

Cowboys and Angels Ranch
David Eugene Jr. and Cindy Ann Thompson
Wildlife Management Plan for 2017-2021
Site Visit Conducted on October 27, 2016
Summary

Property Description:

± 74.6498 acres in northern Burnet County off of County Road 202, approximately 11 miles northeast of Burnet. See attachment for specific Burnet CAD account numbers.

Ownership:

David Eugene Jr. and Cindy Ann Thompson
109 Crystal Lane
Georgetown, TX 78633

Current and Planned Use:

Wildlife management for hunting, active recreational use and passive aesthetic enjoyment; to be valued under 1-d-1w wildlife management use appraisal.

Target Indigenous Species:

Songbirds
Small Mammals
Mourning Dove
Wild Turkey
Northern Bobwhite

Planned Management Practices: (7 out of 7)

Habitat Control

1. Range Enhancement (Re-seeding) 2017-2021
2. Brush Management 2017-2021
3. Prescribed Control of Species 2017-2021

Erosion Control

1. Pond Construction and Major Repair 2017-2026

Predator Control

1. Imported Red Fire Ant Control 2017-2021

Supplemental Water

1. Well/Troughs/Windmill Overflow/Other Wildlife Waterers 2017-2026

Supplemental Food

1. Food Plots 2017-2021
2. Feeders and Mineral Supplementation 2017-2021

Providing Shelters

1. Nest Boxes, Bat Boxes 2017-2021

Making Census Counts to Determine Population

1. Daylight Deer Herd, Wildlife Composition, Photo Stations 2017-2021

Cowboys and Angels Ranch
David Eugene Jr. and Cindy Ann Thompson
Wildlife Management Plan for 2017-2021
Prepared by PLATEAU Land & Wildlife Management, Inc.
Site Visit Conducted on October 27, 2016

Property Description

Size	+/- 74.6498 acres
Location	northern Burnet County
Nearest Town/Major Intersection	11 miles northeast of Burnet off of County Road 202
Shape	Nearly rectangle with an irregular SW boundary
Boundary Features	NE boundary formed by County Road 202, while SW property line follows along River; surrounded by private lands
Significant Water Features	Over 1200 feet of frontage along the North Fork of the San Gabriel River, fed from a series of three drainages that cross the property
Terrain	Gently rolling from the eastern uplands, falling gradually W-SW towards the western river
Elevation	Maximum - 1300 ft MSL Minimum - 1260 ft MSL
Fencing	Partial perimeter low fencing
Wildlife Use Appraisal Region	Eastern Edwards Plateau
Ecological Region	Cross Timbers and Prairies
River Sub-Basin	San Gabriel
Major River Basin	Brazos River
Coastal Bay	Gulf of Mexico
Average Rainfall for Area	30-32 inches/yr

Current Habitat Description

The Cowboys and Angels Ranch consists of two major habitat types including:

1. Shrubland Savannah - 70 acres
2. Riparian Woodland - 5 acres

Shrubland Savannah

Where It Occurs:

Throughout the property with the exception of the denser woodlands along the San Gabriel River.

Canopy Layer:

Canopy coverage is limited with the exception of scattered short-statured juniper and mesquite. A large American elm was observed at a depression (and potential future pond site) along the central drainage.

Shrub Layer:

The shrub layer similarly contains juniper and mesquite, with prickly pear, bumelia, willow baccharis, lime prickly ash, dewberry, agarita, persimmon, and greenbriar. Shrub densities (primarily juniper, willow baccharis, and sumac) are excessive towards the SW third of this habitat type.

Herbaceous Layer:

Native grasses dominate most of the uplands creating an exceptionally healthy and diverse rangeland, which transitions to a mix of King Ranch bluestem and early to mid-successional grasses and forbs moving towards the central and western portions of the tract. These areas were likely more heavily grazed historically, and unrestrained brush encroachment limited desirable grass growth.

Primary Issues/Limiting Factors for Wildlife

Ashe juniper (and in some areas willow baccharis) threatens to take over much of the open habitat. Imported red fire ant mounds can be found with low to moderate density. A year round source of water is lacking in the upland portions of the tract.

Management Priorities:

Existing nest boxes (9 more required to meet minimum intensity requirements) and feeders will be maintained to provide benefits for wildlife. A wildlife-friendly water source is recommended to create a third primary activity to maintain the wildlife management valuation. In addition, large-scale projects and activities include removal of dense juniper, eryngo control, reseeding native grasses and wildflowers, planting native trees, and pond construction will be implemented over time.

