Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Fall 2018

The Matador WMA News

Wildlife Management in the Rolling Plains

Hello Everyone! Welcome to the Matador Wildlife Management Area.

We hope you enjoy your stay and that you find some items of interest in this newsletter. Our newsletter will come out in the fall of each year prior to the hunting season. Look for various wildlife management issues and research updates in future newsletters. You can also follow us on Facebook at; https://www.facebook.com/pages/Matador-Wildlife-Management-Area-Texas-Parks-and-Wildlife

Have a great fall and winter and thank you for visiting the Matador WMA.

Matador WMA
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TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE

A Look Back at Last Season and a Look Forward to the 2018-19 Season *by Chip Ruthven*

The 2017-18 quail season was a far cry from the record breaking 2016-17 season with harvest rates dropping to 0.98 birds per hunter day. We had decent rainfall in 2017 with 23.74 inches of precipitation (much of it falling in August and September). With slightly above average rainfall we had another relatively good growing season in 2017. Dove hunter success was fair with about 2.5 birds harvested per hunter day. Antler quality was good overall, and our buck hunters harvested two white-tailed deer qualifying for the Texas Big Game Awards.

Despite a good August and September in the rainfall department in 2017, the tail end of 2017 turned off dry and those drought conditions continued into 2018. Although our spring quail surveys suggested fair numbers of breeding birds in the population, the hot and dry conditions during the primary nesting and brood rearing season did not bode well for quail reproduction. Our late summer roadside quail counts have been down significantly and are averaging only 0.3 birds per mile. As such, we anticipate a relatively poor quail season. We also monitor dove abundance in conjunction with our roadside quail counts. In a good dove year we will typically see 400-600+ doves per route. This year the average has been 23 doves per route, and we anticipate the daily bag on opening weekend to be well below normal. However, things can change quickly in the dove world

White-tailed deer buck harvested on the Mat-ador WMA by Luke Dotson during the 2017-18 season; typical 144 0/8 Gross B&C, 140 4/8 Net.

and a strong cold front can bring in northern birds almost overnight. The yearly rainfall total through August stands at a paltry 9.82 inches, which is well below average. Turkey reproduction looks to be similar to quail with few poults seen this summer. A bright spot for the 2018-19 hunt-ing season is that antler production appears to be average to above average.

We continued our habitat enhancement activities in 2018 including the prescribed burning of over 2,000 acres. Our burning operations weak-ened and exposed dense stands of prickly pear and we took advantage of this by spraying a couple hundred acres of prickly pear. I am sure many a bird dog and hunter who have had to gingerly navigate our prick-ly pear patches will appreciate these efforts. We grubbed approximately 71 acres of redberry juniper and salt cedar along the Middle Pease Riv-er floodplain. We also sprayed 767 acres of mesquite. Much of these habitat management efforts have been supported by hunter's purchase of Upland and Migratory Game Bird Stamps and funds derived from TPWD's Big Time Texas Hunts program, as well as donations from con-servation organizations such as the National Wild Turkey Foundation, Mule Deer Foundation, and Quail Forever. Many state and private funds are leveraged in a 3:1 match with Pittman-Robertson funds to increase the magnitude of these habitat enhancement projects. These manage-ment activities are designed to reduce woody plant cover and enhance herbaceous vegetation. Managing the entire ecosystem is our goal at the Matador WMA and we will continue to use tools such as prescribed fire, rotational livestock grazing, and chemical and mechanical treat-ments to enhance the plant and wildlife resources on the Matador WMA.

We hope you have a positive outdoor experience on the Matador WMA, and please remember to Hunt Safe and Hunt Responsibly.

White-tailed deer buck harvested by Rory Pape on the Matador WMA during the 2017-2018 season; 148 0/8 Gross B&C, 139 4/8 Net.

