

Eye on Nature



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A PUBLICATION OF THE WILDLIFE DIVISION—
GETTING TEXANS INVOLVED

Spring 2015

Show What Drives You!



Texas conservation license plates now available . All funds from these plates support conservation projects across the state of Texas including urban and citizen science projects.

Citizen Science in the City

Dallas. Houston. El Paso. Not locations we usually associate with nature, yet Texans from these communities are making significant contributions toward a strong future for Texas wildlife everyday. Through programs like the Texas Nature Trackers, iNaturalist.org and the Texas Master Naturalists Program, people from all across the state are tracking the natural resources of Texas and helping our scientists to better understand and protect these same resources. Without the help of these thousands of volunteers, we could not hope to monitor hummingbirds, Whooping Cranes, horned lizards or urban prairies, to the extent that we do. And these same volunteers have been the source of information on some of the occurrences of invasive species in Texas. This newsletter looks at these volunteer efforts and how they have contributed to conservation in urban areas.

How Can I Help Texas Wildlife?

The challenges facing wildlife management in Texas are many—invasive exotic species, urbanization and habitat loss, competing demands for water resulting in conflict between bottom land habitat and water for towns and communities etc. These demands are coming at a time when Texas' population is rapidly growing but the proportion of that population that contributes to the largest portion of the non-game wildlife funding is shrinking. Some have been asking how they can help.

The three license plates above are now available to those wanting to support wildlife conservation in Texas. Costing just \$30 extra each year, Texans who choose to purchase these plates are donating \$22 of that \$30 directly to "on the ground" conservation efforts around the state. You can see some of the projects funded by these dollars in our Back Porch feature. So why not purchase a Conservation License Plate and show what drives you?

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Saving the Lawther-Deer Park Prairie Preserve: “Rarest of the Rare”

By Lan Shen

Late summer, 2013, was a time of nail-biting drama in Greater Houston: could the dynamic, daring Jennifer Lorenz, Executive director of the Bayou Land Conservancy (BLC), raise \$4 million in six weeks to purchase a 51-acre, never-been-plowed prairie remnant with its eastern meadowlarks, field of lavender blazing stars (*Liatris pycnostachya*), tiny brilliant red sundews (*Drosera brevifolia*), and crawfish, and save that land from becoming a housing development? How Jennifer achieved the fastest fundraising in Texas conservation history” has been reported elsewhere. This story is about the before—how to preserve and maintain a prairie.

The Lawther-Deer Park Prairie Preserve is an unbelievable piece of living history, a rare remnant of our natural heritage -the coastal prairie- that once covered nine million acres in Texas and Louisiana. For thousands of years before the first European settlers arrived, the coastal prairie was described as “a sea of grass” as tall as a man and teeming with wildflowers, grassland birds and wildlife from the bison to the horned lizard. Today, more than 99% of that ecosystem has disappeared, lost to cropland and development, decimated by overgrazing, or degraded due to fire suppression and disappearance of the bison. Of the large ecosystems of North America, the coastal prairie has been called “the rarest of the rare.” It is so rare that most Texans, even local residents, do not recognize one- have never seen one. Hopefully, with the preservation of Deer Park Prairie, this will change.

Finding Prairie Remnants

In recent years, a group made up mainly of native plant enthusiasts has been seeking these rare prairie remnants to collect seeds and rescue prairie plants in order to propagate them for prairie restorations. Most of the “prairie hunters find these remnants by learning to recognize indicator plants while driving 35 to 65 mph. Spotting the tall bloom stalk of the ovateleaf prairie plantain (*Amoglossum ovatum*) or the white blooming rattlesnake master



(*Eryngium yuccifolium*) while driving the back roads in July leads to screeching brakes and a U-turn to check the field for other indicator plants such as the dominant native grasses of the coastal prairie: little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) , brownseed paspalum (*Paspalum plicatulum*) or Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*). In late summer, that brake-screeching plant may be lavender-pink blazing stars (*Liatris sp.*) or mists of pink Gulf muhly (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*). In fall, seeing stands of dominant native tallgrasses is a sure sign of a good prairie remnant.



Historic expanse of the coastal prairies.

