

TAKE CARE OF TEXAS

BY MANAGING YOUR LEAVES

As autumn brings cooler temperatures, it also signals the arrival of another seasonal display - falling leaves! While Take Care of Texas encourages you to plant shade trees to help lower your utility bills in the summer, these deciduous trees lose their leaves in the fall. Instead of raking and bagging them, where they will head to a landfill, put them back into your lawns and gardens as a valuable source of mulch and fertilizer. Leaves contain 50 to 80 percent of the nutrients a plant extracts from the soil and air during the season. Grass clippings, leaves, and other yard debris make up 20 percent of the trash sent to landfills each year. It costs Texans over \$250 million a year to collect and dispose of this waste. There are four basic ways to manage leaves and use them in landscaping:

Mowing: a light covering of leaves can be mowed, simply leaving the shredded leaves in place on the lawn. This technique is most effective when a mulching mower is used.

Mulching: a lawn mower with a bagging

attachment provides a fast and easy way to shred and collect the leaves. Apply a three to four inch layer of shredded leaves around the base of trees and shrubs. A two to three inch mulch of shredded leaves is ideal for flowerbeds. For vegetable gardens, a thick layer of leaves placed between the rows functions as a mulch and an all-weather walkway that will allow you to work in your garden during wet periods.

Composting: in addition to leaves, other yard wastes such as grass clippings, pine needles, weeds, and small prunings can be composted. Compost can serve as a soil conditioner that nourishes your yard and reduces the need for outdoor watering up to 60 percent.

Soil improvement: leaves may be collected and worked directly into garden and flowerbed soils. A six to eight inch layer of leaves tilled into a heavy, clay soil will improve aeration and drainage. The same amount tilled into a light, sandy soil, will improve water and nutrient holding capacity.

Copyright © 2014 Peel, Inc. West Lake Hills Echo - December 2014

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

EMERGENCY NUMBERS	
EMERGENCY	911
Fire	911
Ambulance	
Police Department	
Sheriff – Non-Emergency	
Fire Department Administration	
Travis County Animal Control	512-972-6060
SCHOOLS	
Eanes ISD	512-732-9000
Westlke High School	
Ninth Grade Center	
West Ridge Middle School	
Hill Country Middle School	
Valley View Elementary	512-732-9140
Forest Trail Elementary	512-732-9160
Eanes Elementary	512-732-9100
Cedar Creek Elementary	
Bridge Point Elementary	
Barton Creek Elementary	512-732-9100
UTILITIES	
Water District 10	512 227 2220
Wastewater	
Crossroads Utility Service 24 Hour N	umber 512 246 1400
New Accounts	
Austin Energy	
Texas Gas Service	
Custom Service	1-800-700-2443
Emergencies	
Call Before You Dig	
AT&T	
New Service	1-800-464-7928
Repair	1-800-246-8464
Billing	
Time Warner Cable	
Customer Service	512-485-5555
Repairs	512-485-5080
Austin/Travis County Hazardous Waste	512-974-4343
OTHER NUMBERS	
	512 227 2629
City Administration	
Property Tax	
Appraisal District	
Chamber of Commerce	
City of West Lake Hills	
·	
NEWSLETTER PUBLISHER	
Peel, Inc.	
Editor we	-
Advertisinga	dvertising@peelinc.com

ADVERTISING INFO

Please support the advertisers that make the West Lake Hills Echo possible. If you are interested in advertising, please contact our sales office at 512-263-9181 or <u>advertising@peelinc.com</u>. The advertising deadline is the 8th of the month prior to the issue.

ARTICLE INFO

The West Lake Hills Echo is mailed monthly to all West Lake Hills residents. Residents, community groups, churches, etc. are welcome to include information about their organizations in the newsletter. Personal news for the Stork Report, Teenage Job Seekers, recipes, special celebrations, and birthday announcements are also welcome.

To submit an article for the West Lake Hills Echo please email it to <u>westlakehills@peelinc.com</u>. The deadline is the 15th of the month prior to the issue.





High School and Middle School Youth are invited to TEDxYouthAustin

TEDxYouth is an annual forum created to bring youths into the **TEDx** movement. A group of youth speakers, adult speakers and performers will come together to share their "ideas worth spreading."

Explore this year's theme: (in)visible

"engaging stories, inspiring performances, and intriguing presentations"

When: February 14, 2015
Where: Westlake High school
Registration: FREE. Register Now!
Find Out More: www.tedxyouthaustin.com

 $\label{lem:facebook:prop} \textbf{Facebook: TEDxYouthAustin} \ | \ \textbf{Twitter: @TEDxYouthAustin} \ | \ \textbf{Youtube: http://goo.gl.kwzQPi} \\$

(in)visible

Hidden meaning discovered. Risk and faith intertwined. The power of fresh light. The courage of a declaration. The safety of anonymity when breaking new ground.

