



# Highland Lakes Steward

October 2010

Volume 1, Issue 7

## MISSION

The Texas Master Naturalist program is a natural resource-based volunteer training and development program sponsored statewide by Texas 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

## OFFICERS

President  
Phil Wyde  
pwyde@dishmail.net  
(325) 388-8692

Vice-President  
Billy Hutson  
theoatmealcow-  
boy@yahoo.com  
(512)468-1273

Secretary  
Sherry Bixler  
happyland-  
ings@moment.net  
(512) 756-2302

Treasurer  
Jerry Stacy  
is45@wildblue.net  
(325)247-3038

## SHELF OR BRACKET FUNGI

Article and Photo by Phil Wyde

As I was working in the yard, I saw an interesting growth on one of my hackberry trees (see photo below). I knew what it was, but immediately after wondering if my tree was in trouble, I began to ponder if

plant or animal, what is it? Where did it come from? How does it reproduce? What is it made of? Is it killing the tree? Is it "good" or bad? Read on and I will try to answer these questions.



my Master Naturalist colleagues would. After all it wasn't a plant or an animal, and did not have feathers, fins or blooms. But it certainly was interesting and in its own way, quite pretty. Moreover, it brought to mind many questions that should stimulate any naturalist! For example, if it isn't a

The organism is a shelf (or bracket) fungus. There are a multitude of species of fungi. Some, including the shelf fungi, are eukaryotic. This means that like us they have true nuclei. (Bacteria, are an example of organisms that are prokaryotic and do

(Continued on page 2)

### INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

<b>Shelf or Bracket Fungi</b>	<b>1</b>
Phil Wyde	
<b>2010 Nominating Committee Results</b>	<b>2</b>
Phil Wyde	
<b>Great Horned Owls</b>	<b>3</b>
Sherry Bixler	
<b>The Riparian Process</b>	<b>4</b>
Sammye Childers	
<b>Chapter Meeting Programs</b>	<b>5</b>
Billy Hutson	
<b>Denny Ranch 2 Spotlight</b>	<b>6</b>
Deborah Douglas, M.D.	
<b>A Nature Conservancy Negotiates a Partnership for Clean Water</b>	<b>7</b>
Ray Buchanan	
<b>What's Currently Blooming? Can you Name Them?</b>	<b>9</b>
Jerry Stone	
<b>Events</b>	<b>11-13</b>
<b>Volunteer Opportunities and Events Calendar</b>	<b>14</b>

not have a nucleus with genetic material contained by a nuclear membrane.) The taxonomy of fungi is quite complex, so I won't bore you with too much of it. However, shelf fungi belong to the Kingdom: Fungi, Division: Eumycota, and Subdivision: Basidiomycotina. What this means to us is that they are not in the Animal or Plant Kingdoms, but are a separate Kingdom that also contain yeasts, molds and mushrooms. One interesting fact about fungal cells is that they have cell walls that contain chitin (like insects and arthropods and unlike the cell walls of plants which contain cellulose).

Because shelf fungi belong to the Subdivision, Basidiomycetes, it means that they have mating and sexual reproduction. (Mushrooms and toadstools also belong to this Subdivision and thus also have a sexual cycle.) The mating process leads to the production of spores – which is the way that these fungi “get around.” I don't want to get you too excited, so I will stop discussing the sexual life of Basidiomycetes here. But I assure you that the sex life of fungi

is fascinating.

The structure of shelf fungi is complex. They have several kinds of hyphae that become so intertwined that they form a tough, almost woody, structure. The flat shelves that form and give the fungus its name are often crusty and attach directly to trees. The fungus is parasitic and usually continues to survive even after the death of the host tree. Thus these fungi can be found on both live and dead trees and can gain nutrients from both. (Once the tree dies, the fungus becomes a saprophyte, an organism that lives on, or in, dead organisms). It is dubious that shelf fungi actually kill trees. They usually are seen only on weakened or dead trees. Thus, although they may play a minor role in the demise of the host tree, they are probably not the primary cause. In contrast, they serve a useful purpose by helping accelerate the decay of the wood, allowing the decayed tree material to be reused by newly growing trees, shrubs and plants. Also by breaking up the decaying tree, they are helping to make homes for many insects, birds and other animals.

