



We are a group of trained volunteers who share our appreciation and knowledge of nature with the community through outreach, education and conservation/restoration projects

Seabourne Nature Fest *By Lynn Trenta and Terri Hurley*

The 7th Annual Seabourne Nature Fest was a record-breaking success! Over 2000 people enjoyed the displays, rides, presentations, and children's activities which highlighted the wondrous nature surrounding the park. Jim Butcher headed up this annual event with help from Kelli Adiahen, Amber Leung and a long list of chapter members who met several times to plan the event. Margo Johnson nailed the publicity this year, with the help of several chapter members. Schools were sent flyers and SNF was promoted on their websites. Members also used social media to publicize our signature event.

Taking care of the parking, Margot and Blair Margot, Luke Kolb and Bob Naeger were among the first to greet visitors. The horse-drawn wagons and the hayride in the prairie were full of visitors who were carried throughout the park and the prairie. Wagon masters Bert Stiplecovich, Tracy Kolb, Lois Ponder, informed the visitors about Seabourne's many activities and Karl Baumgartner and Mark Morgenstern talked about our prairie and prairie restoration project to visitors on the tractor hayride driven by Sal Cardenas. Golf carts, manned by Bill Brookshire, C.J. McDaniel and others, zipped people to various areas in the park.



Photos by Lynn Trenta



Photo by Jerry Trenta

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Please send chapter events and nature-related articles, photos, and items of interest to the chapter to [Lynn](#) by the 25th of the month.

Suggestions for the newsletter are also welcome. Thanks.

*Lynn Trenta,
Courier Editor*

Seabourne Nature Fest (Continued)

The SNF exhibitors included Diane Russell and others at the children's crafts booth, Kim Farou and others at Master Gardener entomology group booth, Amber Leung, Ramona Ridge, and Erik Wolf at the edible plant table, the falconry booth, the Houston Ferret Association, the Gulf Coast Master Naturalists, Brazos Bend State Park, the prairie dogs, Drea Morgenstern at the seed-ball table, Lynn Trenta and Terri Hurley at the native plant habitat table, the Crossbones Corn Snake Exhibit, Margo and Bill Johnson and Jean Greenhalgh at the birding exhibit, Linda Rippert and Kathy Moore at the butterfly garden and the prairie and native plant garden, Carol Hawkins at the native plant table, Jaci Elliott and Susan Walther at the wetland booth, the dulcimer players, and others that I may have overlooked. All were well-attended.

Among the speakers for SNF was our own Amber Leung, Chapter President with her presentation about quails.

This was an outreach event to remember, for sure! Check out all of the great photos by Amber Leung, Karl Baumgartner, Terry Hurley, and Lynn and Jerry Trenta. For more photos go to the website at [Seabourne Nature Fest Photos](#)



Photos by Terri Hurley



Photo by Karl Baumgartner

Seabourne Nature Fest (Continued)



Photos by Karl Baumgartner



Photos by Lynn Trenta



Photos by Amber Leung



Photo by Jerry Trenta

New Slate of Officers to be Voted on at December Meeting

President--Jerry Trenta

Gerald (Jerry) Michael Trenta: Born in Ohio a long time ago, I worked for PPG Industries out of high school for eight years. Attended the University of Oklahoma 1970-76, graduating with a BS in Electrical Engineering. I met and married my wonderful and talented spouse, Lynn, while at OU. We have two sons, Jacob and Thomas. I worked for Mobil Oil and ExxonMobil in Beaumont and Baytown for thirty years retiring in 2006. I am an avid golfer, amateur woodworker and enjoy being outdoors especially when working on interesting and challenging projects. My favorite books are the Patrick O'Brian's Master and Commander series and James Clavell's Shōgun. My favorite plants are Little Bluestem (Fall & Winter) and Wild Bergamot (Spring & Summer). My favorite bird is the Mockingbird (it talks a lot.) I have been associated with the chapter for about five years and a member of the 2017 class. I am currently on the board as the SCNP Director.