'elcome to (in)visible.

Our 2015 experience will celebrate what it means to make the invisible visible (... or not) as we strive to design a unique environment where brave ideas transform from timid whispers in the back of one mind to inspiring roars in the minds of many. Where important issues are exposed and preconceived notions thrown to the wayside. And exciting new connections become inevitable as we delve into the unknown of ourselves and the potential lying in wait all around us.

This is what (in)visible means to us in this moment, but what will it mean when our hard work has illuminated so much more? What will you discover? We can't wait to dive in together on Feb 14th.

Nika Torabi, CPHS Ambassador

West Lake Hills Echo - December 2014

NATUREWATCH

THE SEVEN-FACED BIRD

by Jim and Lynne Weber

Most often, the traditional star of holiday meals in the United States is the domestic turkey. Interestingly, this bird is only one of two wild bird species native to North America (the other is Muscovy Duck) that have been bred specifically for human consumption. Wild turkeys (Meleagris gallopavo) were first domesticated in Mexico, and then exported to Europe. European settlers brought domesticated turkeys back to the New World, but would also hunt the wild birds they found. Currently, there are more than 7 million wild turkeys in North America, a pretty astounding fact when they were almost extinct by the 1930s due to overhunting and deforestation of their preferred habitat.

Adult wild turkeys are large birds with long reddish-yellow to grayish-green legs, with each foot having three toes in front and a shorter, rear-facing toe in back. Their body feathers are generally blackish to dark brown, with a coppery sheen that becomes more pronounced in mature males. The toms or gobblers, as the males are called, have a large, featherless, reddish head, red throat, and red wattles on both the throat and neck. The long, fleshy object hanging over the male's beak is called a 'snood', and the tail feathers are all one length. Juvenile males are called jakes, and they have shorter wattles and a tail fan with longer feathers in the middle. Males also have a spur behind each of their lower legs, which they use when fighting. Wild turkeys show a strong sexual dimorphism, with the males being significantly larger than the females or hens. The hens have duller feathers overall, mainly in shades of brown and gray. Young females are called jennies, and the very young of both sexes are called poults.

In Japanese and Korean, the turkey is called 'shichimencho' and 'chilmyeonjo' respectively, both of which translate to 'seven-faced bird.' This reflects the ability of the male wild turkey to change the color of its facial skin and wattles in a matter of seconds due to excitement or emotion. While the birds' head color can range from red to pink to white to blue, certain changes represent certain moods. When the male is excited his head turns blue, and when he is ready to fight it turns red.

Unlike their domestic counterparts and despite their weight, wild turkeys are agile fliers. While their powerful legs can get them running up to 25 mph, their top speed in flight is 55 mph. In their ideal habitat of open woodland or wooded grasslands, they fly beneath the canopy top and sleep up in trees. They can live an average of 3-5 years in the wild, eating a varied diet that includes grains, insects, berries, and even small reptiles. Their daytime vision is three times better than a human's and they see in color, but they have poor vision at night.

There are 6 different subspecies of wild turkey in North America, showing differences in coloration, habitat, and behavior. In our region, the Rio Grande Wild Turkey (M. g. intermedia) is dominant, naturally ranging through Texas to Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Oregon. Having slightly longer legs that other subspecies, it is better adapted to a prairie habitat, with a more greenish-coppery sheen and buff-colored feathers on the tail tips and lower back. This subspecies prefers brushy areas near streams or rivers, and forests of scrub oak, pine, and mesquite.



Male Wild Turkey



Female Wild Turkey

Either way you slice it, as you celebrate the holidays this year, reflect on the wonders of the 'seven-faced bird,' appreciate their history with humans, and keep an eye out for wild wattle and snood!

Send your nature-related questions to naturewatch@austin.rr.com and we'll do our best to answer them. If you enjoy reading these articles, look for our blog at naturewatchaustin.blogspot.com for additional topics.

naturewatchaustin.blogspot.com

The Echo



GERMAN COCKROACHES

by Wizzie Brown

German cockroaches are most commonly found within homes and commercial food establishments, usually in the kitchen. The adults are about ½ inch long, tan and have two dark stripes above the head. The females will carry the egg case protruding from the abdomen until the day before hatching. The nymphs, or baby cockroaches, look similar to the adults, but are smaller and without fully developed wings.

German cockroaches may enter buildings through infested boxes, grocery bags, furniture and dried pet food. They may also enter around loose-fitting doors and windows as wells as through sewer lines, attics, and where pipes penetrate the structure. Cockroaches are associated with filth, but even well-maintained structures can become infested.

