

TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE

# BIRDS

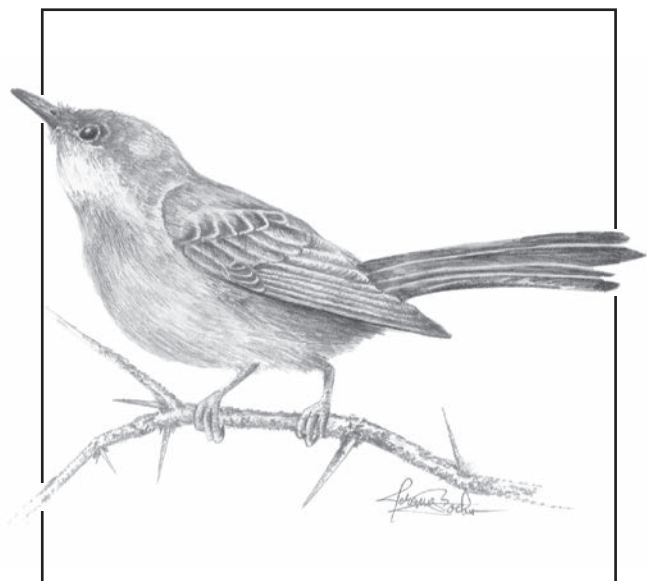
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OF

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## BIG BEND RANCH STATE PARK AND VICINITY

Including Lajitas, Redford, Presidio, Ruidosa, Candelaria, Shafter,  
Casa Piedra and Terlingua; also Chinati Mountains State Natural Area



**A FIELD CHECKLIST**

**2011**



# INTRODUCTION

Not to be confused with the similarly named national park to the east, Big Bend Ranch State Park, located in extreme southeastern Presidio County, encompasses 280,000 acres of vast Chihuahuan Desert habitat including grasslands, desert scrub, canyons, riparian woodlands and thickets, streams, rivers and numerous permanent springs. The bulk of the park includes the Bofecillos Mountains, an extinct volcano, and its outlier alluvial fans that form a mountainous plateau averaging 4,000 feet elevation. As such, the majority of the landscape is dominated by igneous soils and rock; however, a number of areas include outcrops of sedimentary rock (limestone) especially along Cienega Creek in the northwestern portion of the park.

A prominent feature of the park is The Solitario, a collapsed volcanic dome or lacolith, approximately 10 miles in diameter, which pushed up several concentric geologic layers that are now exposed through the harsh actions of erosion. Overall, the geology of the park is as diverse as any comparable location in the United States. The climate of the area is warm to hot year-round; rainfall averages 8-10 inches per year, most of which (approximately 75%) falls during the late summer/early fall monsoon season. The lowest elevation in the park is near Lajitas (approximately 2,300'), where the Rio Grande continues its pathway southeastward. The highest elevation is Oso Peak at 5,135'.

Big Bend Ranch State Park was acquired in 1988. Long known as the Diamond 'A' Cattle Company, its ranching heritage dates back to the 1850s for limited portions of the property and to the 1880s for the bulk of the park. Sheep, goats, beef cattle, horses, exotic game animals and longhorns occupied the land at various periods of the ranching operation; only desert-hardy longhorns and some horses survived the harsh environment and were present at the time of acquisition. Artifacts of that heritage still persist today; watering structures such as windmills, concrete troughs and dirt tanks provide locations for productive birding at times. Albeit, the landscape is adorned with numerous springs and permanent streams. Most of the deeper canyons have permanent water of some kind that is a great benefit to all species of wildlife.

In many areas deep pools of persistent standing water called “tinajas” supplement water resources year round. Springs and streams are usually found in association with riparian woodlands (cottonwood-willow-hackberry and shrub thickets) which are often the most productive habitats for bird diversity and abundance. An area easily accessed by park visitors is Ojito Adentro (wayside stop #4) where a trail from the parking area traverses through desert scrub, then into riparian woodlands. This area serves as a prime representative of similar locations and habitats within this vast park and should be productive for birding at most times of the year. A 30' waterfall (seasonal) defines the limit of the woodland and is an excellent location to sit quietly and absorb the sights and sounds of a moist and cool desert enclave.

