



Highland Lakes Steward

November 2013

Volume 4, Issue 11

MISSION

The Texas Master Naturalist program is a natural resource-based volunteer training and development program sponsored statewide by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

The mission of the program is to develop a corps of well-informed volunteers who provide education, outreach, and service dedicated to the beneficial management of natural resources and natural areas within their communities for the state of Texas

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THE BIG CHILL

By Linda O'Nan

Ok, I know it's Texas, we're not talking about drifts of pristine snow or even frost on the pumpkin (those have succumbed to rot by now), but when the nights fall into the low 50's and upper 40's, we shake out the sweaters and are ready for s'mores! Like many of us, our gardens and wildscapes are late bloomers, anxious for a last fling of color and life. While we can't compete with the northern maple trees and the western aspens, our flame leaf sumac, poison ivy, and oaks put on a pretty good show. How old were you when you first learned about leaf color, chlorophyll, and the role of photosynthesis? Pretty neat how the big mother has this phenomenon all worked out for our viewing pleasure. There are some neat simple science experiments you can do with the grandkids to explain the colors of fall leaves. Google "Science Made Simple" for some fun projects. Kids get it.

I have shared my ambivalent feelings about snakes in past articles. So, this time of year I still want to know where they are - keep an "eye on the enemy", so to speak. I wondered about reptile hibernation and how deep they really "sleep" on warmish days in the winter. Brumation is a term used for this state of dormancy that cold-blooded animals utilize during the winter. When a reptile brumates, it becomes le-



At Lost Maples State Park

Photo by Mike Childers

thargic (I like that in a snake). They typically seek out hibernaculums in which they can be insulated from the weather. A hibernaculum is simply a place where the reptile finds refuge from the cold—burrows, rock crevices, caves and leaf litter are a few examples. Some species of reptiles can even brumate under water! Cool. The amount of time they spend in brumation is variable depending on length of inclement weather, age of animal, species, etc. This survival tactic has been hard wired into these animals for well over a million years. Unfortunately for us warm-blooded types, the "stop eating" part of the great cool down isn't part of our winter conditioning—bring on the trans fat. Anyway, thought we could use some new jargon for that winter Scrab-

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Please submit pictures, articles, reports, stories, announcements, etc. to

chili865@gmail.com.

Photos should have captions and appropriate credits. The deadline for submissions to each month's newsletter is the 10th of the month and publication will be by the 15th.

Stewardship

An ethic that embodies cooperative planning and management of environmental resources with organizations, communities and others to actively engage in the prevention of loss of habitat and facilitate its recovery in the interest of long-term sustainability

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER PROGRAMS

by Pat Campbell

Hi to all. For those of you who missed the October meeting, you missed a treat. Sheryl Smith Rodgers spoke about spiders of the Hill Country. It was fascinating. I find myself looking at the grass at night to see the "eyes" looking at me! I also finally found the nest of my garden spider. I am still on the lookout for the little jumping spiders. She made it so interesting and nonthreatening. Thanks Sheryl.

November saw us learning about Colors in my Valley from Deb McClintock. Another fascinating talk! I will never look at sticks, bugs, and plants the same! Am hoping she will do a "dye with Deb day at her studio. I imagine that will be a very popular item. Thanks Deb.



Don't forget to be getting your auction items ready and to the committee for the Christmas party. I hope you are all planning on attending as they are putting a lot of work into this. See you at Quail Point at 5:00 pm on December 4th.