Plants Observed:

Trees	Shrubs/Vines/Succulents	Grasses/Forbs
Ashe juniper Mesquite American elm Cedar elm	Ashe juniper Mesquite Willow baccharis Bumelia Agarita Prickly pear cactus Twist-leaf yucca Flame-leaf sumac Lime prickly ash Greenbriar Dewberry	Little bluestem Silver bluestem King Ranch bluestem Purple threeawn Tall dropseed Plain's lovegrass White tridens Seep muhly Yellow indiagrass Western ragweed One-seed croton Bermudagrass Aster sp. Broomweed False purple thistle (Eryngo) Silver-leaf nightshade Cedar sedge

Riparian Woodland

Where It Occurs:

At the far SW boundary along the San Gabriel River.

Canopy Layer:

Composed of mature elm, juniper, live oak, hackberry, willow, walnut, and chinaberry.

Shrub Layer:

The shrub layer contains primarily yaupon, persimmon, juniper, buttonbush, beautyberry, dewberry, greenbriar, and mustang grape.

Herbaceous Layer:

Grasses are limited due to high canopy coverage throughout much of the woodland. Shade-tolerant plants are common, though in sunny margins along the River and the eastern edge of the woodlands, herbaceous growth is prevalent.

Primary Issues/Limiting Factors for Wildlife

Chinaberry trees are common in some sections of the woodland. A stand of johnsongrass can also be found.

Management Priorities:

Controlling exotic plants such as johnsongrass and chinaberry will aid in protecting the diverse and native nature of the woodlands, which is a particularly sensitive riparian corridor. Understory thinning to open up sections of the woodland can be considered to encourage more herbaceous growth on the woodland floor as well as providing access to the river for recreational enjoyment.

Plants Observed:

Trees	Shrubs/Vines/Succulents	Grasses/Forbs
Ashe juniper Live oak Texas oak Escarpment black cherry Walnut Hackberry	Ashe juniper Persimmon Agarita Elbowbush Twisted leaf yucca Yaupon American beautyberry Prickly pear cactus Western soapberry Buttonbush Bumelia Greenbriar Mustang grape Dewberry Five-leaf creeper	Little bluestem King Ranch bluestem Lindheimer's muhly Johnsongrass Cedar sedge Rush sp. Frostweed Dichanthelium One-seed croton Giant ragweed Bermudagrass

Soil Types (from NRCS Soil Descriptions)

There are four main soil types located on the Cowboys and Angels Ranch in Burnet County.

Map unit:5 - Bolar clay loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes

The Bolar component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 5 percent. This component is on ridges on hills. This component is in the Clay Loam Pe 44+ ecological site. This series is characterized by high natural fertility; medium to high water holding capacity and fair to good plant-soil-moisture relationship; high production potential. This series consists of clayey soils. Climax plants are predominantly little bluestem with indiagrass, big bluestem, switchgrass, vine-mesquite, sideoats grama, elm, live oak, hackberry; and many forbs such as Maximilian sunflower, Engelmann daisy, bushsunflower, and halfshrub sundrop.

Map unit: 9 - Doss silty clay, 1 to 5 percent slopes

The Doss component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 5 percent. This component is on plains on plateaus. This component is in the Shallow Pe 44+ ecological site. Climax vegetation is big and little bluestems, indiagrass, sideoats and tall gramas, cane bluestem, plains

lovegrass, Maximilian sunflower, bushsunflower, Engelmann daisy, orange zexmenia, daleas, gayfeather, sundrops, penstemon, heath aster, prairieclover, and bundleflower, with scattered live oak.

Map unit: 32 - Oakalla silty clay loam, occasionally flooded

The Oakalla component makes up 99 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 1 percent. This component is on flood plains on river valleys. This component is in the Loamy Bottomland Pe 44+ ecological site. This series consists of clay loam and loam, bottomland soils. Climax vegetation includes eastern gamagrass, switchgrass, little bluestem, Virginia wildrye, blood ragweed, hairy ruellia, hairy tubetongue, aster, Maximilian sunflower, and white crownbeard; with pecan, elm, cypress, oak, and ash.

Map unit: 37 - Purves gravelly clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes

The Purves component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 1 to 3 percent. This component is on plains on plateaus. This component is in the Shallow Pe 44+ ecological site. This series is characterized by medium natural fertility; droughty very low to low water holding capacity with poor plant-soil-moisture relationship; low production potential. This series consists of clayey soils. Climax vegetation is big and little bluestems, indiagrass, sideoats and tall gramas, cane bluestem, plains lovegrass, Maximilian sunflower, bushsunflower, Engelmann daisy, orange zexmenia, daleas, gayfeather, sundrops, penstemon, heath aster, prairieclover, prairie bluets, and bundleflower, with scattered live oak.

Past History of Land Use and Wildlife

The Cowboys and Angels Ranch has historically been used for wildlife management and is valued under 1-d-1w open space valuation. The abundance of wildlife currently on the property provides both passive and aesthetic enjoyment for the Thompson family and friends.