MATADOR WMA RAINFALL RECORD (INCHES)

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2011	0.06	0.76	0.11	0.13	1.45	0.34	0.4	0.38	1.08	3.24	1.09	0.94	**9.98**
2012	0.05	0.73	2.13	0.5	0.77	1.86	1.58	4.56	3.68	0.16	0.25	0.42	**16.69**
2013	1.65	2.06	0.05	2.15	0.25	3.86	1.72	2.61	0.82	0.14	1.22	1.82	**18.35**
2014	0	0.48	0.73	0.33	4.1	2.91	2.92	2.85	2.33	0.2	0.92	0.21	**17.98**
2015	1.75	0.18	0.54	4.9	8.61	2.43	4.07	0.5	0.25	2.81	3.04	1.91	**30.99**
2016	0.6	1.09	0.93	2.57	7.01	2.94	3.81	3.52	2.03	1.12	1.26	1.26	**28.14**
2017	1.21	1.92	1.49	4.24	0.26	1.43	1.17	5.27	5.77	0.77	0.17	0.04	**23.74**
2018	0.05	0.28	0.84	0.09	3.17	1.86	1.16	2.40	2.23				**12.05**
Average	**0.70**	**0.89**	**1.17**	**2.01**	**3.48**	**3.07**	**1.89**	**2.35**	**2.50**	**2.26**	**1.02**	**0.93**	**22.28**
****Average Accumula-tions**	0.70	1.59	2.76	4.77	8.25	11.33	13.22	15.57	18.07	20.33	21.35	22.28	

* Monthly Averages (1914 to Sept 2018) ** Average Accumulations (1914 to Sept 2018)
2018 Rainfall year-to-date (Jan-Sept 4th) =12.05 inches

2018-2019 Matador WMA Public Hunts

HUNT TYPE	PERMIT TYPE	HUNT DATES
Dove	APH	9/1/18 -9/30/18, 10/4/18 -10/7/18, 10/11/18 - 10/14/18, 10/27/18 -11/4/18, 12/21/18 -1/14/2019.
Bobwhite Quail	APH	10/27/18 -11/4/18, 11/17/18 -12/4/18, 12/20/18 - 1/31/19.
Waterfowl (early teal)	APH	Each day of season except when the entire area is closed to hunting.
Youth Dove and Quail	APH	10/20/18 -10/21/18 (Sat.-Sun.)
ADE – Archery Deer	Special	10/15/18 -10/19/18 (Mon.-Fri.)
AMD - Archery Mule Deer	Special	10/22/18 -10/26/18 (Mon.-Fri.)
GMD - Gun Mule Deer	Special	12/10/18 -12/14/18 (Mon.-Fri.)
GDE – Gun Deer Either Sex	Special	11/5/18 -11/9/18 (Mon.-Fri.) 11/12/18 -11/16/18 (Sat.-Wed.)
GDA – Gun Deer Antlerless	Special	12/5/18-12/9/18 (Wed.-Sun.) 12/15/18 -12/19/18 (Sat.-Wed.)
Archery Feral Hog	APH	4/1/19-4/14/19
GFH – Gun Feral Hog	Special	2/1/19-2/5/19 (Fri.–Tues.)
YFH – Youth Feral Hog	Special	2/9/19-2/10/19 (Sat.-Sun.)
GTS – Spring Turkey	Special	4/16/19 -4/18/19, 4/23/19 -4/25/19 (Tues.-Thurs.) 5/3/19-5/5/19 (Fri.-Sun.)
YTS – Youth Spring Turkey	Special	4/27/19-4/28/19 (Sat.-Sun.)
Fishing	APH or LUP	Year round except during Special Permit hunts.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) offers a variety of hunting opportunities through two public hunting systems. The $48 Annual Public Hunting Permit (APH) provides nearly year-round hunting on approximately 1.2 million acres of land. The Public Hunt Drawing System Permit (Special) provides opportunities to apply for a wide variety of supervised, drawn hunts including special drawings for both adults and youth hunters. In addition, TPWD offers special hunt package drawings for exotic wildlife and quality native animals on TPWD managed lands as well as specially leased private properties.

Taylor Lakes Update

A youth hunter at Taylor Lakes shows off his harvest during the 2017-2018 season.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department maintains a 525 acre Unit of the Playa Lakes Wildlife Management Area just west of Lelia Lake, Texas in Donley County.