The Deer Park Prairie however, was not visible from the roads. In August 2011, Don Verser, a local birder and naturalist volunteer, was using GoogleEarth to map known prairie remnants when he became intrigued by a large field behind a cemetery in an area of Houston containing other prairie remnants. He had heard of preserved prairie remnants adjacent to cemeteries, so he decided that this field, surrounded on three sides by residential houses and less than five miles from chemical refineries, was worth a visit.

On the first visit, Don and his fellow prairie hunters found that the field had just been mowed. Even though none of the plants were blooming, they recognized a large number of blue sage (*Salvia azurea*), indicative of an extremely high quality prairie remnant. Other indicators seen that day were the blooming blazing star (*Liatris pycnostachya*), rosinwood (*Silphium radula*) and Texas coneflower (*Rudbeckia texana*). More plants were found in unmowed patches and around the tree motts.

Subsequent visits to the extremely biodiverse Deer Park Prairie led to a growing list of no-longer-common prairie plants and grassland birds. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department botanist Jason Singhurst documented over 300 species of native plants. Efforts to save the prairie began soon after this discovery. Fortunately, the landowner was willing to sell and allowed access to the land for fundraising and field trips.



Texas coneflower photo by Don Verser

Managing and Preserving the Prairie

Toward the end of the fundraising campaign, upon the request of Jennifer Lorenz, the board of the Native Prairies Association of Texas (NPAT) agreed to take on the responsibilities and cost of owning and managing the Deer Park Prairie, while the Bayou Land Conservancy will protect the land by holding the conservation easement. NPAT is a non-profit land trust protecting about 2,100 acres of prairie throughout Texas. NPAT and its Executive director, Pat Merkord, have vast experience managing prairies. With this partnership, Deer Park Prairie was saved from development.

In early 2014, once the land was protected, work to manage and preserve this gem of a prairie began for NPAT. By that time, Deer Park

Prairie had not been hayed or mowed for almost three years. Prairies are a disturbance ecosystem. In pre-settlement times, bison grazed and trampled an area then moved on, fires started by nature or by native Americans moved through and other disturbances combined to disturb the area. These renewed the prairie. They suppressed the growth of trees and woody shrubs such as eastern baccharis (*Baccharis halmifolia*) and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), and removed dead plant material from the previous growing seasons. (Most prairie plants are perennials whose tops die in winter and growth starts anew from the plant base in the spring.) Today, the best remnants are hay fields that are cut annually or biannually to remove the hay.



Gulf Muhly photo by Don Verser

Continued from page 3

After three years without haying, the Deer Park Prairie was overgrown with Chinese Tallow (*Triadica sebifera*) and baccharis and full of dead plant litter. The prairie was mowed, which must be done in the summer when the field is dry. During the winter months, large parts of this prairie remain ankle deep in water, allowing such wetland plants as powdery thalia (*Thalia dealbata*) to survive. Many of the Chinese tallow had grown to diameters larger than the brush hog could handle and had to be cut by volunteers with hand saws and chain saws. After cutting, these plants readily resprout. To kill the plant, it must be treated with herbicide on the fresh cut or on the new sprouts. Once the trees and shrubs are under control, and the dead plant litter is cut and decomposing, haying can resume on fresh green growth thus maintaining the disturbance. Exotic and invasive trees are only part of the problem though. Preserving the prairie also involves removing other invasive



species such as Chinese tallow, an invasive exotic that is particularly damaging on Vasey grass (*Paspalum urvillei*), torpedograss (*Panicum repens*), St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), Brazilian vervain (*Cerbena braziliensis*) and more. The extreme north section of the prairie, which had been disturbed in the past, now has much King Ranch bluestem (*Bothriochloa ischaemum*) a non-native, very invasive and very hard-to-eliminate grass. Control of these exotic plants will involve careful use of herbicide, hand removal, solarization and other techniques. Where necessary, seed collected from the prairie can be used to reseed areas where exotic plants have been removed.

The prairie is now protected for the animals and plants that call it home. During winter months until well into May, meadowlarks, a



Wet season prairie photo by Don Verser

grassland bird on the Audubon Society's Common Birds in Decline list, sing and nest in the tall grass. Tours are offered to increase interest in prairies and seed collection trips are held to preserve and share the wonderful, diverse plant life of this unique place. This is a private property though, and as such visitors are welcomed by appointment only.



