



PINEYWOODS POST

*A publication of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
for landowners and outdoor enthusiasts of the Pineywoods.*

Volume 1 • Issue 1 • Winter 2009

Welcome to the Pineywoods Post

by Penny D. Wilkerson

Welcome to the *Pineywoods Post*, a newsletter produced by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department biologists from the Pineywoods ecoregion, also known as District 6. This quarterly electronic publication will provide information of interest to landowners, hunters, managers, and outdoor enthusiasts of all types. Included in the *Pineywoods Post* you will find recurring topics such as **Critter Corner**, featuring an animal of interest; **Biologist Biography**, where you can get to know one of the area biologists; and **Conservation Comments**, with tidbits of conservation and management knowledge everyone should know. Additional sections will include **Habitat Helper**, with tips on improving your native habitat or food plots; **Stewardship Snapshots** of the results of healthy land management; **TPWD Biologists at Work**, which explains what biologists of the Wildlife Division are working on; and finally, **Conservation Closeup**, about ongoing conservation/restoration projects in the area. As space allows you might find other features such as **Alarming Animals**, with short stories or tidbits on strange things you might see on, in or around an animal; or other useful sections we haven't thought of yet. If you have comments or suggestions, or would like to submit your Stewardship Snapshot or subscribe to the newsletter, just email one of the editors at penny.wilkerson@tpwd.state.tx.us or rusty.wood@tpwd.state.tx.us.

*“Conservation is the application of
common sense to common problems
for the common good.”*

– Gifford Pinchot, forester, first chief of the U.S. Forest Service

PINEYWOODS History

by Micah Poteet, Pineywoods District Technical Guidance Biologist

HISTORICAL—the early 1900s

When early settlers arrived in East Texas, they discovered a vast forest comprising a variety of both pine and hardwood species. Pines, for the most part, dominated the uplands, while hardwoods dominated the bottomlands. The common pine species were shortleaf, longleaf and loblolly. Although some overlap of pine species did occur, each species was generally restricted to a specific geographical area. Bottomland habitats, along rivers, swamps and associated drainages, were interspersed throughout the area. The following is a brief description of each of the major forest types.



Bald Cypress

Shortleaf Pine Forest

The shortleaf pine forest type was located in the northern half of the Pineywoods. This area was generally bordered by the Red River to the north, the Louisiana border to the east, Hopkins County to the west, and Angelina and Houston Counties to the south. North of the Sabine River, from Longview through Cass and Bowie Counties, the shortleaf pine formed compact forests. Over the remainder of the shortleaf area to the south, a hardwood com-

ponent become more prevalent in much of the area, but stands of pure pine were also intermixed. The intensity and frequency of forest fires likely controlled the frequency of occurrence of the less fire-tolerant hardwoods.

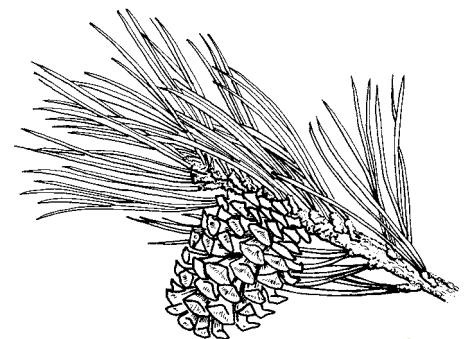
Since the first railroads were cut through this area, the harvest of the shortleaf timber began earlier than that of the longleaf and loblolly timber. In 1880, it was estimated that 146 million board feet of timber were harvested. For the most part, little attention was given to the reforestation of these areas, and hardwood began to occupy many of the sites. However, pine did regenerate successfully in some areas. Many shortleaf pine sites, especially on loamy soils, were cleared for cultivation.

Longleaf Pine Forest

The longleaf pine forest occupied approximately 5,000 square miles of the south-central Pineywoods. The area was bordered by the shortleaf pine area to the north and extended southwestward to the Trinity River, where the overlapping area of shortleaf and loblolly pine formed its western boundary. The longleaf extended east to the Louisiana border, and as far south as the level Gulf Prairie. Longleaf pine typically occurred in pure stands, with a grassy understory, especially on the sandy ridges. Early travelers commented on the "openness" and monotony of these forests. Travelers made comments to the effect that the trees were so openly spaced that a carriage could travel almost anywhere among them and one could see a great distance. These areas were often referred to as "pine barrens."

