# BULLETIN

Belterra Community News

September 2017 Volume 11, Issue 9

News for the Residents of Belterra



### GET TO KNOW YOUR NEIGHBORS

We are all very fortunate to call Belterra home. But, Belterra is more than just a place to live; it is a vibrant community brimming with family-friendly neighborhoods, chock-full of fascinating, talented people. Our variety is what makes us so both unique and extraordinary. However, sometimes, we get so busy, we lose sight of how interesting and diverse we've become.

We believe that getting to know the people who live nearby will help

us create a sense of belonging and shared identity. We have created a column entitled, "Get to Know Your Neighbors" which we hope will strengthen connections, build trust in our wider community, and contribute to a happier neighborhood for everyone.

If you know of a person or a family that you believe is making Belterra a better place to live, please let us know. We would like to introduce them to your neighbors.

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The BIGGEST little shirt shack in Austin.



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The Dripping Springs Farmers Market is each Wednesday from 3p - 6p.



#### **IMPORTANT NUMBERS**

EMERGENCY NUMBERS
EMERGENCY911
Ambulance / Fire911
SCHOOLS  Dripping Springs ISD
Dripping Springs High School 512-858-3100
UTILITIES         Water – WCID # 1 & 2       512-246-0498         Trash – Texas Disposal       512-246-0498         Gas – Texas Community Propane       512-272-5503         Electricity – Pedernales Electric       512-858-5611         OTHER       512-892-2794         Animal Control       512-393-7896
NEWSLETTER PUBLISHERPeel, Inc.512-263-9181Article Submissionsbelterra@peelinc.comAdvertisingadvertising@peelinc.com512-263-9181

### **PERSONAL CLASSIFIEDS**

**HELP WANTED:** Yard Work Pull Weeds for \$10 an hour Email: AndrewJSchell@yahoo.com

*Personal Classifieds* (one time sell items, such as a used bike...) run at no charge to Belterra residents, *limit 30 words*, please e-mail belterra@peelinc.com.

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### ONARCH



The protozoan parasite Ophryocystis elektroscirrha (OE) infects monarch and **EXTENSION** queen butterflies. It is an obligate parasite and requires

a host to live within and to grow and multiply. It was first discovered in the 1960's infecting monarchs in Florida. Since then, it's been found in monarch populations across the world. It is thought that the parasite has co-evolved with monarchs.

There are three major populations of monarchs in the United States- one east of the Rocky Mountains that winters in Central Mexico and migrate north into the US and Canada; another west of the Rocky mountains that overwinters on the coast of California; the third population are non-migratory and can breed year round in areas such as Florida, Texas and Hawaii. All three populations are infected with OE.

Monarchs infected with OE will have spores wedged between the scales on their body, with the greatest concentration usually occurring



on the abdomen. The spores are very small and require a microscope to see.

Female monarchs pass OE spores onto their offspring when they lay eggs. When caterpillars emerge from the egg, they eat the egg shell ingesting the spores. When spores reach the midgut

of the insect, they break open and release protozoan parasites. The protozoans move through the gut lining to the epidermis where they reproduce asexually (divides multiple times increasing the number of protozoans). In the butterfly chrysalis stage, the protozoans go through sexual reproduction (again increasing the number of protozoans). Spores form so the emerging butterfly is covered in spores. Spores can also be scattered onto milkweed from butterflies laying eggs or feeding on nectar. Spores on the milkweed can be consumed by caterpillars as they eat foliage.

Once butterflies are infected, they do not recover. OE does not (Continued on Page 7)



### **NEW LOCATION** - Accepting New Patients in Cedar Valley!

(on Hwy. 290, just east of Dripping Springs)

- Manual therapy
- Orthopaedic conditions and sports rehabilitation, including before and after surgery
- · Trigger Point Dry Needling
- Balance and gait training

#### **Meet the Clinic Director**

#### Karen Piacente, PT, DPT, MTC, CSCS

Karen Piacente earned her Doctor of Physical Therapy from Duke University in 2014. She is a Certified Strength and Conditioning Specialist (CSCS) and has completed Evidence in Motion's Manual Therapy Certificate program. Currently, she is working to become an Orthopaedic Certified Specialist (OCS). Karen enjoys an active lifestyle, and can be found running, swimming or biking when she is not in the clinic.



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### NATURE WATCH

### THE VALUE OF VIPERS

by Jim and Lynne Weber

Throughout human history, fear of snakes has been one of our most common phobias, arising from our learned ability to detect threats to our survival in the wild. While most snake species are relatively harmless to humans, those in the Viper Family can pose a serious danger. Vipers are defined as venomous snakes with large hinged fangs, a broad head, and a stout body with a darker pattern on a lighter background. While vipers are venomous and must be treated with proper respect and caution, it is important

Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake

to understand that they also exhibit many useful characteristics and are vital to keeping a healthy ecosystem in balance.

