Plateau
Land & Wildlife
Management

2026-2030

THE HILLS OF CHILDRESS CREEK WMA
MASTER WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

HINES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

MCLENNAN COUNTY

PREPARED BY WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST
JAMES HALL, CWB

THE HILLS OF CHILDRESS CREEK WMA
HINES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR 2026-2030
SITE VISIT CONDUCTED ON APRIL 15, 2021
SUMMARY

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

± 1311 acres in northwestern McLennan County off of FM 2490, approximately 8.3 miles north of China Spring. See attachment for specific McLennan CAD account numbers.

OWNERSHIP:

Hines Development Corporation
700 Austin Hines Drive
China Spring, TX 76633

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:

White-tailed Deer
Rio Grande Wild Turkey
Songbirds
Migrating, Breeding Waterfowl
Bobwhite Quail
Mourning Dove
Small Mammals

PLANNED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (6 OUT OF 7):

HABITAT CONTROL

1. Brush Management 2026-2030 (Individuals)
2. Prescribed Control of Species (WMA)

PREDATOR CONTROL

1. Predator Management 2026-2030 (WMA)
2. Imported Red Fire Ant Control 2026-2030 (Individuals)

SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

1. Well/Troughs/Windmill Overflow/Other Wildlife Watering Devices 2026-2030 (Individuals)

SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD

1. Feeders and Mineral Supplementation 2026-2030 (WMA & Individuals)

SUPPLEMENTAL SHELTER

1. Nest Boxes, Bat Boxes 2026-2030 (Individuals)
2. Brush Piles and Slash Retention 2026-2030 (Individuals)
3. Hay Meadow, Pasture and Cropland Mgmt. for Wildlife 2026-2030 (WMA & Individuals)

MAKING CENSUS COUNTS TO DETERMINE POPULATION

1. Spotlight Counts 2026-2030 (WMA)
2. Harvest Data Collection 2026-2030 (WMA)
3. Songbird Transects and Counts 2026-2030 (WMA)

THE HILLS OF CHILDRESS CREEK WMA
HINES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR 2021-2025
SITE VISIT CONDUCTED ON APRIL 15, 2021

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Size	+/- 1311 acres
Location	northwestern McLennan County
Nearest Town/Major Intersection	8.3 miles north of China Spring off of FM 2490
Significant Water Features	Childress Creek meanders along the far northeastern boundary
Terrain	Gently rolling uplands, which decline rapidly into seasonal draws and ravines, eventually terminating in Childress Creek
Elevation	Maximum - 440 ft. MSL Minimum - 613 ft. MSL
Fencing	Perimeter and internal fencing
Wildlife Use Appraisal Region	Blackland Prairie
Ecological Region	Cross Timbers and Prairies
River Sub-Basin **Major River Basin** **Coastal Bay**	Middle Brazos-Lake Whitney Brazos River Gulf of Mexico
Average Rainfall for Area	32-34 inches/yr.

CURRENT HABITAT DESCRIPTION

The Hills of Childress Creek consists of three major habitat types including:

1. Open Savannah / Grassland
2. Juniper-Oak Woodland
3. Riparian Bottomland

OPEN SAVANNAH/GRASSLAND

WHERE IT OCCURS:
Occurs primarily in the southern corner of the property, west of the main entrance, and meandering along some of the internal roads and open yard areas.

CANOPY LAYER:
Scattered or limited tree cover is noted in these areas as typical in open grassland areas. The occasional oak, elm, or juniper can be found.

SHRUB LAYER:
The shrub layer is relatively lacking, though the occasional young juniper, mesquite, sumac, or patch of dewberry is noted.

HERBACEOUS LAYER:
Native grasses are prevalent, though some non-natives can be found including johnsongrass and King Ranch bluestem.

MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES:

Selective mowing, brush management, and installing/maintenance of songbird boxes can continue to be conducted. In general, it will be important not to overly manicure open spaces that are qualified for wildlife management. Mowing, pruning, and keeping yards clean is acceptable, but wildlife acreages are much more productive when some areas are left "wild", or at least moderately so. Patches of tall grass, shrubs, and trees provide an abundance of food, shelter, and cover for wildlife.