Taylor Lakes was below average for spring and summer precipitation so most of the 4 perched water table lakes were dry. To offset this, we periodically pumped water to all units this summer to stimulate native wetland vegetation to provide food and cover for migratory game and nongame birds this coming fall and winter. Waterfowl regu-larly use this area annually during winter and migration. A prescribed winter burn was applied to the NW unit to suppress red-berry juniper and remove previously treated honey mesquite skeletons.

An aerial view of the prescribed burn in the northwest corner of the unit.

Future plans for the Taylor Lakes Unit include continua-tion of dove, early teal, ar-chery feral hog, archery deer, youth deer, youth turkey and youth/ adult waterfowl hunts, continuation of prescribed grazing and invasive brush control, regular prescribed burning, and periodic flooding of the lakes to attract waterfowl during mi-gration and winter.

For more information on the Taylor Lakes Unit, please contact Matthew Poole at 806-492-3405.

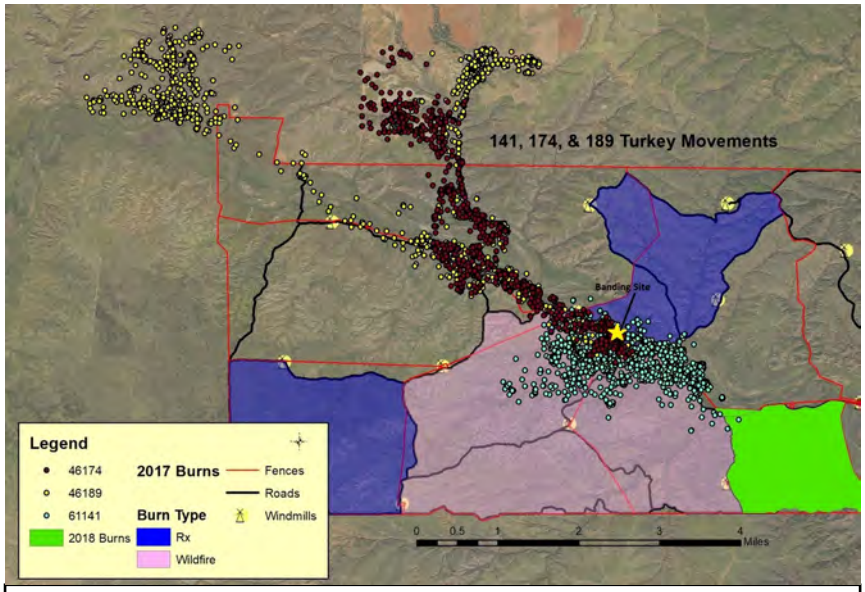
HUNT TYPE	PERMIT TYPE	HUNT DATES
Dove	**APH**	**9/1/18 -11/04/18**
Waterfowl (early teal)	**APH**	**Each day of established early teal season, except during special hunt periods**
Rabbits and Hares (shotgun only)	**APH**	**9/1/18 -11/04/18**
Archery Deer	**Special**	**11/12/18 -11/16/18**
Youth Only Spring Turkey	**Special**	**4/13/19 -4/14/19**
Youth/Adult Waterfowl	**APH - E-Postcard**	**12/15/18 -12/16/18, 12/29/18 -12/30/18**
Youth Only Deer Either Sex	**Special**	**11/23/18-11/25/18**
Archery Feral Hog	**APH**	**2/1/19 -4/12/19, 4/15/19 –8/31/19**

RESEARCH ROUNDUP

Research is a key part of our mission at the Matador WMA. Below are updates on a few of our ongoing projects.

Rio Grande Wild Turkey Habitat Selection– Matador WMA staff

For the last two years the staff at the Matador WMA, with assistance from Louisiana State University, have been putting GPS back-pack transmitters on Rio Grande wild turkey hens. This year we put out 12 GPS backpack transmitters to monitor hens' movements. Each transmitter records a GPS loca-tion every hour from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm and then once again at midnight. This gives us daily movement data and roost site data. Using an antenna and receiver, we keep tabs on birds throughout the week to check for mortalities (if a bird dies, the transmitter will transmit rapid beeps to indicate the bird is dead vs. a slow beep for normal activity). At the end of each week we go out and remotely download data from each bird's backpack using an antenna and specialized receiver. We return to the office, upload the data to our computer and look at their movements and determine if any of these birds are selecting certain areas over others, or if a hen is sitting on a nest, etc.



