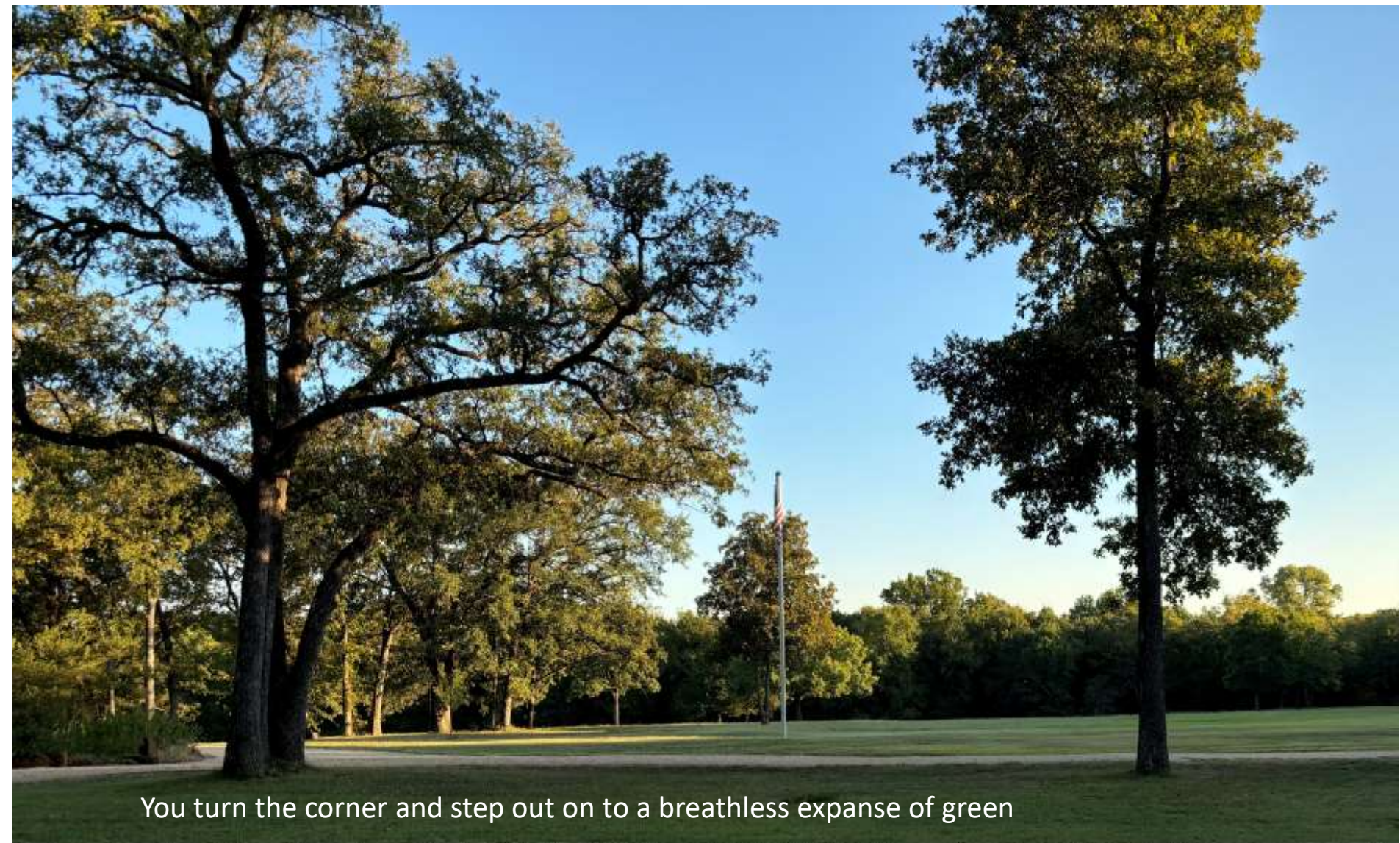


Day's End Enclave

A peaceful drive through the country,
Slowing down as you pull past the private lake,
that's been waiting