PLANTS OBSERVED:

TREES	SHRUBS/VINES/SUCCULENTS	GRASSES/FORBS
Ashe juniper	Mesquite	King Ranch bluestem
Live oak	Ashe juniper	Little bluestem
Cedar elm	Flame-leaf sumac	Bermudagrass
Hackberry	Mexican plum	Johnsongrass
	Greenbriar	Bahiagrass
	Dewberry	Purple threeawn
		Texas wintergrass
		Bluebonnet
		Indian paintbrush
		Blackfoot daisy
		Antelopehorn milkweed
		Rabbit tobacco
		Verbena
		Brown-eyed Susan
		Lemonmint

Brush motte in the middle of an open field.

View of the large southern pasture.

Healthy mix of milkweed, bluebonnet, and various weedy forbs.

Reddish grass pictured is little bluestem, a high quality native bunchgrass.

JUNIPER-OAK WOODLAND

WHERE IT OCCURS:
The bulk of the property consists of dense woodland habitat, enveloping the drainage corridors, slopes, and ravines.

CANOPY LAYER:
Ashe juniper, live oak, Texas red oak, and shin oak dominates the canopy. Multiple elm, oak, and other deciduous trees are associated with the drainage corridors and bottomlands.

SHRUB LAYER:
Shin oak is prevalent in the understory, along with a variety of other typical shrub species. Diversity is high within the drainage ravines as a result of elevated moisture.

HERBACEOUS LAYER:
Grasses are limited in many areas due to the dense canopy. Native grasses such as little bluestem and gramas are common in some of the sporadic open areas and sunny margins.

PLANTS OBSERVED:

TREES	SHRUBS/VINES/SUCCULENTS	GRASSES/FORBS
Ashe juniper	Shin oak	Purple threeawn
Live oak	Ashe juniper	Cedar sedge
Texas red oak	Elbowbush	Winter rye
Shin oak	Persimmon	Seep muhly
Post oak	Agarita	Frostweed
Cedar elm	Redbud	Cowpen daisy
Hackberry	Flame-leaf sumac	Henbit mint
	Prickly pear cactus	Silver-leaf nightshade

TREES	SHRUBS/VINES/SUCCULENTS	GRASSES/FORBS
	Twist-leaf yucca Carolina buckthorn Mexican buckeye Greenbriar Mustang grape	Broomweed

Transitional area where open habitat extends into deeper woodlands.

More edge habitat where savannah turns into woodlands.

Riparian Bottomland

Where It Occurs:
Occurs throughout the flat bottomlands along Childress Creek, leading to the lowest contours of the northern hillsides.

Canopy Layer:
Mostly scattered canopy (20-30% coverage), with the exception of the denser woodlands along the creek. Pecan is the prevailing species, along with hackberry, soapberry, elm, and burr oak.

Shrub Layer:
The shrub layer is limited in most areas as a result of past agricultural management. Regrowth juniper can be found in moderate to low densities, along with young elms, elbowbush, persimmon, mesquite, wafer ash, and various vines.

Herbaceous Layer:
Bermudagrass and an abundance of weedy forbs forms the majority of the herbaceous ground coverage.

Plants Observed:

Trees	Shrubs/Vines/Succulents	Grasses/Forbs
Pecan	Ashe juniper	Bermudagrass
Hackberry	Elbowbush	Dallisgrass
American elm	Cedar elm	Paspalum sp.
Cedar elm	Persimmon	Purple threeawn
Burr oak	Wafer ash	Silver bluestem
Live oak		King Ranch bluestem

Trees	Shrubs/Vines/Succulents	Grasses/Forbs
Texas oak	Prickly pear cactus	Little bluestem
Sycamore	Flame-leaf sumac	Spike rush
Ashe juniper	Redbud	Broomweed
Soapberry	Greenbriar	Frostweed
Chinaberry	Mustang grape	Bastard cabbage
	Dewberry	Snow-on-the-prairie
		Silver-leaf nightshade
		Morning glory
		Stork's bill
		Oxalis sp.