Typical of many Chihuahuan Desert settings, common to abundant resident birds include such species as Red-tailed Hawk, Scaled Quail, White-winged and Mourning Dove, Greater Roadrunner, Ladder-backed Woodpecker, Say's Phoebe, Loggerhead Shrike, Verdin, Cactus, Rock, Canyon and Bewick's Wren, Black-tailed Gnatcatcher, Northern Mockingbird, Curve-billed and Crissal Thrasher, Canyon Towhee, Rufous-crowned and Black-throated Sparrow and Pyrrhuloxia. In aquatic-related habitats such as pools, streams and marshes (called cienegas) one can expect to find birds typically associated with these habitats including waterfowl, rails, Common Moorhen, American Coot, shorebirds, Black Phoebe, Vermilion Flycatcher, swallows, Marsh Wren, Common Yellowthroat and Red-winged Blackbird. A number of locations in close proximity to the Saucedo Headquarters can be accessed to watch birds. These include Cinco Tinajas, Leyva Canyon and its associated drainage and the Llano Pasture loop road.

Winter months can often be very productive in desert scrub and desert grassland settings. Look for various species of sparrows including but not limited to Green-tailed and Spotted Towhees, Brewer's Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, Sage Sparrow, Lark Bunting, Savannah Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow and Dark-eyed Junco. Longspurs have been observed in the vicinity of the airport runway just east of Saucedo. In these desert settings in winter, look for pools of water, which have persisted from the rains the previous summer and/or fall. Hundreds, sometimes thousands of birds will make multiple trips daily to these

locations to obtain moisture. It would not be unusual to observe all of the species mentioned above, plus many more by sitting quietly at a single location with water. In the Rio Grande floodplain (and elsewhere) in winter look for the following species: Pied-billed Grebe, several species of waterfowl, Greater Yellowlegs, Spotted Sandpiper, Wilson's Snipe, White-throated Swift, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, American Pipit, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Hermit Thrush, Yellow-rumped Warbler and American Goldfinch. Terrestrial Rio Grande floodplain habitats in winter can often harbor some of the less common (rare to occasional) wintering passerines such as Dusky, Gray and Ash-throated Flycatcher, Gray and Cassin's Vireo, Carolina and Winter Wren, Long-billed Thrasher, Lucy's Warbler, Blue Grosbeak, Varied Bunting and Painted Bunting.

Undoubtedly, the most spectacular seasons for birds include the migration periods in spring and fall. Typically, fall migration is more spectacular with respect to diversity and abundance of bird species. Migrants utilize all habitats but are especially attracted to riparian corridors. Thus, the Rio Grande and its associated floodplain woodland and thorn-scrub thickets provide a zone for major movements of migrants. These habitats have changed historically from an assemblage of native trees, shrub thickets and Common Reed (*Phragmites*) to a vegetation community dominated by the invasive, non-native species: Salt Cedar, Giant Reed (*Arundo*) and Tree Tobacco, all in less than 100 years. Common migrants include but are not limited to Olive-sided Flycatcher, Western Wood-Pewee, several *Empidonax* flycatchers including Willow, Least, Hammond's, Dusky, Gray and Cordilleran, Western Kingbird, Plumbeous, Cassin's and Warbling Vireos, Violet-green Swallow, Phainopepla, Virginia's, Yellow, Townsend's, MacGillivray's, and Wilson's Warblers, Western Tanager and Black-headed Grosbeak.

The extent of the summer season is often open to interpretation; for human visitors to the park, 100-degree temperatures can begin as early as February and persist through November. Fortunately, birds recognize the more traditional summer season, arriving in mid to late April and migrating south by the end of September. Typical summer residents which breed within the region are Zone-tailed Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Elf Owl, Lesser and Common Nighthawk, Black-chinned Hummingbird, Cassin's Kingbird, Bell's Vireo, Cliff and

Barn Swallow, Yellow-breasted Chat, Summer Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, Varied and Painted Bunting, Orchard, Hooded and Scott's Oriole.

This checklist includes all species known to occur within the boundaries of Big Bend Ranch State Park and the immediate vicinity of the park as defined above. Seasonal status and distribution information also applies to Chinati Mountains State Natural Area located northwest of BBRSP. Species that typically occupy oak-juniper habitats have abundance designations that only apply to the higher elevations of the Chinati Mountains. CMSNA is not currently open to the general public; inquiries about the status of the future park should be directed to BBRSP.

Checklist nomenclature and organization follow the A.O.U. *Checklist of North American Birds*, 7th Edition (1998).

