

Bee County Wildlife Management Association



Enhancing Quality and Quantity of Wildlife Habitat and Populations in Bee County, Texas

January 2006 Newsletter

“The role of education is to replace an empty mind with an open one,”

- D. Cavett

Did you know...

...wild pigs were first introduced into the US in Florida in the 1500's?

...LaSalle brought them from Florida to Texas in the 1650's?

...pigs are found in three quarters of Texas today, including many cities?

...they are now present in about 30 states?

...most US wild pigs are now either descended from domesticated pigs gone wild or are crosses with Russian Boars?

...there are very few, if any, pure Russian Boars left today?

...feral pigs sexually mature at 6 months?

2006 ANNUAL MEETING, ELECTION AND BANQUETTE

February 10, 2006, 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Bee County Exposition Center, 214 South FM 351, Beeville.

Our keynote speaker will be **Bill Armstrong**, recently retired Head Biologist of the Kerr Wildlife Management Area. If you want the FACTS about whitetail genetics, spike bucks, and habitat management, you need to hear Bill's message. Bill spent over 30 years involved with or managing the “in-the-field” side of The Kerr Wildlife Management Area and the TP&W whitetail deer research facility in Kerrville and can back up what he says. There are a lot of *opinions* about deer management and genetics, but if you want research-based *facts* come listen to Bill.

We have four director slots to fill this year. Three Director positions are expiring and director Van Bruns position will be filled due to the sale of his Bee County ranch and his move out of Bee County. We all hate to see Van go, he will be missed.

The Board will be accepting nominations for all four slots up until the night of the meeting, and nominations will be accepted from the floor. The four directors whose terms are expiring are Adam Coronado, Pat True, and Larry Jones. All three men are running for reelection to three year terms. Mineral area ranchers Ken Langford and Alvin Rubottom have been nominated and are also be running. Short bios on all five men are included elsewhere in this newsletter. If you are interested in running or if you know of someone who you feel would be an active board member and contribute to the Association please contact Tom Keller or Bill Frank and submit the name.

The drawing for the hog and coyote contest winners will be held. There is still time to get your entries in. For every hog or coyote tail you submit you get a ticket that is deposited in a drawing box for the appropriate category. The contest winners will both receive 1000 pounds of corn donated by sponsor Bee Ag.

The number of door prizes will be reduced this year to maximize the time available for the rest of the agenda, but the ones we have will be very nice ones. Included will be a .22 caliber pistol and an automatic deer feeder, and a few other items yet to be determined.

Tickets are \$8 each and are available at the Bee County Extension Office, by mail by sending your check to Larry Jones, P. O. Box 447, Beeville, TX 78104, or from any board member. Tickets are also available at the Mineral Store. Please get your tickets early, we need to know how many will attend in order to finalize arrangements with the caterer and the Exposition Center. Bring family members and guests and any prospective members you can think of.

2006 BOARD OF DIRECTOR CANDIDATES

Adam Coronado is a founding Director. He is involved in several businesses; he owns and operates Mineral Mercantile Restaurant seven days a week, runs his small

...they can have two litters per year of 4 to 12 piglets?

...wild pigs have a life expectancy of four to five years?

...pigs destroy quail and turkey eggs and nests?

...pigs can kill and eat small fawns?

...Texas law prohibits trapping pigs and releasing them on another site without testing for brucellosis and pseudo-rabies?

...it is legal in Texas to kill pigs on your own property without a hunting license, and that they are the only exception to needing a hunting license?

...that BCWMA has a wild pig contest that is designed to encourage people to kill hogs to reduce pressure on fawns, turkeys and quail?

...that wild pigs are ugly and stink? ☺☺☺

Circle Flies

A cowboy in Texas got stopped for speeding. The trooper lectured the cowboy and threw his weight around and generally tried to make the cowboy feel miserable. When he

Mineral area ranch, buys and sells hay and livestock, provides consulting and supervision services for several small ranches, and does contract fencing. In his spare time Adam enjoys hog hunting with his son.