(Much of this article is based on information taken from “Bracket Fungi,” Microsoft ® Encarta ® Online Encyclopedia 2000 <http://encarta.msn.com> © 1997-2000 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.)

## 2011 NOMINATING COMMITTEE RESULTS

Phil Wyde

The nominating committee has met and would like to submit the following people for our 2011 officers:

President: Billy Hutson  
Vice-President: Fredi Franki  
Secretary: Sherry Bixler  
Treasurer: Jerry Stacy

Please consider these candidates and if you have other names you would like to be considered, please bring them up at the November Chapter Meeting where we will be voting for these officers.

## GREAT HORNED OWLS

Sherry Bixler with photo by Sue Kersey

The Great Horned Owl is the owl we think of first when owls are mentioned since its picture and sound have been used in countless movies, cartoons, advertisements and documentaries. It is also the most widespread owl in the Western Hemisphere. Its deep, muffled hoots can be heard up to a mile away.

This owl lives and nests in both wilderness areas and suburbs. It is the largest of the 'eared' owls as well as the most powerful and aggressive owl in the Americas. It weighs about 3 pounds and can be up to 25 inches tall, with female owls usually larger than the males. Its streaky brown color helps it blend with the background vegetation and tree bark. The pale form of the Great Horned Owl occurs mostly in the northern part of its range.

Apparently indifferent to strong odors, the Great Horned Owl often preys on skunks. Its diet is extremely varied and no small creature is safe. Birds taken by the Great Horned Owl include songbirds, ducks, geese, herons and even smaller owls. Rabbits, squirrels, rodents, lizards, snakes, frogs, insects and bats are also taken by these owls. Owls swallow their catch in chunks and regurgitate bones and other indigestible matter.

All owls except for barn and bay owls belong to the strigidae family. Most are nocturnal or crepuscular (dim light hunters) and most do not migrate,

except for those in the far north. Great Horned Owls are nocturnal but may flush squirrels from their nests in the daytime. Crows, jays and other birds often find roosting owls; they 'mob' the owl because they sense that it is a predator.