The daily locations of three wild turkey hens. Each dot represents a GPS coordinate taken by the bird's backpack transmitter.

This year we had 7 hens attempt to nest, but due to predation only one hen was able to successfully rear her brood. We plan to continue monitoring the turkeys until the batteries in the transmitters run out sometime in the winter or spring. These data will provide a unique opportunity to better understand movements of these birds and their responses to our habitat enhancement activities on the WMA.

A hen with a newly attached GPS transmitter backpack.

Assessing the Dynamics of Range Contraction in the Texas Horned Lizard - Jared Haney, Texas State University

My name is Jared and I am a MS student at Texas State University in San Marcos. My study is centered on understanding the dynamics of range contraction in the Texas horned lizard.

The Texas horned lizard (aka "Horny Toad") is well known to most Texans. If you grew up in Central Texas prior to the 1980s you likely saw them frequently, and if you stuck around Texas for the following decades, you likely noticed that you saw them less and less frequently as the years passed. The lizard used to range from Southeastern Arizona to the Piney Woods of East Texas. However, they are disappearing from the eastern and central portions of their former range at an alarming rate. Though many reasons for this range contraction have been purported (including harmful interactions with introduced fire ants, rapid urban and agricultural development, and even over collection by boy scouts), little research has been conducted to determine which factor is most to blame. One way to determine causes for the contraction is to delineate the trajectory over which the contraction has occurred. By using long-term observational data provided by the online databases VertNet and iNaturalist, as well as personal field observations, I am conducting an assessment of the contraction to see where the lizard disappeared from first, where it still is and where they are likely to disappear from next. The results of my re-

RESEARCH ROUNDUP

search can then be used to save the lizards from extinction by understanding and mitigating the causes for the contraction, preserving land important for their conservation and proposing regions where the lizard may still persist.

I would also like to say that iNaturalist is a social network where anyone can submit pictures of encountered wildlife, so if you see a Texas horned lizard, take a picture and you can aid in my research by publishing your finding to the website!

A Texas horned lizard, aka horny toad. Although they are declining in many parts of the state, the population on the Matador WMA appears to be healthy.

Variation in Survival and Reproduction for Yellow Mud Turtles in Texas - Aaron Zenor, West Texas A&M University

Across all vertebrate groups, turtles have the distinction of being the most threatened with extinction, with approximately 61% of their species at risk. Despite this, very little research is being conducted regarding variation in demographic factors such as survival.

With that in mind, a turtle demography program began at West Texas A&M University in 2007 with the goal of monitoring survival of various turtle populations across the state, including on the Matador WMA. Since that time, we have noticed wide variation in survival for the yellow mud turtle across its populations in Texas. The goal of my thesis is to attempt to explore such variation by comparing a population's survival with average reproductive output.
To conduct this study, we travel to various properties to trap yellow mud turtles. With a few exceptions, most of these properties are wildlife management areas operated by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Within each property, various net gear is used to trap turtles within as many habitats as possible. Once captured, turtles are processed by taking typical morphometric measurements such as length and mass, and each turtle is either given a unique notch code or a PIT tag (just like the microchips used in pets) to identify them as individuals. Using dental alginate, a substance used primarily for taking molds of teeth, we create negative impressions of the plastron (underside) for each turtle. These impressions enable us to roughly age each individual and use age-structured regression analysis to develop a survival estimate for the population.

Once turtles are processed, all females are x-rayed for the presence of eggs. Using these x-rays, we calculate an average clutch size and egg volume for each population. These averages will be used as indices of reproductive output that can be compared to the survival rate of each population. I hypothesize that increasing reproductive output in populations might lead to a decrease in survival, as investing more energy into increasing reproductive output may require a 'trade-off' wherein survival is sacrificed to promote greater reproductive success.

We are currently working on aging turtle impressions, and results are expected by spring 2019.

Long-term Effects of Fire Seasonality on Vegetation and Small Animal Populations - Joselyn Gutierrez, West Texas A&M University

My name is Joselyn Gutierrez and I am a graduate student working on my master's degree in Biology at West Texas A&M University. For my thesis project, I am looking at the long-term effects of fire seasonality on vegetation and small vertebrate populations.