You turn the corner and step out on to a breathless expanse of green



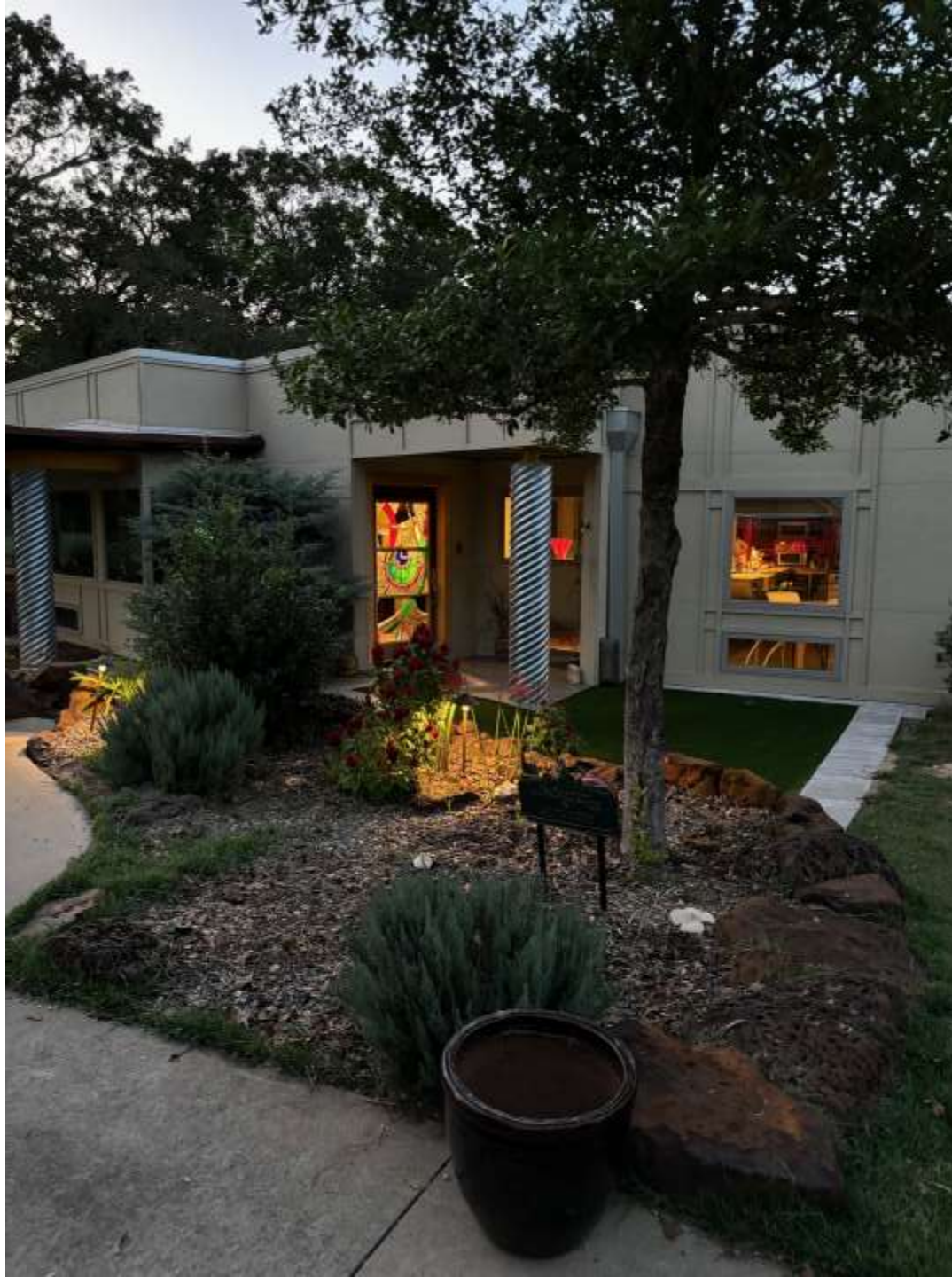
Stroll through the rock walled patio area



Enjoy for a moment, the on-site quarried dark-colored sandstones

An artist's stained-glass door welcomes you and sets the tone for the evening.

Surrounded by the Cross-Timbers woods of Post and Blackjack Oaks,



Every detail of this architect-designed home is intricate and welcoming.

Every interior space was inspired for comfort, with spaces customized to unveil many works of art.



Guest House – Just a short walk away from the Main residence, is a perfect spot for guests, with a small covered porch in the afternoon shade



Guest House – Two bedrooms, two baths



Garages – fully assessable spaces to store gear and work – Everything needed for the property is included with the sale. Tractor, lawn mowers, gardening tools, golf carts and four wheeler will get the new owner off to a flying start to maintain the 12 acres.



Shop and Office – huge climate-controlled shop area allows for projects of every type.



Water for irrigation –

A well into the Woodbine sands yields impressive amounts of water to keep the great lawn greened-up, and provide water for any gardening needs with a full irrigation system, that can be modified according to the owner's needs.