Texas Master Naturalist

 Highland Lakes Chapter



December Meeting and Christmas Party

Wednesday, December 4

Quail Point (107 Twilight Lane) in Horseshoe Bay



5:00 pm



Bring your own Adult Beverage for the evening
Appetizers, Entree and Coffee **PROVIDED**

Please **bring** one of the following to feed 8:
Vegetable - Side - Salad - Dessert



PLEASE RESPOND by Friday, Nov 22

if you and your guest **ARE COMING OR NOT**,
what you would like to bring from the list above

to Lyn Davis at ldavis511@gmail.com or 830-385-1115



5:00 - 6:00 pm	Cocktail Hour
6:00 - 6:45	Dinner
6:45 - 8:00	December HLMN Meeting Awards & Pins 2014 New Officers Installation
8:00	Meeting Adjourns



Silent Auction will close at 8:30

After 8:00 pm Please stay and continue to enjoy the evening with friends, fun and laughter



2013 TEXAS MASTER NATURALIST STATE CONFERENCE

by Linda O'nan Photos by Sue Kersey

27 HLMN chapter members attended the 15th annual TMN state meet at the TbarM conference center in New Braunfels. Mike Childers won "Judges Choice" first place scenic photo, and Sue Kersey won "Popular Vote" first place creative arts. Way to go Mike & Sue!



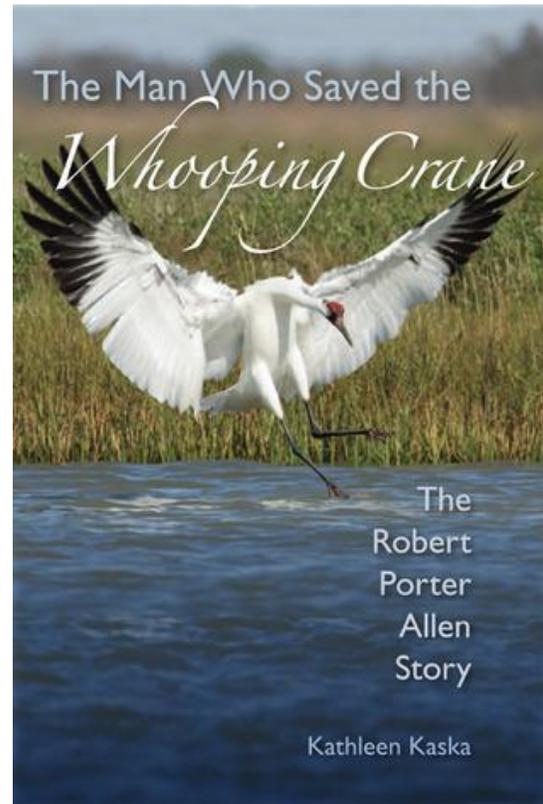
THE MAN WHO SAVED THE WHOOPING CRANE - KATHLEEN KASKA

By Sammye Childers

The author, Kathleen Kaska, is an award-winning mystery writer and one can understand how this amazing story inspired her to write about the life of Robert Porter Allen and the saga of the Whooping Crane's struggle. Some reviews describe the nonfiction novel as "an Audubon meets Indiana Jones story, full of danger and adventure, failure and success". It is a story well worth telling and a book well worth reading.

Even if you are not inspired to read the book, there is a website for Operation Migration. The annual field notes posted on this site read like an adventure series with a new saga published each year. Kathleen Kaska states, "the Crane's stories are fraught with humor, sadness, surprise and sometimes tragedy." The saga continues so I hope you will log on and select In The Field button. To find limited information on past years, starting 2001, do a search for desired year. The log is surprisingly engaging, not the usual dry listing of data. I think you will become hooked on the amazing work of the WECP team of scientists, ground crew, pilots, bird handlers, coordinators and volunteers.

www.operationmigration.org



(Continued from page 1)

THE BIG CHILL

ble game.

Be sure and think about what you can add to the silent auction at our **Christmas Awards Banquet** coming up on December 4. It should be great fun, and this gathering is a wonderful time to recognize the many hours of volunteer work by our chapter members. Contact Lyn Davis or Tom Ashcroft for more info. I will look forward to seeing you - we clean up pretty good!