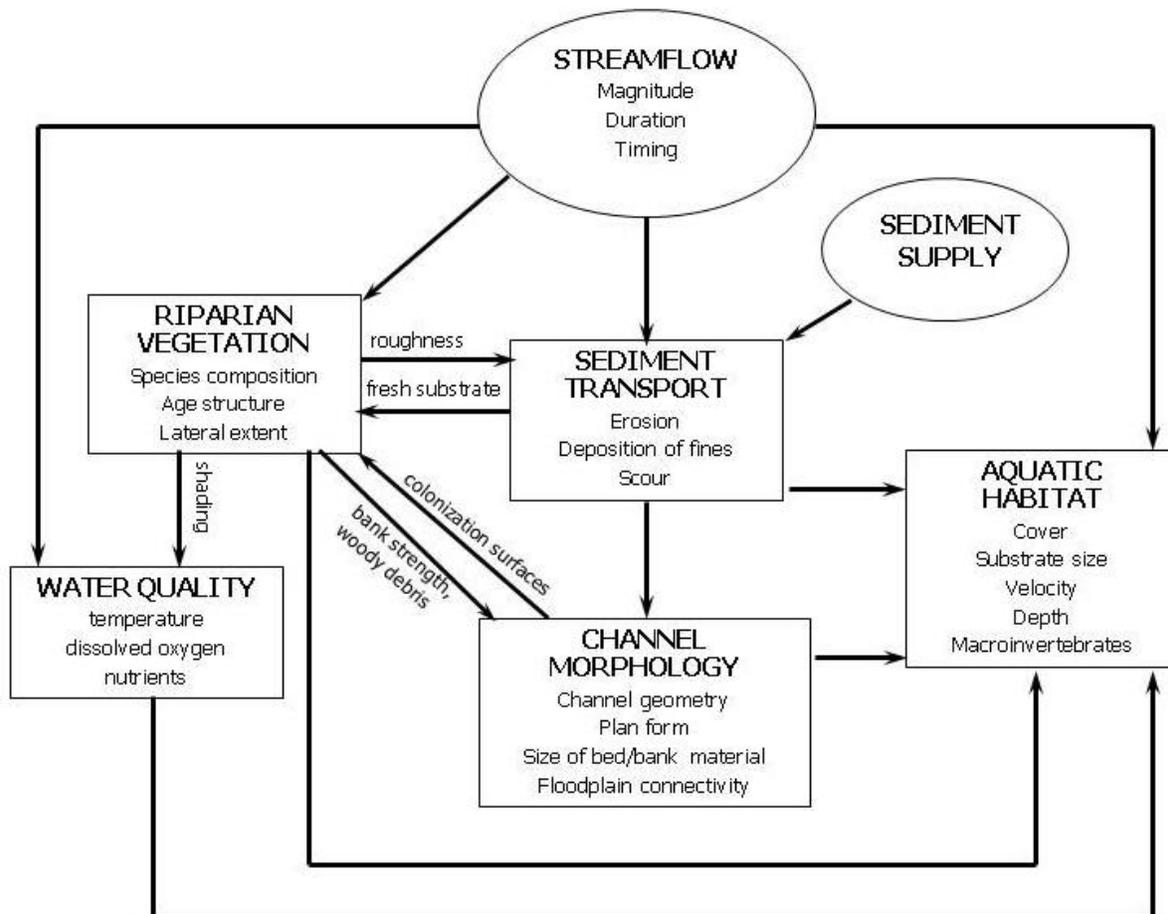
These owls can fly 40 miles per hour and have extraordinary sight and hearing. Because of their serrated feathers, their flight is almost silent and all these attributes make them a lethal predator. They can strike on the ground or in the air and use their strong feet and talons to attack, as well as in self-defense against their few enemies. Hunters have always been the owl's true enemy because of the mistaken belief that owls prey mostly on game birds. Many owls have been shot despite being protected by law.

Great Horned Owls often use the nests of hawks, eagles, crows and squirrels but also nest in tree cavities and caves. They lay two to three eggs, usually in late winter and in some cases the eggs may freeze. Eggs are incubated for about four weeks and the owlets can fly four to six weeks after hatching. Young owls can emit blood-curdling screams when they are hungry. Because of their forward-facing eyes and intent stare, owls have always been thought to possess special powers, one of them being wisdom. Mythology, art, folk tales and Indian religion are full of references to owls but the most awe-inspiring experience is that of actually seeing and hearing them for yourself.



# THE RIPARIAN PROCESS

Sammye Childers



Riparian ecosystems consist of complex interactions among the water, soil, microorganisms, plants and animals. North American freshwater habitats are virtually unrivaled in diversity of fish, mussel, crayfish, amphibian and aquatic reptile species when compared with anywhere else in the world. But, that is quickly changing. Already the populations of many species have been diminished. Hopefully, we will become better stewards before it is too late to reverse these trends.

In naturally functioning freshwater ecosystems there are five critical factors:

- ◇ The flow patterns define the rates and pathways by which rainfall and snowmelt (the two sources for replenishing fresh water) enter and circulate within bodies of water, wetlands and connecting ground waters. Flow also determines how long water is stored in these ecosystems.