Water for the residences – The houses are on high-quality city water

Gardening –

Beautiful landscapes surround the main house



Wildlife and Ecosystem –

A drive to the property winds through the Cross Timbers ecosystem, with is noted for its mature Post Oaks and Black-Jack Oaks and Pecan trees. Many neighbors have “park-cut” their properties, with ample natural areas that provide abundant habitat of native species. The ten acre lake is home to largemouth bass. The lake is cared for by the Landowners’ Association – a group of six landowners surrounding the lake.





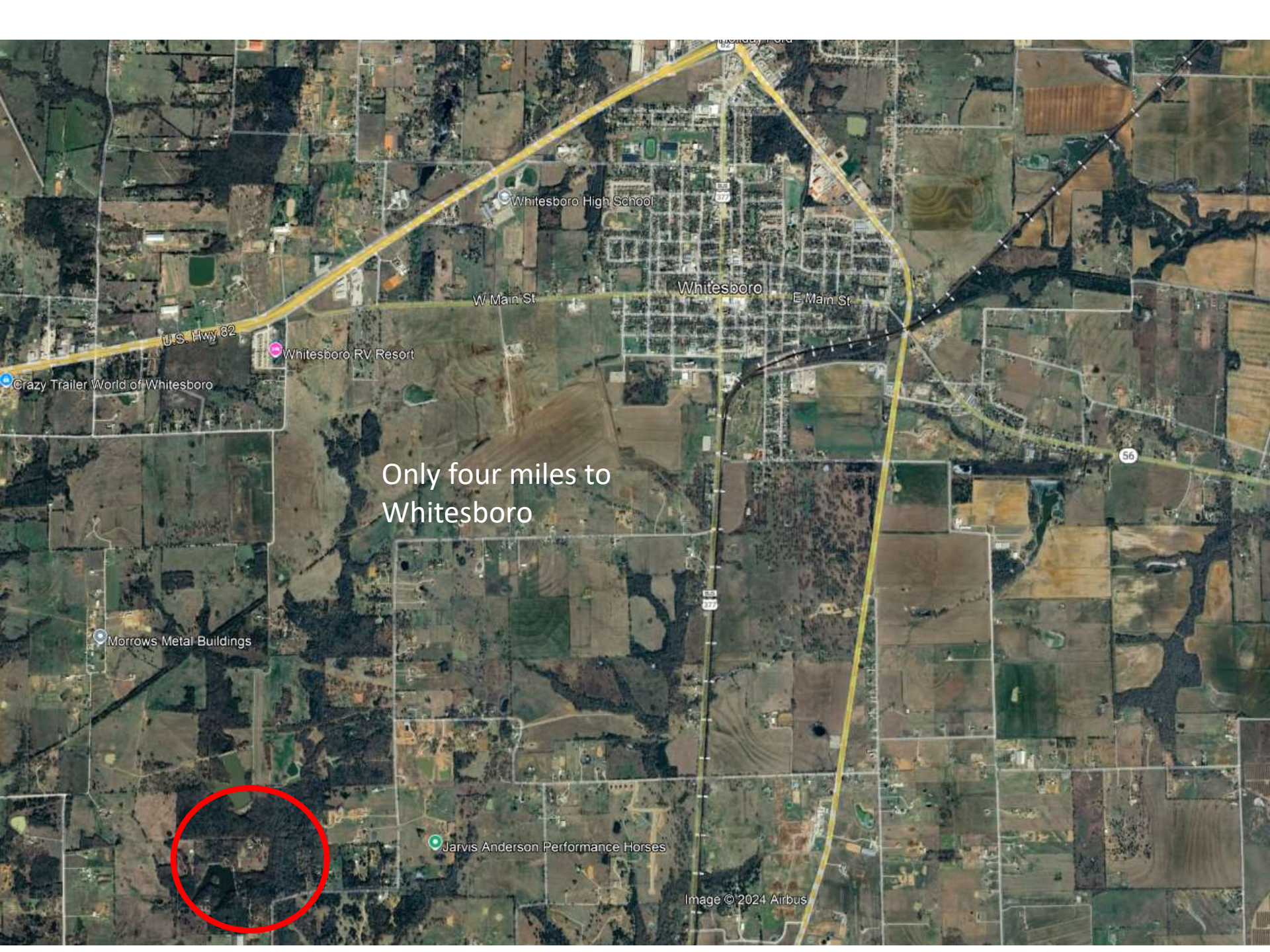
Main Residence

Guest House,
Shops and
Equipment
Storage

Approximate
Property Outline







Only four miles to
Whitesboro

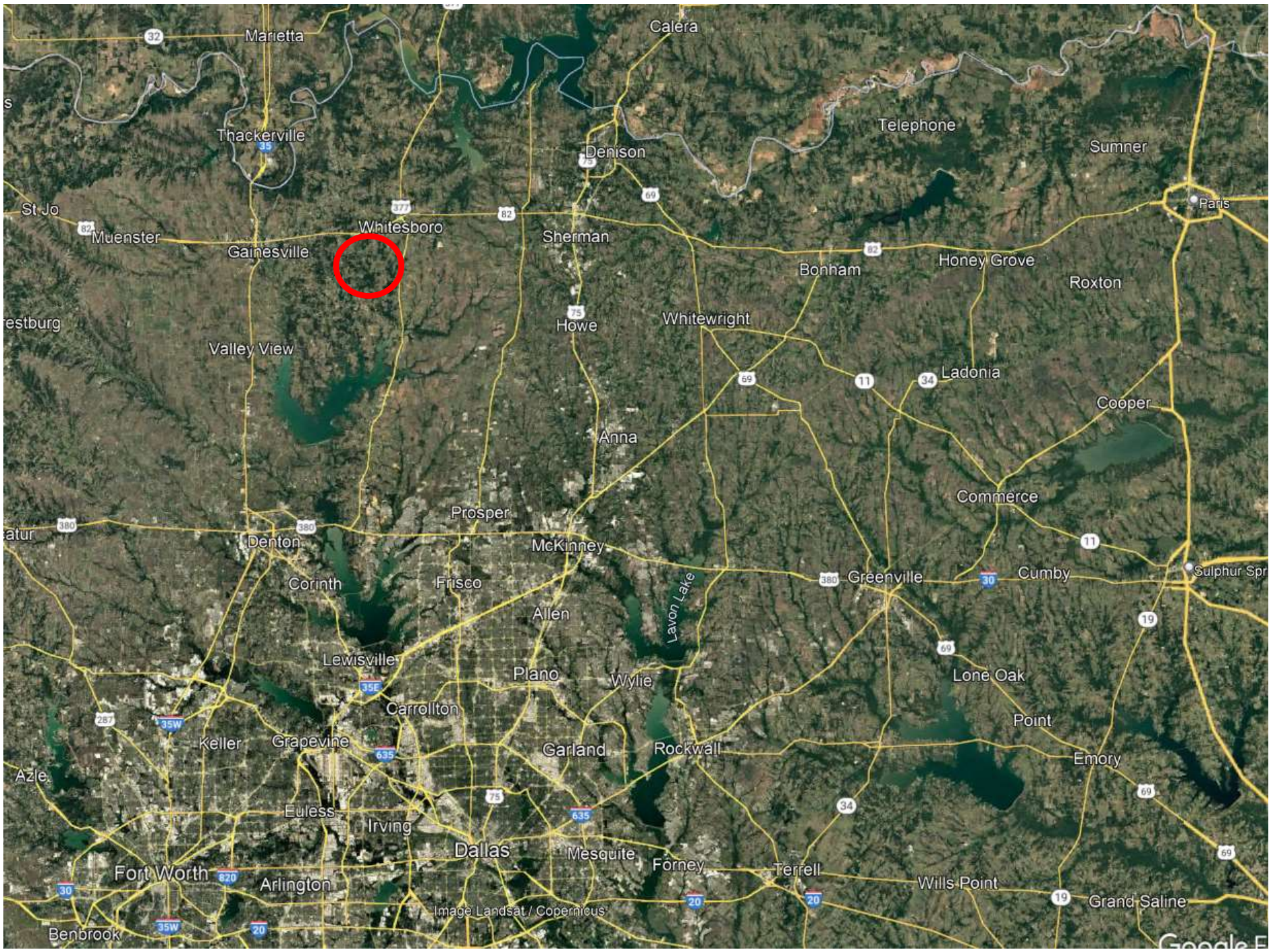


Image Landsat / Copernicus

Google E

•The term **Cross Timbers**, also known as **Ecoregion 29, Central Oklahoma/Texas Plains**, is used to describe a strip of land in the [United States](#) that runs from southeastern [Kansas](#) across [Central Oklahoma](#) to [Central Texas](#).^[1] Made up of a mix of [prairie](#), [savanna](#), and [woodland](#).^{[2][3]} it forms part of the boundary between the more heavily forested eastern country and the almost treeless [Great Plains](#),^{[2][3][4]} and also marks the western [habitat](#) limit of many [mammals](#) and [insects](#).^[2] No major metropolitan areas lie wholly within the Cross Timbers, although roughly the western half of the [Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex](#) does, including the cities of [Fort Worth](#), [Denton](#), [Arlington](#), and [Weatherford](#).^[3] The western [suburbs](#) of the [Tulsa metropolitan area](#) and the northeastern suburbs of the [Oklahoma City metropolitan area](#) also lie within this area.^[2] The main highways that cross the region are [I-35](#) and [I-35W](#) going north to south (although they tend to skirt the Cross Timbers' eastern fringe south of Fort Worth) and [I-40](#) going east to west. Numerous [U.S. Highways](#) also cross the area.