The year is winding down, but not the activity level. I am amazed at the progress of the new wildlife viewing station at ILSP. Many, many thanks to Ed & Vicki Myatt for their vision and support. Thanks also to Jerry Stacy and the bird blind committee for getting us "off the ground". The birds of the Highland Lakes are going to have some 5 star accommodations!

After the recent TMN State Meet and discussions with other chapter members, we have a wealth of opportunity here in the Highland Lakes. As stated earlier, a lot of us are late bloomers, and the Master Naturalist program gives us a chance for "do-overs" in our life. Certainly we can't play in the woods all the time, but without the distractions of a career or child rearing, lots more free time is open to pursue things we have always wanted to learn more about or do. Find your niche, then scratch it. See you soon, can't wait.

References:

- theobligatescientist.blogspot.com
- illreptile.com

FRIENDS OF THE UPPER HIGHLAND LAKES NATURE CENTER (UHLNC)

by Billy Hutson

Just a few short notes on the happenings this past month at UHLNC.

We had a successful fund raiser by the Mah Jongg group which netted us \$2,468. This was the second year for this event and it gets to be more fun every year.

We gave an interpretive hike to a group of mentally challenged young men on the nature trails which was much appreciated by them and their sponsors from Marble Falls ISD.

The large pagoda was moved from the Science Mill in Johnson City to RPR and deposited in place at the entrance to the nature trails with the help of Bonnie's construction crew, Ralph Herter's trailer and Vol's construction crew so that we now have a registration and information booth for future events.

And, finally we met with the regional (16 central Texas counties) director of Girl Scouts from Waco to tour the nature trails, RPR and discuss our capabilities for their future organized visits for camping and nature education programs being developed for the girl scouts.

And the beat goes on.



THE AMERICAN ROBIN

by Joanne Fischer

The American Robin – the quintessential “early bird” and in northern climes the “first sign of spring” is a member of a very large family of birds (Muscicapidae) which contains multiple subfamilies including kinglets, gnatcatchers, bluebirds and thrushes (subfamily - Turdinae).

The American Robin is the largest of North American thrushes and its profile is a good representation of the basic shape of most other thrushes. Robins are large round-bodied (referred to by many as “pot-bellied”) gray-brown birds with warm orange underparts and dark heads. They have long legs and fairly long tails. In flight, a white patch on the lower belly and under the tail can be conspicuous. One of the most striking characteristics of the robin is its broken white eye ring.

The robin ranges across the entire United States and is one of the most abundant and easily recognizable birds. It is the state bird of three states – Connecticut, Michigan and Wisconsin. In the Texas Hill Country, the robin is typically considered a winter resident, although those of you who live in or near urban areas may see them year round. The robin is considered a short to medium-distance migrant and may stay in its northern clime if food is available all winter. In the Hill Country we often see flocks of robins in Ash Juniper groves throughout the winter months fueling on the berries. Flocking is a winter trait – in breeding season and summer ranges, robins are most often seen singly or in pairs and are territorial.

The American Robin's diet is quite varied and consists of approximately half invertebrates (earthworms, beetles, grubs, caterpillars and grasshoppers) and half fruits and berries. The robin is well-known as a ground forager. The robin uses both auditory and visual cues to find food – but vision appears to be the predominant means of prey detection. The foraging behavior of the robin is very distinctive - it runs, then stops, then cocks its head as it stalks earthworms and other invertebrates on lawns and in gardens. Because the robin forages largely on lawns, it is vulnerable to pesticide poisoning and can be an indicator of chemical pollution.

The robin is one of the few species that can produce three successful broods in one breeding season which lasts from April to July. Females choose the nest



American Robin



European Robin

site which is typically on a lower horizontal branch hidden in or just below a layer of dense leaves. They will however nest in gutters, eaves and outdoor light fixtures. The outer portion of the nest consists of long coarse grass and twigs. It is lined with smeared mud and cushioned with fine grass and other soft materials which the female shapes using her breast and wings. A clutch consists of three to five light blue eggs (robin's egg blue). Chicks hatch after 14 days and are fed worms, insects and berries.

