

**Texas
Wildlife Management
Area**



COLORING BOOK

Welcome to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Wildlife Management Area System.

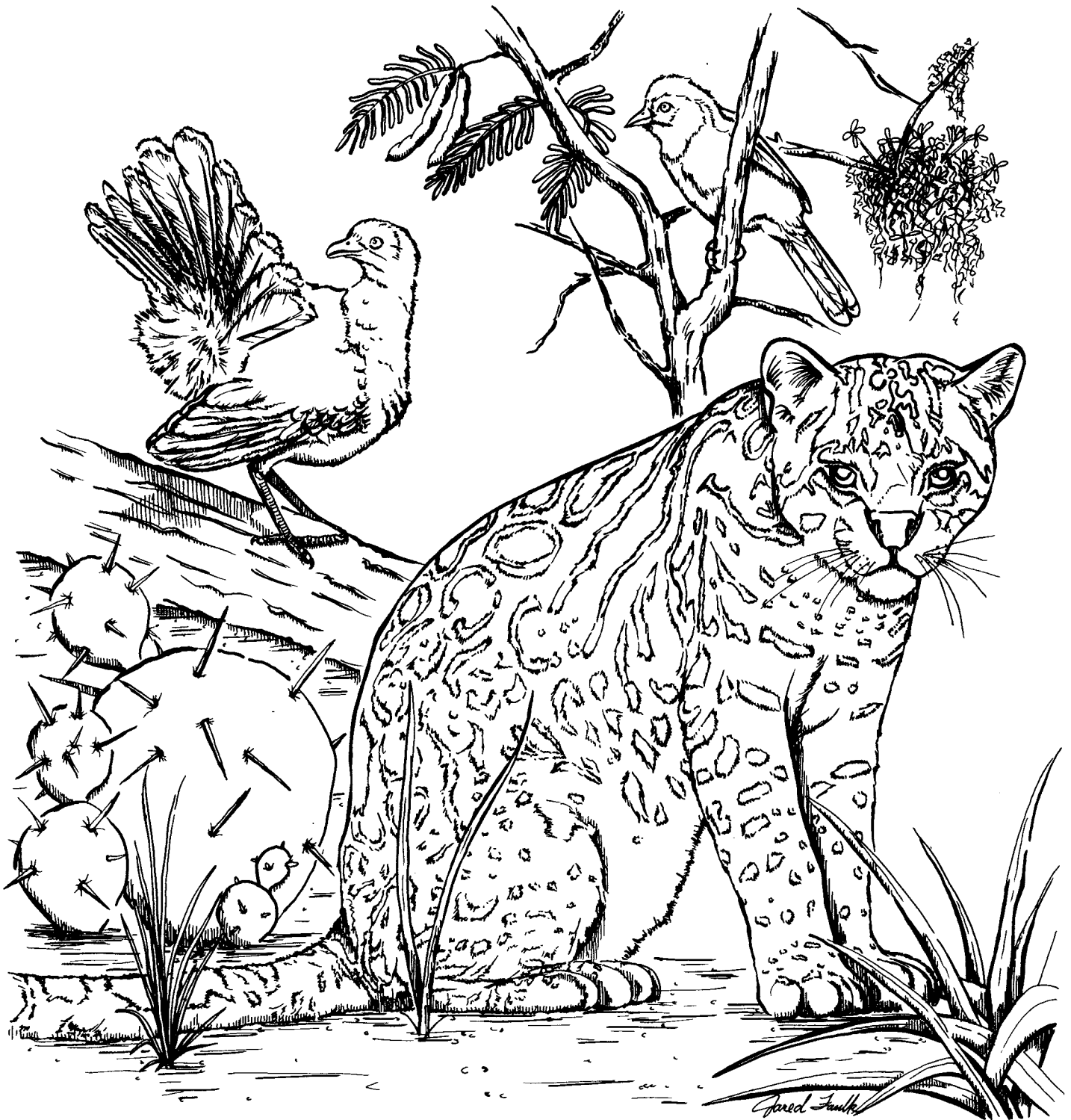
If the State Parks are Texas' crown jewels, then the Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) are her uncut gems. About three quarter of a million acres in 50 WMAs sprinkle Texas with beauty. From the high wide skies of the Panhandle to the tropical thorn forest of the Lower Rio Grande Valley - from the spectacular views of the Trans-Pecos to the lush green mystery of the Pineywoods, WMAs represent an amazing variety of Texas habitats. These special sites provide opportunities for research on wildlife populations and habitats, public hunting and a number of other outdoor recreational opportunities. All of which are conducted in a manner which is compatible with this valuable resource.

