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KC's Simple Simon's...

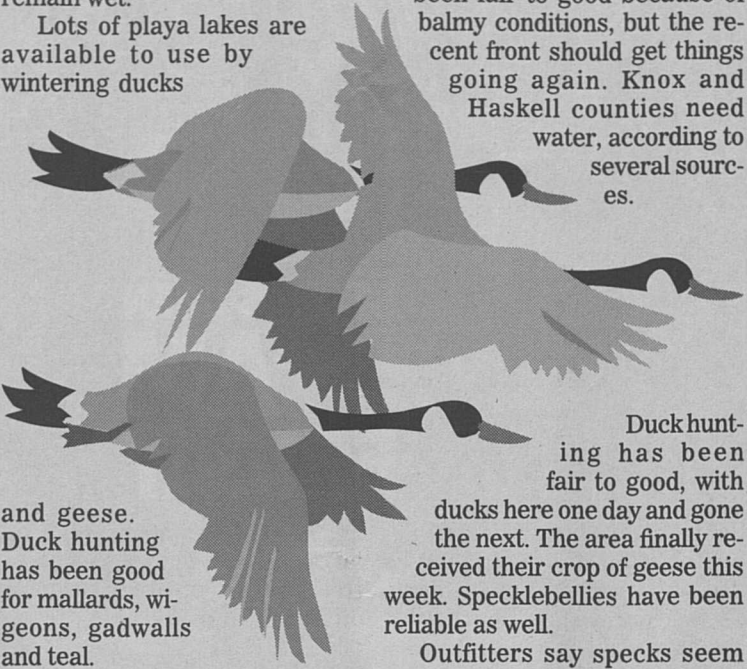
Buffet
Mon. - Fri.
11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
Tuesday Night
5 to 8 p.m.



**Call Ahead
For Dine-In
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Now Serving Fried Chicken w/ all the trimmings
Monday - Thursday 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Friday 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Saturday 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sunday 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.
222 E. Main Street • Eagle Lake

Nov. 18, 2009
Weekly migratory bird hunting reports are posted from early September through early February. High Plains Mallard Management Unit: The region around Amarillo, Dumas and Spearman remain wet. Lots of playa lakes are available to use by wintering ducks



and geese. Duck hunting has been good for mallards, wigeons, gadwalls and teal.

Diver ducks have been hitting deeper playas and reservoirs. Outfitters say the Canada geese have finally arrived and decoying action has been steady over wheat and corn.

Sandhill crane hunting has been fair to good because of balmy conditions, but the recent front should get things going again. Knox and Haskell counties need water, according to several sources.

Duck hunting has been fair to good, with ducks here one day and gone the next. The area finally received their crop of geese this week. Specklebellies have been reliable as well. Outfitters say specks seem

to be more abundant this year. Prospects are good.

North Zone Duck: Waters are receding and boat ramps are becoming operable again.

The latest blast of cold air pushed more mallards to the timber and flooded hardwoods. Wood duck action remains steady in backwaters.

Gadwalls, wigeons and teal have been taken in the shallow coves of area lakes and reservoirs. Canvasbacks have been reported on Lake Fork, Toledo Bend, Sam Rayburn and Lake O'Pines.

Caddo Lake has seen gadwalls, divers and ringed-necks. Sloughs, backwaters and bayous should hold plenty of birds with the recent cold front and abundant food sources.

Hunting has been fair to good on the coastal prairies along the southern boundaries of the North Zone. Brookshire, Winnie, China, Devers, Sealy and Columbus have all enjoyed steady shoots for teal, gadwalls, wigeons, pintails and shovellers. Prospects are fair to good.

South Zone Duck: Duck hunting remains steady along the coastal prairies of Eagle Lake, Wharton, El Campo, Garwood, East Bernard, Hungerford, Lissie and Louise. Teal, gadwalls, wigeons, shovellers and pintails have made up the brunt of the bag.

Inland ponds around Port Lavaca and Refugio have produced puddle ducks. Bay hunters enjoyed an influx of bird last week as redheads and scaup found shoalgrass in East Matagorda, West Matagorda, Espiritu Santo, San Antonio and Aransas bays.

Good numbers of wigeons and gadwalls have also been taken in the marsh and salt. The High Island marsh has been fair at best, with more birds showing in the Trinity Bay marsh during the last five days.

More snow geese showed over the weekend ahead of the front. Fair shoots were posted due to light winds and balmy conditions. Specklebellies have readily decoyed over rag spreads.

Prospects are good.