An interesting fact is that the American Robin is known to be a rejector of cowbird eggs. Even if a cowbird successfully deposits an egg in the robin's nest, the chick does not normally survive to fledging.

It is believed that the robin was named by home-

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sick American colonists for the red-breasted robin that occurs in Europe (which is a member of the fly-catcher family). I can remember a couple of years ago, reading a nature article in one of the Hill Country community newspapers which described the wintering habits of American Robins in the Hill Country. The article was accompanied by a photograph. It was apparent that the author had given direction to a staff person to insert a picture of a “robin” with her article. What appeared was a picture of the European Robin (see previous page). The author was probably sorry she had not specified “American Robin” in her photo

instructions.

On a final note, one of Sherry Bixler's previous articles in the Steward talked about name changes in the world of bird taxonomy. The Clay-colored Robin and White-throated Robin were recently renamed Clay-colored Thrush and White-throated Thrush. One wonders how long the American Robin can keep from being changed to the “American Thrush”? Let's see - the old popular song featuring the robin would change to - “When the Red, Red Thrush Comes Bob, Bob, Bobbin' Along”. I don't know – it just doesn't seem to have the right “ring” to it!

MEET YOUR FELLOW NATURALISTS

by Sheryl Smith-Rodgers



Tom Ashcroft
Meadowlakes, 2012 Class

Where were you raised?

North Louisiana. I recently returned from my 60th high school reunion!

What is your professional background?

I was in middle management at Texas Instruments for 26 years. After retiring from TI, I worked as an insurance agent for 13 years. After my wife and I moved to the Hill Country, I was a substitute teacher for four years.

Tell us about your nature-related passion.

I love to work with kids in any nature environment and help them learn about the environment that they live in.



Melanie Huff
Marble Falls, 2009 Class

Where were you raised?

I was born and raised in greater Milwaukee, Wisconsin. My husband I met as undergraduates and married before heading to graduate school at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. We moved to Houston in 1976 and are the parents of a native Texan.

What is your professional background?

I am a practicing lawyer.

Tell us about your nature-related passion.

Horses, restoring my pasture (which is not unrelated to my first passion), and seeing if rainwater collection is economically viable for our house

COYOTES (*CANIS LATRANS*)

by Phil Wyde



Figure 1. Image of a coyote (from ref. 1)

This month my subject is coyotes. I know that you are thinking, "What could anyone from New York tell someone from Texas about coyotes!" Well it so happens that there are coyotes in New York, even in New York City (they have been seen in Central Park). Moreover, I would like to think that New York coyotes are more cultured and howl with much more precision and diction than their mostly scraggly southern relations. However, I have to admit that I have seen a few fine specimens here. In fact, I would like to start this article telling you about my most memorable meeting with a coyote -- the finest one that I have ever seen. Mind you, this is a true story, not a Texas tale.

One morning, about 5 a.m., I was eating breakfast at our kitchen table when suddenly one of our cats flew through our cat door and just kept on going, sliding around corners, hell bent to get somewhere

deep in the house. A split second later a second cat came whizzing through the cat door and it too tore through the kitchen and just kept on going. Well, being the perceptive fellow that I am, I figured that a dog was after them and I got up and went to the back door to give that canine a piece of my mind. Well I did see a canine, but as you have probably guessed what I saw when I quickly opened up the door was NOT a dog but a coyote, and his nose was down very low to where the cat door had been just before I opened the door. He was magnificent except for the puzzled look on his face. His eyes rolled up to look at me and mine rolled down to look down on him. We stared at each other for what seemed a long time, but probably was only 5 or 10 seconds. To be truthful, I was mesmerized. I don't think that he was. I think that he was still deep in thought about how he really wanted those plump cats -- and ex-

tremely perplexed on how they had evaded him. Well I came to my senses and yelled at him to go away (and I did not say, "git." He took off and I never saw him again. TRUE STORY!