The WMAs have been purchased primarily through the use of Wildlife Restoration Program dollars. Congress established the Wildlife Restoration Program, often referred to as the Pittman-Robertson Act, with money from taxes on the sale of sporting guns, ammunition, handguns and archery equipment. Money placed in the Wildlife Restoration Fund pays up to 75% of the costs of wildlife management, habitat acquisition, hunter education, and research. Texas hunting license fees contribute to the remaining 25% of the costs. When you see this sign, remember your purchase of hunting equipment supports wildlife restoration.



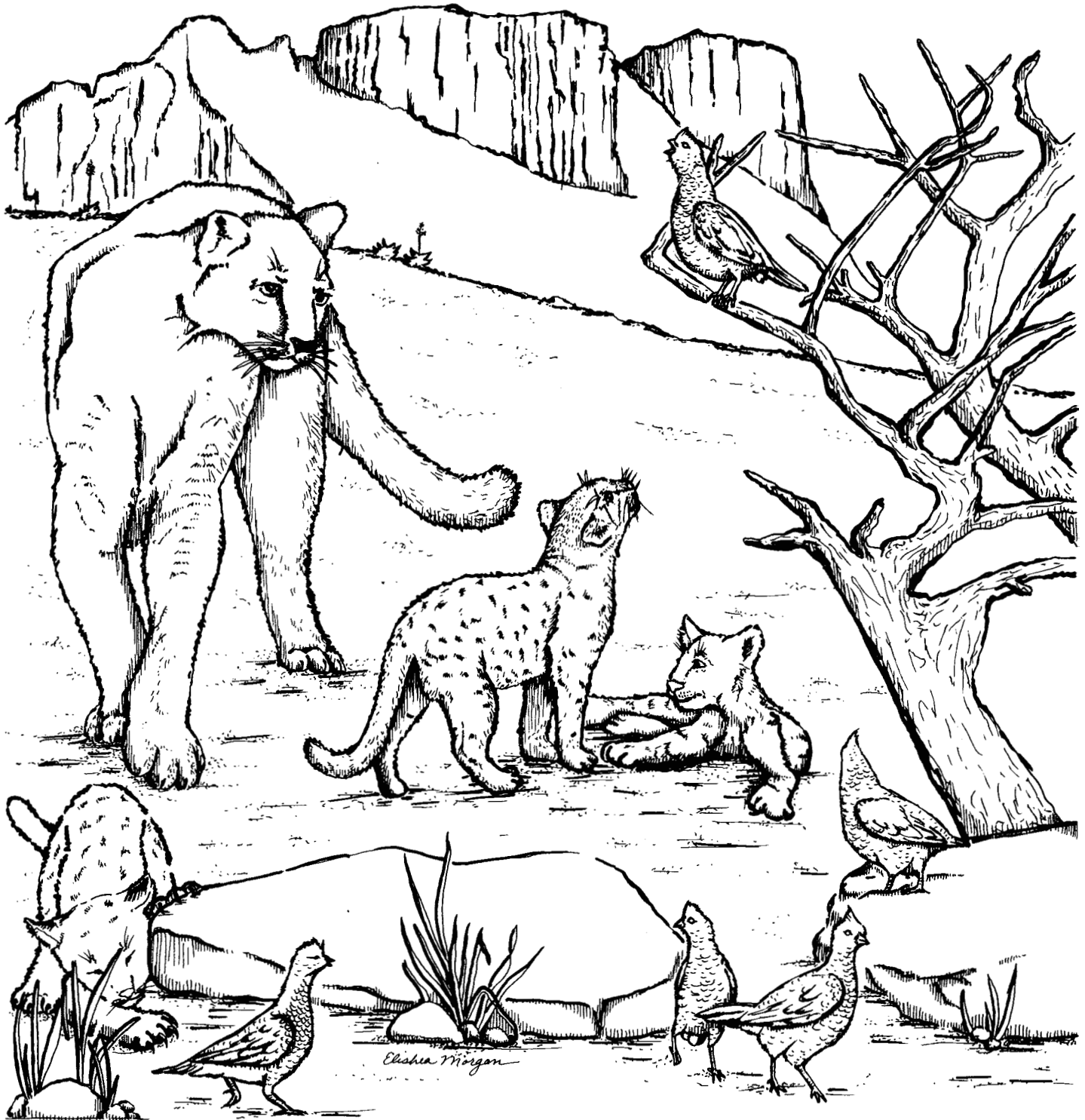
Adults must possess either an Annual Public Hunting (APH) Permit or Limited Public Use (LPU) Permit to visit wildlife management areas. However, no permit is needed for driving tours or nature trails. Children under the age of seventeen may visit free of charge. These permits are available at all license sale locations in Texas or by calling 1-800-TX-LIC-4-U (895-4248). Permits are not for sale at the WMAs.