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*Please help protect natural avian communities by refraining from using playback tapes of bird songs. Frequent use of these tapes alters normal avian activity patterns, disrupts essential territorial behavior, and may lead to nest failure. Also remember that most land in the region is privately owned regardless of whether it is fenced or not. This includes all of the property either side of all major paved roads in the region as well as unpaved county roads such as Casa Piedra Road and Pinto Canyon Road. At the present time, general public access is only permitted Big Bend National Park and Big Bend Ranch State Park. DO NOT TRESPASS ON ANY PRIVATE LANDS. If in doubt of ownership, please do not enter.*

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*Cover: Illustration of Black-tailed Gnatcatcher by Jeremy Boehm.*

# LEGEND

## Seasonal Occurrence

- SP – Spring (March, April, May)
- S – Summer (June, July)
- EF – Early Fall (August, September)
- LF – Late Fall (October, November)
- W – Winter (December, January, February)

## Abundance Designations

- A – Abundant, always present and observed, expect large numbers in proper habitat and season
- C – Common, always encountered in proper habitat and season, numbers may vary from low to high
- U – Uncommon, usually present in proper habitat and season but may be overlooked, never common or abundant
- O – Occasional, not always present but usually encountered at least once during season indicated, may occur in a narrow time frame within a season or in a very specialized habitat, numbers may vary
- R – Rare, seldom recorded, not expected each season as designated, may not be recorded each year
- X – Accidental, may be observed only once in ten years or more, not expected
- I – Irruptive/Irregular, invasion species which may be absent some seasons/years-abundant others

# CHECKLIST

Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
_____ Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	X	X	X		
_____ Snow Goose	U			U	R
_____ Canada Goose	O			O	R
_____ Wood Duck	R		R	R	O
_____ Gadwall	U		U	U	U
_____ American Wigeon	C		U	C	C
_____ Mallard	U	R	O	U	U
_____ [Mexican Duck]	A	C	A	A	A
_____ Blue-winged Teal	C		C	U	R
_____ Cinnamon Teal	U	O	O	U	U
_____ Northern Shoveler	U	R	U	U	U
_____ Northern Pintail	U		R	U	U
_____ Garganey	X				
_____ Green-winged Teal	C	R	U	C	C
_____ Canvasback	O			O	O
_____ Redhead	R			R	R
_____ Ring-necked Duck	C		U	C	C
_____ Lesser Scaup	U		U	U	U
_____ Bufflehead	C		O	C	C
_____ Common Goldeneye	O			R	R
_____ Hooded Merganser	O			O	R
_____ Red-breasted Merganser	R			R	O
_____ Common Merganser	R			R	R
_____ Ruddy Duck	C	U	U	C	C
_____ Scaled Quail	A	A	A	A	A
_____ Gambel's Quail	U	U	U	U	U
_____ Pied-billed Grebe	U	O	O	U	U
_____ Eared Grebe	O		R	O	O
_____ American White Pelican	R		R	R	R
_____ Brown Pelican				X	
_____ Neotropic Cormorant	R	R	R		
_____ Double-crested Cormorant	U		U	U	U
_____ American Bittern	R			R	R
_____ Least Bittern	R	R	R		



Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
Great Blue Heron	U	O	U	U	U
Great Egret	U	O	U	U	U
Snowy Egret	O		O	O	
Little Blue Heron	R		R		
Tricolored Heron	R		R		
Cattle Egret	U	O	U	O	O
Green Heron	U	U	U	U	O
Black-crowned Night-Heron	U	R	U	U	O
White-faced Ibis	U		U	O	I
Black Vulture	U	U	U	U	U
Turkey Vulture	A	A	A	C	
Osprey	U	X	U	U	X
White-tailed Kite	R				
Mississippi Kite	O	R	O	O	
Bald Eagle	R			R	R
Northern Harrier	C		O	C	C
Sharp-shinned Hawk	C		U	C	C
Cooper's Hawk	U	R	U	U	U
Common Black-Hawk	R	R	R		
Harris's Hawk	U	U	U	U	U
Red-shouldered Hawk	X				
Broad-winged Hawk	X				
Swainson's Hawk	U	O	U	R	
Zone-tailed Hawk	U	U	U	R	
Red-tailed Hawk	C	C	C	C	C
Ferruginous Hawk	U			O	U
Rough-legged Hawk				X	X
Golden Eagle	O	R	O	U	U
American Kestrel	C	O	C	C	C
Merlin	O		R	O	O
Aplomado Falcon	X			X	X
Prairie Falcon	U	R	O	U	U
Peregrine Falcon	U	O	U		
King Rail		X			X
Virginia Rail	O	X	O	O	O
Sora	U	R	U	U	U
Common Moorhen	U	U	U	U	U

Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
_____ American Coot	C	U	C	C	C
_____ Sandhill Crane	U			U	O
_____ Killdeer	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Black-necked Stilt	C	U	C	O	R
_____ American Avocet	C	R	C	C	O
_____ Greater Yellowlegs	C	R	C	C	U
_____ Lesser Yellowlegs	O	R	O	R	
_____ Solitary Sandpiper	U	O	U		
_____ Spotted Sandpiper	U	O	U	U	U
_____ Upland Sandpiper	U	O	U		
_____ Long-billed Curlew	U	O	U	U	R
_____ Semipalmated Sandpiper	R	R	O		
_____ Western Sandpiper	U	O	U	U	O
_____ Least Sandpiper	C	O	C	C	U
_____ White-rumped Sandpiper	O				
_____ Baird's Sandpiper	U	O	U	O	
_____ Stilt Sandpiper	O		O		
_____ Long-billed Dowitcher	U	R	U	U	O
_____ Wilson's Snipe	U		U	U	U
_____ Wilson's Phalarope	C	O	C	U	
_____ Red-necked Phalarope			R	R	
_____ Franklin's Gull	R		R		
_____ Ring-billed Gull	O			O	O
_____ Rock Pigeon	A	A	A	A	A
_____ Band-tailed Pigeon	R			R	R
_____ Eurasian Collared-Dove	C	C	C	C	C
_____ White-winged Dove	A	A	A	A	A
_____ Mourning Dove	A	A	A	A	A
_____ Inca Dove	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Common Ground-Dove	O	O	U	U	O
_____ Black-billed Cuckoo	X				
_____ Yellow-billed Cuckoo	U	U	U		
_____ Greater Roadrunner	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Barn Owl	O	O	O	O	O
_____ Flammulated Owl	R		R		
_____ Western Screech-Owl	U	U	U	U	U
_____ Great Horned Owl	C	C	C	C	C

Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
_____ Elf Owl	C	C	C	R	
_____ Burrowing Owl	O	O	O	O	R
_____ Long-eared Owl				X	
_____ Lesser Nighthawk	A	A	A		
_____ Common Nighthawk	U	U	U		
_____ Common Poorwill	A	A	A	U	O
_____ Mexican Whip-poor-will	X		X		
_____ White-throated Swift	C	U	C	C	C
_____ Blue-throated Hummingbird	R		R		
_____ Magnificent Hummingbird	R		R		
_____ Lucifer Hummingbird	O	R	O	O	
_____ Ruby-throated Hummingbird	X		O	R	
_____ Black-chinned Hummingbird	A	A	A	U	
_____ Anna's Hummingbird	R			U	U
_____ Calliope Hummingbird			R	R	
_____ Broad-tailed Hummingbird	U		U	U	
_____ Rufous Hummingbird	R		C	U	R
_____ Belted Kingfisher	U	U	U	U	U
_____ Green Kingfisher	X		X		
_____ Lewis's Woodpecker	I			I	I
_____ Golden-fronted Woodpecker	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	R		O	U	O
_____ Red-naped Sapsucker	R		O	U	U
_____ Red-breasted Sapsucker					X
_____ Ladder-backed Woodpecker	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Northern Flicker	U	R	C	C	C
_____ Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		X			
_____ Olive-sided Flycatcher	U		U		
_____ Western Wood-Pewee	C	O	C		
_____ Eastern Wood-Pewee	X				
_____ Willow Flycatcher	O		O	R	
_____ Least Flycatcher	O		U	R	
_____ Hammond's Flycatcher	R		O	O	
_____ Dusky Flycatcher	C		C	U	U
_____ Gray Flycatcher	C		U	U	O
_____ Cordilleran Flycatcher	U		U	O	
_____ Black Phoebe	C	C	C	C	C

Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
_____ Eastern Phoebe	O		R	O	O
_____ Say's Phoebe	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Vermilion Flycatcher	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Ash-throated Flycatcher	C	C	U	O	R
_____ Cassin's Kingbird	C	C	C	U	
_____ Western Kingbird	C	U	C	O	
_____ Eastern Kingbird	O		R		
_____ Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	R		R		
_____ Loggerhead Shrike	C	C	C	C	C
_____ White-eyed Vireo	X				
_____ Bell's Vireo	C	C	C	O	
_____ Black-capped Vireo	X				
_____ Gray Vireo	U	O	U	O	R
_____ Plumbeous Vireo	U		U	O	
_____ Cassin's Vireo	U		U	U	O
_____ Blue-headed Vireo	X				
_____ Yellow-throated Vireo	R		R		
_____ Warbling Vireo	C		C	R	
_____ Philadelphia Vireo	R				
_____ Red-eyed Vireo	O		O		
_____ Steller's Jay				X	X
_____ Western Scrub-Jay	R	R	R	R	R
_____ Chihuahuan Raven	U	U	U	O	O
_____ Common Raven	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Horned Lark	U	O	U	U	U
_____ Tree Swallow	U		U	O	R
_____ Violet-green Swallow	C	O	C	C	R
_____ Northern Rough-winged Swallow	A	O	A	C	C
_____ Bank Swallow	U	O	U		
_____ Cliff Swallow	A	A	A	U	
_____ Cave Swallow	C	U	C	O	
_____ Barn Swallow	A	A	A	C	
_____ Black-crested Titmouse	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Verdin	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Bushtit	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Red-breasted Nuthatch	I		I	I	I
_____ White-breasted Nuthatch	U	U	U	U	U

Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
_____ Brown Creeper	O		O	O	R
_____ Cactus Wren	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Rock Wren	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Canyon Wren	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Carolina Wren	O	R	O	O	O
_____ Bewick's Wren	C	C	C	C	C
_____ House Wren	U		U	U	U
_____ Winter Wren	R			R	R
_____ Marsh Wren	U	O	U	U	U
_____ Golden-crowned Kinglet	O			O	R
_____ Ruby-crowned Kinglet	A		U	A	A
_____ Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	A	O	A	C	C
_____ Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Eastern Bluebird	I			I	I
_____ Western Bluebird	I			I	I
_____ Mountain Bluebird	I			I	I
_____ Townsend's Solitaire	I			I	I
_____ Gray-cheeked Thrush	X				
_____ Swainson's Thrush	U		R		
_____ Hermit Thrush	A		U	A	A
_____ American Robin	I			I	I
_____ Gray Catbird	R		R		
_____ Northern Mockingbird	A	A	A	A	A
_____ Sage Thrasher	I			I	I
_____ Brown Thrasher	R			R	R
_____ Long-billed Thrasher	X		X	X	X
_____ Curve-billed Thrasher	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Crissal Thrasher	U	U	U	C	C
_____ European Starling	C	C	C	C	C
_____ American Pipit	C		O	A	A
_____ Sprague's Pipit	R		R	R	
_____ Cedar Waxwing	I		I	I	I
_____ Phainopepla	C	U	C	C	C
_____ Olive Warbler			X		
_____ McCown's Longspur				O	O
_____ Chestnut-collared Longspur	U			C	C
_____ Tennessee Warbler	R				

Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
_____ Orange-crowned Warbler	C		U	C	U
_____ Nashville Warbler	C		U	C	
_____ Virginia's Warbler	C		C	O	
_____ Lucy's Warbler	U	U	U	O	R
_____ Northern Parula	O		O	R	X
_____ Yellow Warbler	A		A		
_____ Chestnut-sided Warbler	X				
_____ Magnolia Warbler	X			X	
_____ Yellow-rumped Warbler	A		U	A	I
_____ Black-throated Gray Warbler	U		U	O	R
_____ Townsend's Warbler	U		A	U	O
_____ Hermit Warbler	X		R		
_____ Black-throated Green Warbler	O		O		
_____ Blackburnian Warbler	X				
_____ Yellow-throated Warbler	O	X	O		
_____ Grace's Warbler	X		X		
_____ Palm Warbler	X				
_____ Black-and-white Warbler	U		U	O	
_____ American Redstart	O	X		O	
_____ Prothonotary Warbler	X				
_____ Worm-eating Warbler	X				
_____ Ovenbird	X		X		
_____ Northern Waterthrush	U		U	O	
_____ Louisiana Waterthrush	R		R	R	
_____ Mourning Warbler	X		X		
_____ MacGillivray's Warbler	C		C	O	
_____ Common Yellowthroat	C	U	C	O	O
_____ Hooded Warbler	X				
_____ Wilson's Warbler	A	O	A	U	X
_____ Painted Redstart			X		
_____ Yellow-breasted Chat	C	C	C	O	
_____ Hepatic Tanager	R		R		
_____ Summer Tanager	C	C	C	O	
_____ Western Tanager	C		C	O	
_____ Green-tailed Towhee	C		U	C	C
_____ Spotted Towhee	C		U	C	C
_____ Eastern Towhee	X				

Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
_____ Canyon Towhee	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Botteri's Sparrow		X	X		
_____ Cassin's Sparrow	I	A	A	C	U
_____ Rufous-crowned Sparrow	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Chipping Sparrow	A	U	A	A	I
_____ Clay-colored Sparrow	C		C	O	I
_____ Brewer's Sparrow	A		C	A	A
_____ Field Sparrow	O			O	R
_____ Black-chinned Sparrow	R		R	U	U
_____ Vesper Sparrow	A		U	A	A
_____ Lark Sparrow	A	A	A	C	R
_____ Black-throated Sparrow	A	A	A	A	A
_____ Sage Sparrow	U			U	U
_____ Lark Bunting	I	R	I	I	I
_____ Savannah Sparrow	C		U	C	C
_____ Baird's Sparrow	O			O	R
_____ Grasshopper Sparrow	U	I	O	U	O
_____ Fox Sparrow	R			R	R
_____ Song Sparrow	U			U	U
_____ Lincoln's Sparrow	C		U	C	U
_____ Swamp Sparrow	U			U	U
_____ White-throated Sparrow	R			R	R
_____ Harris's Sparrow	X			X	X
_____ White-crowned Sparrow	A		C	A	A
_____ Golden-crowned Sparrow				X	X
_____ Dark-eyed Junco	U		O	C	C
_____ Northern Cardinal	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Pyrrhuloxia	A	A	A	A	A
_____ Rose-breasted Grosbeak	R		R		
_____ Black-headed Grosbeak	C	C	C	U	
_____ Blue Grosbeak	A	A	A	U	R
_____ Lazuli Bunting	U		U		
_____ Indigo Bunting	O		O	U	
_____ Varied Bunting	C	C	C	O	R
_____ Painted Bunting	C	C	C	O	R
_____ Dickcissel	O		O		
_____ Red-winged Blackbird	U	U	U	C	C

Species	SP	S	EF	LF	W
_____ Eastern Meadowlark	U	U	U	U	U
_____ Western Meadowlark	C		C	C	C
_____ Yellow-headed Blackbird	C		C	U	R
_____ Brewer's Blackbird	C		U	A	A
_____ Common Grackle	R			R	R
_____ Great-tailed Grackle	C	C	C	C	C
_____ Bronzed Cowbird	U	U			
_____ Brown-headed Cowbird	A	C	C	A	C
_____ Orchard Oriole	C	U	C		
_____ Hooded Oriole	O	O	O		
_____ Bullock's Oriole	C	U	C		
_____ Scott's Oriole	C	C	C	O	R
_____ House Finch	A	A	A	A	A
_____ Cassin's Finch	I			I	I
_____ Pine Siskin	I	X	I	I	I
_____ Lesser Goldfinch	C	C	C	C	U
_____ Lawrence's Goldfinch				X	X
_____ American Goldfinch	U			U	C
_____ Evening Grosbeak	I			I	I
_____ House Sparrow	A	A	A	A	A



## CITATION

Bryan, Kelly B. February 2011. Birds of Big Bend Ranch State Park and vicinity: a field checklist. Natural Resource Program, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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In 1983, the Texas Legislature created the Special Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Fund. This fund may be used for nongame wildlife and endangered species research and conservation, habitat acquisition and development and dissemination of information pertaining to nongame management. Money for this fund is obtained through private donations and sale of nongame wildlife art prints and stamps. This fund now gives Texans a unique opportunity to help support this state's valuable and sensitive nongame resources. Your individual contributions and purchases of nongame art prints and stamps will help determine the level of nongame conservation activities in Texas. For more information call toll-free (1-800-792-1112) or contact: **Nongame and Endangered Species Program, Texas Parks and Wildlife, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78744.**

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