Larry Jones is a founding Director and Charter member. He lives on their his highway 202 and has raised registered Longhorn cattle and miniature donkeys for 14 years. Larry has been the BCWMA newsletter editor since the Association was formed and is a Director and the Secretary of the newly formed Coastal Bend Prescribed Burn Association. He has been deeply involved in the UT/BCWMA Fire Ant control project. For the last five years he has owned a nation wide deer feeder and deer blind internet business, and he is the authorized dealer for Bad Boy Buggies in South Texas.

Ken Langford is a native Texan, was raised on a ranch, and today raises cattle and quarter horses on his Mineral area ranch. He attended A & M on an athletic scholarship (baseball and football), belonged to the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association, and earned a BS degree before spending 30 years in the Marine Corp as a fighter pilot. Later he worked for several defense contractors including Lockheed and Ford Aerospace. Since 1992 he has been a professional quail guide on numerous large operations in South Texas, including the King, Kennedy and Armstrong ranches.

Alvin Rubbottom was born in Carrizo Springs into a family of ranchers. He worked in the oil industry for 30 years and retired from Atlantic Richfield in 1992. Since that time he has raised cattle, horses and goats on his ranch in Northern Bee County. Alvin has hunted and fished all his life. He has volunteered his time for numerous BCWMA tasks, and has been very involved in the fire ant project, not only helping process the ants but also making some of the trips to Austin and back.

Pat True was one of the first people to start promoting the idea of a wildlife co-op in Bee County, and is a charter member and founding director of BCWMA. He splits his time between his Mineral area ranch and his home in Portland. He spent 20 years with Citgo, working at the refinery during the day and running various businesses in the evenings and on weekends. He owned a sporting goods business for 15 years. He has been an avid hunter, sportsman and conservationist for over 40 years and has been one of the most active board members in BCWMA.

PRESCRIBED BURN DEMONSTRATION PLANNED IN JANUARY

The Texas Cooperative Extension in Victoria, in cooperation with the newly formed Coastal Bend Prescribed Burn Association, is planning a prescribed burn demonstration for January 26, 2006 near Inez, Texas. Tentative start time is 11:00 a.m. and it should be over by 5:00 p.m. Because appropriate weather is critical to prescribed burn success, it is possible the date could be changed. Before leaving for the demo site be sure to confirm with County Extension Agent Sam Womble that it is still going to happen. You can reach Sam in Victoria at 361-575-4581.

The NRCS and the Extension Service are now aggressively promoting Prescribed Burning in Texas. Much has been written in this newsletter about the many benefits derived from properly executed burns. Burns have been nature's way of managing habitat for centuries, and most plants in this area are highly burn adapted and benefit from burning. Burns return nitrogen to the soil and were the original "organic" fertilizer long before "going organic" became so popular late in the last century.

The Coastal Bend Prescribed Burn Association has been formed to allow land owners and managers to pool equipment and manpower in order to safely, easily and economically conduct prescribed burns. Burning is the least expensive and arguably the most effective habitat management and brush suppression tool available to us today. If you are interested in joining this group, and in sharing time and resources in order to improve the habitat on your property, contact Larry Jones at 361-362-0430 for more information or to join.

finally got around to writing the ticket he had to keep swatting at some flies circling around his head.

The cowboy asked, "Having some problems with those circle flies, are you?" The trooper stopped writing and said, "Yes, if that's what they are, I never heard of circle flies before." So the cowboy says, "Well, circle flies are real common around these parts, they're almost always found circling around the back end of a horse." The trooper says, "Oh." And goes back to writing.

After a minute or so he stops and asks, "Are you calling me a horse's ass?" The cowboy replies, "Oh no, officer. I have way to much respect for law enforcement to even think about calling you that." The trooper says, "Well that's sure a good thing" and goes back to writing the ticket.