Past History of Land Use and Wildlife

The Hills of Childress Creek 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 landowners' family and friends.

Landowner Goals

At least three wildlife management activities in unique categories need to be performed each year to qualify. To adequately maintain your wildlife valuation, it is important to document all of your management activities throughout the year. This includes taking photographs during the completion of your activities, retaining receipts and logsheets, and being able to indicate the location of these items on a map of your property.

Each landowner intends to manage their property / lot 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, white-tailed deer, waterfowl, 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, CWB, wildlife biologist, of Plateau Land and Wildlife Management, Inc. The site visit to gather information used for this plan was conducted on April 15, 2021.

Planned Wildlife Management Practices

Habitat Control

1. Brush Management. (2021-2025) (**Individuals**) Brush management is an effective tool for controlling encroachment of regrowth Ashe juniper and fostering the production of desirable trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs, which promotes forage, nesting, and/or protective cover for songbirds,

upland game birds, small mammals and other native wildlife species. The landowners will selectively remove excessive brush from their lots.

Best practices for controlling excess brush and mitigating risk of reinvasion include:

- Assessing soil types, slope angle and direction to minimize soil loss and erosion
- Targeting juniper in its early growth stage with hand loppers and/or chainsaws
- Removing juniper shorter than 8 feet and with a main trunk diameter that measures 6 inches or less at breast height
- Limiting the removal of large mature juniper with shredding bark, which is important nesting material for declining songbirds

Additionally, the landowners will selectively remove overgrowth mesquite from their lots to reduce density and/or prevent further invasion. Mesquite is a root-sprouter and requires chemical treatment or complete bud zone removal to achieve control. Chemical treatment methods are dictated by the size and structure of the trees. Best practices for treating overgrowth mesquite and mitigating risk of reinvasion include:

- Treating larger trees with rough bark by applying the cut-stump methodology, which involves cutting the plant off at ground level and immediately spraying the stump with a 15% mix of triclopyr in diesel or Remedy RTU. This may be done by hand or used in conjunction with hydraulic shears to remove the aboveground portion of the plant. Shears with built-in herbicide application capabilities streamline the process. Apply this treatment at any time of the year.
- Treating trees with few basal stems (trunks emerging from the ground) and smooth bark by using the low-volume basal spray method, which eliminates the need to cut the tree down prior to treatment. Spray the lower 12-18 inches of each basal stem with a 15%-25% mix of triclopyr in diesel or Remedy RTU. Apply this method anytime throughout the year, but best results are achieved during the growing season (May-August).
- Treating young, regrowth mesquite (particularly those less than or equal to 8 feet tall with many basal stems) using a foliar application of 1% Sendero herbicide and a surfactant, such as methylated seed oil (MSO), in water. Adding a dye to the mixture will aid identification of previously treated areas during future treatments. Apply this method only in the late spring/early summer once the leaves turn dark green and no new, light-green leaves are present on the plant.
- Using aquatic-safe versions of the recommended herbicides, if available, within and adjacent to riparian and wetland areas
- Always abiding by herbicide label instructions and all applicable state and federal laws.
- Using skid-steer or tractor mounted grubbers, which are an effective alternative to the use of hydraulic sheers with herbicide application. Grubbers are "V" or "U" shaped blade attachments that remove enough of the root zone to prevent plant recovery.
- Avoiding grubbing if mesquite densities exceed 250 stems per acre
- Targeting a minimum of 12" of root material removed to maximize plant mortality
- Treating mesquite before it reaches a height of 3 feet for increased success
- Periodic monitoring of affected areas and follow-up treatment, as needed

Each landowner will annually conduct brush management activities on a minimum of 10% of the individual lot acreage. The landowners will maintain annual documentation to include records of before and after photos of treated areas, invoices, maps of treated areas, and other associated records that can be made available to the appraisal district upon request.