Early records indicate that these longleaf forests burned regularly, perhaps as often as annually in some areas. This was evidenced by the abundance of grasses, and the lack of longleaf regeneration in many areas. After the first or second year of growth, longleaf seedlings are fairly fire resistant. However, during the first couple of years, they are susceptible to fire. The lack of longleaf regeneration provided evidence as to the frequency of the fires in many areas. In other areas, where fire was not present for a few years, longleaf regeneration was abundant. Most fires had little, if any, effect on the mature trees.

The purity of these stands, combined with the excellent quality of the timber, made these longleaf forests the most valuable and easily marketed timber resource of the state. Due to the openness of the forest, loggers found it easy for the mules and oxen to maneuver the logs between the standing trees to waiting railroad cars. During the early 1900s, it was estimated that 750 million board feet of longleaf timber were harvested annually. Little consideration was given to regeneration of the stands. However, in some areas where fire was absent for a few years, natural regeneration was successful in establishing seedlings.



Loblolly Pine

Loblolly Pine Forest

The loblolly pine forest was estimated to occupy an area of approximately 7,000 square miles and was located to the west and south of the longleaf region. The loblolly region extended south to the interior of the Coastal Plain. This area was characterized by a slightly undulating topography. Low ridges of sandy loam soils were interrupted by lower areas of clays and silts, which were wet during certain times of the year. The ridges were primarily composed of pure loblolly, while the lower wet areas were composed of hardwoods with a mixture of loblolly, and a dense understory. Loblolly pines were also found sporadically in the associated creek and river bottoms. The intensity and frequency of forest fires likely controlled the frequency of occurrence of the less fire-tolerant hardwoods.

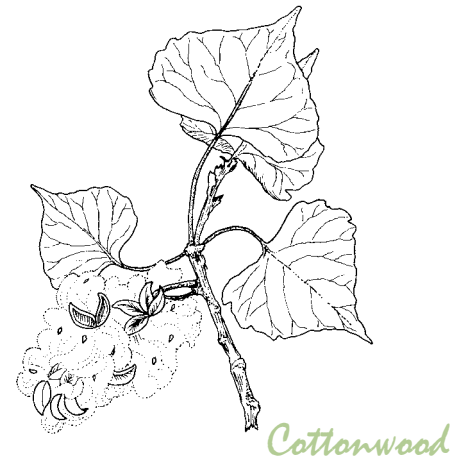
Loblolly was of commercial value; however, the Galveston Storm of 1900 felled many thousand acres of timber and made logging difficult. Little attention was given to regeneration of these forests, and many of the stands were cleared for cultivation of sugar cane, rice, and other crops.

Bottomland Hardwood Forests

Oak, ash, hickory, gum, and cottonwood species were common along the major river drainages such as the Trinity, Red River, Sulphur, Sabine, Angelina, Neches, and Attoyac. These hardwood trees grew very large in the rich bottomland soil. Early accounts described oaks, ashes, and hickories up to diameters of 6, 4, and 3 feet, respectively. Much of this timber was being harvested

and rafted out along the rivers. Local factories were being constructed to utilize the hardwood material.

In addition to the commercial harvest of the bottomland forest, settlers were clearing the forests for settlement and agricultural production in the nutrient rich soils. Pineywoods History will be continued in the Spring 2010 issue of the *Pineywoods Post*.



Cottonwood

STEWARDSHIP Snapshots



This Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) nest has a full clutch of five eggs getting ready to hatch. Keith Aguillard, Pineywoods regulatory biologist, took this picture at his home in Tyler County in mid-June. (Source: Keith Aguillard, Tyler County, 6/21/09)



This Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*) was hanging out with two other buddies, another gray treefrog and a green treefrog (*Hyla cinerea*) on Penny Wilkerson's kitchen window on cool August night in Cass County. (Source: Penny Wilkerson, Cass County, 8/24/09)