Landowners' Goals

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson intends to manage this land to the benefit of native wildlife and sustaining habitat including restoration to healthy community associations of Cross Timbers and Prairies woody and grassland species. It is their intention to restore and manage this land for increased biodiversity for the passive and aesthetic enjoyment afforded by the property. This healthy habitat will be managed primarily for the benefit of songbirds, small mammals, Mourning Dove and ground-nesting birds such as Wild Turkey and Northern Bobwhite. While the target species of this plan are restricted to the above species, activities performed will benefit a wide variety of wildlife in addition to improving overall land health and ecological function. Because different portions of the property are suitable for different types of wildlife, actively managing for multiple species concurrently is consistent with wildlife management principles and will maximize overall benefit to wildlife.

Wildlife Management Plan

Preparation and implementation of this wildlife management plan involves enumerating the target species, planned practices, and monitoring methods. This plan was prepared by James Hall, wildlife biologist, of Plateau Land and Wildlife Management, Inc. The site visit to gather information used for this plan was conducted on October 27, 2016.

Planned Wildlife Management Practices

Habitat Control

1. **Range Enhancement.** (2017-2021) Food and cover will be provided for quail, turkey, and songbirds, through reseeding native range plants (grasses and forbs) in the open areas. In addition to the wildlife benefits, native bunch grasses greatly improve hydrologic functioning. A mix with little bluestem, big bluestem, yellow indiangrass, green sprangletop, sideoats grama, plains lovegrass, and buffalograss would be best for this property considering the soils and historic plant community. Mixes including these grass species and assorted native wildflower species can be obtained at Native American Seed, a reputable seed distributor. Due to the current grass cover, proper seedbed preparation will be essential for successful re-seeding. Seeding can be considered following the completion (or during) extensive brush management efforts (see below) can be Spring plantings should be conducted between March 15 and May 30 while fall planting should be conducted in late September or early October. If planting in the fall or early winter, a cover crop of cereal rye grass is recommended to restrict undesirable weed growth in future native grass planting sites. Maps and photos will be available on request.
2. **Brush Management.** (2017-2021) Overgrowth of Ashe juniper will be selectively removed from flat areas to allow the increased production of desirable trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs for forage and nesting or protective cover for wildlife. Soil types, slope angle and direction, soil loss and erosion factors will be considered along with measures to control re-invasion. Selective clearing will be done in a manner that minimizes the amount of soil disturbance (i.e. "cedar shears", chainsaw, herbicide treatments, etc.). One of the most cost-effective methods of juniper control is to control the plant in its early growth stage by using hand loppers. Juniper smaller than 8 feet and with a main trunk diameter at breast height of 6 inches or less should be removed. Care should be taken not to remove any large mature juniper with shredding bark, as it is important nesting material for declining songbirds.

In addition, overgrowth of mesquite will be controlled to reduce density/prevent invasion and improve habitat for wildlife. While mesquite is not a major concern, the below recommendations will allow for control, if desired. Mesquite is a root-sprouter and requires chemical treatment or complete bud zone removal to achieve control. Chemical treatment method is dictated by the size and structure of the trees. Mechanical control involves uprooting the plant with a power-grubber or other grubbing attachment. Large trees with rough bark should be treated with the cut-stump method that involves cutting the plant off at ground-level and immediately spraying the stump with a 15% mix of Remedy™ in diesel or Remedy RTU. This method may be used in conjunction with hydraulic shears to remove the above-ground portion of the plant. Shears with built-in herbicide application capabilities streamline the process. This treatment can be applied at any time of the year. Trees with few basal stems (trunks emerging from the ground) and smooth bark can be treated using the low-volume basal spray method, which eliminates the need to cut the tree down prior to treatment. This involves spraying the lower 12-18 inches of each basal stem with a 15%-25% mix of Remedy™ in diesel or Remedy RTU. This method may be applied throughout the year, but best results are achieved during the growing season. Young, regrowth plants (particularly those <8ft tall with many basal stems) can be quickly controlled by a foliar application of ½% Remedy and ½% Reclaim in water or a ¼%-¾% mix of Sendero herbicide in water. A surfactant such as methylated seed oil (MSO) and dye should be added to the mixture. This method should only be applied in the late spring/early summer once the leaves turn dark green and no new, light-green leaves are present on the plant. All of these methods are detailed in the Brush Busters program for mesquite control (<http://texnat.tamu.edu/about/brush-busters/>).

Brush management will affect a minimum of 2.5 acres annually of the 25 acre Brush Management area designated on the attached map. Photo records will be available on request.