O.K., now let's see if I really can tell you anything that you do not know about coyotes. But before I do I need to tell you that I am going to try something different this time. Against my better judgment I am not going to tell you about the taxonomy and binomial nomenclature of coyotes since I have had so many complaints. Also I will avoid telling you a lot of fascinating biologic detail. Instead I will try to give you bulleted highlights, bare bone thoughts. That said, I think that you will miss a LOT, even though you won't know it.

Generalities about coyotes (from ref. 2)

- Coyotes (*Canis latrans*) are found from Panama to Canada and Alaska.
- There are 19 subspecies.
- Unlike the wolf that is thought to have evolved in Europe, coyotes are thought to have originated in North America 1.8 million years ago during the Pleistocene Period.
- The color of coyotes varies quite a bit. Coyotes that live in the mountains tend to have darker fur, while those that live in the desert are more likely to be light brown in color.
- Coyotes typically grow to be about 3 feet long (nose to the base of the tail), stand about 2 feet tall and weigh between 5 to 46 pounds.
- Northern coyotes are generally larger than southern subspecies.
- The largest coyote on record weighed just under 75 pounds.

Social organization (from ref. 3)

- Most coyotes live in small groups or packs (i.e., 3 to 7 animals); however, they are most often seen singly or in pairs.
- Usually a pack has mated pairs, unmated animals and transient animals.
- Interestingly, both male and female coyotes can be transients. (In many species only the males leave the group to find mates.)
- Adults, both mated pairs and non-mated pairs, spend much time near pups (apparently to protect them).

Home range (ref. 3, 5, 9 - 11)

- The typical home range of both male and female resident coyotes is 2 to 3 square miles.
- The home range of transient male and female coyotes in the studies upon which my references are based averaged between 20 and 30 square miles.
- Adult coyote pairs and groups generally occupy non-overlapping territories.
- Apparent territorial disputes have been observed indicating that packs defend their territory from adjacent groups.
- The ranges of coyotes and bobcats often overlap; apparently neither species tries to avoid the other.
- The size of adult coyote home ranges do not appear to be related to the number of adult coyotes living in a group.
- In one study, 12 to 29% of the adult males and 4-9% of the adult females emigrated annually (i.e., became transients). This low emigration rate suggested that most of the coyotes within a pack are related.
- Coyotes have a high tolerance of human activity. (I think that the fact that coyotes can be found in New York City, Austin and Kingsland bears witness to this fact.) (I think that they have the best chance of being eaten in Kingsland.)

Activity Patterns (ref. 3, 5, 9 and 10)

- Coyotes are active day and night, but most active during crepuscular periods. HA!
- To find out what the word, "crepuscular," means you need to go to the last sentence of the text of this article (just prior to the references). If you do, you will be able to totally daunt other members of the chapter that did not read this article, or did not read it to the end. You can do this by using the word in a sentence and see if they look perplexed, fearful, intimidated or awed. If they look unimpressed you will know that they read this article to the end or had too much wine to drink!
- As you might expect, the coyotes were more active during mating season than during non-mating season.

Communication (ref. 3, 12 -14)

- Coyotes communicate through auditory, olfactory and visual (vocalization, scent marking and sight) means.
- They use these to communicate aggression, dominance and greeting.
- Coyotes vocalize most frequently during mating season.
- They also have increased vocalization on clear nights and during low wind speeds.
- This one is contrary to popular thought. Coyotes howl more during moonless nights than when there is a full or lesser moon. One thought is that this is because their visual communication is reduced on darker nights?
- I feel confident that most of you rapidly passed over the fact that coyotes communicated by olfactory means. In the main this means that coyotes deposit urine and scat to mark their territory. To support this statement the investigators found that most of the deposited urine and scat was near the edges of the pack's territory. (Are you still of the mindset that all biologic field studies are wonderful?)