This transmitter and banded hen is thriving with at least four poults in Nacogdoches County. This bird was first captured in February 2008 by SFA graduate student Jason Isabelle as part of a research study investigating turkey nesting ecology. Thanks to Abby Davis, who set up the camera and is heading up the project in Nacogdoches County. (Source: Abby Davis, Cuddeback Trail camera, Nacogdoches County, 6/9/09)

BIOLOGIST BIO – Meet the editors



Photo courtesy of Penny Wilkerson

Growing up in the Pineywoods of East Texas, **Penny Wilkerson** always enjoyed being outside. Some of her earliest memories involve sitting in a bed of pine needles by her dad's pond with towering pines overhead. In high school, Penny knew that science and the outdoors was her passion, but not until moving to Alaska did she discover Wildlife Management. She spent several years in Alaska and received her Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Biology in 2003 from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. After a few months off she then enrolled in a new interdisciplinary Master of Science (MS) Degree Program, Earth System Science and Policy, at the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks. While completing a thesis that incorporated K-12 sci-

ence education, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and communication, she always hoped to return home to Texas and her wildlife roots. Grasslands and boreal forests were great places to learn, but they could never replace the towering oaks, majestic pines and rolling hills of Cass County.

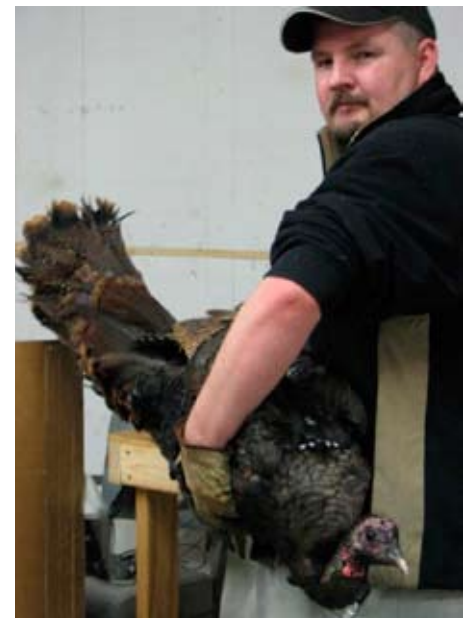
Penny saw a job opening with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) that just happened to be in her hometown. She put in for the position and several others across the state, figuring it would not hurt to try but it would probably be a long shot, since she had no experience and was not quite through with her M.S.. Fortunately, she received an interview and was offered her current position as regulatory wildlife biologist with TPWD in her hometown community. Penny says the most challenging aspects of her job are also the most rewarding: "I went to school to work with animals and now I work with people!" So you can see why she loves all opportunities to work with and observe animals in the wild. Penny married her husband, Tim, and step-daughter, Brailee, in October 2008; Penny is expecting her first child and Tim's second in March 2010. Contact Penny at (903)796-3203, by email at penny.wilkerson@tpwd.state.tx.us or by mail at 1135 FM 1635, Atlanta, TX 75551.

Rusty Wood is a native of East Texas and grew up in Lindale, a little town just outside of Tyler. He credits his dad with instilling his love for the outdoors through the many hunting and fishing trips they spent a field together. Rusty graduated from Stephen F. Austin State University in 2001 with a B.S. in Forestry with an emphasis in wildlife management. While attending college, he worked as a research technician primarily in the field of forest regeneration.

Since graduation, he has put both his wildlife and forestry education to work. He has worked with Ducks Unlimited, spent several years managing hunting preserves in Texas and Kansas specializing in white-tailed deer and upland game birds, and most recently he worked for a non-profit land trust in Alabama as a land and wildlife manager. During his time in Alabama, he managed all aspects of stewardship including timber harvesting, wildlife management, and habitat restoration work. In January of 2006, Rusty moved back to the Pineywoods to pursue a job with Texas Parks and Wildlife. His current job as forest stewardship biologist involves everything from performing regulatory duties, writing management plans, youth and landowner education, and helping landowners apply for cost share programs to further their wildlife management goals. Rusty says his favorite part of the job is the variety. "You never know what the next phone call will bring. You may have one thing planned for the day and the next minute the phone will ring and you are off in a totally different direction."

Rusty has been married 12 years and has a 2-½ year old son named Cooper.