3. Prescribed Control of Species. (2017-2021) Chinaberry will be selectively removed from the woodlands along the River to prevent invasion. This practice will allow the increased production of desirable trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. The increased range quality will produce better forage, nesting or protective cover for wildlife. Tree/shrub control will be accomplished through using Brush Busters stump spray methodology (<http://texnat.tamu.edu/about/brush-busters/cut-stumps/cut-stump-spray-for-hardwood-species/>) with a 15% Remedy / 85% diesel fuel mixture. When using herbicides, one should always abide by the label and all applicable federal laws.

Eryngo (false purple thistle) and johnsongrass will also be controlled. This can be effective through a variety of means, including a combination of mechanical and chemical treatments. Regardless of the method, eryngo control may require several years before removal is complete. Most of the below method will occur in the small invaded fields along the central drainage.

Herbicide broadcast treatments with either Grazon P+D at 1-2 quarts/ac or GrazonNext at 1.5-2 pints/ac between December-February before the plants begin bolting are the most effective means of control. Treatment may be required twice during this period. Spot treatments with Grazon or Glyphosate (such as Remedy/Round-Up) may also be used in small areas where plants have already bolted or are preparing to flower. Keep in mind, herbicides like Round-Up kill all plants, so selective use is recommended. Regardless, it can be a useful tool to remove organic matter and prepare a seed bed for future grass or wildflower plantings.

Johnsongrass is primarily found along the fringes of the wooded riparian corridor. Since Grazon is a forb-killing herbicide and will not work on johnsongrass, Remedy (Round-Up) is recommended. Johnsongrass should be sprayed with Round-Up in the late spring or early summer.

After the above treatments, waiting approximately 3 weeks following Round-Up application, reseeding desired native plants (See *Habitat Control – Range Enhancement*) can then be conducted. Reseeding native grasses is typically recommended in the spring (by mid-late May). Alternatively, waiting until the fall to seed native grasses and forbs is acceptable, but any remaining thistle or johnsongrass will likely require additional late-summer treatment. If fall plantings is desired, planting a cover crop of cool-season grass such as cereal rye is recommended. Receipts for chemicals, and a map indicating areas controlled each year will be available on request.

Erosion Control

1. Pond Construction and Major Repair. (2017-2026) A permanent water pond may be constructed in the coming years for the purpose of controlling and preventing erosion, while providing habitat diversity and wildlife benefits. Creation of shallow water areas as primary production wetlands will be undertaken where feasible. This activity will count for 10 years of credit upon completion as long as annual maintenance is performed. The pond construction area is indicated on the attached map. Photos and associated records will be available on request.

Predator Control

1. Imported Red Fire Ant (IRFA) Control. (2017-2021) The landowners are aware of the potential negative effect of Imported Red Fire Ants on wildlife populations due to food decrease and direct predation of bird nestlings and other wildlife. Imported Red Fire Ants will be monitored annually (fall or spring), and appropriate control measures will be taken in infested areas with non-toxic products (i.e. growth inhibiting, metabolic modifying, or hormone interrupting baits) as much as possible.

Extinguish Plus is an effective and cost-efficient fire ant control bait for use on areas not intended for grazing beef cattle or other livestock used for feed. If treated areas are to be grazed by livestock to be used for human consumption, then regular Extinguish or a similarly approved product for grazing should be used. The bait should be applied at the rate of 2-5 tbsp/mound or according to label directions. Spring and fall mound applications produce the greatest effect. A minimum of 10 acres will be monitored and treated as needed annually. Records of areas treated and receipts for fire ant bait will be available upon request.

Supplemental Water

1. Well/Trough/Windmill Overflow/Other Wildlife Watering Devices. (2017-2026) Supplemental water will be provided for small mammals, songbirds, Wild Turkey, Northern Bobwhite, and dove through a wildlife water source. The watering facility will be enhanced for wildlife use by installing rock ramps or perch wire from the ground, over the trough lip, and to the bottom of the trough. The modification will provide better access for small mammals, reptiles, and songbirds and a way to avoid drowning if water levels drop. The trough may also be buried to ground-level with an escape ramp of rocks or wire added to the inside. Rainwater catchment or constant well water will provide the water source for this device designed specifically for wildlife. Water catchment supplied water sources may need to be supplemented during especially dry periods. This activity will count for 10 years of credit upon completion as long as annual maintenance is performed. Maps of the water source location will be available on request.

Providing Supplemental Supplies of Food

1. Food Plots. (2017-2021) Locally adapted annual plants such as sunflowers, sorghum, millets, croton, and sorghum alnum will be planted on the property. These plants will provide additional food for songbirds, dove, quail, and turkey. The food plots will be re-seeded in each year to maintain a sufficient level of productivity. The cool season plots should be planted with a mix of winterpeas and clovers. For cool-season plantings, the Fall Dove mix from Turner Seed Company is a good choice. Planting both cool and warm season forbs is required. A minimum of 1% of the property (0.75 acres or more) will be planted each year this practice is performed, in both cool and warm season plantings, to meet the level of intensity prescribed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.
2. Feeders and Mineral Supplementation. (2017-2021) The optimum feeding regime for songbirds and dove during the breeding season includes at least three smaller, hanging birdseed feeders. The birdseed feeders should be filled regularly with birdseed and kept clean. During the winter, the feeders should contain at least 25% sunflowers due to the increased need for fat reserves. Receipts for feed should be kept and available upon request, along with a photo of each feeder.