Vice President / Programs--Debby Wendt

Debby's formal education includes a Bachelors in Elementary and Special Education from Sam Houston State and a master's degree in Special Education Diagnostics from Houston Baptist University. Debby retired in May 2012, after 33 years working in the education field. A 2015 certified CPCTMN, she has always loved nature and sharing it with children, especially her two sons. Debby says, "I relish in learning new things to appreciate and share with others."

Treasurer--Jamie Fairchild

Jamie is a native of Canton, Ohio. She graduated from Ohio State University with a BS Mechanical Engineering in 1981. (She is a die-hard Buckeye fan!) Jamie worked for DuPont for 15 years as a project engineer, buyer, and procurement manager before retiring to focus on family. She loves dancing, fitness, gardening for wildlife, traveling, hiking, snorkeling, biking, needlework, reading, recycling and birding. Jamie has volunteered for The Nature Conservancy, Audubon, Brazos Bend State Park, The Fort Bend Education Foundation, and the various schools that her children have attended. She and her husband, Doug, have two daughters from China, currently 19 and 17 years old. Jamie graduated in the TXMN class of 2012. As a chapter member, her activities focus mostly on birds, butterflies, and TX Stream Team. She is in the process of taking over the management of the outdoor butterfly garden at the HMNS Sugar Land.

Secretary--Pauline Zinn

Since retiring in August of 2016, Pauline has enjoyed going on Seabourne and Audubon bird hikes and completing the Texas Master Naturalist training in the spring of 2017. She enjoyed the class a lot as she loves anything having to do with nature and the outdoors and cares about the environment. She has a BS in Nursing from TWU and worked the last 12 years at The Methodist Hospital. Prior to nursing she worked or volunteered in a variety of administrative jobs besides raising a family. Her other current interests are mental health and reading books. She is impressed with the 20-year vision for Seabourne and all the TMN have accomplished! She also has enjoyed being on the Board as secretary for the past year and looks forward to return for another year.

Bird Sightings at Seabourne on November Walk

(taken from the CPCTMN Chapter Blog) *By Kim Farou*

On Wednesday, November 7, 2018, a group of 21 went on an early morning Seabourne Creek Bird Walk. They identified 31 species of birds, including Great White Egret, Crested Caracara, a Northern Cardinal, a Yellow-Rumped Warbler, a dozen Eastern Phoebes and the birds below.:



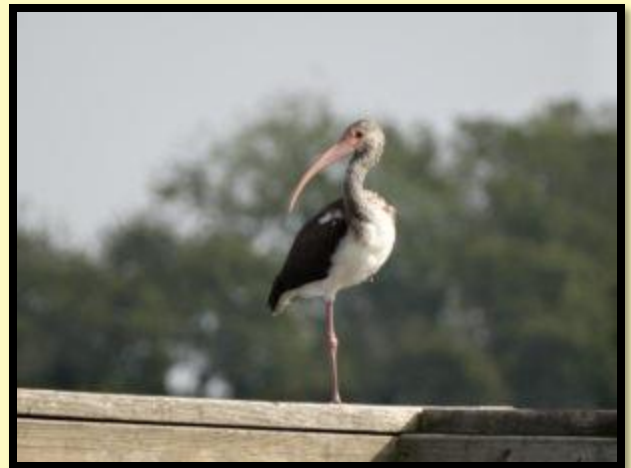
Sedge Wren – Photo by Bob Schwartz



Scorpion fly - Photo by Bob Schwartz



White Ibis - Photo by Garrett Engelhardt



White Ibis - Photo by Garrett Engelhardt



Eastern Phoebe - Photo by Garrett

Family Nature Hike & Bio-Blitz at James B. Harrison Foundation Properties

By Amber Leung and Hannah Muegge

Hannah Muegge, the James B. Foundation Charitable Activities Director, has been working with CPCTMN President, Amber Leung, on 4-H Jr. Master Naturalist outreach projects at both of the foundation's locations. She encourages members to connect with the foundation and states "As we continue to make strides towards our mission, we will be continuing to add content to our website to include updates, news, pictures, and upcoming activities and events. For those who utilize social media, you can also follow The James B Harrison Foundation on Facebook at www.facebook.com/jbhfound." James B. Foundation can be abbreviated to JBH Foundation for short and their website is <https://www.jbhfound.org/> for those wanting to know more about the foundation.