In 2005, a project was initiated on the Matador WMA to explore the short-term effects of fire on grassland communities.15 plots were established with 5 plots being unburned, 5 plots receiving dormant season burns (=winter), and 5 plots receiving growing season burns (=summer). The original burning regime for the project has been maintained by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and now, more than 10 years after the initiation of the project, I am gathering data on the longer-term effects of the treatments. My objective is to determine the long-term effects of growing and dormant season prescribed fire on the abundance, diversity, richness, and evenness of small vertebrates and herbaceous/woody vegetation.

I sampled reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals with drift fence arrays located in the center of each plot during late spring and late summer. Small mammals were also sampled utilizing live traps during the late spring. I also

RESEARCH ROUNDUP

measured the number of plant species and percent ground cover using quadrats in each plot during late spring and late summer. I also measured species and percent cover for woody vegetation in each plot. I will continue sampling in 2019.

So far, I have captured 228 individual small vertebrates of 18 species with drift fence sampling across all plots. My 6,360 trap-nights using live traps captured only 10 individuals of 5 species. Across all plots, I detected 56 different species of herbaceous plants. I have failed to detect meaningful differences in the community characteristics I assessed from either herbaceous vegetation sampling or small vertebrate sampling. However, there was a pattern of higher diversities and richness of vertebrates early in the season relative to later in the season. This overall lack of an apparent treatment effect is likely because of the severe drought that has persisted on the WMA over the last couple of years. This has suppressed numbers of many species, particularly small mammals. If rainfall patterns improve, continued monitoring of these populations should elucidate treatment effects that are currently masked by drought effects.

Joselyn holding an Ord's kangaroo rat.

This research could be used to develop management strategies for both game and nongame wildlife. My results could also be used to understand the seasonality of prescribed burns for specific land management objectives such as suppressing woody vegetation, controlling invasive species, and the ecological succession of landscapes. Current results are preliminary and I am excited to further develop my research.

Chytridiomycosis in Amphibian Communities of the Texas Panhandle

-Andrea Villamizar-Gomez and Michael R.J. Forstner, Texas State University

Chytridiomycosis, a skin fungal disease caused by Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis (Bd), has been called the worst infectious disease ever recorded among vertebrates by Gascon et al (2007). To date this fungus has been found to infect over 6000 different species of amphibians globally and has been determined a leading cause of rapid population declines, such as in the Yellow Legged frog of California, and even extinction events, like the Golden toad in Costa Rica.

This study attempted to determine the presence and evaluate the impact and prevalence of Bd in amphibian communities in the Texas panhandle, an area largely ignored for Bd evaluations, and we used the Matador Wildlife Management Area as a proxy for this evaluation. Over the course of a year we visited the WMA four times (one sampling event per season) and collected a total of 63 skin swabs of amphibians from different species including Cricket frogs, Plains leopard frogs, Bull frogs, Couch's spadefoot toads, Woodhouse's toads, Texas toads and North American green toads. These swabs were analyzed for the presence of Bd DNA using Real-Time PCR (qPCR) assay.

We found that, regardless of species, and seasonality we could not detect the pathogen in any of the amphibians we sampled. This represents the first evaluation of the pathogen's prevalence in the area. Despite not detecting the pathogen at this location, the threat of chytridiomycosis to herpetofauna communities in the Texas panhandle still warrants a significant increase in survey effort to evaluate this potential impact on amphibian communities.

Sampling Biodiversity at Three Understudied Sites in Texas

- Taylor Quedensley, Botanical Research Institute of Texas

I began collecting plants and lichen-forming fungi (lichens) at Texas wildlife management areas in 2018, including Matador Wildlife Management Area. The plant life of the Texas panhandle is poorly known and my project, entitled *Sampling Biodiversity at Three Understudied Sites in Texas,* aims to fill in the gaps of knowledge in our State. The objectives of my project are two-fold: (1) to collect tissues of lichens and plants for a DNA biorepository; and, (2) to collect and make voucher specimens to be deposited at the Botanical Research Institute of Texas and the Smithsonian Institution. The project also involves hiring and training Texas Christian University biology and environmental undergraduates to conduct field work, identify specimens, database collections, and prepare tissues and send the material to the Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution.