Providing Shelters

1. Nest Boxes, Bat Boxes. (2017-2021) The landowners have placed nest boxes in appropriate habitat throughout the property. The nest box program will consist of annual monitoring, repair, upkeep, and replacement. Approximately 6 boxes have been erected and an additional 9 boxes (15 total boxes) will be installed to meet minimum intensity requirements. Eastern Bluebird nest boxes should be 3-4ft off the ground and 100yds apart. Carolina Chickadee boxes can be placed in dense wood or brushy areas. Titmouse boxes should be placed on woodland edges, oak parklands, or anywhere grassy areas and trees meet. Wren boxes should be located in wooded shrubby habitats.

All boxes located in open or semi-open habitats should face the northeast to minimize the amount of heat entering the box. The nest boxes will be monitored annually for predators, occupancy and

successful breeding. All songbird boxes should be cleaned in later winter before the breeding season begins. Copies of monitoring information and a map of nest box locations will be provided upon request.

Making Census Counts to Determine Population

1. Daylight Deer Herd, Wildlife Composition, Photo Stations. (2017-2021) Camera use has proven effective at determining deer population densities and trends as well as monitoring the presence of a wide variety of wildlife. Observations may be collected around feeding or watering stations where wildlife congregate. For the entire property, at least 1-2 camera stations should be used. The surveys will be used to monitor wildlife activity. The locations of the camera set-ups will be indicated on a map. Photographs taken will be available upon request.

Wildlife Management Planning Matrix				Property: Cowboys and Angels Ranch (Thompson)				
PLATEAU (512) 894-3479				Date: 10/27/16		County(ies): Burnet Acres: 74.6498		
Target species: Songbirds, Small Mammals, Dove, Wild Turkey, Northern Bobwhite								
TREATMENTS	Treatment Duration	Level of Intensity	Timing	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Habitat Control:								
a: Grazing Management	1 yr.		anytime					
b: Prescribed Burning	1 yr.	15%	Oct-Feb					
c: Range Enhancement (Re-seeding)	1 yr.	10% or 10 Ac.	Sep-Nov, Mar-May	X	X	X	X	X
d: Brush Management	1 yr.	10% or 10 Ac.	Oct-Feb	X	X	X	X	X
e: Riparian Management and Enhancement	10 yr.	1 Project	anytime					
f: Wetland Enhancement	10 yr.	1 Project	anytime					
g: Habitat Protection for Species of Concern	10 yr.	1 Project	anytime					
h: Prescribed Control of Species	1 yr.	10% or 10 Ac.	anytime	X	X	X	X	X
i: Wildlife Restoration	1 yr.		anytime					
2. Erosion Control:								
a: Pond Construction and Major Repair	10 yr.	1 Project	Jun - Sep	X				2026
b: Gully Shaping	10 yr.	1 Project	Nov - Feb					
c: Streamside, Pond and Wetland Revegetation	10 yr.	1 Project	Feb-Apr,Sep-Nov					
d: Native Plant Establishment on Erodible Areas	1 yr.	10 Seedling/Ac.	Feb-Apr,Sep-Nov					
e: Dike / Levee Construction / Management	10 yr.	1 Project	Jun - Sep					
f: Establish Water Diversion	10 yr.	1 Project	anytime					
3. Predator Control:								
a: Predator Management	1 yr.		anytime					
b: Imported Red Fire Ant Control	1 yr.	10% or 10 Ac.	Mar-May&Sep-Nov	X	X	X	X	X
c: Control of Cowbirds	1 yr.	30	Mar - Jun					
d: Grackle / Starling / House Sparrow Control	1 yr.	30	Mar - Jun					
4. Supplemental Water:								
a: Marsh / Wetland Restoration or Development	10 yr.	1 Project	anytime					
b: Well/Troughs/Windmill Overflow/Other Wildlife Waterers	10 yr.	1 Project	anytime	X				2026
c: Spring Development and / or Enhancement	10 yr.		anytime					
5. Supplemental Food:								
a: Grazing Management	1 yr.		anytime					
b: Prescribed Burning	1 yr.	15%	Oct-Feb					
c: Range Enhancement (Re-seeding)	1 yr.	10% or 10 Ac.	Sep-Nov, Mar-May					
d: Food Plots	1 yr.	1%	Aug-Nov, Feb-Apr	X	X	X	X	X
e: Feeders and Mineral Supplementation	1 yr.	1/320 ac.	anytime	X	X	X	X	X
f: Managing Tame Pasture, Old Fields, Croplands	1 yr.	3%	Oct-Feb					
g: Transition Management of Tame Grass Monocultures	1 yr.	25%	Sep-Nov, Mar-May					
6. Providing Shelter:								
a: Nest Boxes, Bat Boxes	1 yr.		Sep- Feb	X	X	X	X	X
b: Brush Piles and Slash Retention	1 yr.	1%	anytime					
c: Fence Line Management	1 yr.	100yds / 1/4 mile	Sep - Feb					
d: Hay Meadow, Pasture and Cropland Mgmt. for Wildlife	1 yr.	25%	Aug - Feb					
e: Half-Cutting Trees or Shrubs	1 yr.	1 per 100 yds	Mar - Jun					
f: Woody Plant / Shrub Establishment	1 yr.		Sep - Feb					
g: Natural Cavity / Snag Development	1 yr.	5/ac on 5%	Sep - Feb					
7. Census:								
a:Spotlight Counts	1 yr.	3/yr; 15 miles	Aug - Nov					
b. Aerial Counts	1 yr.		Aug - Nov					
c:Incidental Observations & Stands Counts	1 yr.	100 Observ.	Aug - Nov					
d:Daylight Deer Herd, Wildlife Composition, Photo Stations	1 yr.	3/yr; 15 miles	anytime	X	X	X	X	X
e:Harvest Data Collection and Record Keeping	1 yr.		Oct - Mar					
f:Browse Utilization Surveys	1 yr.		Aug - Feb					
g:Endangered, Threatened or Protected Species	1 yr.		depends on species					
h:Census and Monitoring of Game & Nongame Wildlife	1 yr.		year around					
i:Time / Area Counts	1 yr.		anytime					
j:Roost Counts	1 yr.		Sep - Nov					
k:Songbird Transects and Counts	1 yr.		Mar - Jun					
l:Quail Call and Covey Counts	1 yr.		Sep - Nov					
m:Point Counts	1 yr.		anytime					
n:Drift Fences and Pitfall Traps	1 yr.		anytime					
o:Small Mammal Traps	1 yr.		anytime					
p:Bat Departures	1 yr.		May - Sep					