Young mesquite control can be conducted if desired to reduce encroachment. Young, regrowth junipers should also be targeted, especially where they grow beneath hardwoods.

2. Prescribed Control of Species. (2021-2025) (**WMA**) Legal means (selective hunting) will be used to reduce excessive grazing and browsing by controlling the population density of white-tailed deer. Managing the density of white-tailed deer to a reasonable level will greatly enhance habitat for native wildlife species. Extensive browsing of native plants by overpopulated white-tailed deer reduces plant diversity and contributes to habitat decline, which consequently contributes to the decline of songbirds, upland game birds, small mammals, and other native wildlife. Due to the density of homes, hunting will be done in a safe manner to prevent accidents. The Hills of Childress Creek WMA can reasonably restrict hunting dates and times due to safety concerns. Harvest data and spotlight census counts have been incorporated over time to assess control intensity and set harvest recommendations. The landowner will maintain annual documentation to include records of harvested white-tailed deer, records of census activities, and other associated records that can be made available to the appraisal district upon request.

PREDATOR CONTROL

1. Predator Management. (2021-2025) (**WMA**) Unrestrained feral cats and dogs pose a significant threat to wildlife in the Hills of Childress Creek. Currently, residents are required to keep pets in enclosed areas, and residents are actively reporting any sightings of unrestrained domestic animals. Removal of feral cats and dogs is performed by a capture program and other appropriate methods. Local animal control authorities and the Sheriff's Department have been used to control unrestrained animals. Native predators at natural densities, such as bobcats and foxes, should be left alone unless they pose an obvious threat to people or other animals. Records of removed animals will be made available upon request.
2. Imported Red Fire Ant (IRFA) Control. (2021-2025) (**Individuals**) The landowners will develop and execute a predator management plan to reduce the presence of Imported Red Fire Ants (IRFA), which are known to occur and have caused problems on the property. Imported fire ants negatively

affect wildlife populations through consumption of food sources that would otherwise be available for native wildlife, as well as by the direct predation of bird nestlings and other species.

The landowners will annually monitor (fall or spring) and treat infested areas with non-toxic products, such as growth inhibiting, metabolic modifying, or hormone interrupting baits, as much as possible. *Extinguish Plus* is recommended as an effective fire ant control bait for use on areas that will not be grazed by beef cattle or other livestock. *Extinguish* or similarly approved product may be used for areas grazed by livestock raised for human consumption. The bait should be applied at the rate of 2 to 5 tbsp. per mound or according to label directions. A combination of spring and fall mound applications produce the greatest effect.

A minimum of 10 acres will be monitored and treated, as needed, annually for each property to meet TPWD guidelines. For properties smaller than 10 acres, multiple treatments throughout the year will be necessary to reach guideline requirements. The landowners will maintain annual documentation, to include photos, map of treated area(s), product invoices, and other associated monitoring records that can be made available to the county upon request.

Example of imported red fire ant.

Example of native harvester ant circle, which can be left alone.

SUPPLEMENTAL WATER

1. Well/Trough/Windmill Overflow/Other Wildlife Watering Devices. (2021-2025) (**Individuals**) Water is an essential component to a healthy habitat. The landowners may provide at least 1 source of supplemental water for the propagation of wildlife through either a trough, guzzler, pan, and/or other watering device on each individual lot. The watering devices will be fed from a rainwater collection system or through well water and will be supplemented during dry periods to promote year-round availability.

   Texas Parks and Wildlife guidelines highlight the importance of protecting small animals from drowning while using the watering device. Drowning can easily be averted by constructing a simple ramp of rocks, wire, lumber, or other material on the internal and external sides of each watering device, allowing safe access and escape for all wildlife species. Ideal placement of supplemental water includes areas that are lacking a pond, creek, river, or other natural water source, and in which water is typically lacking, such as dry upland areas. Livestock, if present, should be provided separate supplemental water sources.

