

HOPPENINGS

FPPOA NEWSLETTER

WINTER 2024-25



INSIDE THE ISSUE

Save The Date for our Annual FPPOA Membership Meeting

WCID Work Day on the Dam

Trimming Trees in Winter

West End Project Has Begun

Alligator Snapping Turtles

Welcome New Neighbors

Member Access Lot



January (Date TBD)

County Road Volunteer Trash Pickup day

February (Date TBD)

Volunteer Work Day On The Dam

Saturday March 15

Annual Membership Meeting at 10:30am

Visit <u>frogpondlake.com</u> for important information:

WCID Work Day On The Dam

Removing Trees from the Dam

On November 2nd and 7th Greg and Cris Thompson of the WCID removed 22 Cypress Trees and 10 Maple Trees from the earthen dam.

Removing trees from our earthen dam is crucial because their root systems can create pathways for water to seep through the dam's structure, potentially leading to significant damage and even failure, especially when the roots decay over time; additionally, falling trees during storms can physically damage the dam's surface and disrupt its integrity.

Trees can provide cover for burrowing animals which can further destabilize the dam's soil.

Dense vegetation can obscure visual inspections of the dam, making it harder to identify potential problems early on.







Is Trimming Trees better in the Winter?

Yes, trimming trees in the winter is generally a good idea.

Easier to see

After the leaves fall, it's easier to see the tree's structure and identify problem areas.

Better for tree health

Pruning in the winter can help control disease and improve the tree's overall health.

Safer for your property

Removing dead, dying, or diseased branches can help keep your property safe from storms.

Faster work

Tree crews can move more quickly and position equipment more easily in the winter.

Here are some tips for trimming trees in the winter:

Prune at a downward angle

This helps rain run off the wound and prevents fungi from infecting it.

Prune above a node

This prevents die-back and disease, and encourages new stems to grow in a certain direction.

Remove inward-facing branches

Shorten or remove these branches so they grow away from the center of the tree.

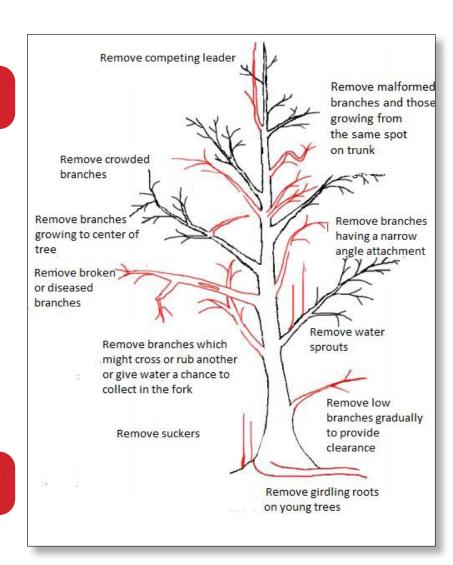
Don't over-prune

Removing too many branches can cause root die-back and take years for the tree to recover.

Don't prune sap-producing trees in the winter

Trees like birch, elm, maple, and walnut are better left until late summer or early fall because they are more likely to bleed sap, which can be unsightly and attract pests. Pruing in late summer or early fall allows the tree to heal before the start of spring, when pests and diseases are more active.





WEST END PROJECT HAS BEGUN

On Wednesday, December 11, 2024 Blue Gill Aquatic Resoration came out to open up the creek on the West End of Frog Pond to allow water flow from Wolfe Creek. As schedule and budget allow, Blue Gill will continue clearing the West End of debris. We will have more info as this project progresses.



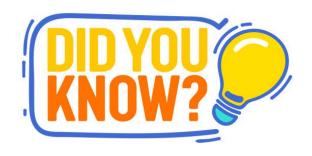












Are Alligator Snapping Turtles Endangered or Threatened?

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) determined that the alligator snapping turtle is threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) because it's likely to become endangered in the next 50 years. They are declining due to habitat degradation and overharvesting for their meat. They are not an endangered species, but some states have imposed bans on collecting them from the wild.

Read more on https://www.texasturtles.org/alligator-snapping-turtle#



Size

Alligator snapping turtles are the largest freshwater turtle species in the United States. Adult males can reach lengths of up to 29 inches and weigh up to 249 pounds. Adult females can reach lengths of up to 22 inches and weigh up to 62 pounds

Life History

According to the National Wildlife Association Adults mate in the spring and females lay eggs two months later. The eggs hatch after 100 to 140 days. The incubation temperature of the nest determines the gender of the offspring—females develop in warmer temperatures and males develop in cooler temperatures. The newly hatched turtles are similar to the adults in appearance. Eggs and juveniles are consumed by fish, raccoons, and birds, but the only predator of fully grown adults is humans. Reproductive maturity is reached at 11 to 13 years. The turtle's typical lifespan in the wild is between 11 and 45 years, but captive alligator snapping turtles have lived to 70 years of age.



2024 Reflections...

- We did not Flood
- We did not have any forest fires
- Exceptional fall colors while the leaves hang on longer than usual

Welcome to the Frog Pond Lake Community

We are pleased to welcome many new neighbors to our private lake community this year! We hope you are enjoying your new home.

If you have not done so, please visit our website

<u>frogpondlake.com/welcome</u> to view and download very important information, including Lake Rules, Bylaws, information on Annual Dues and more.

If you need help or have any questions, please contact the FPPOA Executive Board at frogpondfppoa@gmail.com



Member Access Lot

The FPPOA is pleased to provide a Member Access area for those members that do not have water front property to access the lake. All Frog Pond property owners may use the lot to launch or remove their boats, but they must be docked at their private shoreline.

This lot is accessible to paying members ONLY. Use of Frog Pond Lake and the Member

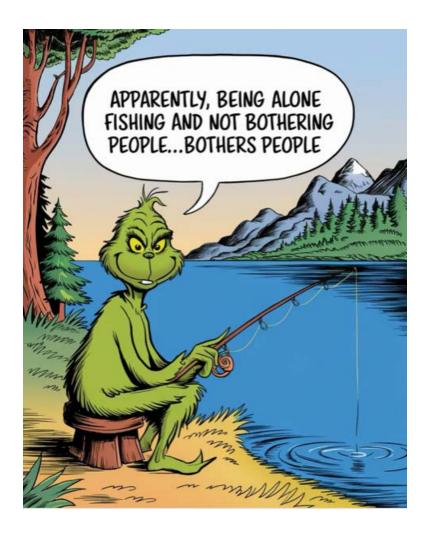
Access lot is at your own risk. This includes immediate family and all guests of Members. Any and all guests must be accompanied by a FPPOA member when accessing the lot.

All board members now have a key to the Member Access Lot. If you need access, please give us 24 hour notice and send a request to frogpondfppoa@gmail.com.





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Distribution of this newsletter is intended to be sent digitally, however we have included a mail panel for those who would like to print and/or mail their own copies.