, sinewy rural lanes, guarded by Scissor-tailed Flycatcher sentries, enlivened by Dickcissel songsters, and embellished by multi-colored quilts crafted by nature out of Black-eyed Susan, Queen Ann's Lace, Indian Blanket and Mexican Hat blossoms. It seems I just can't get enough of this magic!

Many thanks to District Forester Jason Ellis, Biologist Donna Work, Forest Health Specialist Allen Smith (who had recently taught Entomology to the ETMN Class of 2022!), Resource Specialist Jacob Crowley, Resource Specialist Grant Theford, and all of the new



If you are interested in becoming an Adopt-A-Loop volunteer, the TMN East Texas Chapter monitors four loops and there are several locations that need volunteer assistance. Please contact Dale Wade.

Native Plant of the Month

Ruth Adame

Poking Around the Weed Patch: Eat That, Not This

A few days ago, I attended a webinar, "Plant Party: Medicinal and Edible Plants," and was fascinated by the variety of edible plants out there. Today, however, another type of plant is on my mind: the infamous, poisonous, eat-it-if-you-dare Pokeberry plant.



The Pokeberry plant, native to eastern Texas, is also found poking along in Ontario, along both the eastern and western coasts (think Washington, California, Maine), around the gulf (Florida, for example), and up into Nebraska and Mississippi. There are about 100 species, 2 native ones in North America. It grows, in the southeastern states, mostly in



foresters who threw out the figurative green carpet and treated us to a wonderfully fulfilling day of education and natural wonders! We look forward to continued service on behalf of Fairchild in the future. And there just might be a master naturalist fall tour in the offing.... Until then, may I recommend a visit, but instead of taking the most direct route, consider this lovely backcountry diversion: SH 155 S to Frankston, FM 19 S out of Frankston, FM 2574 S through Neches, CR 354 S out of Neches, CR 355 S, CR 397 S, US 84 E. The forest entrance is located at US 84 and FM 747. It will be worth the extra time!

sandy soil; any type of lighting, however, is suitable, from full bright sunlight in open fields to shady places at the edge of wooded areas.

Mature plants can grow to over five feet tall with leaves spanning ten inches in length. The stalks are red when mature, and the bright green, hairless, leaves alternate along the stalk. Five-petaled, white flowers appear on spikes. When the flowers disappear, then small green berries start growing. The berries turn a deep purple when ripe, and the berries closest to the spike ripen first. Overall, this is an attractive plant: bright green foliage, a red stem, delicate white flowers, then little purple-black berries.

Sadly, many people consider this plant a weed, and a dangerous weed at that. All parts of the plant contain chemicals that can be fatal to humans and are potentially dangerous to livestock. The silver lining (there's always a silver lining) is that the leaves, if reaped before the plant is too mature, are safe for human consumption after proper preparation.

That's it? That's the silver lining? No, there's more. The root, again prepared by trained professionals, can be used as "...lymph flow stimulator; anti-inflammatory; anti-swelling; antibacterial ([tincture](#))."¹



But wait! There's more! This weed, mortal enemy to mankind (if not harvested before the stem turns red and then boiled three times), feeds our friends. According to various sources, songbirds and some mammals eat the berries

while other songbirds and small mammals eat the seeds. It also attracts bees and pollinators. *Phytolacca americana*, pokeberry, pokeweed, poke salat, "poke berry, pigeon berry, inkberry coakun, pocan bush, scoke, poke salad, and American nightshade:"² weed or dinner?

<https://www.foragingtexas.com/2006/04/pokeweedpoke-salat.html>

<https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/AG254>

Phantom Crane Fly (Family Ptychopteridae)

By Wanda Rauscher

Another wonderful creature I saw because City Nature Challenge had me out looking was a phantom crane fly. O.K. so I wasn't looking for a crane fly of any sort. Crane flies aren't a favorite of mine because I can never get to species (>560 species in N.A. north of Mexico). I was looking for a red dragonfly, a Neon Skimmer, that I had seen in the area last year. When I first glimpsed the I-didn't-know-what-it-was, I thought some sort of seed blowing like a snowflake? But then it moved on the stem where it landed- so NOT a seed. As I watched another one blew by. I was captivated. Carefully I edged my way to the mucky edge



of a sometimes stream with my camera at the ready.

This fly (it IS Diptera) has enlarged tarsi (the black part on the legs) that are essentially hollow air sacs. It spreads out its legs (think snowflake) and lets the wind blow it! The black and white coloration is a good camouflage plan for an animal that inhabits the light-speckled foliage at water's edge.



Its larvae live in the mud and eat organic matter- a detritivore. And THIS ONE we can take to species! It is Bittacomorpha clavipes, Eastern Phantom Crane Fly (found at KidsView Playground of Lear Park in Longview, TX). And yes, I am very happy I got to see it (even if I didn't see the Neon Skimmer).

Photos by Wanda Rauscher



To **Dawn Bahr** for her help in publishing this issue of the Wood Duck Whistler.



2022 Class Initial Certification

Susan Norris

2022 Recertification

Nan Bateman
Paul Bateman
Dale Wade
Bobbie Williams

What has a pavilion at the top of a hill with open sides to allow breezes to blow through? What is site 069 on the Adopt-a-Loop project? What is located on the Sabine River?