Vipers that can be found in Central Texas include the Western Diamond-backed



Broad-banded Copperhead

Rattlesnake (Crotalus atrox), Broad-banded Copperhead (Agkistrodon contortrix laticinctus), and Western Cottonmouth (Agkistrodon piscivorus leucostoma). By far the most abundant and (Continued on Page 6)

## HILL COUNTRY INDOOR FALL SPORTS ARE HERE!

### Fall Season: September through November

Adult and Youth Leagues
Basketball - Volleyball - Soccer
Box Lacrosse - Flag Football

**Be on the lookout for Winter Sports Registration- Coming Soon!** 

Visit our website for updated information: www.hillcountryindoor.com

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widespread viper, the Western Diamond-back Rattlesnake exhibits a considerable color diversity from chalky gray to dull red, but always displays a row of dark, diamond markings down the middle of its back, and has a prominent black and white banded tail. On average, this snake grows between 3 and 4 feet long, and can be found in the wooded hills and plateaus north and west of Austin.

The Broad-banded Copperhead found in our area is an uncommon subspecies in Central Texas, occurring near woodland streams in live oak-juniper forests in the west to Blackland Prairie and Bastrop



Western Cottonmouth

in the east. Growing 2 to 3 feet long, this snake is stoutbodied and marked with wide, reddishbrown crossbands that alternate with narrower tan to pale brown crossbands. A heavy-bodied snake with a stubby tail, the Western Cottonmouth is

named for the bright-white skin lining its open mouth, but it is also known as 'water moccasin.' It is generally restricted to the woodland borders of rivers such as the Colorado, but can be found in cool, shallow springs a short distance away from main waterways. This snake averages 2 to 3 feet in length, and typically appears almost all black with a bit of brown, but ill-defined grayish-brown crossbands can sometimes be seen, especially on the sides.

All of these vipers eat rodents, so they are beneficial in keeping rat and mice populations down, which is often the reason they can be found around homes and yards. They will also eat birds found on the ground, as none are very good climbers. As snakes that live in or near water, the copperhead and cottonmouth will also consume amphibians and fish. Vipers can also be prey for other animals such as owls, hawks, and even other snakes. Finally, chemicals found only in viper venoms have a distinct value to humans, as they are used to treat many serious health ailments such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, Parkinsons, and many more. Now that's the value of vipers!

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, check out our books, Nature Watch Austin and Nature Watch Big Bend (both published by Texas A&M University Press), and our blog at naturewatchaustin.blogspot.com.

### NOT AVAILABLE ONLINE



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#### (Monarchs & OE Continued from Page 4)

grow or reproduce on the adults; spores remain dormant until they are ingested by a caterpillar.

Infected pupae have dark blotches 2-3 days before emergence. Adults that are heavily infected often have problems emerging from the chrysalis and some may die before emerging. Others that do emerge may fall to the ground before their wings are expanded leading to them dying quickly. Many infected monarchs look healthy, so the only way to determine infection is by looking for spores.

What can you do? Check monarchs for spores and destroy any you find that are infected. I know this seems harsh, but infected monarchs further spread the protozoa and kill more butterflies in later generations. Cut down milkweed several times per year to get rid of any possible spores that may be on the plants and to encourage new, healthy growth.

For more information or help with identification, contact Wizzie Brown, Texas AgriLife Extension Service Program Specialist at 512.854.9600. Check out my blog at www.urban-ipm.blogspot.com

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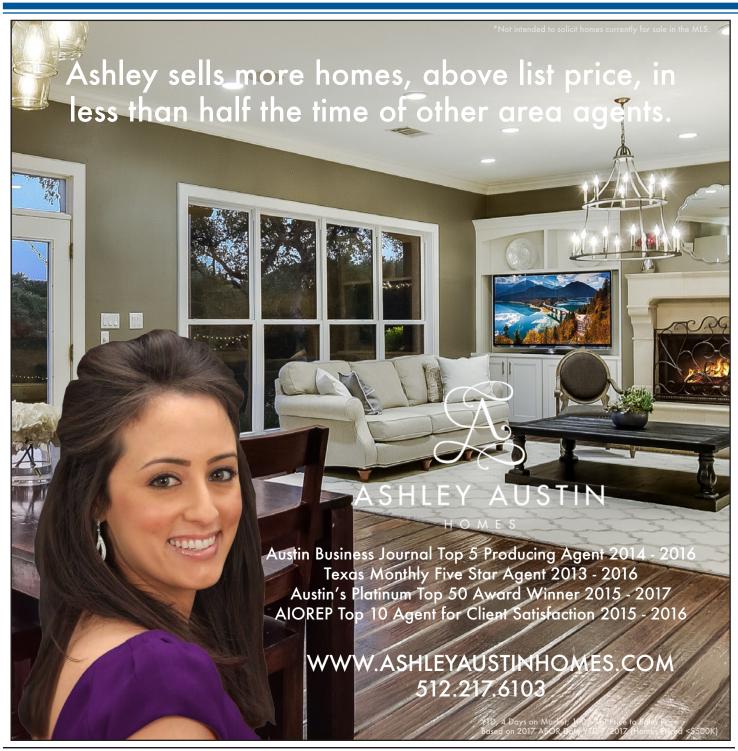
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