- ◇ Sediment and organic matter inputs provide raw materials that create physical habitat, places of refuge not available anywhere else, beds for critical enzyme interactions and spawning grounds. Sediment and organic matter also store nutrients that sustain plant and animal life.
- ◇ Temperature and light characteristics regulate the metabolic processes, activity levels and productivity of aquatic organisms.
- ◇ Chemical and nutrient conditions regulate pH, plant and animal productivity, and water quality.
- ◇ The plant and animal assemblage influences ecosystem processes and community structure.

In naturally functioning freshwater ecosystems all five factors will vary within defined ranges throughout a patterned cycle. Species evolve and ecosystems adjust to accommodate these cycles. Species have devel-

(Continued on page 5)

oped strategies for surviving (and often requiring) periodic hydrological extremes caused by floods, droughts, highs and lows in flows, temperature fluctuations and other factors. These five factors are an interlocking puzzle. All pieces are required and none can be isolated from the others. Disruption in any one factor will cause reactions and adjustments in some or all of the other factors. It is well to remember that natural areas have beneficial effects on local climate, they store and purify water and they help reduce flooding and erosion. If left undisturbed, they are virtually self-healing,

It is estimated that Texas has lost over fifty percent of its original wetlands. Stretches of rivers, tributaries and streams have been channelized or otherwise altered. Wetlands have been drained to meet the growing need for land. These actions have led to problems with river and stream incising, the lowering of groundwater along associated riparian systems, erosion problems, increased levels of silt buildup in lakes and coastal wetlands and general degradation of water quality. Texas originally had 281 major and historically significant springs (other than saline springs); 63 of these have completely failed and scores of others are threatened.

Despite their diversity, riparian systems are one of the most impacted ecosystems in the U. S. Their health and survival ultimately depend on how we use them and on the actions of every person within the watershed. No matter what the conservation problem is, people are at the heart of the solution. Your land or the place you inhabit, no matter the size or

location, is a crucial piece of a larger ecosystem. Every acre of land in Texas is within a watershed and the land use within an individual watershed determines the amount and quality of water flowing through our fresh water sources.

All across Texas, native landscapes have been altered beyond recognition and this modification is accelerating. Less than 2% of Texas lands are preserved in a protected state. Even land set aside for state and national parks and wildlife areas are sometimes mismanaged to meet the needs and demands of a growing population. A poll shows that most Texans feel more natural areas should be protected but little action is being taken. Since over 95% of the land in Texas is privately owned, our actions and the decisions we make as individuals over the next decade will likely be crucial for the future of Texas ecosystems and resources. Many landowners are stepping up to the challenge of being good stewards of their land and we are becoming more enlightened in the means to administer good land management. Hopefully, this trend will continue to gain momentum.

Most controls in place today address symptoms rather than root causes of aquatic ecosystem decline. The needs of aquatic ecosystems and the needs of society for water supply and recreation need to be addressed collectively if freshwater ecological integrity is to be maintained or restored. Every plot of land that seeks to retain, rather than drain, water is highly important and a worthwhile endeavor for every person.

## CHAPTER MEETING PROGRAMS

Billy Hutson, Photos by Jerry Stone



We had a good turnout at our last meeting on "Bats and Bridges" by Bob Gottfried of TPWL. Bob did a fine job with

an interesting subject and asked for volunteers to scan our three counties for undiscovered bat colonies. Mike Harris has agreed to be the point person and we have

10 other volunteers to work with him. We should hear from Mike in the future.

We also had an introduction to Carol Navarro Adams, the new Interpreter at Inks Lake State Park. She has many great new and interesting ideas for the programs at the park.

Next month we will have a presentation by Jerry Bridwell of Horseshoe Bay on Texas Indians. A title is not available at this time but will be worked out in the next week or so. Jerry is an excellent flint napper and may show us his handy work if time permits. It will be at the Kingsland library and details will be forth coming.

See ya'll there.



## DENNEY RANCH 2 SPOTLIGHT

Deborah Douglas, M.D.  
Photos by Thomas Fisher, M.D.