After a long pause the cowboy adds, "It's real hard to fool them flies though!"

You may be interested in the fact that Bill Armstrong, our 2006 Annual meeting speaker, is a widely recognized pioneer of Prescribed Burning in Texas. He has some very interesting tales of early burns, and is an expert on the practice.

The burn demo will be on the Randy Pritchard place in Inez, a little northeast of Victoria off Hwy 59. Travel from Telferner to Inez, and exit Hwy 59 at Inez, taking FM444 under the overpass and stay on it about 2 miles to J2 Ranch Road. Turn right on J2 Ranch Road and go about 3 miles to Nickel Road. Follow Nickel Road to the "T" and take a right. Follow this road to the first gravel road on the left (there will be open pasture on the left and a brush line on the right) and take the gravel road to the burn site at the opposite end of the open pasture.

Don't forget to call and confirm it is still going to happen before you head that way.

QUALITY DEER MANAGEMENT AND COYOTES

You will never defeat coyotes. However, research shows that through Quality Deer Management, you can reduce their impact on whitetails.

By Lindsay Thomas Jr., Editor, QDMA's Quality Whitetails Magazine

He is the trickster in Native American folktales — cunning, mischievous, and, much to the aggravation of those he torments, immortal. He might suffer a temporary defeat, but he will always be with us. Today, deer managers wonder whether this immortal trickster is impacting their efforts to manage deer populations and what, if anything, they can do about it.

For QDM practitioners who worry about coyotes, there is plenty of reassuring news and advice to be found in the results of the most comprehensive, long-term study of carnivores in the United States. Conducted by students and faculty of Mississippi State University (MSU), the project lasted almost 10 years, produced Master's theses for 10 graduate students and was summarized in the end by doctoral candidate Michael Chamberlain, now a professor at Louisiana State University. At any point in time during the decade of the 1990s, students were tracking 50 to 60 animals through radio-telemetry equipment, including anything with canine teeth from coyotes to bobcats. The research, funded by a number of state and federal wildlife agencies and conservation organizations, produced a wealth of data on many aspects of coyote ecology and behavior, including much on their relationship with whitetails.

Do Coyotes Impact Deer Populations?

Dr. Bruce Leopold is a professor and the head of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries at Mississippi State, and he supervised the carnivore study. According to Bruce, the overall results of their 1990s research reflected what earlier research had concluded — deer are an important food source for coyotes based on how frequently deer hair is found in coyote scat. However, the manner in which coyotes acquire this food is important.

"Our study showed two main peaks for finding deer hair in coyote scats: during fawning season and during the hunting season," said Bruce. "The rest of the year there wasn't much at all. One to five scats out of 50 to 100 that we were collecting per month would contain deer hair."

The peak during fawning season supported the well-known idea that coyotes are random, opportunistic predators of fawns. Because deer hair became less

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common in coyote scat for the rest of the year — with the exception of hunting season — researchers concluded that coyotes rarely hunt down and kill healthy deer on their own but feed instead on carrion. Deer killed by cars, disease, hunters, accidents and other causes become food sources for coyotes. As numbers of hunter-killed deer are obviously higher during hunting season, coyotes make use of the resource. Many hunters can tell stories of coyotes arriving at a deer carcass before the hunter — particularly when a hunter leaves a deer overnight and returns to finish trailing in daylight.

But there are also hunters who can tell stories of witnessing coyotes chasing, harassing, and even bringing down live adult deer, particularly in the Northern United States. The December 2004 issue of Quality Whitetails included a series of trail-camera photographs submitted by David Pyle of Missouri. The wintertime photos appear to show two, large coyotes wearing down, killing and eating an adult doe. Whether the doe was injured or sick to start with is uncertain, but on other occasions David has witnessed two, outsized coyotes chasing whitetails.