^{[2][3]} I-35 means a portion of Austin and Travis County is also included in the Cross Timbers.^[1] The Cross Timbers are defined by the [United States Environmental Protection Agency](#) as Ecoregion 29, a [Level III ecoregion](#). Some organizations and maps refer to the Cross Timbers ecoregion as the Central Oklahoma/Texas Plains.^[4] The Cross Timbers are contained within the [WWF central forest-grasslands transition](#) ecoregion. The woodland and savanna portions of the Cross Timbers are mainly [post oak](#) and [blackjack oak](#) on coarse, sandy soils;^[4] [fire suppression](#) in recent years has increased forest density and allowed [eastern redcedar](#) to invade as well. The short, stout oaks that grow in the Cross Timbers were not usable as timber, and those that were not cleared for farmland constitute one of the least disturbed forest types in the eastern United States, with some 890,000 acres (3,600 km²) of [old-growth forest](#) scattered throughout the region.^[5] These old-growth forests contain millions of post oak from 200 to 400 years old and red cedar over 500 years old.^[5] The prairie portions are chiefly [tallgrass](#) on finer, dry soils.^[2] Overall, the Cross Timbers are not as [arable](#) as the surrounding ecoregions.^[3] Today, [land use](#) is a mixture of [rangeland](#), [pastures](#), and [farmland](#).^[2] The area has also been an important site of [oil extraction](#) for over 80 years.^[3] [Geologically](#) speaking, the Cross Timbers are underlain by [Pennsylvanian](#) and [Cretaceous](#)-era [sandstone](#) and [limestone](#) that has been moderately [dissected](#), giving the region a gently to moderately rolling [topography](#).^{[3][4]} including some [cuestas](#).^[2] Although local [relief](#) is relatively low, it is generally greater than that in the surrounding ecoregions, although this is not the case with the Flint Hills in Kansas.