On November 10th, members Margo and Bill Johnson and Margo and Blair Margot helped with the 4-H Family Nature Hike at JBH Foundation's Long Point location, headed up by Chapter President, Amber Leung and Hannah Muegge, with the JBH Foundation. Amber stated: "We traveled in style on the newly-completed people trailer for the tour we were unable to complete at the previous event. Notable birds included hawks, kestrels, great blue and tricolor herons, and multiple vermilion flycatchers." The kids also spotted a few deer and monarch butterflies.

Hannah Muegge led the group on a tour and mini-bioblitz of FBH Foundation property, Burr Ranch, near Wharton, TX. Husband and wife team Margo and Blair Margot (class of 2018) were a great help as we took stock of the biodiversity and possible future 4-H and TMN possibilities. During the mini bio-blitz hike, the group hiked the levees throughout the property and hiked a particularly neat and natural .30-mile-long tree covered tunnel separating 2 of the 3 lakes on the property.

Notable sightings included a juvenile bald eagle, a visibly-sick plain-bellied water snake, and a coachwhip snake (both snakes spotted by Blair). Amber contacted TPWD State Herpetologist Paul Crump to test the snakes for Snake Fungal Disease, a poorly-understood disease spreading in wild snake populations. Paul Crump has indicated his interest in collaborating on future snake sampling projects in our area.



Photos by Hannah Muegge

Family Nature Hike and Bio-Blitz at James B. Harrison Foundation Properties (continued)



Photos by Hannah Muegge



Photos by Blair Margot



Ecologists Have this Simple Request to Homeowners—Plant Native

By Adam Cohen (Smithsonian.com) October 31, 2018

In areas made up of less than 70 percent native plant biomass, Carolina chickadees will not produce enough young to sustain their populations. At 70 percent or higher, the birds can thrive. (Desirée Narango)



Desirée Narango

They say the early bird catches the worm. For native songbirds in suburban backyards, however, finding enough food to feed a family is often impossible.

A newly released survey of Carolina chickadee populations in the Washington, D.C., metro area shows that even a relatively small proportion of nonnative plants can make a habitat unsustainable for native bird species. The study, [published last week](#) in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, is the first to examine the three-way interaction between plants, arthropods that eat those plants, and insectivorous birds that rely on caterpillars, spiders and other arthropods as food during the breeding season. Based on data collected in the backyards of citizen-scientist homeowners, the researchers arrived at an explicit threshold: In areas made up of less than 70 percent native plant biomass, Carolina chickadees will not produce enough young to sustain their populations. At 70 percent or higher, the birds can thrive.

“There has been a lot of press lately about [drastic insect declines](#) and [insectivorous bird declines](#),” says the study’s lead author [Desirée Narango](#), who pursued her research at the [Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center](#). “We hear a lot in conservation that things are in trouble, and they are. So, I think this study is a nice example of something that we can actually do at home to make some positive ecological change.”

While studying for her Ph.D. in entomology and urban ecology at the University of Delaware, Narango hoped to focus her dissertation research on how nonnative trees and shrubs, popular in horticulture, affect food web interactions in urban areas. [Neighborhood Nestwatch](#), a citizen-science program housed within the Smithsonian’s National Zoo and Conservation Biology Institute, provided tailor-made infrastructure for such a study. Founded in 1999 by Doug Tallamy, Narango’s Ph.D. advisor, and Pete Marra, director of the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center, Neighborhood Nestwatch enlists Washington-area community members to track color-banded birds and monitor nests.