Meadowlark photo by Don Verser



Meadowlark eggs in nest

Lan Shen is one of the many dedicated volunteers at Deer Park Prairie.

Dallas—Fort Worth Area Residents Participating in Study of Urban Bobcats

By Derek Broman

Bobcats viewed popping out of storm drains, lounging poolside or chasing Muscovy ducks on golf courses? These observations are becoming quite common in the Dallas—Fort Worth Metroplex (DFW) and they are of great interest to the TPWD DFW Urban Wildlife Office. Why? That office is currently involved in a collaborative urban bobcat study and public sightings of bobcats are needed to assess study findings. In order to meet this need, DFW Urban Wildlife Biologists created a project on the online app “iNaturalist.org” called “DFW Carnivores” to serve as a medium for collecting public observations of bobcats and other carnivores in DFW. The project was created in September 2013, and the number of contributions has more than doubled in the past year, from 80 bobcats (250 total carnivore observations) in February 2014 to over 200 bobcats (590 total carnivore observations) in February 2015. One of the great things about using iNaturalist is that most observations are accompanied by a photo, which is helpful in animal identification and important for assessing data quality.

So, why the big increase in numbers? First, we at Texas Parks and Wildlife are very fortunate to receive positive responses from the public when we request their involvement. This

bobcat study is no exception. Second, a lot of effort has gone into recruiting outdoor enthusiasts such as Master Naturalists and nature photographers to contribute to the DFW Carnivores project. Once those individuals have been exposed to iNaturalist, the overwhelming benefits of that website retain these users and naturally keep them coming back to contribute to the project as well as numerous others! One of the most popular features of iNaturalist includes assistance with organism ID from experts and peers, a feature that has made contributors more inclined to share observations of tracks, scat, or other sign that can be difficult to identify. The increased willingness to report animal sign has greatly impacted this project as animal sign is often the only information available for stealthy, secretive carnivores that yield few sightings. Even when someone views a carnivore, often times it dashes off well before a photo can be taken but tracks or scat make for easy photo opportunities. On numerous occasions, DFW Carnivores project contributors have commented that they never gave much thought to recording scat or tracks. Once they discovered that was welcomed information, they quickly realized how frequent animal sign is in any landscape.

The DFW Carnivores project highlights the commonality of carnivores throughout the Metroplex. Because of that, it has served as a valuable resource for municipal staff and conservation organizations that encourage coexistence with our native wildlife. They use the project maps to educate the public and show that these critters are popping up everywhere, yet conflict is rarely observed nor are such events making front page news. Once the public understands that coexistence is possible, and has likely occurred for some time, the request for relocation or eradication is retracted.

Spring is the busy season for carnivore reports. The vegetation is low or dead, making it easier for us to view them and the soft ground promotes excellent track impressions. In an urban setting, culverts and bridges are excellent locations to look for sign. Also, during the spring months many of our carnivores will enter the breeding season, which increases their visibility when traversing areas in search of a mate. While a lot of reptiles, insects and flowers are absent in these colder months, mammals and their sign provide us with something to discover as we take advantage of the lengthening days. iNaturalist and the DFW Carnivores project serves as an outlet for urban wildlife enthusiasts during the dormant time of the year, so we encourage you to be on the lookout for our native carnivores and be sure to add your observations to iNaturalist.org.

Derek is an Urban Wildlife Biologist working in the Dallas Fort Worth area out of Cedar Hill State Park.





Use the Texas Nature Trackers smart phone app to provide your data to Texas citizen science projects

Habitips

General Tips

- Monitor grazing program to provide nesting cover and plant diversity
- Clean your hummingbird feeders every three or four days.
- Control feral hogs through trapping or hunting
- Leave some unharvested winter crops next to the field edges
- Defer grazing in some pastures to ensure nesting cover for ground nesting birds next spring—July to September

May

- Prepare ground and plant summer food plots
- Monitor wildlife food plots, high protein foods in May and June are critical for antler growth
- Cowbird trapping season ends May 31. Report all trapping data to TPWD
- Thin cedar and midstory hardwoods from sites adjacent to turkey roost trees
- Begin fire ant control as daytime temperatures reach 85 degrees

June

- Walk through hay meadows before mowing to reduce wildlife mortality. Consider leaving unmowed strips
- Do not mow wildflowers until seed pods have matured.
- Make sure wildlife water sources are operable

July

- Monitor / fluctuate water in wetland areas.
- Provide supplemental water for wildlife if necessary
- Complete wetland dike repairs as needed
- Start planning for fall youth hunts to assist in reaching wildlife management population goals.