QDMA member and professional wildlife photographer Bill Marchel of Minnesota has also witnessed coyotes taking down what appeared to be healthy whitetails.

“One evening in February I was photographing near a crossing on the Mississippi River, which was frozen, when I saw what I thought at first was a doe and a fawn running down the far bank,” said Bill. “They were both just loping along like a doe and a fawn would. But it was a doe and a coyote. The doe was running along the edge of the river where the ice is covered with snow, but then for some reason she turned and went out across the river. In the middle of the river there was no snow on the ice, and she went down and went spinning out across the ice. The coyote did the same thing, but it got back up and went over to the doe, which was trying to get back up but couldn’t. The coyote just started pulling mouthfuls of hair from the hindquarters, and he just kept eating until he hit an artery and the doe bled to death. It was a pretty gruesome deal but one of the most dramatic things I’ve seen in the wild.”

The event happened at dusk, and Bill’s camera captured only blurred images in the failing light. Investigating the remains the next morning, Bill found that the doe was a healthy adult that had been carrying twin fawns — strangely, the fetuses had both been removed from the placenta and were lying untouched on the ice, although in the night multiple coyotes had all but devoured the doe. In this case, ice aided the coyote, but Bill maintains that he has found evidence of kills in which ice was not a factor.

“They can and will take healthy adults,” he said. “I’ve tracked chase scenes for a quarter or a half mile or more in snow. They eventually hamstring the deer, and you hit a blood trail that continues for 80 or 100 yards, and then there’s the carcass.”

This behavior, according to Bruce Leopold, is uncommon and in most cases can be attributed to individuals or pairs of coyotes that have learned to use a specific method or habitat feature, such as ice, that facilitates their success. In David Pyles’ photos from Missouri, a frozen pond was located in the

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background, and tracks indicated that much of the chase had occurred on the pond.

“A coyote is an omnivore,” Bruce said. “When you have an animal like that in a food-rich environment, it’s going to shift food sources. Typically, it’s not going to attack an animal that might injure it, as an adult deer can, when there’s so much else to feed on. However, a coyote is an extremely intelligent animal, and certain individuals can learn how to kill deer and what habitats to find them in.”

Coyotes kill deer. They eat fawns. And some experienced individuals can learn to take down adults. The question is whether this has an appreciable impact on deer populations, and in a broad perspective the answer is no. Though coyotes are a relative newcomer to the eastern United States, in particular the Southeast, they have existed alongside whitetails for millennia in much of the whitetails’ range, and both animals thrive. MSU researchers found that deer were an important food source for coyotes, yet deer populations remained the same in the study area during a decade of research.

Locally, however, there can be situations in which individual coyotes are more than incidental predators of deer. The good news is that Quality Deer Management (QDM) is the most effective prescription for coyote treatment.

QDM Buffers The Impact of Coyotes

MSU’s research helped reveal a number of practices that can limit the impact of coyotes by revealing where and when coyotes are most effective in their predation. “Our results said that the best investment you could make toward limiting the impact of coyotes on deer is not to trap or shoot coyotes but to manipulate the habitat so that deer have many areas for fawning that are scattered across the landscape,” said Bruce.

When deer have many areas to choose from for fawning cover, fawns are scattered rather than concentrated in limited areas of thick cover, reducing the likelihood that individual coyotes will learn prime areas to stumble upon fawns.

“Although coyotes hunt by scent, most fawns give off very little scent for the first few weeks,” said Bruce, “and a coyote has to get within 100 to 200 feet of the fawn to detect it by scenting. So it’s usually a random event when coyotes find fawns. When you have good fawning cover and a lot of it, the coyote has a harder time detecting that prey. Tall grasses interspersed with forbs make good fawning cover. You don’t want a deep thicket, because the doe can’t get in there herself. The fawn can get down out of sight in mixed grasses and forbs, and when it does begin to emit more odor, the grass is minimizing wind movements.”