We spotted this Yellow Garden Spider (*Argiope aurantia*) egg case suspended amongst the inner leaves of one of our fancy gourd plants. (The inset photo is an adult Yellow Garden Spider).



This **rough green snake** (*Opheodrys aestivus*) was found while clearing an oak motte at Denney Ranch 2. It was perched at the periphery of a tangle of green briar about four feet above the ground; when disturbed, it flopped to the ground—actually, fairly clumsily—and slithered to cover.

## THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEGOTIATES A PARTNERSHIP FOR CLEAN WATER

Review by Ray Buchanan

The most critical infrastructure investment for urban expansion is in providing clean water. Even now Houston treats 146 billion gallons of water a year. Austin spends \$440 million a year, roughly 8% of its annual budget, on clean water and is preparing to spend several billions on a new water treatment plant. Cities cannot attract industry without guaranteeing quality water availability, especially the glamorous high tech industries. Two of the largest silicon chip manufacturers – Intel and Texas Instruments – together used 11 billion gallons in their production process in 2007. Even investors are beginning to regularly look at the water footprint for beverage, apparel, and biotech, as well as pharmaceutical companies in order to assess their water risk exposure. Electric generation plants spend enormous amounts on their own water filtering systems. Yet, its agriculture that uses 70% of the world's available water supply.

But this is a scenario where success in fostering growth brings with it dramatic increases in disabling consequences. Urban expansion – whether in residential development, in new industry, or in educational/cultural facilities, or in transport infrastructure – increases the amount of impervious surfaces and, therefore, creates all kinds of runoff and pollution problems. And expansion in rural areas of logging, pasture, farming, and rangeland use contributes to the suspended solids that cities deal with at their treatment facilities, not to mention the chemical contaminants from fertilizer and pesticide runoff.

Hence, it is not only the ever-increasing gap between water demand and water supply that needs our attention, but it is also the steady increase in contaminants at the water source and in the downstream wa-

tersheds that must be addressed in our seeming urgency for development. And this is where The Nature Conservancy has become directly involved in negotiating deals offering clean water solutions, involving the source as well as the ultimate industrial and municipal user – at lower costs.

In her article, “Liquid Asset,” published in the magazine, *Nature Conservancy* (Autumn 2010 issue), Carolyn Whelan answers the question: “Can the Conservancy make the business case for investing in clean water and forge a model for protecting rivers world wide?” The deal she explores involves a major industrial water user, a municipal provider for 7 million people, and a natural area source for clean water. And the geographic area under consideration reflected all the problems of habitat degradation at the source, river and watershed impairment, and alarming increases in the costs for filtering and treating water. The Conservancy brought all these elements together around a uniquely designed, but not yet scientifically tested, Water Fund.

Central to the deal was a viable water source: the



(Continued on page 8)

53,000 hectares Chingaza National Park located high above the city of Bogota, Colombia (see photo). Here forests and neo-tropical alpine grasslands (known as a *paramo* area) provides the city and surrounding area with most of its water. Lacking money to be truly protected, the Park was constantly losing ground to logging and to clearing operations for cattle ranching and farming. Between 1977 and 2001 there was a 19% increase in pastureland inside the Park and a 14% decline in the neo-tropical alpine grassland. With the major elimination of plant root systems that acted as natural sieves to purify water, erosion and mudslides contributed to dramatic increases in sediment in the watersheds from the Park and, therefore, a decline in water quality for all the downstream users.

So, The Conservancy contacted one of the major water-intensive industries in the area: the Bavaria Brewery, a 120 year old company owned by SAB Miller and headquartered in Bogota. Offering 9 beer and 6 bottled drink varieties, its 7-plus breweries in Colombia controlled 99% of the retail volume of beer sold in that country. Heavily dependent on clean water - 90% of the final product is water, the creation of malted barley mash in the production process necessitates large amounts of water, not to mention the cooling, cleaning, flushing of filters, and pasteurization needs - Bavaria had begun to experience major water problems. Between 2004 and 2009 the cost of purifying and filtering water increased by 35%. Sensitivity to declining profits laid the groundwork for Conservancy initiatives.