For more information on wildlife management areas, state parks, and fisheries centers call 1-800-792-1112 or visit our web site at <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us>



Las Palomas Wildlife Management Area consists of 23 units in the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) totaling 5,682 acres and one 2,083 acre unit in Presidio County. Funding for acquisition has come primarily from the sale of White-winged Dove Stamps. While the WMA is managed as a nesting, feeding and roosting area for white-winged doves, other animals like the **green jay**, **chachalaca** and endangered **ocelot** may use the native brush habitat found on some of the LRGV sites.





Black Gap Wildlife Management Area consists of 105,708 acres located just east of Big Bend National Park in Brewster County. Black Gap WMA is TPWD's largest wildlife management area and is found within the Chihuahuan Desert, the second largest desert in North America. Much of our basic knowledge about desert plant succession and desert mule deer ecology in the Trans-Pecos is from work conducted on this WMA. **Mountain lions** prowl this rugged canyon country.

What kind of sounds do mountain lion kittens make?





Gus Engeling Wildlife Management Area consists of 10,958 acres in Anderson County. The Engeling WMA's primary purpose is to serve as a wildlife management, research and demonstration area. Wildlife management tools like prescribed burning, grazing, brush control and hunting are used to demonstrate the results of proven practices to landowners, resource managers and other interested groups or individuals. Besides hunting and fishing, outdoor recreational opportunities may include observing wildlife like **white-tailed deer** and **woodpeckers** on the Dogwood Nature Trail.

Can you find the lizard?