Bruce cited a study of pronghorn antelope in a population where coyotes were taking extremely high numbers of kids. When cattle grazing was reduced by 25 percent, grasses returned to significant height, and kid survival increased more than 50 percent.

“Good habitat management is providing good food and good reproductive cover, which is also good cover from the elements,” said Bruce. “For example,

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in the North, don't get rid of your cedar thickets. That's good winter cover."

Deer managers who improve the quality and quantity of bedding, fawning and escape cover for deer are also creating a beneficial situation for rabbits, mice, snakes and other small animals that are staple foods of coyotes. By broadening the range of foods available to coyotes, managers take pressure off deer.

MSU researchers found that fruits of many types were also important foods of coyotes, so much so that coyotes were seen to narrow their focus when certain fruits were available, particularly persimmons but also ground-level fruits like blackberries. Final reports of the study suggested that planting and encouraging fruit-bearing plants would be an effective buffer on deer, rabbits and other prey.

Deer population management can also reduce the impact that coyotes have on fawns. QDM calls for an appropriate harvest of female deer to achieve, among other things, a more balanced ratio of bucks and does. When sex ratios move closer toward a balance, breeding takes place over a narrower window of time because most if not all does will be bred on their first estrous cycle. This also means that fawns will be dropped as a group in the same, short time period. This is a well-known defense mechanism of hoofed mammals that helps them overwhelm predators at birthing time.

"This is known as the satiation principle," said Bruce. "When your management leads to a tighter fawn drop, the coyote can't respond effectively. They can't eat all the fawns before fawning is over. Also, a coyote is a seasonal breeder — it can't go into estrous and produce pups to take advantage of the food source. Third, it's not out there hunting for fawns anyway. It's an omnivore and an opportunistic feeder. Those three factors ensure that you're going to get a good fawn crop off. But if breeding and thus the fawn drop is scattered over two or three months, that satiation principle doesn't kick in. As a random predator, the coyote is going to take a higher percentage of those fawns."

Another piece of advice Bruce offered is to not provide ambush sites for coyotes and other carnivores.

"Sometimes we set the deer up with feeding stations, corn, salt licks, and so forth. That makes the deer predictable, particularly if these sites are limited in number. A doe comes in and brings her fawn and the coyote can take advantage of an easy kill. Make sure you aren't setting the deer up through your actions."

Are Coyotes a Greater Threat in Certain Regions?

The impact of coyotes, as demonstrated by what Bill Marchel witnessed on the frozen Mississippi River, is likely more significant for Northern deer populations. Factors like severe winters, deep snow and the tendency of deer to "yard" or concentrate in cover create more opportunities for coyotes to bring down adult deer. In the South, longer growing seasons mean more time for cotton rats, rabbits and other small prey to reproduce and fill coyote stomachs, a buffer that is slimmer in the North.

"Coyotes also have a tighter social unit in northern climates and are more

likely to hunt in packs or groups. In the South, coyotes have a more loose social structure,” said Bruce. “But the management implications are universal. Work on good habitat, good forage for deer, good protective cover and good reproductive cover. If you make sure you’ve got good habitat for deer and healthy deer, the deer will deal with the coyote.”

Coyote Control

Any deer hunter who still labors under the illusion that they might rid themselves permanently of coyotes has their head in the sand. Coyotes have adapted to every environment in the world, from deserts to dumpsters, and have successfully resisted millions of dollars worth of eradication efforts, including those led by the United States government. But if you have seen coyotes chasing deer, located the remains of fawns, or lost a harvested deer that the coyotes found first, you may be wondering if population reduction is possible. According to MSUs research, this is a fight you may not want.