Contact Rusty at (936) 462-1111, by email at rusty.wood@tpwd.state.tx.us or by mail at 324 CR4191, Nacogdoches, Texas 75961.



Rusty readying a hen turkey for release in Southeast Texas. Photo courtesy of Chris Gregory

CRITTER Corner



Photo courtesy of TPWD

Feral Hogs

(*Sus scrofa*)

by Gary Calkins, Pineywoods District Leader

folks' minds when talking about wild pigs. The feral hog that now resides across almost all of Texas is actually an escaped domestic animal with a long history in the area.

One thing we hear quite a bit about any time of year is feral hogs. This is another of those critters that folks either love or hate. A lot of that depends on how bad your pasture or food plot got plowed up the night before.

Just the name says quite a bit about this animal: feral hog. The word "feral," if looked up in the Wikipedia encyclopedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feral>) on the Internet, says that "a feral organism is one that has escaped from domestication and returned, partly or wholly, to its wild state." It goes on to say, "Feral animals and plants can cause disruption or extinction to some indigenous species, affecting wilderness and other fragile ecosystems." The feral hog fits neatly into that last statement in many cases.

This is one of those animals that goes by different names in different areas. Known as the feral hog, wild boar, Pineywoods rooster, and in some cases names I can't print, it is all the same critter.

Texas is not home to a native wild pig, even though some folks would argue the point. The javelina is a native animal, but not related to the feral hog that comes to most

They probably made their first appearance over 300 years ago with Spanish explorers. They were used as a food staple, and through time many escaped, finding freedom from captivity and managing to initiate a growing population.

Along in the 1930s, the European wild hog, or "Russian boar," was brought into the area for sport hunting. These animals also had a knack for escape and integrated themselves into the wild population, where they successfully cross-bred and added some of their characteristics into the mix. There are probably not any true Russian boar left in the state due to the cross-breeding.

The end result of this history is an animal that can sometimes reach about 36 inches at the shoulder and grow to a 100 to 400 pound ditch digger. This is the point at which we go back to the statement earlier about disruption and extinction of some of the native species. While we can't say at this point that the feral hog has caused any species extinctions, it sure has caused disruption—everything from plowing up pine plantations and pastures to turkey nests to pond levees. In some places, for example, entire

years of turkey nest loss have been attributed to these critters.

Now, I can almost hear a few folks fretting right now as they read this, because they like the hogs being around. They definitely do add some hunting opportunity on top of the state's native game species. They are not classified as a game animal and as such do not have a season or bag limit. They can be hunted year round and as many taken as the hunter has bullets. The big question is, does this outweigh the negatives?

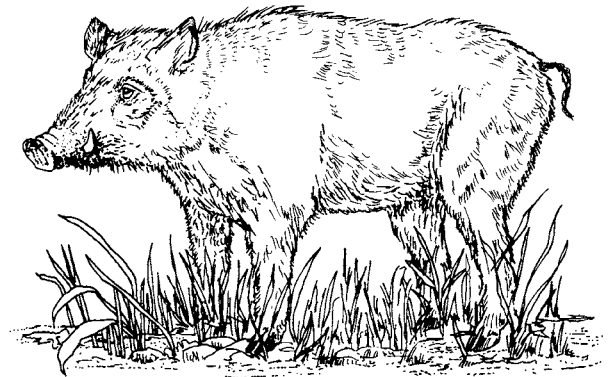
Without a lot of gory details, hogs do carry several diseases. Most are not a threat to humans, but our domestic livestock and wildlife are susceptible to several. Because of this it is a good idea to keep all of our livestock vaccinated. Some of these disease problems include pseudorabies, swine brucellosis, tuberculosis, bubonic plague, tularemia, hog cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, and anthrax. They can also carry several parasites, including kidney worms, stomach worms, round worms and whipworms, along with liver flukes and trichinosis. If that list isn't bad enough they also carry dog ticks, fleas and hog lice. The real threat to humans is swine brucellosis, which is an infectious, bacterial, reproductive disease in the hogs that can cause abortion, low conception rates and other problems. If transmitted to humans, it is known as undulant fever, and causes flu-like symptoms such as fever, chills, aches and pains; however, it is treatable. The best advice is to use rubber

gloves when field-dressing a hog, wash up well afterwards, and cook the meat thoroughly.