And the city of Bogota, specifically the Bogota Water Company, owned by the city, had already begun investing in underground tunnels to bring clean water to the city from sources in the Park, thus, bypassing the river and watershed pollution. Increasing population in this city of 7 million foreshadowed even more and more spending on water treatment plants and, therefore, a positive approach to a new cost-saving plan.

The Conservancy solution for this threatening situation was to propose the creation of a Water Fund as a conservation trust fund partnership. Bringing together the involved stakeholders - the Park, the private Bavaria Brewery, the municipal Bogota government, and the investment leadership of the Inter-American Development Bank - the Conservancy negotiated a commitment of money from each to create the Fund. Beginning in October of 2009 the Fund

would invest the money and use only the interest for land protection projects, as administered by an independent board of directors. So, among other programs at the onset, the Park was able to hire on more guards to prevent incursions from logging and ranching/farming and initiated a reforestation program. Money was invested in programs to pay farmers and ranchers along the watershed to adopt sustainable practices to protect the rivers and streams. Education programs emphasizing environmental awareness were introduced into the schools.

Studies predicted that an initial \$8.3 million spending by the Fund would save the city \$4.5 million in water treatment costs by reducing the annual sedimentation flow by 2 million tons. Both the city and the brewery realized that savings in this self-sustaining program utilizing nature's self-purifying mechanisms outweighed the alternatives over the long term. Investment in green - trees and grass - rather than in grey - concrete and pipes - could provide each with sustainable development priorities based on the promise of clean water in the future: a more secure approach to growth for both the public and private sector. And this model in Colombia provided an array of approaches to handling localized cost-benefit studies for planning and priorities. It emphasized the need for better base line data and for better studies identifying the water footprint all up and down the value line. And, as the author noted, inquiries about this model have already begun to come in from the US, China, and other Latin American countries.

The Nature  
Conservancy   
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™



WHAT'S CURRENTLY BLOOMING? CAN YOU NAME THEM? Jerry Stone



1



4



2



5



3



6



The frostweed above is just beginning to bloom. Be sure to spot a patch of frostweed near you. When the first hard freeze occurs the stems of frostweed extrude a thin curling shaving of ice. They are very delicate and do not last long. See if you can get a good picture of the effect this year.



1. Butterfly pea
2. Purple leatherflower
3. Zexmenia
4. Silver-leaf nightshade
5. Greenthread
6. Jimson-weed
7. Prairie verbena
8. Lindheimer senna

### 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

# Highland Lakes Native Plant Garden Tour

Saturday, October 16, 2010



Join us in celebrating the 2nd annual Native Plant Week (Oct. 17-23) and tour 5 native plant gardens in Marble Falls and Horseshoe Bay area on Saturday, October 16 from 9-3pm. There will be great speakers at each garden, along with knowledgeable gardeners to answer your questions. Visit all 5 gardens for \$10 and a donation of 1 canned food item for the Helping Center of Marble Falls.

For more info, send inquiries to: [HLnativeplanttour@yahoo.com](mailto:HLnativeplanttour@yahoo.com)

or go to website: [www.tinyurl.com/hlnpty](http://www.tinyurl.com/hlnpty)

This contemporary Texas ranch house was built utilizing natural materials and low water usage plants and ground covers that are native or adapted to the hill country climate.



This Green Home is on Lake Marble Falls. Nature's design was at her best on this historic "Old River Road" property with towering ancient live oaks, woody shrubs, and sculptural rock formations.