   This activity will continue to count for credit as long as annual maintenance is performed. The landowners will retain applicable annual documentation, such as activity location, dates, photos, receipts, and other records of work performed, that can be made available to the county upon request.

PROVIDING SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPLIES OF FOOD

1. Feeders and Mineral Supplementation. (2021-2025) (**WMA & Individuals**) Reliable food resources are essential for wildlife. While a healthy and diverse habitat provides natural sources of food, supplying supplemental sources can encourage wildlife survival and propagation, particularly during breeding seasons and periods of harsh weather. The landowners will maintain at least one large feeder per lot for songbirds, dove, and turkey, in accordance with Texas Parks and Wildlife

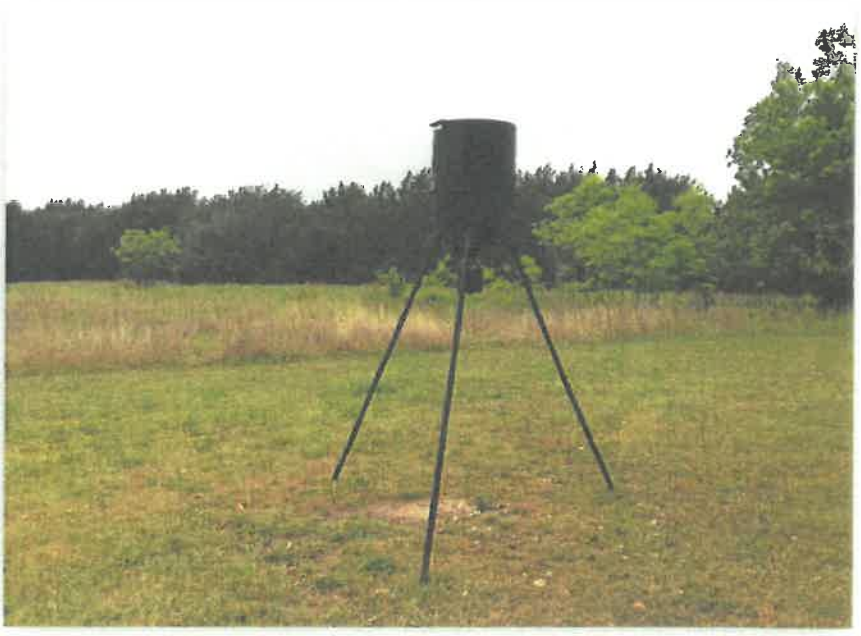
guidelines, which require that feeders be free choice. The landowners will fill each feeder with a mixture of scratch grains, wild birdseed, and/or sunflower seeds. Best practices for feeders include:

- Place feeders outside the vicinity of residential acreage
- Use feeders that are designed to deter access by non-target species, such as raccoons, deer, and feral hogs
- Clean and fill feeders regularly
- Provide a minimum of 25% sunflower seeds to promote a heathy protein and fat content, especially during the winter months when fat reserves are vital
- Avoid providing only corn, which lacks nutritional value needed by songbirds and does not qualify as a supplemental food source.
- Avoid spin-cast, timed feeders as they do not satisfy TPWD requirements for this wildlife management activity