All said, the positives of the animal don't outweigh the negatives and this is not a good addition to our habitat. The problem is that the animal is so adaptable that we will probably never be able to get rid of it. However, just because it is here to stay doesn't mean that attempts to control it shouldn't be taken; or it could mean less of our native game

animals to enjoy. A good brochure on feral hogs can be obtained from a local Texas Parks and Wildlife Department biologist that has much more information on this somewhat unwelcome addition to the Texas habitat.

Even with the hot weather, get outside and enjoy. And if you have any questions about hunting, give a local TPWD office a call.



ALARMING Animals



Bot Fly Larvae
Photo courtesy of Penny Wilkerson

Deer Grubs

By Chris Gregory, Pineywoods Regulatory Wildlife Biologist

A friend of mine called the other day with a question about a deer he had killed over around Magnolia. He said, "I killed a pretty nice nine point and decided to make a European mount with the head. When I went to cut off his head I found gobs of 'grubs' in his throat. Now, I been hunting all my life but I ain't never seen nothing like that. It was nasty." My friend is a long time firefighter at the Houston Fire Department and has seen his share of nastiness. Still, it was a little unsettling for him to find grubs crawling in his buck's throat. He continued, "What's wrong with this deer, and is it safe for me to eat the meat?" Before I gave my friend any definitive answer, I had a few questions of my own. Were these grubs located more or less in the throat behind the jawbone? "Yes." How many did you see? "About twenty." What color were they? "Brownish yellow." How big were they? "About an inch long and a little fatter than a pencil." I then had enough information to assure my friend that his deer had been infected with a common parasite that hunters seldom see, known as the nasal bot. The "grubs" he discovered are actually the developing larvae of the bot fly (*Cephenemyia* spp.). These flies are known to infect deer, elk, moose, caribou and bighorn sheep. Taxidermists and deer processors are familiar with bot larvae, since they develop in pouches on either side of the throat at the very base of the tongue. Although these bots are parasitic, deer seldom exhibit any outward signs of infection, and the presence of bots does not affect the quality of the meat. The adult bot fly resembles a bumblebee in size and coloration. The life cycle begins when bot eggs hatch within the uterus of an adult female fly. The female then finds a deer and sprays these minute larvae in the deer's nostril while she is in flight. The larvae will migrate over the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract and eventually into the throat pouches, where they attach themselves to the pouch wall using their oral hooks. Here the larvae will complete their development. When the larvae have fully developed, they release their hold and will drop out or are sneezed out of the deer's nose. The larvae will then pupate in the soil for a period of three to six weeks before emerging as an adult fly. Adults mate and the cycle continues. The adults live only about a week and do not have any mouth parts, so they don't even eat. In the winter this process takes about six months, but in the summer the life cycle is completed in about three months.

CONSERVATION Closeup

Pineywoods Native Grass Restoration Project

by Laura Speight,
Pineywoods Regulatory Wildlife Biologist, TPWD



Bahiagrass from a quail or turkey poult's point of view.
Photo courtesy of Laura Speight

Less than 1 percent of the original 20 million acres of Texas tallgrass prairie remains. The loss of this habitat has had a detrimental impact on our wildlife, and the cost incurred to maintain and/or control some of the exotic plants that replaced our native plants is having a detrimental impact on our pocket books, as well.

Native prairie is a complex ecosystem, including flowers, trees, birds, mammals, reptiles, insects and micro-organisms. But grass dominates. There are four species of prairie grasses referred to as the "Big Four," which include: big bluestem, Indian grass, switchgrass and little bluestem. These grasses made up 50 to 80 percent of the plant composition growing in a variety of soils, including those with low pH and fertility. They are characterized by having wide leaves to catch a maximum of sunlight and deep root systems that draw a maximum of nutrients and moisture from the soil and, therefore, are also resilient to drought and fire.