Research Roundup

Lichens are symbiotic entities that include a species of fungus and a photosynthetic, such as green algae

Although collections of over 100 species of vascular plants have already been reported for Cottle County, non-vascular plants, or bryophytes, (i.e. mosses, liverworts, and hornworts) and lichens have not been collected in this county. Lichens are symbiotic entities that include a species of fungus and a photosynthetic, such as green algae. Lichens are very diverse in Texas but there are historically very few collection (<20 species) for most counties in the State. My project will produce a comprehensive inventory of plants and lichens for Matador WMA and add hundreds of documented county records. To date, my students and I have collected over 100 plant species and are predicting that Matador WMA will harbor over 500 species of plants and lichens upon the project's completion.

This project began June 1, 2018 and will continue through December 2020. Currently, the project is funded through June 2019 by the Garden Genome Initiative (GGI) Program at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. My team and I are also sampling plants and lichens for this project at Elephant Mountain WMA (Brewster County) and Roger Fawcett WMA (Palo Pinto County).

In 2017 BRIT signed memorandum of understanding with the Texas Parks & Wildlife Division and these two institutions are committed towards understanding plant biodiversity in our State and promoting conservation of threatened species and the ecosystems that they inhabit.

For more information, please contact Taylor Quedensley (tquedensley@brit.org).

Monitoring Parasites in Bobwhite Quail - Kelly Commons and Kendall Blanchard, Wildlife Toxicology Laboratory, Texas Tech University

Texas Tech's Wildlife Toxicology Laboratory has deployed a quail research team to the Matador WMA (MWMA) every month this spring and summer to trap and monitor northern bobwhite quail. Beginning in March, we trapped far fewer bobwhite than in previous years. For example, in 2017 it was not surprising for us to catch up to 20 bobs in a day at MWMA. This year however, the quail team wasn't able to catch 20 bobwhite during any one week of trapping! As any avid quail hunter can tell you, bobwhite numbers can vary widely from year to year based on things like rainfall and habitat. However, the quail team is investigating another problem that lies within the quail themselves: parasites.

The two most common parasites in bobwhites are the eyeworm and the caecal worm. Eyeworms live on and around the eye and can cause damage and swelling, potentially limiting the bird's eyesight. Caecal worms live in a part of the intestines known as the caecum, and are thought to steal both nutrients and energy, which may make it more difficult for infected birds to get proper nutrition. To determine how many bobwhite are infected at MWMA, the quail team takes a fecal sample from every bird that is trapped. If a bird is infected, the feces contains traces of parasite DNA, which the quail team can quickly, nonlethally detect in our state-of-the-art Mobile Laboratory. So far, we have found that 85% of bobwhite had one or both parasites and this is concerning.

While this non-lethal sampling method allowed us to determine whether or not bobwhite were infected, a small number of birds needed to be taken back to the lab to determine the strength of infection. Of the few that were dissected, all of them had some level of parasitic infection. On average, bobwhite had mild to strong levels (1-40 worms) of eyeworm infection and strong to extreme levels (101-300+ worms) of caecal worm infection. By continuing to monitor the parasitic infection of bobwhite, the Wildlife Toxicology Laboratory can contribute knowledge that may help ensure these charismatic birds are around for generations of hunters to come.

To learn more about the Wildlife Toxicology Laboratory and to stay up-to-date on our latest news, follow us on Facebook (facebook.com/WTLbobwhite)!

The Wildlife Toxicology Laboratory's Mobile Lab allows researchers to process quail parasite samples in the field.

SUMMER INTERNSHIP by *Hailey Wright, Texas Tech University*

Hailey Wright holds a western hognose snake on the Matador WMA.

My name is Hailey Wright and I am currently a junior at Texas Tech University studying Wildlife Biology. This past summer, I worked as an intern at the Matador WMA. It is almost impossible to describe how much I enjoyed and loved working at the Matador WMA over the summer. I gained experience working on many different projects that were going on at the WMA.