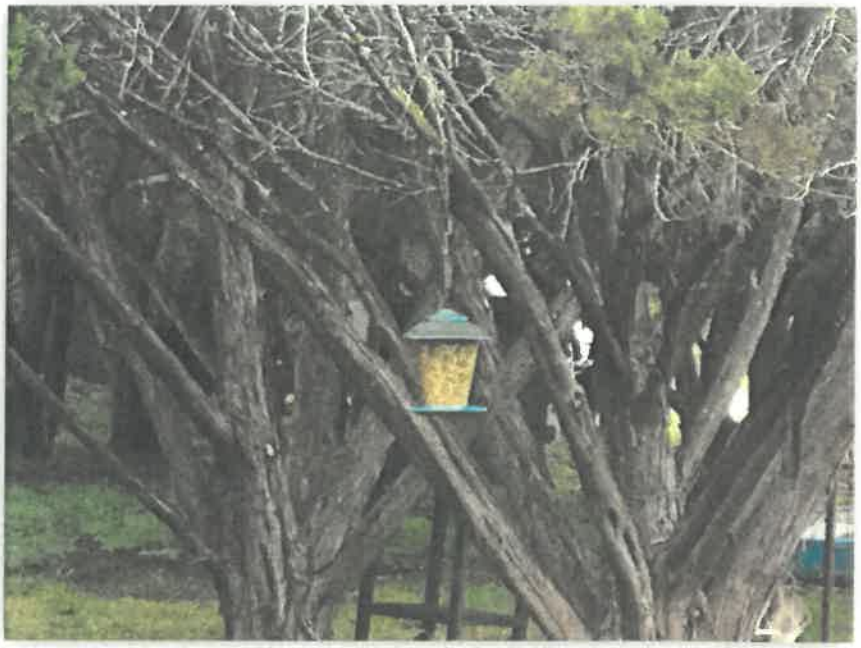
Additionally, the landowners may maintain feeders on the property for the prescribed harvesting of wildlife. Best practices for supplemental food activities for deer harvest include:

- Outside of the hunting season, provide a nutritional supplement by providing a minimum protein-to-corn ratio of 2:1, by volume. Ideal protein sources include: commercial protein pellets, alfalfa pellets, soybeans, peas, or whole cottonseed
- During hunting season, when feeders primarily serve as bait stations, fill the feeders with corn
- Clean and fill feeders regularly

The landowner will maintain annual documentation to include feed receipts, dates of filling and maintenance, photos, and map of feeder location(s) that can be made available to the county upon request.



While spin-cast corn feeders do not technically qualify for wildlife management, they are useful in deer management.



Free choice/gravity bird feeders like this are compliant with the wildlife program.

Example stock photo of Plateau's large platform feeder designed for songbirds, Wild Turkey, and dove, while excluding non-target species like deer, hogs, and raccoons.

PROVIDING SHELTERS

1. Nest Boxes, Bat Boxes. (2021-2025) (**Individuals**) Providing supplemental shelter for cavity-nesting wildlife promotes nesting success when natural cavities are scarce. At least 6 nest boxes are needed for each lot to meet minimum requirements. The landowners will install nest boxes in appropriate habitat, as follows:

   - Purple Martin houses to be placed on poles in open areas
   - Eastern Bluebird nest boxes to be installed in open grassland areas at least 3-4 feet off the ground and 100 yards apart
   - Carolina Chickadee boxes to be placed in densely wooded or brushy areas
   - Titmouse boxes to be placed on woodland edges, oak parklands, or anywhere grassy areas and trees meet
   - Wren boxes to be placed in wooded and/or shrubby habitats

   Best practices for nest box placement include:

   - Boxes placed in open or semi-open habitats: position box opening to face northeast to minimize heat
   - Monitor annually for predators, occupancy, and successful breeding
   - Clean boxes in late winter (January-February) before the breeding season begins and again in early fall (September-October) after nesting season is over
   - Inspect annually for repair, upkeep, and replacement

   The landowner will retain applicable annual documentation, such as a map of nest box locations, photos of each nest box, and records of nest box installation and/or monitoring, that can be made available to the appraisal district upon request.

Example stock photo of one of Plateau's nest boxes, encouraging breeding for cavity-nesting songbirds.

2. Brush Piles and Slash Retention. (2021-2025) (**Individuals**) The landowners will construct and/or maintain 2-3 brush piles per lot to provide cover for small mammals, songbirds, and reptiles in areas where shelter is scarce. In addition to providing wildlife habitat, brush piles placed around saplings or at the base of desirable shrubs and/or trees, such as shin oak, Spanish oak, and cedar elm, protect them from deer browsing, promoting regeneration and growth.