Native grasses, or "bunch grasses," have spaces between each bunch and can grow to 9 feet in height. This growth form provides excellent protective cover, quality nesting areas and open travel lanes. These open travel lanes are critical to small ground-nesting birds such as bobwhite quail. These travel lanes are non-existent in pastures planted with non-native species such as bahiagrass and are responsible in part for the decline of quail. Quail are unable to move about in the thick mat forming bahiagrass to forage, build nests and seek shelter. Bahiagrass and other non-native pasture grasses become invasive, forming a monoculture. The loss of a diversity of plants in a pasture greatly reduces the number and diversity of insects vital for the survival

of young quail, turkey and other grassland bird species.

Currently, TPWD has partnered with the National Wild Turkey Federation, Quail Unlimited and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on a native grass restoration project at Caddo Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Karnack, TX. This project will showcase the process of converting a bahiagrass pasture back to native grasses and plants. Restoration methods will include the use of herbicide (necessary to kill the bahiagrass), mowing, disking, and seedbed preparation. Grazing and fire may be added later as maintenance tools. This project is being done in the same way a private landowner would restore non-native pasture back into a native grass prairie.

We welcome people to come out to the refuge and see the restoration process in person. Native grass restoration is a slow process, requiring patience, but given time and the right approach, the reward will be well worth the effort!



Mowing with the use of a four-wheeler.
Photo courtesy of Robert Speight

HABITAT Helper

Since it is hard to help your habitat in winter, we've decided to give you a little guidance on tagging deer with any tag and keeping records for the Managed Lands Deer Permit (MLDP) Program.

How to Properly Tag a Deer

by Micah Poteet, Pineywoods District Technical Guidance Biologist

When a hunter successfully harvests a deer, one of the first dilemmas he faces is how to properly tag the deer. Depending on the circumstances, every deer harvested must be tagged with either a license tag OR appropriate permit (LAMPS, MLDP, USFS antlerless permit, etc), but never both. If the deer is harvested under the authority of a permit, no license tag is required. However, all other deer must be tagged with the appropriate tag from the hunting license. These two scenarios will be described in greater detail.

1. A hunter kills a deer in which no permit is applicable.

This deer (buck or antlerless) must be tagged with the appropriate tag from the hunter's license. Hunters should read the tag descriptions carefully as some of the tags can legally be used on a buck or antlerless deer. However, using one of these tags on an antlerless deer potentially limits the number of bucks a hunter could harvest. In order to be properly tagged, the month and day must be **CUT OUT**, and the property name and county must be written, in ink, on the back of the tag. In addition, the hunter must properly complete the log on the back of the hunting license. Every time a deer tag is used, the license log must also be completed. Failure to complete all of these steps results in a deer that is not properly tagged/logged.

2. A hunter kills a deer under the authority of a permit.

The appropriate permit (buck or antlerless) must be placed on the deer, but no license tag is required. In this case, the hunter is not required to complete the license log on the back of the hunting license. The month and day must be **CUT OUT** and all other information on the permit must be completed. Failure to complete all of these steps results in a deer that is not properly tagged (permitted).

Other important points to remember:

- A "buck deer" is a deer with a hardened antler protruding through the skin. All other deer are considered antlerless deer.
- The tag/permit should remain attached to the deer until the deer reaches its final destination and is finally processed.
- If the head is removed from the carcass, then the appropriate tag or permit must remain attached to the carcass.
- It is unlawful to possess a deer without accompanying proof of sex (the head serves as proof of sex).
- The deer can only be tagged with a tag from the hunter's license who killed the deer.
- A deer tag can only be used once.

It is important to remember to place the tag on the deer immediately upon kill and to complete the harvest log. Failure to complete the harvest log is one of the more frequent violations that law enforcement officers encounter. Without the completion of the harvest log, there is no way to ensure that the statewide bag limit, as well as the bag limit for any county, is being adhered to.

Although the tagging/permitting process may seem confusing, if the hunter reviews and understands the requirements prior to harvesting a deer, then many of the common mistakes can be avoided. For additional information please refer to the current Texas Parks and Wildlife *Outdoor Annual* that is available anywhere hunting licenses are sold.