This home inside the Marble Falls city limits has been transformed into an urban wildscape oasis of native and well-adapted plants with a great pond. TPWD certified "Best of Texas Backyard Habitats"

Visit a contemporary home atop a hill overlooking Lake LBJ utilizing natives found on the property and gardens of introduced natives to enhance the landscape. TPWD Certified "Texas Backyard Habitat"



Enjoy an 18 month old certified 5-star green home with a Rainwater Collection system for internal use. This one acre lot bordering a creek on the back features dolomite/sandstone outcroppings covered by wildflowers, native grasses and cacti.

**GOLD SPONSORS**



[www.backbonevalleynursery.com](http://www.backbonevalleynursery.com)



[www.printwks.com](http://www.printwks.com)



Landscape Management Services  
830-693-6589

**SILVER SPONSORS**



[www.kawasakiofmarblefalls.com](http://www.kawasakiofmarblefalls.com)



**OTHER SPONSORS**



[www.trailsofhorseshoebay.com](http://www.trailsofhorseshoebay.com)



## Becoming an Outdoors-Woman

### Welcoming You to the Outdoors

Becoming an Outdoors-Woman (BOW) and Beyond BOW are programs designed to teach women outdoor skills.

These **national** programs provide women with information, encouragement and hands-on instruction in outdoor skills such as fishing, shooting, archery, hunting, trapping, outdoor photography, map and compass, survival, camping, canoeing and outdoor cooking. Becoming an Outdoors-Woman workshops are designed primarily for women who have little or no experience with outdoor activities. These are three-day workshops that offer many different classes over the course of a weekend.



BOW and Beyond BOW workshops are open to anyone aged 18 and over - past participants have ranged in age from eighteen to the eighty!

Texas Parks and Wildlife supports the effort to promote women's events across the state, by joining with their partner organizations as well as Becoming an Outdoors-Woman, offering BOW events bi-annually. Information and materials are available approximately 4-5 weeks before the date of the workshop. The next scheduled workshop is November 5 – 7 at the beautiful Parrie Haynes Ranch. See the following website for more details and to register for this fun-filled opportunity! Sorry guys, ladies only!

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/learning/bow/schedule.phtml>

Need more information? Talk to current HLMN members who have already “experienced” this wonderful program! I’m sure they have plenty of stories to share!

*Linda Fleming*

*Fredi Franki*

*Billie Gunther*

*Helen Smith*

Resources:

<http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/bow/index.aspx>

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/education/68.html>

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/learning/bow/>

Hope to see many of you ladies in November!  
Laurie Connally

What can I expect from a "Becoming an Outdoors-Woman" workshop?

Workshops span a weekend, usually beginning on Friday around noon and lasting through Sunday noon. The weekend is divided into four sessions and you pick the classes in which you'd like to participate. Typically, 6-8 classes per session are offered.



## "Save the Date"

**HL Master Naturalist**

**Christmas Party**

**Pins and Awards Ceremony**

**2011 New Office Installation**

**Wednesday, December 1<sup>st</sup>**

**6:00 pm**

appetizers and main entrée provided

Bring a salad, side or dessert.