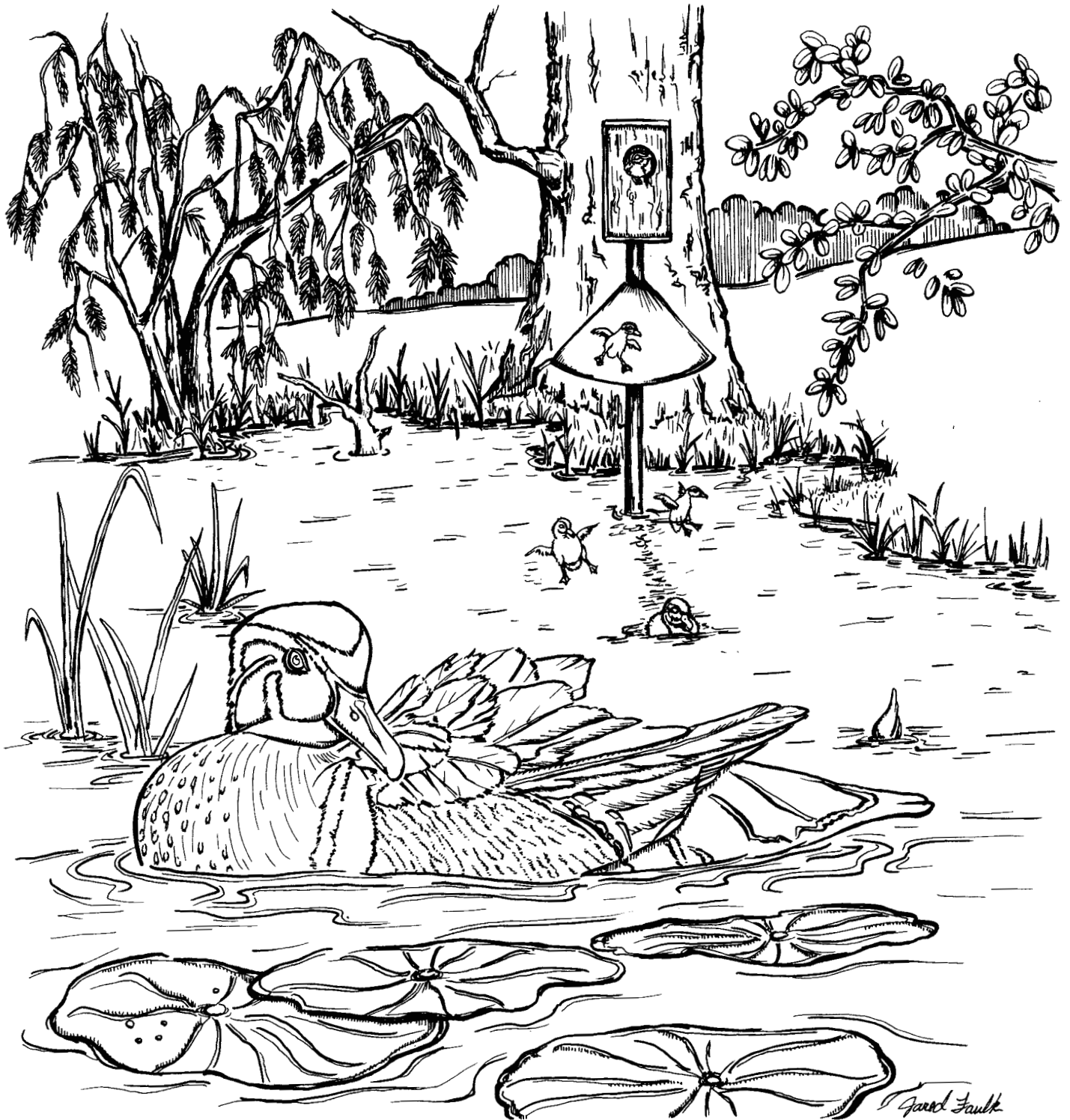




Gene Howe Wildlife Management Area consists of 5,821 acres located in the northeast corner of the Texas Panhandle. Outdoor recreation opportunities include hunting, fishing, hiking, biking and wildlife viewing. The Gene Howe WMA even comes complete with a viewing blind overlooking its **prairie dog** town. Other “town” residents may include the **rattlesnake** and **burrowing owl**.

Can you find the grasshopper?