Parks Department Recommends Brush Piles

By Texas Parks & Wildlife
Many wildlife species, including birds and small mammals, require adequate resting and escape cover for survival.

If living brush or natural cover is not readily available, artificial brush piles can be created to serve this purpose.

Artificially created brush piles can be especially beneficial in areas where natural cover is limited such as in agricultural areas, prairies, and open rangelands.

The benefits of brush piles for wildlife include concealment from predators, protection from the elements, and as a place where seeds may germinate and lead to plant growth and establishment.

It is best to construct brush piles during the winter, or outside of the growing season.

Creating brush piles goes hand in hand with clearing or thinning brush.

Good brush piles need sturdy bases in order to hold up over time.

Stones, old fence posts, oak wood, and other rot-resistant trees make durable bases.

Tree limbs, small trees and shrubs of almost any species can be used as filler material.

This is a great way to recycle your old Christmas trees, although be sure to remove tinsel and other decorations first.

Caution is advised in selecting your filler tree species.

Do not use noxious or invasive trees such as Chinese tallow or chinaberry, which can drop seeds at the site and exacerbate

the spread of such undesirable species.

Yaupon, mesquite, and eastern red cedar are often targeted for brush control and are great materials for constructing brush piles in this area.

Brush pile designs vary.

The teepee shape is a common design, with the largest materials forming the base, topped with layers of smaller limbs and branches.

The base materials should include limbs that are approximately six inches or greater in diameter to create entrance holes at ground level for quick escape, while providing adequate support to prevent the stack from settling and rotting too quickly.

Another common design involves constructing A-frames from scrap lumber or other sturdy materials to serve as a support for stacking brush materials.

Lumber can be wired and nailed together (6 to 8-ft wide by 8-20-ft high) to create the A-frame, and then cross braces can be added at various heights along the frame.

Brush is then piled against the frame on both sides and in layers within the frame, providing nesting and roosting sites at both ground level and at various heights above ground.

This layering effect adds to the diversity of use of the pile, allowing it to serve a greater variety of species.

Brush piles can also be created along fencerows, which can serve as the base for stacking brush.

Brush piles should not be created by bulldozer since soil often makes up the majority of the base, eliminating essential escape entrances at ground level.

The ideal locations for creating brush piles are in areas that are lacking suitable close-to-the-ground cover, such as open

fields, fence corners, clearings, or forest with limited shrubs or bunch grasses.

Brush piles can help encourage use of food plots planted for birds or small mammals by providing quick access to escape cover while feeding.

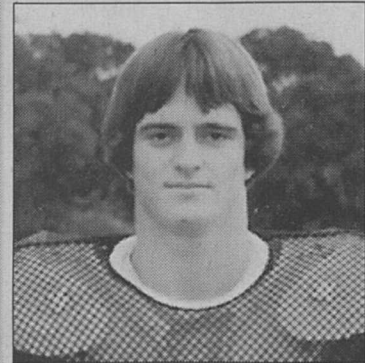
The optimum distance between brush piles is 200-300 feet, but can vary according to target species and surrounding habitat.

Brush piles should last 3-5 years, but some can last for more than 10 years.

Brush piles do require periodic inspection and will need to be refurbished over time with new limbs and branches.

Annual inspection is recommended, and spring and summer are ideal times to add new material to pre-existing piles.

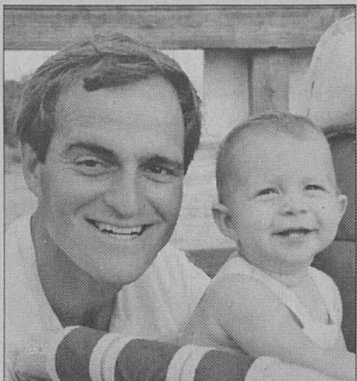
Once a brush pile has lost its functional value, it should be removed by burning and should be replaced with a new brush pile.



Many years ago in his mighty Raider Blue, Ken D. was a high school football star #62.

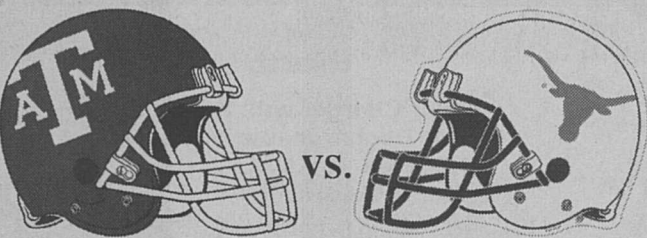
He gave it his all like he does today, No matter what it was football, work, or play.

He is a hard working man and there is nothing for his family or friends he wouldn't do,



But for his 50th birthday, he just would like to see the AGGIES BTHO t.u!!!!