   Best practices for brush pile construction include:

   - Place brush piles in areas that lack sufficient cover-providing shrubs
   - Shape brush piles into mounds or teepees 6-8 feet high and 10-15 feet in diameter
   - Form the base of the brush pile with the largest material, such as trunks or logs, and apply layers of smaller limbs and branches as filler
   - Create an open cavity at the base of each pile to promote animal access
   - Reshape and maintain existing brush piles annually, as an alternative to new construction

   The landowner will retain applicable annual documentation, such as a map of brush pile locations and photos of each brush pile that can be made available to the appraisal district upon request.

Brush piles like this provide good cover for small wildlife species.

3. Hay Meadow, Pasture and Cropland Management for Wildlife. (2021-2025) (**WMA & Individuals**) Selective disturbance of grasslands exposes seeds and insects, which creates foraging opportunities for ground-feeding birds. The landowners will strip-mow approximately 1/3 of the total lot size each year this activity is performed. Best practices for strip mowing include:

   - Leave two-thirds to three-quarters of a given area uncut and in tall vegetation to provide cover for ground-nesting birds
   - Conduct mowing after the peak nesting and rearing season for ground-nesting birds and mammals (after July 15)
   - Maintain a buffer around all trees and clumps of shrubs including brush piles and overgrown sections of fence

- Mow against the slope of the land to avoid creating runoff channels that can develop during rain events
- Create irregularly-mowed shapes instead of straight lines
- Avoid mowing drainages to protect plants that slow run-off water during rain events
- Retain a minimum stubble-height of 8 inches for recovery when mowing native warm-season grasses of medium or tall height (little bluestem, switchgrass, sideoats grama, Indiangrass)
- Avoid mowing native stands of grass when they are near seed production (August-October for most warm-season grasses)
- Avoid mowing the same areas each year in order to generate multiple stages of plant growth, which creates structure and promotes plant diversity

The landowners will retain annual documentation, such as a map and photos of mowed areas that can be made available to the appraisal district upon request.

MAKING CENSUS COUNTS TO DETERMINE POPULATION

1. Spotlight Counts. (2021-2025) (**WMA**) Qualified personnel will conduct spotlight counts to monitor population levels and determine harvest rates of white-tailed deer. The WMA will utilize an accepted spotlight count protocol and conduct a minimum of three counts annually or survey a minimum of 15 miles of driveline. The WMA will conduct counts between the months of August and October and will use the gathered data to determine changes in white-tailed deer population density. The WMA will retain applicable documentation, to include a report of spotlight count data and a map of driving route that can be made available to the county upon request.

2. Harvest Data Collection and Record Keeping. (2021-2025) (**WMA**) The WMA will maintain harvest records of white-tailed deer. Records will include sex, weight, condition, age, antler growth, and date of harvest of all game harvested. Dressed weights of adult, lactating does serve as a particularly telling indication of herd health. The WMA will retain annual harvest records that can be made available to the county upon request.

3. Songbird Transects and Counts. (2021-2025) (**WMA**) The WMA will conduct an annual breeding songbird survey, utilizing accepted protocol, to monitor trends in the health and sustainability of breeding songbird populations. The WMA will retain annual documentation, to include a report of survey data and a map of survey locations that can be made available to the county upon request.

Part IV

PLATEAU (512) 894-3479

Wildlife Management Planning Matrix

Property: The Hills of Childress Creek

Target species: White-tailed Deer, Rio Grande Wild Turkey, Songbirds, Migrating, Breeding Waterfowl, Bobwhite Quail, Mourning Dove, Small Mammals

Date 4-15-26 | County(ies): McLennan | Acres: 1311.000

TREATMENTS	Treatment Duration	Level of Intensity	Timing	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
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					
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					
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	X	X	X	X	X
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	X	X	X	X
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					
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	X	X	X	X	X
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	X	X	X	X	X
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	X	X	X	X	X
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					
e:Harvest Data Collection and Record Keeping	1 yr.		Oct - Mar	X	X	X	X	X
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	X	X	X	X	X
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					