In 2013, Narango and her colleagues placed tubes in the backyards of more than 150 Nestwatch participants to attract breeding Carolina chickadees, which nest in dead tree limbs and other cavities. Over the next three breeding seasons, the homeowners monitored the nesting tubes, inputting data into an online repository. Meanwhile, the researchers carried out systematic plant and insect surveys in the area around each tube, venturing into neighboring yards to match the 50-meter radius that makes up the territory of the breeding chickadees.

Ecologists Have this Simple Request to Homeowners—Plant Native (Continued)

To build a population growth model, the scientists tracked the year-to-year survival of more than 800 adult birds, using the homeowners' reports and archival Nestwatch data. To determine the survival rate of fledglings that had left the nest, the research team employed a technique called radio telemetry, placing transmitters on adults and following them around the neighborhood to study their young. The results showed that, as the proportion of a habitat's nonnative plant biomass increases, chickadees are forced to change their diet and are less able to successfully reproduce. If more than 30 percent of total biomass in a given area is nonnative, chickadees are not able to maintain a stable local population.

"I was very impressed with the data quality and scale of analysis that allows for a robust test of how nonnative plants can influence the birds living in these habitats," says [Chris Lepczyk](#), a professor of wildlife biology and conservation at Auburn University who was not affiliated with the study. "This work is critically important towards advancing our understanding of nonnative and invasive species and how they may appear benign, but still markedly affect the ecosystem."

For the homeowners involved in the research, witnessing the effects that their landscaping decisions have on the ecosystem was a transformative experience.

Beth Stewart, a self-described "bird nerd" who lives in Silver Spring, Maryland, was "heartbroken" after Narango approached her in 2013. Narango said that the yard behind Stewart's recently purchased home would be a valuable one to include in the study, as it was "a perfect example of what not to do." Stewart agreed to participate and is now a vocal advocate for planting native, avoiding any nonnative additions to her yard and encouraging other community members to do the same in her emails to the neighborhood listserv. "Being a part of any citizen science like this just opens your eyes," she says. "It just makes you an evangelical for trying to get people to do the right thing."

"Part of the reason that we chose the chickadee (right in a native box elder) as a model species," says Narango, "is because it is representative of insectivorous birds more generally." (photo Desirée Narango)



"There are subtle things that we can do in human-dominated habitats," says Marra (director of the Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center) to try to make them better for wildlife." Geometrid caterpillars (left) are sustenance for songbirds. (photo Desirée Narango)

Plant of the Month

Bracted Gayfeather (*Liatris bracteata*) By Mark Morgenstern

Our featured plant of the month is Liatris bracteata or Bracted gayfeather. The pink flowers are held out from the stem on bracts giving it a distinctive look. This perennial wildflower can be seen on Nash Prairie. However, due to a summer controlled burn we recently located only a few plants. They only occur on the southern section of the prairie. From experience, they need sandier better draining soil. That being said we have seen Liatris acidota and pycnostachya growing in close proximity to bracteata. This species is also endemic to Texas and a rare plant.

Rare plants have 2 rankings Global G1 to G5 and State S1 to S5 with 1 being the rarest. Last months featured plant was Houston daisy with a ranking of G2S2. The category is 1,000 to 3,000 individuals or 2,000 to 10,000 acres. Liatris bracteata has a dual ranking of G2G3S2S3. The Live Oak and Aransas counties are listed as [historical] In our area it occurs in Harris, Galveston, Brazoria and Matagorda counties. It can be seen on Nash Prairie and Marks demo bed.