Foraging Behavior (ref. 3, 6 and 10)

- We all know that coyotes eat rabbits, but did you know that they also eat cotton rats, white tail deer, fruit (primarily Texas persimmon) and insects. They are also opportunistic and will feed on other things if the opportunity occurs.

Learning (ref. 3, 15-20)

- We all know that all coyotes except Wily Coyote are adaptable and quick to learn. One proof of this is that coyotes have maintained their numbers despite man's attempt to obliterate them using traps, poison baits, hunting and many more nefarious methods.
- Where they exist close to humans they have learned to hunt primarily at night

Are Coyotes Good or Bad?; Should They Be Prosecuted? (ref. 3, 6, 20-23)

- Coyotes do prey on vulnerable young and impaired adult livestock, and on small pets.
- They have been known to attack (rarely) humans. (There was an instance of such an attack last month in Austin.)
- Of course they can get and spread rabies.
- It was suggested that whatever means is applied to control coyotes that the means not be maintained for too long. If it is, the coyote usually learns how to defeat or avoid the method applied.
- It was suggested that methods to control coyotes NOT be used on coyotes not causing trouble since these can learn to avoid the methods applied, which would then become useless if these hunted animals do become nuisance predators.
- I like coyotes and like to see and hear them. However, if I was a rancher or pet owner who was losing stock or pets I might have a somewhat different view.
- I wish that Wily Coyote could win sometimes.

A crepuscular period refers to twilight when it is neither totally light nor dark. Thanks for hanging in there. I look forward to hearing you use this word in a sentence, particularly at the next wine party.

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HILL COUNTRY SCIENCE MILL UPDATE - OCTOBER 2013

by Deb McClintock

PARTNERSHIP STEPS OF THE HIGHLAND LAKES MASTER NATURALISTS WITH THE HILL COUNTRY SCIENCE MILL ON THE TOWN CREEK RESTORATION PROJECT – SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER 2013

A small group of volunteers from our chapter sat down with Dr. Baskin, Mill Owner and Holly Barton, Project Coordinator to share our thoughts on how we could help the Hill Country Science Mill (HSCM) with the skills within our chapter.

Efforts underway:

- Request to LCRA for Flow Measurement Instruments consideration
- Engaging a landscape artist to integrate Mill landscape with Town Creek
- Elevation Measurements and Tree mapping
- Tree Tagging
- Identifying appropriate plants to install after the creekside is disturbed by the removal of invasives
- Map the Town Creek source and outlet and creekside to facilitate teaching and planning
- Document the Mill history and its relationship to Johnson Settlement cattle yard to facilitate teaching

Efforts on the horizon:

- Creating a nature walk along Town Creek; tying in locating teaching stations and safe creek accesses for water testing
- Additional tree and plant identification
- Creek clean up once mill demolition is cleared
- Identify Texas AgriLife teaching curriculum for water resources

Combined with these planning efforts we've had two advance training classes that were focused on learning the HCSM site and considering what teaching options exist. Feedback was given and rolled up into suggestions for Dr. Baskin to consider.

•On September 19th we had a Riparian Management presentation and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) pulled together a lecture and a site visit to the Mary Moody Ranch riparian area. Ryan McClintock (no relation) provided us a good foundation on riparian management in agriculture and gave a contrast to the Town Creek restoration planning. The NRCS staff gave us their ideas on the creek restoration area that we passed on to Dr. Baskin for consideration.



Looking west from the silos towards Town Creek



Ryan McClintock and Weldon Griffity, P. E. NRCS



Looking at Town Creek BEFORE clean up efforts



Robert Edmonson, Texas A& M Forest Service

Our thoughts are that the Town Creek area will give an introduction to teaching about water resources and impact on the area with a tie into riparian management within the agricultural community. The Mill's physical proximity to the Johnson Settlement cattle yard location gives a good historic tie in with our neighbor to use in teaching.