Record Keeping for Managed Lands Deer Permit (MLDP) Program

By Micah Poteet, Pineywoods District Technical Guidance Biologist

With the growing interest in deer management, the collection of deer harvest continues to be of importance. A deer management program should have management goals that are clearly defined. In order to determine if management goals are being met, harvest data must be collected and analyzed. This allows the manager to monitor the health of the deer herd and also to monitor the progress of the management efforts to determine if goals are being met. The two most common types of deer data most commonly collected are harvest data and observation data. This data provides information from which to make future deer management decisions.

Data collected from **all harvested deer** should include the following:

- **Deer number** - A unique number should be assigned to all deer harvested. This number will correspond to the number on the jawbone.
- **Age** - A lower jawbone, from **all** deer, should be removed and saved. Save all jawbones in a wire fish basket or similar device and allow the jawbones to dry. Do not enclose the jawbones in a plastic bag. Each jawbone **must** be numbered with a metal tag or marked with a permanent magic marker to correspond with the deer number on the data sheet. The jawbone should be aged by someone experienced in ageing deer. The jawbone is the most important piece of information, and other data becomes useless without an associated age
- **Weight** - Field-dressed weights should be recorded for all harvested deer. Dressed weights should be obtained by weighing on a scale, not estimated by girth tape or any other means. Dressed weights should be recorded to the nearest pound, not rounded off to the nearest "5" or "0". All deer should be weighed on the same set of scales and the scales should be calibrated annually. Scales should be graduated in either 1 or 2 pound increments.

- **Antler Measurements** - Antler measurements should be recorded for all antlered bucks, including spikes. Antler measurements should include the number of points at least 1 inch long, inside spread of the main beams, length of main beams, and circumference of the antler base just above the burr. Antler measurements should be recorded to the nearest 1/8 inch, not rounded.
- **Doe in Milk (Lactating)** - All does should be checked for lactation (milk production) by squeezing a teat and looking for the presence of milk or a brown or clear fluid. Lactation can also be checked by cutting into the udder and looking for the presence of milk or brown fluid. This information is very important to determine the reproductive success of the deer herd. A doe with milk in the udder indicates that at least one fawn was nursed through late summer or early fall.

Observation Data


All hunters should collect observation data during archery season and during gun season. Any incidental deer sightings from August to October should also be recorded. All deer observed should be classified as buck, doe, fawn, or unidentified. Special care should be given to properly identify fawns. Fawns are half grown deer, and most should have lost their spots by hunting season. Fawns are commonly referred to as yearlings. If all deer in a group cannot be positively identified, then all deer should be recorded as unidentified. This information is useful to determine adult sex ratios and current fawn recruitment.

When properly collected, deer harvest data provides valuable information regarding the current condition of the deer herd. It also allows for the comparison between years to determine if the management goals are being achieved. Without a doubt, the collection of deer harvest data should be part of any deer management program.



Winter 2009-2010



November		December		January	
TPWD Biologists @ Work	MLDP Cooperators & Landowners	TPWD Biologists @ Work	MLDP Cooperators & Landowners	TPWD Biologists @ Work	MLDP Cooperators & Landowners
Collect white-tailed deer age, weight and antler (AWA) data from harvested deer	Collect jawbones and harvest records for all MLDP deer harvested	Continue collecting AWA data & Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) samples	North Zone Duck Season (II) Dec 12 thru Jan 24, 2010	Continue collecting AWA data & CWD samples	End of General White-tailed deer rifle season Jan 3, 2010
Offer outreach programs to schools and groups	White-tailed Deer Gun Season Nov 7 thru Jan 3, 2010	Attend training and meetings for professional development	North & Central Dove Zone Season (II) Dec 26 thru Jan 9, 2010	Monitor MLDP cooperator habitat through browse sampling	White-tailed deer youth & muzzleloader seasons Jan 4-17, 2010
White-tailed Deer Gun Season Nov 7 thru Jan 3, 2010	North Zone Duck Season (II) Dec 12 thru Jan 24, 2010	Conduct white-tailed deer and feral hog hunts on State Parks and Wildlife Management Areas	Happy Holidays!		End of North Zone Duck Season (II) Jan 24, 2010

Executive Director
Carter P. Smith

Editors, Pineywoods Post
Penny Wilkerson and Rusty Wood



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"To manage and conserve the natural and cultural resources of Texas and to provide hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation opportunities for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

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