August

- Monitor wetlands for signs of botulism. Notify TPWD of any signs of illness
- Monitor grazing pressure on rangelands and move cattle accordingly.
- Conduct spotlight deer counts
- Roadside disking will promote germination of forbs
- Provide some supplementary water for wildlife when needed
- Clean and maintain bird feeders and nest boxes when birds have finished nesting

September

- Prepare ground and plant winter crops
- Conduct soil tests on food plot sites
- Shred or disk sunflowers, millet and goat weed for doves
- Begin flooding moist soil units for ducks
- Hummingbird migration peaks this month. Begin providing additional feeders.



Texas Nature Trackers training



Broad-billed Hummingbird
photograph by Richard Hagen

Not in the DFW area? We still want your observations on [iNaturalist.org](https://www.inaturalist.org) or the Texas Nature Trackers [smart phone app](#). Add them to the “Mammals of Texas” project.

“You Gotta Dance With the One Who Brung Ya”

By Chester McConnell, Friends of the Wild Whooper



There is only one wild, self sustaining Whooping Crane population on earth, and it deserves much more attention. This population has slowly increased over the past 60 years while many of their habitats have been destroyed or degraded. Due to the population increase, the “Whoopers” have had to expand their wintering range to private lands miles away from the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) they are usually associated with. Friends of the Wild Whooper (FOTWW) maintains that it is vital to acquire key Whooping Crane habitats along the migration flyway from Saskatchewan, Canada to Texas, with special emphasis in the vicinity of ANWR.

Known as the Aransas-Wood Buffalo (AWBNP) population because of the winter and summer habitats they use, this self-

sustaining population nests and rear their chicks in Canada’s Wood Buffalo National Park (WBNP). A few weeks after the chicks fledge, they migrate with their parents 2500 miles to ANWR on the Texas coast where they spend the winter months.

The most significant cause of decline in the Whooping Crane population came as a result of habitat loss. Millions of acres of wetlands were drained for agricultural interests destroying virtually all of their nesting habitats except those in WBNP.

Private conservation organizations and government officials finally recognized the plight of the Whooping Cranes in the 1940s and initiated efforts to protect and manage the birds. As a result, the population of the remaining wild flock increased over the following 60 years. Today there are approximately 300 birds in this population.

With this increase in numbers, the Whooping Cranes are running out of secure wintering habitats along the Texas coast and secure stop-over-points along the migration route. Presently, only about half of the occupied wintering habitat is within the safeguarded areas of the ANWR complex. Land development and increased land use intensity along the migration route is reducing even more wetland habitats.

Whooping Crane pairs and their current year chicks defend an area averaging 300 acres from other Whooping Cranes. This need for large acreages means suitable habitat for the cranes has been

Continued on page 8



occupied on ANWR. Now, roughly half of the Aransas—Wood Buffalo flock use private lands or other locations as their winter habitat.

Felipe Chavez Ramirez PhD, Director of Conservation Programs at Gulf Coast Bird Observatory recently described the habitat problems at <http://friendsofthewildwhoopers.org/private-lands-important-whooping-crane-wintering-along-texas-coast/>.

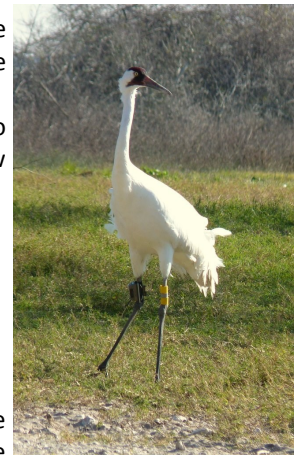
He explains that members of the Whooping Crane Recovery Team have identified winter habitat as the limiting factor to continued increase in this wild migratory population. He also revealed that a coalition of organizations have developed a conservation action plan that highlights necessary measures to ensure protection of all current and future potential Whooping Crane wintering habitats as a high priority.