Plateau



Land & Wildlife
Management





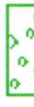







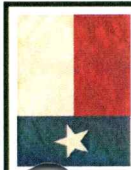
Thompson Ranch - David Eugene Jr. & Cindy Ann Thompson
+/- 74.6498 Acres - Burnet County



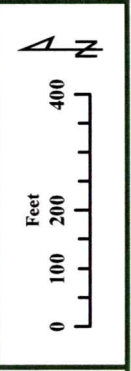
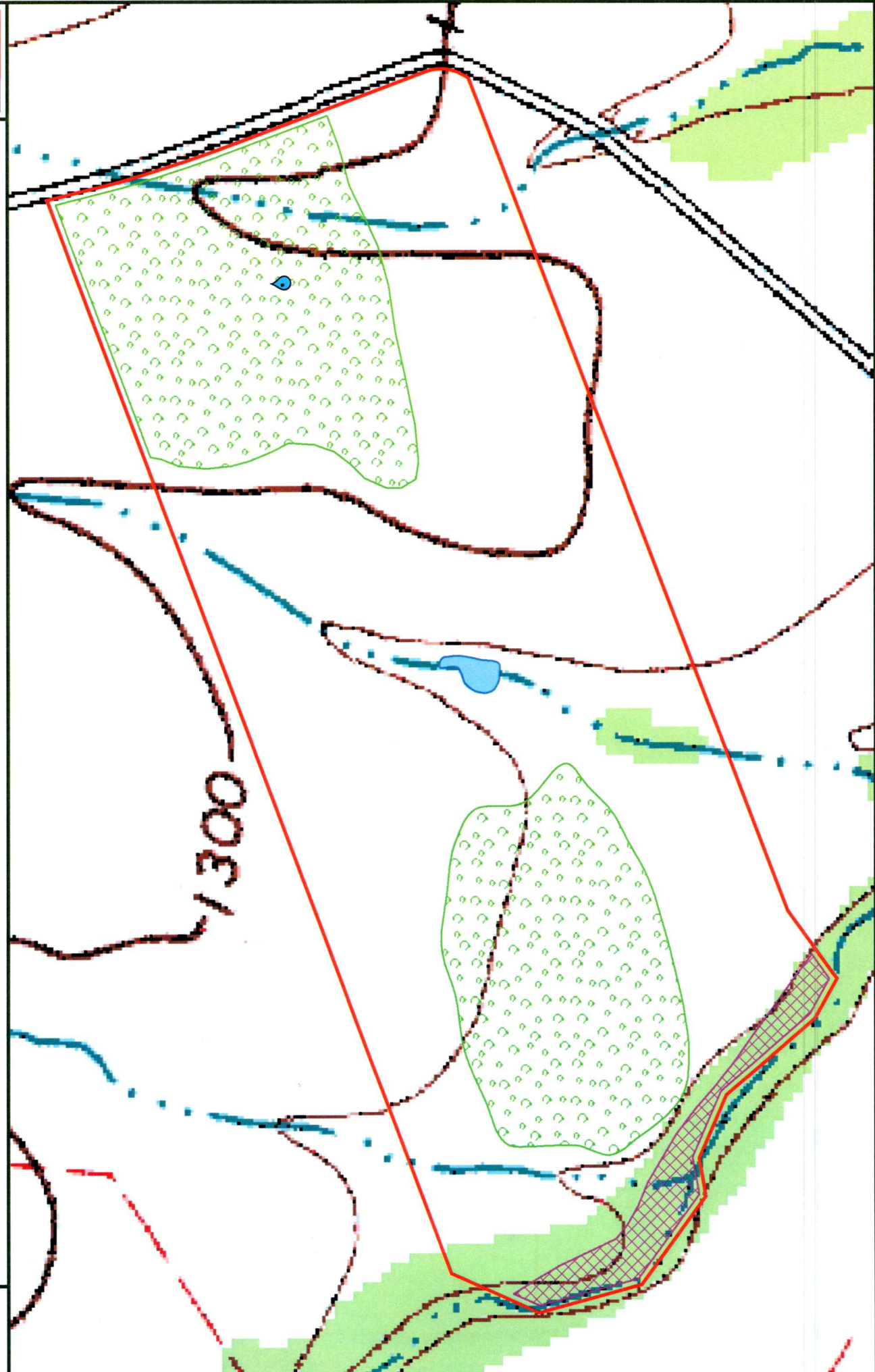