“Coyotes are extremely social animals, and they form a rigid social hierarchy,” said Bruce. “If you hit that population, it has the ability to respond very quickly to reduced numbers, and a female may crank out that maximum of 10 to 12 pups in a litter instead of two or three. You can worsen the problem. Now you’ve shifted your population from a few, old animals that are regulating themselves, potentially killing each other to maintain dominance, to a population of young, inexperienced animals in greater numbers who may have a greater impact on your deer population. So, there’s a proper balance between deer and coyotes that regulates itself. You can easily get an overpopulated deer herd, but it’s difficult to get overpopulated coyotes because they don’t mind killing each other.”

In any given area, there are usually dominant individual coyotes, male and female, that defend their territories aggressively. A dominant, territorial male will kill any pups it can find that are not its own offspring. There are also individuals known as “floaters” that don’t have a territory.

“They’ve been kicked out of their parents’ territory, and they’re biding their time, waiting for a territory to open up,” said Bruce. “We saw in our studies that open territories were reoccupied within a month or two.”

Random shooting of coyotes by hunters in deer stands has, according to Bruce, no impact on coyote populations because it is just that — random. Coyotes killed this way are usually young floaters rather than older, experienced, dominant coyotes. Hunter sightings of coyotes, bobcats and other small predators are so random, said Bruce, that sightings and harvest by deer hunters make excellent data for tracking trends in predator populations.

“Make coyotes part of your observation data,” said Bruce. “Record over time how many coyotes are observed per hunter, per day. If, over time, say in year three, you are seeing four times as many, then you need to investigate. A carnivore population doesn’t just jump up without a change that has made that possible.”

Habitat management may have increased local rodent populations, increasing coyote health and reproduction. This may sound like a downside to habitat improvement, but it’s not. The coyotes will be there whether you improve the

habitat or not, but by increasing cover you give whitetails greater advantage in avoiding predation. You also provide reliable, abundant foods for coyotes other than venison. The coyote population will quickly stabilize, according to Bruce.

Investigate other potential causes of increased coyote populations as well. Bruce said that livestock and poultry operations can sometimes fuel healthy coyote populations through practices like dumping carcasses or remnants in woodlands. Working with your neighbor to prevent these factors can help.

Finally, controlling coyotes through trapping and shooting can be effective in cases where individual coyotes are wise enough to be a problem.

“A wise trapper can surgically remove those animals,” said Bruce. “They know where the good habitat is. Even in low coyote populations, good trappers still have the same success rates. If you see a deer run through and a coyote chasing it, I wouldn’t hesitate to remove that coyote, but don’t rely on that as your regulatory mechanism. A professional trapper can help you in a very short period of time. With the fur trade down, a lot of trappers offer their services for regulating problem carnivores, and you can usually get names of professional trappers through your state or local wildlife biologist.”

Living with Coyotes

Though Native Americans recognized the mischievous and frustrating qualities of the trickster coyote, most tribal traditions also revered his ability to adapt, improvise and ultimately survive. The coyote’s disruptive actions often led unintentionally, in folk wisdom, to positive outcomes for the animal community. Similarly, the coyote should be viewed as part of the complete ecology that Quality Deer Managers work with — he will never be completely eradicated, but in a well-balanced program of quality habitat and healthy deer populations, neither will he be a completely destructive force.

About the QDMA

This article was reprinted with permission from *Quality Whitetails*, the membership journal of the Quality Deer Management Association (QDMA). QDMA is a 501(c)(3) non-profit conservation organization and the leading advocate of the quality deer management movement. Founded in 1988, the QDMA works to educate and encourage hunters, managers and landowners to practice proper herd and habitat management techniques. With nearly 40,000 members in 48 states and several foreign countries, the QDMA helps to disseminate accurate, up to date information to wildlife professionals, hunters and wildlife enthusiasts. Among the QDMA’s members are hundreds of the nation’s leading deer management professionals who constantly provide the latest research and knowledge to ensure that QDMA members remain at the forefront of deer biology, research and management. The QDMA is dedicated to ethical hunting, sound deer management and the preservation of the deer-hunting heritage.

To learn more about the QDMA, call (800) 209-DEER or visit www.qdma.com.