Dr. Chavez elaborated that “Since more than half of the Whooping Crane population winters on private lands—and in the future the percentage is likely to increase—finding mechanisms to ensure the integrity of these lands as Whooping Crane habitat is a high priority. A recent evaluation conducted in conjunction with the International Crane Foundation and Harte Research Institute shows that potential high quality habitat along the coast in Aransas, San Antonio and Matagorda Bay systems will be a smaller proportion of potential territories within protected areas in the future. As little as 26% of all potential suitable winter habitat for Whooping Cranes will be within a protected area in the mentioned bay systems.”

Given the growing shortage of suitable habitat for the AWBNP population, are there other opportunities to establish additional Whooping Crane populations? Since the 1970s those interested in Whooping Cranes have sought additional remedies to reduce some of the threats. Several different research projects have sought to establish new populations of Whooping Cranes in different locations of the U.S. including two failed reintroduction attempts in Rocky Mountain—Grays Lake project and the Central Florida project. A third attempt to establish an alternate population, the eastern Migratory population was initiated in 2000 and is too new to draw conclusions. As of June 2014 there were 95 birds in this population.

A fourth effort intends to establish another non-migratory population of Whooping Cranes in Louisiana’s White Lake area. It is believed that these released Whooping Cranes would have a much better chance in the 1.3 million acres of marsh, open water and Chenier habitat in southwestern coastal Louisiana. The recovery plan goal is for Louisiana to reach a subpopulation of 25 to 30 productive pairs, which means about 130 cranes in Louisiana. This process could take 15 to 20 years. The Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Whooping Crane reintroduction program has released cranes into the wild from White Lake Wetlands Conservation area each year since 2011. Sixty four Whooping Cranes have been released in Louisiana as of December 4, 2014 , 40 of which have survived including the 14 recently released.

To date, none of the experimental projects to establish new Whooping Crane populations have registered substantial positive results. In the meantime the



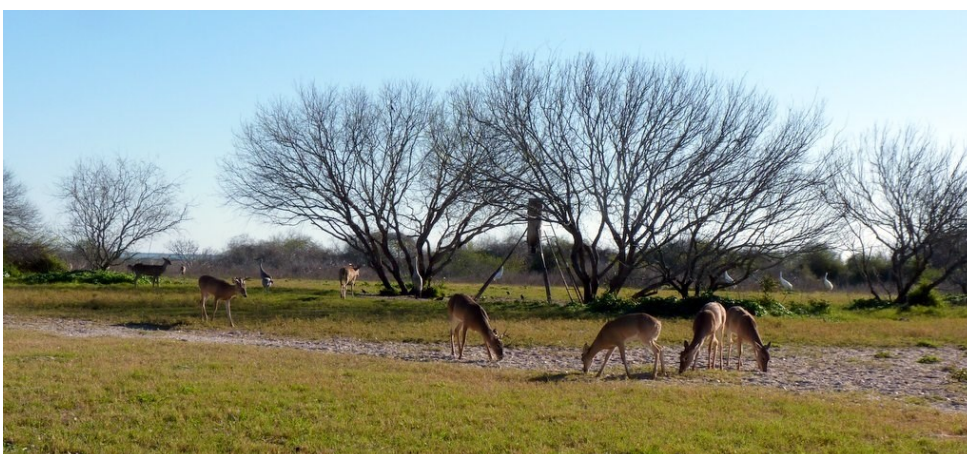
AWBNP flock continues to increase. This self-sustaining population provides the best opportunity to increase Whooping Crane numbers while reducing threats to the population. The major problem is that the birds need many more acres of secure winter habitat.

The current downlisting goal for the Whooping Crane Recovery Plan is that, if no self sustaining populations can be reintroduced, then at least 250 breeding pairs or 1000 individuals should be in the AWBNP flock. This means that we need to ensure that at least there is sufficient area with useable habitat for at least 1000 birds along the Gulf coast.

The call for renewed focus on AWBNP wild population is in no way intended to denigrate other Whooping Crane projects. Importantly however, all other Whooping Crane experimental projects have originated from birds in the wild population. We need to support the ones “who brung us to the dance.”