	Property Boundary		Exotic Plant Control Zone		Pond Construction Zone		Potential Wildlife Water Source
	Brush Management Zone						





Thompson Ranch - David Eugene Jr. & Cindy Ann Thompson
+/- 74,649.8 Acres - Burnet County



- Property Boundary
- Brush Management Zone
- Pond Construction Zone
- Potential Wildlife Water Source
- Exotic Plant Control Zone
- Pond Construction Zone





Thompson Ranch - David Eugene Jr. & Cindy Ann Thompson
+/- 74.6498 Acres - Burnet County



Google 2016

Property Boundary

Burnet Soils



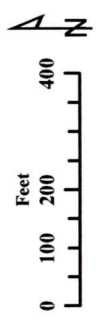


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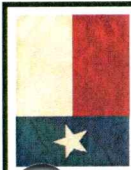
Google 2016

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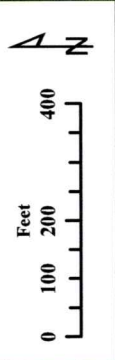
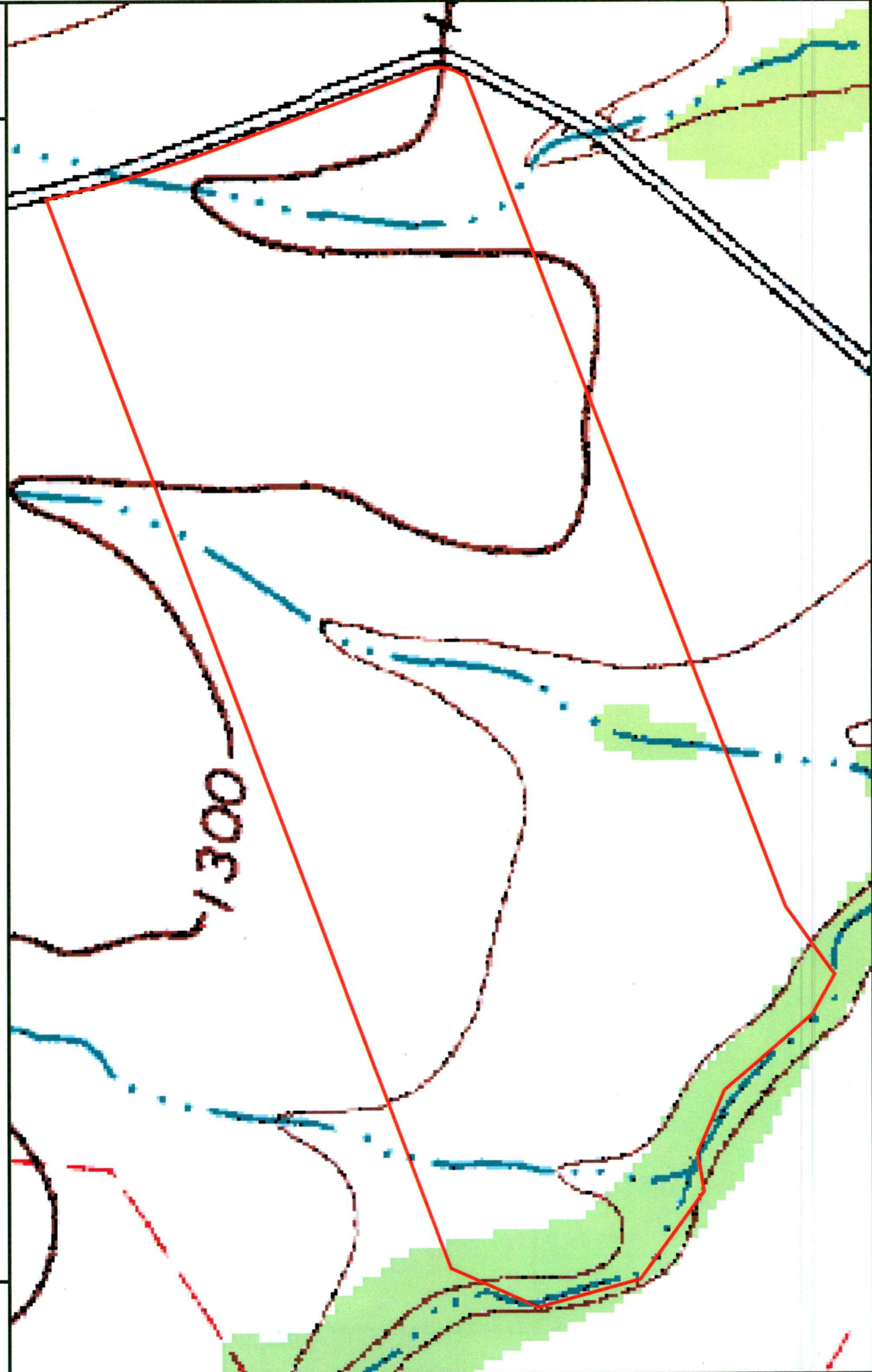


Property Boundary





Thompson Ranch - David Eugene Jr. & Cindy Ann Thompson
+/- 74.6498 Acres - Burnet County



Property Boundary



Thompson Property 2016 Site Visit Photos



Photo Point 1: Eastern uplands dominated by native grasses such as little bluestem, exhibiting excellent health and diversity for wildlife.



Photo Point 2: Huge American elm found along a drainage, and a potential site for new pond construction.