WIN A THOUSAND POUNDS OF CORN

Don’t forget to enter the BCWMA Wild Hog and Coyote Contests.

First prize for both contests is 1,000# of corn donated by Bee Ag.

Prizes will be awarded at our 2006 annual meeting. Swap your predator tails for "drawing tickets" at the next meeting.

GATE SIGNS

Members are entitled to one free sign with their initial membership. Signs are available at the County Extension office, and at all regular meeting. Please make sure you have your sign and it is posted on your fence.

CEU CREDITS BEING AWARDED FOR MANY MEETINGS

You can obtain continuing education credits to maintain your Pesticide Applicators License by attending certain BCWMA meetings. Forms are available at meetings that qualify for the credit (most of them).

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

Property ownership is not required. Anyone interested in improving the quantity and quality of wildlife in Bee County is WELCOME. Annual dues are \$20 and Life Memberships are \$100. Sponsorships include a one year membership and are \$250 per year.

BCWMA MEETING SCHEDULE

- **January, 2006 - No Meeting**
- **February 10, 2006 - FRIDAY EVENING - 7:00pm to 9:00pm - Annual Meeting, Election and Banquette** - Big Buck Contest awards, Board of Directors Election, Hog and Coyote Contest winner drawings, door prizes and great Barbeque. Our keynote speaker will be **Bill Armstrong**, recently retired GM of the Kerr Wildlife Management Area. Bill will talk about whitetail genetics, spike bucks, and the habitat management experiences at the Kerr. You can hear Bill speak over and over and never get enough. We had about 90 people at this meeting last year and we are expecting a larger turn out this time. Bee County Coliseum
- **April 1, 2006 - SATURDAY - 12:00 Noon to 4:00pm - Forage, Food Plots, and Supplemental Feeding.** We are still working on this, we hope to do it as a combination field day and classroom session.
- **September, 2006 - Prescribed Burning.** Possible field day and demonstration burn in Bee County
- **October, 2006 - Whitetail Deer Workshop.** Spotlight survey results, harvest recommendations, aging on the hoof.

NEWSLETTER SCHEDULE

January, mailed on or before January 15 to precede early February Annual Meetings

March, mailed on or before March 15 to precede early April meetings

August, mailed on or before August 15 to precede September meetings

October, (mailed on or before October 15 to precede late October meetings)

Other notices will be sent if circumstances warrant.

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Vice President, Ellis McKinney, 361-358-3137

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BCWMA Directors

Adam Coronado, 361-542-6485

Van Bruns, 361-358-2007

Joe Doreck, 361-456-1125

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Larry Jones, 361-362-0430

Tom Keller, 361-375-2924

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Pat True, 361-548-5059

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D. Montemayor, (ex-officio, non voting) 361-362-3280

Newsletter

Larry Jones, 361-362-0430, ljones@hrbizmall.com

BCWMA Member Application

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Cell #: _____
Address: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____
City/State/Zip: _____

Member's Cooperative Agreement

I own / manage (circle one) land on county/state road _____ containing _____ acres

(Note: This information is confidential. It is simply used to determine total acreage enrolled in the co-op)

I agree to cooperate with the goals and bylaws of the Bee County Wildlife Management Association.

This agreement does not give any unauthorized person the right to trespass on the above property.

I am in no way obligated to the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department of BCWMA. I may or may not agree with the management practices recommended. The only thing I have agreed to is that I recognize the need for wildlife management in order to improve the wildlife on my property.

This agreement is valid as long as I am a dues paying member of the BCWMA.

Enclosed is (circle one) \$20 Member \$100 Life Member \$250 Sponsor

Signature: _____

Make checks payable to BCWMA and mail to P. O. Box 1967, Beeville, TX 78104 Date: _____

BCWMA
Bee County Wildlife Management Association
P. O. Box 447
Beeville, TX 78104