An old song lyrics says “You’ve got to dance with the ones who brung ya...” “Dance with the one that brung you” was a favorite expression of University of Texas football coach Darrell Royal. In sports, it means to go with the players and plays that result in wins. In reality, it’s no different with Whooping Cranes.

Chester is president of Friends of the Wild Whoopers, a non profit organization to preserve and protect the AWBNP Whooping Cranes



Citizen Science in the City Contributions to Wildlife Management

By Mark Klym

Can citizen science really make a difference? How reliable can data from the general public be? How can I know that the data you have from volunteers is accurate? These are just a few of the questions that are asked when science begins exploring the use of volunteers



Texas fawnsfoot

watershed a few years ago. Others have refound species that were thought to no longer occur in some waterways.

Volunteers with Texas Whooper Watch provided information and tracking on Whooping Cranes from the Louisiana population that spent a summer in Texas just two years ago—often providing information on

movements of the birds through tracking software in Louisiana could download data from the gps locators. These volunteers followed the birds across two different lakes in the heart of the DFW metroplex. Volunteers with the Texas Hummingbird Roundup have shown that major cities, like Houston, can have a very diverse hummingbird population. They have also shown that hummingbirds remain in Texas cities year round.

Today, most of the Texas Nature Trackers projects are conducted online—through the iNaturalist platform or by providing email based feedback forms to the team. You can participate in projects that monitor birds, mussels, plants,



mammals, turtles and more. There is literally something for everyone's interest. Learn more by visiting the projects at www.tpwd.texas.gov/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/texas_nature_trackers/. You may find something new and contribute to science!

Mark is an Information Specialist working out of Bastrop



Rufous Hummingbirds often spend the winter in Texas

and their collected data in research projects.

Texas Nature Trackers is a volunteer based umbrella of citizen science based projects working with scientists at Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to collect data on specific taxa of conservation concern within the state. These volunteers, often after training by our specialists, collect and share their data, which increases our knowledge about the species and often provides them with meaningful field work experience.

Have these projects had success? Yes. Volunteers with the Texas Mussel Watch program provided the first record of invasive zebra mussels while sampling along the Brazos River



Back Porch

By Richard Heilbrun

I've never seen a hummingbird stuck to a bumper, but I want to. Yesterday, I saw a horned lizard on a family sedan, and I can't wait to see a rattlesnake hanging from a motorcycle. I'm talking of course about the new Conservation License Plates launched in March by the Wildlife Diversity Program of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Last fall, the Wildlife Diversity Program revealed six new plate designs. The art work was skillfully crafted by the award winning artist Clemente Guzman. Nearly 17,000 people voted in an online poll and they overwhelmingly chose the Lucifer Hummingbird and the Western Diamondback rattlesnake. Many people told us that they would buy the license plate if they knew that the legislature would give Texas Parks & Wildlife the proceeds. Fortunately, the 2013 legislature changed the way license plate funds are received by the state treasury. Those changes mean that TPWD now receives 100% of the revenues generated by the plates. With the addition of two new plates, we will be able to fund many more conservation projects throughout the state. In the last three years alone, Conservation License Plates have provided more than \$337,000 to nearly 30 projects across the state. They are some amazing projects too! Take a look at some of these worthy causes:

- Wildlife Conservation Camp
- Nature photography training to teachers in the Rio Grande Valley
- Native prairie restoration on the Gulf Coast
- Habitat restoration on public land in San Antonio
- Educational loaner trunks at the Chihuahuan Desert Research Institute.
- Land preservation at the world famous Bracken Bat Cave
- Endangered species research across the state
- Habitat modelling for the state endangered Texas Horned Lizard
- Improving access to nature for disadvantaged youth

Which wildlife species represents you? Are you the beautiful, fast moving hummingbird? Or is the bold rattlesnake more your style? Or perhaps you are more the classic Texas horned lizard. The plates cost just \$30 and can be purchased any time. You do not have to wait until your registration is due to make the change. Order yours today at conservationplate.org or at your Tax Assessor's office. Show what drives you!

Richard is Conservation Outreach Program Leader at Texas Parks and Wildlife Department working out of San Antonio



Check out [Texas Wildlife Diversity Program—Texas Parks and Wildlife Department](#) on Facebook, as well as our other Facebook pages!