The Monthly Bird Spotter

Downy Woodpecker *By Jade Hems*

- *The Downy Woodpecker is an acrobatic little black and white resident of Seabourne Creek Nature Park.*
- *Look for Downy Woodpeckers in the woodland walk and the trees along the creek. Listen out for their high pitched pik note and descending winny call.*
- *Like most woodpeckers, they fly with an undulating (rising and falling) flight pattern.*
- *During winter, Downy Woodpeckers frequently join mixed species flocks, foraging with other small birds such as Chickadees and Nuthatches. Flocking increases foraging success by having many individuals looking for food and watching out for predators.*
- *Their practice of foraging in a horizontal and downward pattern reduces direct competition when feeding with other bark foragers such as Nuthatches.*
- *Using their stiff tail feathers as a support, they probe and excavate bark crevices. Their diet consists mainly of insects, including beetle larvae, ants and caterpillars. They also consume berries, acorns, grains and seeds.*
- *Male and female Downy Woodpeckers have differential foraging behaviors. Males feed on small branches, while females feed on larger branches and tree trunks.*
- *Research has demonstrated that males occupy the richer food source, and females will change their behavior when the male is removed.*
- *Their small size allows Downy Woodpeckers to eat foods larger woodpeckers cannot access, such as insects in weed stems and fly larvae in Goldenrod galls.*
- *Drumming is their method of communication, and not related to foraging behavior.*
- *Male and female Downy Woodpeckers spend 1 to 3 weeks excavating a nest cavity in a small tree where they raise their brood of 3 to 8 young. They sometimes excavate in fence posts and have been found nesting inside the walls of buildings!*
- *Downy Woodpeckers are highly adaptable. Due to their small size they readily use modified habitats such as backyards, parks and small young woodlots.*



Downy Woodpecker, male by Alaskan Photography



Downy Woodpecker, female by Don Owens

Doctors are prescribing nature to patients in the UK's Shetland Islands

By Tara John, CNN Updated 10:16 AM ET, Fri October 5, 2018

Now all 10 of the Shetland Islands' public surgeries will now have a calendar and leaflet listing walks and activities. (CNN) Long walks, bird-watching and making daisy chains are being prescribed by doctors to patients in Scotland's Shetland Islands as part of treatments for chronic illnesses.

On Friday, National Health Service Shetland rolled out what has been billed as "nature prescriptions" to help treat a range of afflictions, including high blood pressure, anxiety and depression. All 10 of the county's public surgeries will now have a calendar and leaflet listing walks and activities, made by the Royal Society of Birds Scotland (RSPB Scotland), that doctors can hand out to patients, according to an RSPB [news release](#).

[Living near nature linked to longer lives, says study](#)

"Through the 'Nature Prescriptions' project GPs [doctors] and nurses can explain and promote the many benefits which being outdoors can have on physical and mental well-being," Lauren Peterson, health improvement practitioner for NHS Shetland, said in a statement.

The calendar, [available online](#), encourages patients to comb beaches for shells, do some gardening, take a coastal walk or even search for otters during low tide in order to reap the health benefits of the outdoors. [Research has shown](#) that exposure to nature can counter depression, decrease stress levels, improve blood pressure and it has also been shown to boost creative and cognitive abilities.

Continued on the next page---



Doctors are prescribing nature to patients in the UK's Shetland Islands (Continued)

[Why you should be forest bathing \(and we don't mean shampoo\)](#) A 2017 study by researchers at Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health and Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston [found that living in, or near, green areas](#) can help women live longer and improve their mental health.

This is what Shetland Island doctors are trying to exploit. "I want to take part because the project provides a structured way for patients to access nature as part of a non-drug approach to health problems," Dr. Chloe Evans, a general practitioner at a health center in the island, said in a statement. "The benefits to patients are that it is free, easily accessible, allows increased connection with surroundings which hopefully leads to improved physical and mental health for individuals," said Evans, whose practice first piloted the initiative last year.

Public and private initiatives around the world have moved in a similar direction. In the US, [a project by the East Bay Regional Park District](#) and UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland ferries patients to parks through their "park prescription and nature shuttle" program.

"Studies have shown that within 15 minutes of being in nature, your stress level goes down, your heart rate, blood pressure improves," said Dr. Nooshin Razani, a pediatrician and nature researcher with UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital Oakland, in [a previous report](#). "Over the course of a lifetime," she said, "being in nature can lead to less heart disease, as well as improvements in how long people can live."