German cockroaches are active at night, and are usually only visible during the day if they are disturbed or there is a severe infestation. They like to rest in tight, dark spaces such as under or inside cupboards, behind loose baseboards or in bathrooms. They are omnivores, feeding plant and animal products such as meats, starchy foods, baked goods, leather, book bindings and wallpaper paste.

Inspection is important to any cockroach control program. Identify the type of cockroach and their location. Eliminate indoor hiding places such as paper or cardboard. Sticky traps can help to reduce cockroach populations without the use of chemical. Place traps against walls near cockroach feeding and hiding areas.

Some type of chemical control will be needed to eliminate cockroach infestations. Baits are a combination of toxicants and food attractant. Baits should be placed in areas where cockroaches are known to feed. Residual sprays are available in ready-to-use containers or concentrates that are mixed with water. Sprays are fast and easy to apply. Dust treatments should be used in cracks and crevices, wall voids, under refrigerators or around pipes. Dusts should be applied in a light, even coat that is barely visible. Do not apply dust or residual sprays to areas that have bait.

The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service or the Texas A&M AgriLife Research is implied. Extension programs serve people of all ages regardless of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status.



childrenscenterofaustin.com





David A. Bushore, M.D. Amanda N. Cooper, M.D. Robert M. Jackson, M.D.



David A. Bushore, M.D.

Balcones Dermatology is a full service dermatology practice where all providers are board-certified physicians. We offer general medical, surgical and cosmetic skin care. Cosmetic services include Botox®, Juvéderm®, chemical peels, and products including Obagi® and EltaMD®. We also offer narrowband UVB treatments for psoriasis, vitiligo, eczema and other conditions.

We accept most insurance plans and have appointment availability within 1 to 2 weeks.



Amanda N. Cooper, M.D.

OUR HOLIDAY COSMETIC SALE WILL BE STARTING DECEMBER 1st!

Visit our website for more details on our Botox® Cosmetic sale as well as 20% off Obagi® and EltaMD® products!



Robert M. Jackson, M.D.

Please visit us at:

www.balconesdermatology.com for more information on our practice, physicians, and location

Balcones Dermatology • 7800 N MoPac, Ste. 315 (in the CitiBank building) (512) 459-4869 • www.balconesdermatology.com



Us Your Masterpiece!

Color the drawing below and mail the finished artwork to us at: Peel, Inc. - Kids Club 308 Meadowlark St Lakeway, TX 78734-4717

We will select the top few and post their artwork on our Facebook Page - Facebook.com/Peellnc.

DUE: December 31st

Be sure to include the following so we can let you know!

Name: (first name, last initial)

Age:



West Lake Hills Echo - December 2014 Copyright © 2014 Peel, Inc.

The Echo



Family & Cosmetic Dentistry Accepting New Patients 512.452.4495

1301 W 38th St, STE 708 Austin TX 78705 www.austinsmilesbyday.com



The West Lake Hills Echo is a private publication published by Peel, Inc. It is not sanctioned by any homeowners association or organization, nor is it subject to the approval of any homeowners association or organization, nor is it intended, nor implied to replace any publication that may be published by or on behalf of any homeowners association or organization. At no time will any source be allowed to use the West Lake Hills Echo contents, or loan said contents, to others in anyway, shape or form, nor in any media, website, print, film, e-mail, electrostatic copy, fax, or etc. for the purpose of solicitation, commercial use, or any use for profit, political campaigns, or other self amplification, under penalty of law without written or expressed permission from Peel, Inc. The information in the newsletter is exclusively for the private use of Peel, Inc.

DISCLAIMER: Articles and ads in this newsletter express the opinions of their authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of Peel, Inc. or its employees. Peel, Inc. is not responsible for the accuracy of any facts stated in articles submitted by others. The publisher also assumes no responsibility for the advertising content with this publication. All warranties and representations made in the advertising content are solely that of the advertiser and any such claims regarding its content should be taken up with the advertiser.

- * The publisher assumes no liability with regard to its advertisers for misprints or failure to place advertising in this publication except for the actual cost of such advertising.
- * Although every effort is taken to avoid mistakes and/or misprints, the publisher assumes no responsibility for any errors of information or typographical mistakes, except as limited to the cost of advertising as stated above or in the case of misinformation, a printed retraction/correction.
- * Under no circumstances shall the publisher be held liable for incidental or consequential damages, inconvenience, loss of business or services, or any other liabilities from failure to publish, or from failure to publish in a timely manner, except as limited to liabilities stated above.



WES