Bring your favorite adult beverage...if you would like

**Don't miss this elegant evening!**

## VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES AND EVENTS CALENDAR

Mike Childers

OCTOBER EVENTS		OCTOBER EVENTS (cont'd)	
Go Native U Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center	Various class dates	Geo Rocks Inks Lake State Park	29th 11am-1pm
Owl Prowl Inks Lake State Park	14th 6:30-8pm	Fishing w/Ranger Inks Lake State Park	29th 5-6pm
Breakfast w/Birds Inks Lake State Park	15th 7:30-9:30am	Work Day for Wildlife Viewing station brush pile Blanco State Park	30th 9am
Geo Rocks Inks Lake State Park	15th 11am-1pm	Stumpy Hollow Hike Inks Lake State Park	30th 9:30-10:30am
Fishing w/Ranger Inks Lake State Park	15th 5-6pm	Creatures of the Night Celebration Inks Lake State Park	30th 6-8pm
Highland Lakes Native Plant Garden Tour The Trails of Horseshoe Bay and Marble Falls	16th 9am-3pm	Outing to the Lilly's Lilly's Home outside of Lampasas	31st 2pm
Stumpy Hollow Hike Inks Lake State Park	16th 9:30-10:30am	<b>NOVEMBER EVENTS</b>	
Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	16th 4:30-5:30pm	Go Native U Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center	Various class dates
Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	16th 6-7pm	Cibolo Preserve Prairie Vegetation Cibolo Nature Center, Boerne, TX	3rd-4th 9-1pm
October Walk at Doeskin Ranch Balcones Canyonlands	17th 9am	HLMN Chapter Meeting - Pgm: Texas Indians Kingsland Library	3rd 1pm
Seining Program Inks Lake State Park	17th 10-11am	Breakfast w/Birds Inks Lake State Park	5th 7:30-9:30am
Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	17th 1-2pm	Becoming an Outdoor Woman Perrie Haynes Ranch, Killeen, TX	5th-7th
Texas Native Plant Week	17th-23rd	Geo Rocks Inks Lake State Park	5th 11am-1pm
Davis Mountains Field Trip Fort Davis, TX	17th-20th	Fishing w/Ranger Inks Lake State Park	5th 5-6pm
Jaunt Inks Lake State Park	18th 3-4pm	Stumpy Hollow Hike Inks Lake State Park	6th 9:30-10:30am
Friends of Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery meet Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery Ed Building	20th 8:30am	Time Travelers Inks Lake State Park	6th 10am-noon
Instructor's Week TPWD Parrie Haynes	21st-24th	Hike the Hill Country Inks Lake State Park	6th 1-4pm
Master Naturalist State Meeting T Bar Ranch, New Braunfels, TX	22nd-24th	Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	6th 4:30-5:30pm
Breakfast w/Birds Inks Lake State Park	22nd 7:30-9:30am	Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	6th 6-7pm
Geo Rocks Inks Lake State Park	22nd 11am-1pm	Seining Program Inks Lake State Park	7th 10-11am
Fishing w/Ranger Inks Lake State Park	22nd 5-6pm	Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	7th 1-2pm
FOBCNWR Nature Day and Annual Meeting Balcones Canyonlands	23rd 8am	Breakfast w/Birds Inks Lake State Park	12th 7:30-9:30am
Family Fun Day Inks Lake State Park	23rd 10am-2pm	Geo Rocks Inks Lake State Park	12th 11am-1pm
Hike the Hill Country Inks Lake State Park	23rd 1-4pm	Fishing w/Ranger Inks Lake State Park	12th 5-6pm
Twilight Paddle Inks Lake State Park	23rd 6:30-8:30pm	Hike the Hill Country Inks Lake State Park	13th 1-4pm
Seining Program Inks Lake State Park	24th 10-11am	Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	13th 4:30-5:30pm
Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	24th 1-2pm	Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	13th 6-7pm
South Central TX Water Conservation Conf. Brenham, TX	25th	Seining Program Inks Lake State Park	14th 10-11am
October Walk at Doeskin Ranch Balcones Canyonlands	26th 9am	Jaunts Inks Lake State Park	14th 1-2pm
Riparian Proper Functioning Condition Parrie Haynes Ranch, Killeen, TX	28th 8am-3:30pm	Annual Appreciation Luncheon Inks Lake State Park (location TBD)	18th
Breakfast w/Birds Inks Lake State Park	29th 7:30-9:30am	<b>FUTURE EVENTS</b>	
Riparian Proper Functioning Condition Evant Methodist Church/Meis Ranch, Evant, TX	29th 8am-3:30pm	2011 Intntl Urban Wildlife Mgmt/Plan Conf Austin, TX <a href="http://www.urbanwildlife2011.org">www.urbanwildlife2011.org</a>	May 22-25, 2011
		HLMN Christmas Party	Dec 1st

Please submit pictures, articles, reports, stories, calendar and event entries, etc. to [chili865@gmail.com](mailto: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.