Gardening for Native Bees: Interview with Heather Holm <https://gardeninacity.wordpress.com>

A couple of months ago I heard Heather Holm speak on gardening for native bees at a forum organized by the Lurie Garden. Heather is an award-winning author and widely-recognized advocate and educator for native bee conservation. Educated in Canada, she currently lives in Minnesota. She was nice enough to agree to respond to some written questions for this blog.

Why should native bee conservation be an urgent concern for gardeners?

With the significant amount of habitat loss, we can no longer just garden for ourselves. We have native bees, in particular bumble bees, threatened with extinction or endangered.

How much of a difference can home landscapes make regarding this problem?

Home landscapes can play a significant role in supporting native bee populations, especially if there is a community-based effort of many people gardening or providing flowering plants in a connected corridor in a neighborhood. Native bees are limited in their flight distance and do much of their foraging in a small area if an adequate supply of food is available. They are also adept at finding new sources of food such as the new garden someone just installed. If you plant it, they will come.

For more of this interview go to:

<https://gardeninacity.wordpress.com/2018/10/22/gardening-for-native-bees-interview-with-heather-holm/?fbclid=IwAR0kPY04woPglEwUZ4EWaxF55aiuvaoTJpgMDP6Rqld61qDrS41sn5IIlsU>



Heather Holm

In Our Own Backyards and Other Places

Are These Daddy Long Legs? *By Diane Eismont*

When I was a kid, we called all the long-legged spiders "Daddy Longlegs." We were always glad to have an animal's name that also described the creature. It was like we "owned" it.

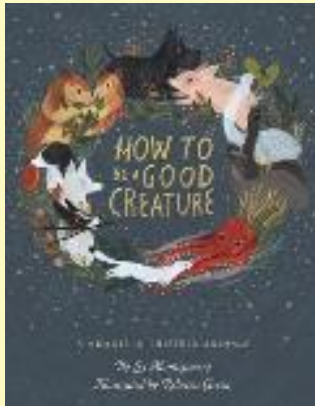
So, gleefully, I ran for the camera when I saw this spider group of 3 on the brick - eager to share the "find". While they are plentiful around the house this Fall, they often do not stick around when someone looks closely at them.

When I got to the "books," however, it seems that only one of many long-legged spider varieties is the TRUE Daddy Longlegs. The rest seem to be Harvester Spiders or have other scientific names.

But - for old times' sake, if a child asks me, I will likely still say "Look - it's a Daddy Longlegs!" (Any spider experts out there with a comment?)



Book Corner

**How to be a Good Creature**

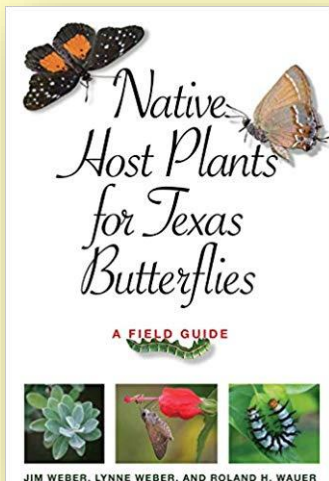
Sy Montgomery

How to be a Good Creature *By Sy Montgomery*

National Book Award finalist Sy Montgomery reflects on the personalities and quirks of 13 animals — her friends — who have profoundly affected her in this stunning, poetic, and life-affirming memoir featuring illustrations by Rebecca Green.

Understanding someone who belongs to another species can be transformative. No one knows this better than author, naturalist, and adventurer Sy Montgomery. To research her books, Sy has traveled the world and encountered some of the planet's rarest and most beautiful animals. From tarantulas to tigers, Sy's life continually intersects with and is informed by the creatures she meets.

This restorative memoir reflects on the personalities and quirks of thirteen animals — Sy's friends — and the truths revealed by their grace. It also explores vast themes: the otherness and sameness of people and animals; the various ways we learn to love and become empathetic; how we find our passion; how we create our families; coping with loss and despair; gratitude; forgiveness; and most of all, how to be a good creature in the world.