I spent most of my time tracking turkey hens that were fitted with radio backpack transmitters using telemetry. We monitored survival rate, nest/brood success of the hens and habitat selection by tracking the hens on a weekly basis. At the beginning of my internship we had eleven hens we were monitoring, but by the end of the summer we were down to seven hens. Predation was the main cause of mortality with the hens and also played a role in the nest/brood success. There was one hen that successfully hatched poults. We were able to walk in and find the hen with her one or two day old poults. We also did a nest survey and collected data from her nest. We looked at the habitat around the nest and collected data from a random nest site. The random nest was to show what she could have chosen to lay her eggs in versus where she actually laid her nest.

When I wasn't tracking turkeys, I helped with trapping and banding doves, mark and recapture studies, vegetation surveys, outreach events, wildlife surveys, and working MAPS stations (Monitoring Avian Productivity Survivorship). At the MAPS stations, we used mist nets to capture various birds. Painted Buntings, Northern Cardinals, a Yellow-Breasted Chat, Golden-Fronted Woodpeckers, and Ladder-Back Woodpeckers were just a few bird species that we captured in our mist nets. I quickly found out that Northern Cardinals have a very strong bite. All birds we captured got leg bands and we took tail feathers from each new species that we caught. We also took feathers and blood samples from each Painted Bunting for a genetics study. I also helped with a breeding bird survey, quail call counts and roadside quail surveys. We collected data for the Texas Quail Index by doing surveys and setting up dummy nests using chicken eggs to represent a quail nest. There were four transects that had six dummy nests along each transect. We used trail cameras to see what animals were in the area and checked the nests at 2 and 4 weeks to see if they had been depredated. I also helped with vegetation sampling, there were forty-four transects and we identified plants along the transects.

Hailey holds a Yellow-Breasted Chat at the Matador WMA MAPS (Monitoring Avian Productivity Survivorship) banding station.

I learned many new things about reptiles, birds, mammals and plants during my internship. Thank you to the Matador WMA staff for teaching me many new things and making it the most fun and memorable summer job I have ever had!

Local Business Directory

Lodging and R.V's

Brooks R.V 806-492-3358
Hwy 83 and Goober, Paducah

Hunter's Lodge 806-492-2167
902 11th St., Paducah (1 blk N of Double G's)

Restaurants

Double G's 806-492-3171
1112 Easly, Paducah (US70 W)

Dixie Maid 806-492-3460
1618 Easly, Paducah (US70 W)

Nana's Café 806-492-2787
1319 9th Street, Paducah (US83 S)

Meat Processing

A&K Meat Processing
Wellington 806-447-5660

Raggedy Creek Processing
Crowell 940-684-1744

Wild West Meat Processing
Matador 806-470-9995

Hunting Supplies

Jones' Sporting Goods 806-492-3373
1406 9th St., Paducah (US83 S)

Wal-Mart 940-937-6166
2801 Avenue F NW, Childress (US287 N)

Grocery Stores

Moore Thriftway 806-492-3616
1113 9th St., Paducah

United Supermarket 940-937-3631
2105 Avenue F NW, Childress

Convenience Stores

Allsup's 806-492-3947
1602 Easly St., Paducah (US70 W)

The Store 806-492-3326
1001 9th St., Paducah (US 83 & US70)

Family Dollar 806-492-2865
1515 Easly St, Paducah (US70 W)

Veterinary Services

Childress Veterinary Hospital 940-937-2558
109 Industrial Circle, Childress (US287 N)

Critter Care 940-937-6065
406 19th Street NW, Childress (US83 S)

Emergency Services – *Dial 911*

Sheriff, 806-492-3131
Ambulance, 806-492-2336
Fire Station, 806-492-3131
Pina's Tire & Towing 806-492-2011

Outdoor Responsibilities

R = Rules and Regulations, **E** = Ethics, **S** = Sportsmanship, **P** = Patience and Professionalism, **E** = Education, **C** = Conservation, **T** = Truth

As hunters, we are ultimately responsible for ourselves as individuals. And as individuals, hunters can constantly remind themselves of their responsibilities by following this simple formula—R-E-S-P-E-C-T.