^[4] [Ecologically](#), the EPA includes the Cross Timbers as part of the vast [Great Plains](#), which comprise Level I Ecoregion 9.0, stretching from [central Alberta](#) in [Canada](#) to northern [Mexico](#).^[6] More specifically, the Cross Timbers fall into Level II Ecoregion 9.4, the smaller South Central Semi-Arid Plains.^[7] In southern Oklahoma, the Cross Timbers are located on the very edge of the Great Plains, as they border directly parts of Level I Ecoregion 8.0, the Eastern Temperate Forests; elsewhere, the Cross Timbers are separated slightly from the Eastern Temperate Forests.^[2] In turn, the Cross Timbers are themselves subdivided into nine Level IV Ecoregions:

In Oklahoma, this belt of woodland covers all of [Marshall County](#) and parts of [Love](#), [Carter](#), [Johnston](#), and [Bryan](#) counties, but in Texas, this region exists as a long, very narrow strip of dense forest stretching from the [Red River](#) to just north of [Waco, Texas](#). It passes through northwestern [Grayson County](#), eastern [Cooke](#), [Denton](#) and [Tarrant](#) counties, central [Johnson County](#), western [Hill County](#), and northern [McLennan County](#). The city of [Arlington, Texas](#) lies within this zone, and [Denton](#) and [Cleburne](#) are on its eastern edge.^{[2][8]}

_ much wider band than the Eastern Cross Timbers, the Western Cross Timbers band extends from far southern Oklahoma, including parts of [Love](#) and [Carter](#) counties, into central Texas, where it covers large parts of [Montague](#), [Young](#), [Jack](#), [Wise](#), [Stephens](#), [Palo Pinto](#), [Parker](#), [Eastland](#), [Erath](#), [Brown](#), [San Saba](#), and [Mills](#) counties, as well as smaller parts of [Clay](#), [Cooke](#), [Callahan](#), [Hood](#), [Coleman](#), and [McCulloch](#) counties. In Texas, this area includes the towns of [Weatherford](#) and [Mineral Wells](#); [Stephenville](#) lies on the eastern fringe, while [Brownwood](#) is on the western edge.^{[2][8]}