Native Host Plants for Texas Butterflies *By Jim Weber, Lynne Weber and Roland H. Wauer***Native Host Plants for Texas Butterflies**

Jim Weber, Lynne Weber and Roland H. Wauer

While many growers focus on attracting adult butterflies to their gardens, fewer know about the plants that caterpillars need to survive. Native host plants—wildflowers, trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, and sedges—not only provide a site for the butterfly to lay its eggs, they also provide a ready food source for the emerging caterpillar. Think of these plants as the nurseries of the garden. This user-friendly, heavily illustrated field guide describes 101 native larval host plants in Texas. Each species account includes descriptive information on each plant, a distribution map, and photos of both the caterpillars and adult butterflies who frequent those plants.

An adult butterfly may nectar on a wide variety of flowers, but caterpillars are much more restricted in their food sources. Some feed on only a limited number of plant species, so female butterflies seek out these specific plants to lay their eggs. For example, the host plants for Monarch caterpillars are various species of milkweed. Often, these plants are not the same as the ones the adult butterfly will later use for nectar.

Learning more about the plants caterpillars need is crucial for butterfly conservation. Butterflies' dependency on specific caterpillar host plants is one of the key factors restricting their range and distribution. Armed with this knowledge, readers can also hone their ability to find specific species of breeding butterflies in nature. This is a handy guide whether you are in the field searching for butterflies or on the hunt for butterfly-friendly options at your local plant sale.

Updates Coming to Our Chapter Website *By Terri Hurley, Website*

To better serve our members and the general public who visit our webpage looking for chapter information, we are in the beginning phase of updating our website.

Updates will be made in the next week or so and will include:

- 1. Streamlining, renaming and reorganizing the menu tabs at the top of the home page.*
- 2. Moving the "VMS" tab and the "Signup Genius" tab to inside the Members page.*
- 3. Create a new separate page for public documents and pamphlets for easier access by the public.*
- 4. Formatting changes within each page to create a cohesive theme.*

We hope these changes better serve our members and potential members. If you have any other suggestions on how to improve our website, please contact Terri Hurley at thurley001@outlook.com.

**Coastal Prairie Chapter Website Blog**

Also, check out our chapter blog on the CPCTMN Website! Kim Farou and Terri Hurley are keeping us up on chapter events in the chapter blog on the home page [Chapter Blog on nature pamphlets](#) and [Chapter Blog on the November Bird Hike](#). For more go to the home page and scroll down to the lower left. Many thanks to these ladies!

The Lighter Side



Thanks to Julie Gentry (Facebook)

Crime Alert: Armed robbery at barber shop. Police are combing the area.

Thanks to John Donaho (Facebook)

"Have you heard of Murphy's law?"

"Yeah."

"What is it?"

"If something can go wrong, it will go wrong."

"Right. Have you heard of Cole's Law?"

"No, what is it?"

"Thinly sliced cabbage."

**CPTMN 2018
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We're on the Web!

See us at:

<http://txmn.org/coastal>

**COASTAL PRAIRIE CHAPTER OF THE
TEXAS MASTER NATURALISTS**

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**National Wildlife Federation
Butterfly/Host Plant Website**



Jade Hems

Check out this website from the National Wildlife Federation where you can find out what host plant(s) moths/butterflies use for their caterpillars
<https://www.nwf.org/NativePlantFinder/>



Check out our Facebook Page at
[TXMN Coastal Prairie Chapter Facebook](#)
To post photos and information, email
[John Donaho](#)

Also, share our chapter Facebook entries with your friends on your Facebook Page

*We also have a **Chapter-Only** Facebook Page that allows chapter members to post items. You can join by going to the website below and clicking on "Join". The administrator will allow you access. This is for chapter members only.*

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1882734648662315/?ref=bookmarks>