YES, it is the **Mineola Nature Preserve** and the location for our **summer social!** Make plans to attend. There will be cold refreshments and good times! July 28

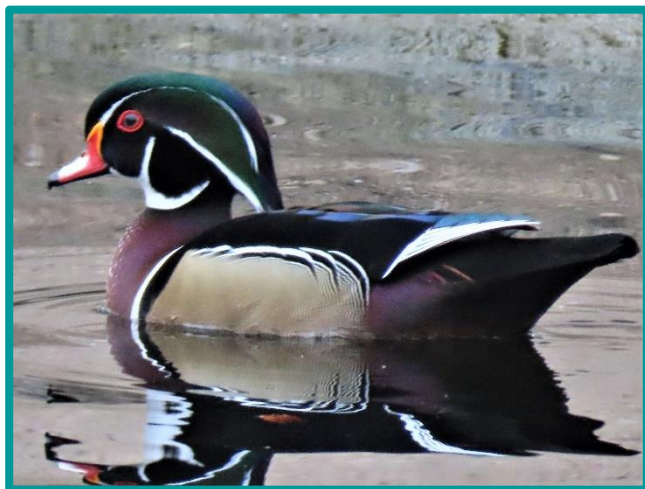


Photo courtesy Ann Reynolds

The Texas Master Naturalist Program's mission is to develop a corps of well-informed volunteers to provide education, outreach, and service dedicated to the beneficial management of natural resources and natural areas within their communities for the State of Texas.

Upcoming Events

July 12 – TMN Tuesday noon - Dr. Kenneth Anderson -Authentic Leadership in Public Service.

July 20 – **newsletter articles due to Ann Reynolds**

July 23 – 31 – National Moth Week

July 28 – Summer Social, Mineola Nature Preserve **Note location change**

August 25 - Chapter Meeting, location TBA, 6:30 meet/greet; 7:00 Ray Rottman- "Strange Weather; Weather weapons? Weird events explained. Vertical (and space) weather. Predictions for the distant future."

September 23 – October 2 – East Texas Fair, Tyler

Sept 25 Chapter Meeting, location TBA, 6:30 meet/greet; 7:00 Curtis Farmer- "Humankind and the Oak Tree"

Texas State Fair will run from Sept. 30 - Oct. 23, 2022 at Fair Park, Dallas (our members have volunteered in the past at Texas Discovery Gardens)

October – Yantis Prairie Day, Yantis

October 20-23 – TMN Annual Meeting, Houston

Oct 27 - Chapter Meeting, location TBD, Dr. Dan Bennett, SFA, "Bees of the Big Thicket National Preserve"

Dec. 10 Holiday party, tentative time 11-2

In the Community

NETX Chapter Native Plant Society, July 28 – 2:30, topic TBA, Longview Arboretum and Nature Center



WHERE YOU CAN FIND US



<https://tpwd.texas.gov/>

You can find East Texas Chapter Master Naturalists here:

<https://txmn.org/etwd/>

<https://www.facebook.com/EastTexasMasterNaturalist/>

Chapter dues of \$20 per individual or \$35 per couple are due. Please remit to: ETCMN, Attn. Treasurer, P. O. Box 131184, Tyler, TX 75713-1184

Texas Master Naturalist – East Texas Chapter Monthly Chapter meetings are held the **fourth Thursday of the month at the Tyler Nature Center, 11942 FM 848, Tyler, TX 75707**. Meet and greet 6:45 pm; meeting at 7:00 pm.

Everyone is welcome.

Safety Guidelines from TMN: Safety is our guiding principle. Follow all federal, state and county guidelines for TMN activities. Virtual platforms are useful and should remain an important consideration for planning meetings and events. Masks and social distancing considerations are encouraged. (July 2021)

ETCMN CHAPTER ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

****President:** Wanda Rauscher

****Vice President:** Ray Rottman

Hospitality Co-Chairs: Karen Rueb-Hall, Caryn Vorsas and Joe Vorsas

****Secretary:** Bob Lumpkins

Historian/Archivist: Bob Lumpkins

****Treasurer:** Phil Guthrie

Immediate Past President: Paul Wick

DIRECTORS:

Advanced Training (AT): Lead - Beverly Guthrie with Amy Cumbie and Cindy Smith

Volunteer Service Projects (VSH): Lead - Lance Homeniuk with Dawn Bahr and Greg Marshall

Community Education/Outreach: Lance Homeniuk

Speakers Bureau: Greg Marshall

Diversity and Inclusion: Holly Boyd

Training Class: Beverly Guthrie

Acting Membership: Wanda Rauscher

Volunteer Management System Director: Lindsey Smith

Communications Support: Terri Gerber

E-Blast: Beverly Guthrie

Newsletter: Ann Reynolds

Photography: Lindsey Smith

Public Relations: Carol Lanthrum

Social Media: Lead - Greg Marshall, Julie Davis

Website: Dale Wade

State Representative: Wanda Rauscher or appointed alternative

2022 Class Representatives: Denise Gary and Michelle Seaton

Chapter Advisors:

Clint Perkins – A&M Agrilife Extension Agent-Smith County

Kevin Herriman – TPWD Advisor

**** = Officers & Executive Board Members**

All ETCMN members listed are voting Board members.

Newly Revised 5/15/22