Photo Point 3: View looking north along the drainage, near Photo Point 2. While native grasses are prevalent here, other invasive plants such as false purple thistle are common and warrant control.



Photo Point 4: Open lowland savannah featuring King Ranch bluestem and encroached juniper. Controlling juniper should be thematic throughout most of the property.



Photo Point 5: Another large elm closer towards the River. Regrowth Ashe juniper can be removed from beneath the drip-lines of any hardwoods.



Photo Point 6: Stand of invasive johnsongrass should be controlled to prevent further invasion.

Thompson Property
2016 Site Visit Photos



Photo Point 7: Dense and mature juniper-elm woodlands found along the San Gabriel River.

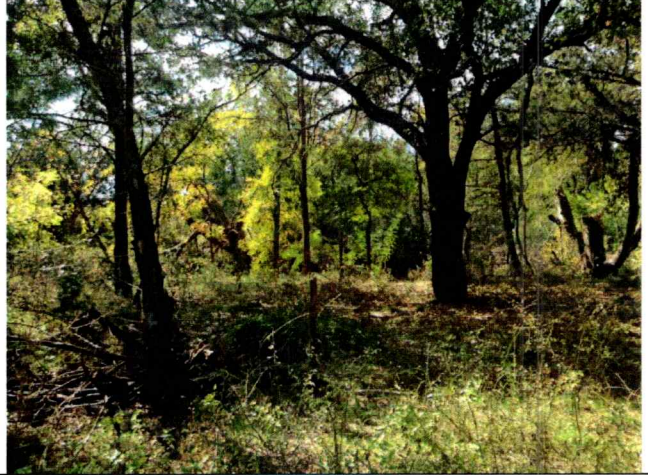


Photo Point 8: Another view of the woodlands where the understory limbs have been pruned and thinned. This method can be mimicked in another dense portions of woodland habitat, allowing more sunlight to penetrate the canopy and encouraging more diverse growth.



Photo Point 9: View of the San Gabriel River. This portion is near the headwaters of the North Fork.



Photo Point 10: Another view of the River, further downstream.