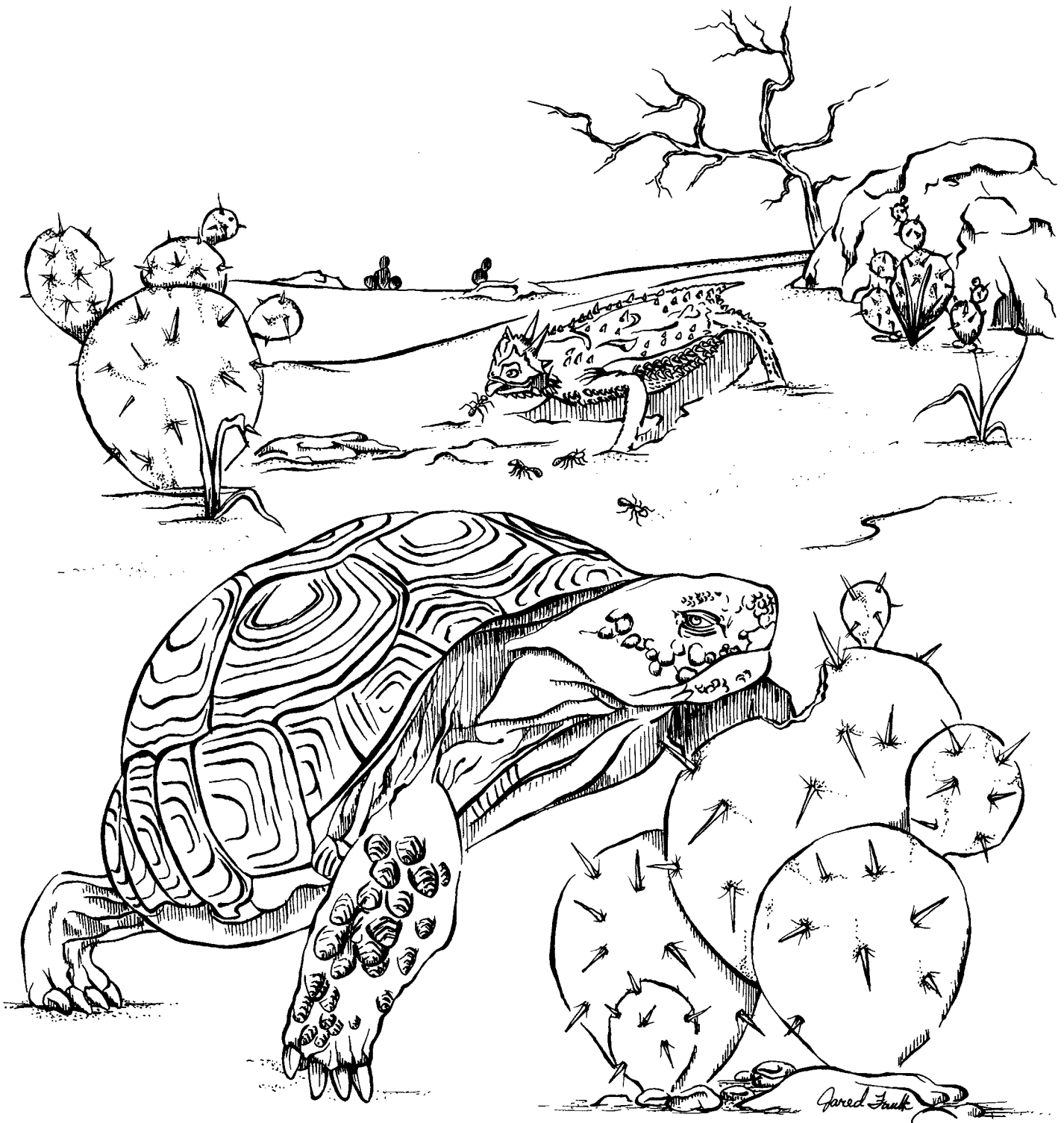




Richland Creek Wildlife Management Area consists of 13,797 acres in Freestone and Navarro counties - not too far from the Engeling WMA. This tract of land was given to TPWD by the Tarrant County Regional Water District to compensate for habitat losses associated with the construction of Richland-Chambers Reservoir. A large portion of the area lies in the Trinity River floodplain, so much of Richland Creek WMA is a forested wetland. Nest boxes have been installed to provide suitable homes for cavity nesting birds like the wood duck.

Can you find six ducklings?





Chaparral Wildlife Management Area consists of 15,200 acres of South Texas brush country in Dimmit and LaSalle counties. The Chaparral WMA was purchased to serve as a wildlife management, research and demonstration area. Biologists conduct research on white-tailed deer, javelina, quail, **Texas horned lizard** and **Texas tortoise**.

What is the Texas horned lizard getting ready to eat?





J D. Murphree Wildlife Management Area consists of 24,500 acres of fresh, intermediate and brackish marsh in Jefferson County. The Murphree WMA is managed as wetland habitat with a special emphasis on habitat for migratory waterfowl like ducks, geese and coots. Wading birds and **alligators** are abundant.





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