On October 7th we had a Tree ID walk thru with Robert Edmonson from the Texas A&M Forest Service. After a great introduction to tree id and a quick glance at the resources available on line (<http://texastreeid.tamu.edu>), we went to the trees.

Baldcypress, Boxelder (which is often mistaken as poison ivy), Western Soapberry, Eastern Cottonwood, Pecan, Hackberry were some of the trees id'd. At the same time we gave feedback to Holly Barton, HCSM project manager and the builder who was on site about tree maintenance and identified trees that might need further attention or that were invasive and that could come down.

Tree tags have been ordered and the next step is to tag the trees and create a master list for planning and teaching purposes.

Robert provided me with two sites with tree tagging sources and other tree related items that members might be interested in. They are as follows:

<http://www.benmeadows.com/forestry-equipment-and-supplies/tags-and-signs-36814273/>

http://www.forestry-suppliers.com/drilldown_pages/view_category.asp?cat=128&title=Tally+Counters,+Tree+Marking+Tags+%26+Engravers -
http://www.forestry-suppliers.com/drilldown_pages/view_category.asp?cat=128&title=Tally+Counters%252C+Tree+Marking

The **next Forest ID class** with Robert is **November 21st at 9am in Johnson City**. Watch the Yahoo group for location to meet as the mill is now well underway with renovation.

And breaking news...The HCSM just sent me a note that they had received a grant that will support putting in a rainwater system into their plans. That will help the landscaping considerably! We've been busy; we'll stand down for a while as the demolition, construction clean and planning continues. Mark your calendars for Tuesday, December 3rd at 10 am, as the official ground breaking ceremony will be taking place. I'll send more information as that becomes available. And as always, let me know if you are interested in a particular project at the Mill that you want to work on.

You are needed.

THIRST

Submitted by Becky Breazeale

If you feel like doing something out of the ordinary, drive over to Austin and visit the new Public Art Exhibit on Lady Bird Lake. The centerpiece of the exhibition called "Thirst" is a 35 foot cedar elm tree which has been painted white hovering over the Lake. The other component is a 2.5 mile trail walk with 14,000 flags suspended from trees. The cedar tree and flags memorialize 300 million trees that have died during the drought of the last few years.

On a hot day in September, a crane on a barge lifted the 5,000 lb. tree to a concrete container in Lady Bird Lake. The Visual Artist, Beili Liu, Architects Norma Yancey and Emily Little, Landscape Architect Cassie Bergstrom, members of Women and Their Work, and a group of spectators were on the Pfluger Pedestrian Bridge to watch the installation. The artists stated that the premise of the work is to promote conversation about water, our most precious resource and to engage people in conserving and preserving water.

The cedar elm tree, which was dead when it was recovered from private property, was painted with non toxic white paint to give it a ghostly appearance. It is elevated above the lake so that the roots of the tree appear to be unable to reach the water. The tree represents the drought, but also a symbol of life and anticipation that we will overcome the drought.

Fourteen thousand prayer flags are tied together and float down the trail. The 2.5mi trail travels around the lake from the Lamar Bridge, to the Pfluger Pedestrian Bridge, and on to the 1st Street Bridge, leading visitors down to the Pfluger Circle. Each flag was silk screened with the image of the tree.

The location for the project was important because it is the center of activity on the lake, where friends and family come together to enjoy nature. "Thirst" has involved many groups such as environmental, rowing, running, and fishing communities. The exhibit has also survived two recent floods that impacted Lady Bird Lake.

As you reflect on the exhibit, ask yourself, what do we need to do and where are we going. The exhibit will be on display until December 13, 2013. For more information go to:

<http://www.thirstart.org>.

Resources:

<http://www.thirstart.org>.

<http://www.womenandtheirwork.org>



Photo by Ben Aqua



Photo by Beili-Liu



Van Ryzin, *How a Piece of Art was Raised in Lady Bird Lake*, Austin American Statesman, September 28, 2013.