And 22 years ago on his birthday he got the best present ever, a baby girl named Kristen.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY KENNY AND KRISTEN,
Love, Janice, T.J. Kelsey, and Mimi

Texas Crop Weather Report

Agricultural Summary for the Week of Nov. 16
The Texas Field Office released the following report regarding Texas agriculture for the week of Nov. 16 - 22.

Agricultural Summary
The southeastern part of the state received up to ten inches of rainfall.

The rest of the state observed moderate amounts of rainfall.

Winter wheat was being planted behind corn and sorghum in some areas of the Plains. Dry-land wheat was in need of moisture in the Low Plains.

Wheat planting was delayed due to rainfall in the Blacklands.

Wheat and oats responded well to the recent rainfall in South Central Texas.

Cotton stripping took place in the Northern Plains.

Due to a hard freeze in the Northern Low Plains, cotton harvest made good progress. Cotton harvest was active in the Blacklands.

Cotton harvest continued in the Trans-Pecos and pecans were

dropping nuts and leaves due to freezing temperatures.

Cotton and sorghum harvest continued in the Edwards Plateau.

Pecan harvest made good progress in the Cross Timbers, Blacklands, and North East Texas.

Hay and protein supplementation of livestock was active in some areas of the state. Winter forage growth progressed well across the state.

Topsoil moisture was mostly short to adequate across the state.

Small Grains
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Dry-land wheat was in need of moisture in the Low Plains.

Wheat planting was delayed due to rainfall in the Blacklands.

Wheat and oats responded well to the recent rainfall in South Central Texas.

Wheat condition was mostly fair to good statewide.

Oat condition was mostly fair

to good statewide.

Cotton
Cotton stripping took place in the Northern Plains.

Due to a hard freeze in the Northern Low Plains, cotton harvest made good progress. Cotton harvest was active in the Blacklands and continued in the Trans-Pecos and the Edwards Plateau.

Cotton condition was mostly fair to good statewide.

Corn
Corn condition was mostly fair to good statewide.

Sorghum

Grain sorghum harvest continued in the High Plains and the Edwards Plateau.

Sorghum condition was mostly very poor to fair statewide.

Peanuts
Feral hogs damaged dug peanuts in the Southern Low Plains.

Peanut harvest in South Texas was in full-swing.

Peanut condition was mostly fair to good statewide.

Soybeans
Soybean condition was mostly poor to fair statewide.

Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report
Pecans

Pecan harvest made good progress in the Cross Timbers, Blacklands, and North East Texas.

In the Trans-Pecos, pecan trees were dropping nuts and leaves due to freezing temperatures.

Pecan harvest was active on native varieties in the Edwards Plateau.

Livestock, Range and Pasture Report
Hay and protein supplementation of livestock was active in some areas of the state.

Livestock weaning was active in the Trans-Pecos and South East Texas.

Rainfall was needed to refill stock tank levels in some areas of the state.

The last cutting of hay took place across the southern part of the state.

Feral hogs damaged pastures and rangeland in some areas of the state.

Mild days and cool nights continued to slow army worm activity across much of the state.

Winter forage growth progressed well across the state.

Connected to customers

Holiday music fills the air. Bright lights twinkle to herald the season.

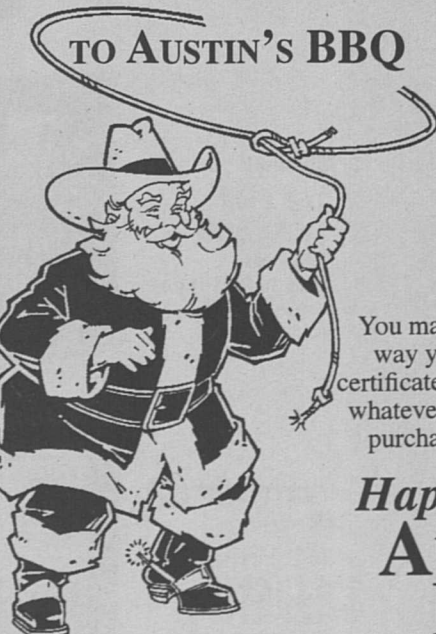


At AEP Texas, we never forget the value electricity brings to our lives. That's why we work each day to deliver affordable, reliable electric service and help you stay safe while using it. AEP Texas reminds you to use only safety-approved holiday lights and extension cords, check light strings carefully and never overload outlets. We're more than electricity. We're AEP Texas, connected to your life.



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Happy Holidays
AUSTIN'S BBQ

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