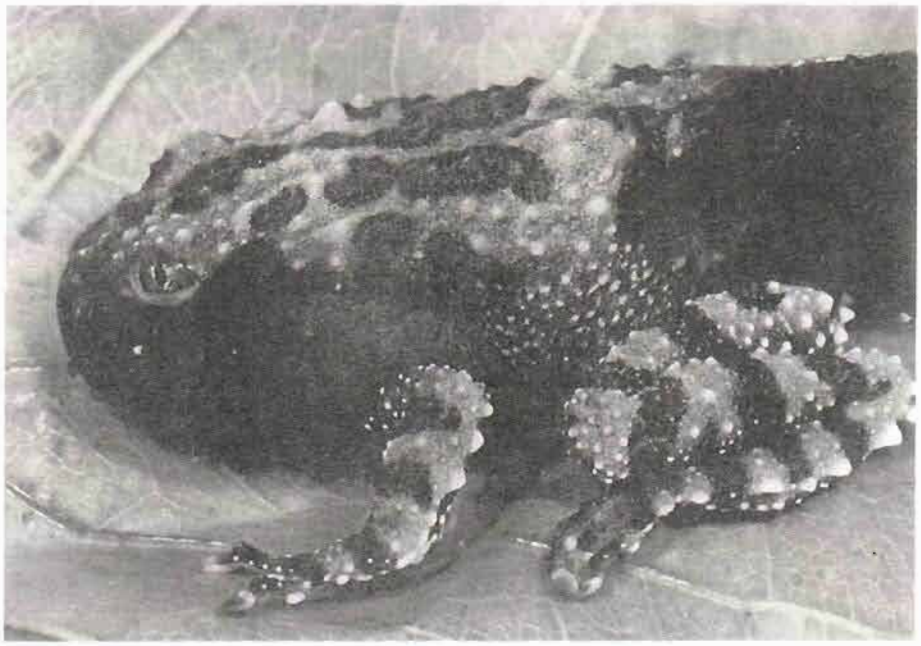
35th

International Herpetological Symposium



July 25 - 28, 2012

Hanover, Maryland USA

EXO TERRA®

35th International Herpetological Symposium

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EXO TERRA®

IHS OFFICERS

IHS ADVISORS

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Cover photo: *Theloderma* tadpole by Danté Fenolio .

July 4th, 2012

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

I am so honored to preside over the International Herpetological Symposium in 2012. The historical significance of this meeting should be apparent to everyone! Thirty-five years ago, in July 1976, a handful of interested herpetologists, herpetoculturists, zoologists, zoo folks, and others attended the First Annual Symposium on Captive Propagation and Husbandry of Reptiles and Amphibians at Hood College in Fredrick, Maryland. The International Herpetological Symposium (IHS) evolved from this meeting. We are very excited to be back in Maryland for this momentous milestone!

The purpose of the IHS is twofold:

(1) to provide a yearly symposium for the dissemination of information and research pertaining to the natural history, conservation biology, captive management, and propagation of amphibians and reptiles, and (2) the publication of such information. Unlike most herpetological societies or associations, IHS does not have a voting membership, but an Electoral Body. That body consists of the members of the Board of Directors, the Advisory Council, Publication Editors, and Chairs of various committees. These individuals are selected from all areas of herpetology and herpetoculture. Zoologists, herpetologists, and private herpetoculturists are all involved in planning and organizing the annual symposia.

The IHS meetings have evolved and a flow of excited attendees show up each year to learn more about their beloved reptiles and amphibians. We learn about new advances in their study and are given incredible information about their lives in nature and in captivity.

Travelogues take us to far off places on herping adventures and we learn of the dangers facing our herps in nature. As never before, they are faced with pollution, collection for food and traditional medicine, habitat fragmentation, and an ever-increasing attack on their lives in nature. With knowledge gained through IHS lectures, we are better able to understand their needs and what we can do to help in their plight.

No matter what walk of life brings you to IHS, I hope you enjoy every talk and I thank all of the speakers, sponsors, and attendees for keeping this incredible tradition alive and strong!

Ken Foose, IHS President

Wednesday, July 25 2012

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Tour of the National Zoo Reptile Exhibit. The cost will be $35.00 per person and will include transportation.

7:00 p.m. - IHS registration table opens in the IHS VIP Suite. Please check in to receive your registration and information packet. The registration table will also be open from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. on Thursday and Friday at the lecture hall.

7:00 p.m. - Casual Reception/Icebreaker begins in the IHS VIP Suite at the hotel. Free refreshments, beer and lots of fun and casual conversation. This icebreaker is sponsored by Exotic Pets in Las Vegas and ECO (www.ecouniverse.com). Please support these generous sponsors!

Thank you National Zoo for this great opportunity!

Thank you Ken and Kim Foose of Exotic Pets Las Vegas for your generosity and for sponsoring this year's icebreaker!

Thank you Bob and Sheri Ashley of ECO for your generosity and for sponsoring this year's ice-breaker!

Thursday, July 26 2012

OPENING REMARKS & INTRODUCTIONS
9:00 – 9:15 AM
Ken Foose, IHS President

9::15 - 10:00 am
KEYNOTE ADDRESS - Clyde Peeling

10:00 to 11:00 am
Fred Caporaso PhD - "Galápagos Tortoises (*Chelonoidis* spp.): ~~Going, Going Gone~~! Making a Huge Comeback!"

11:00 - 11:45 am
Jim Murphy - "Zoo History and Captive Management"

11:45 - 1:00 pm Lunch Break

1:00 - 1:45 pm
David Grow - " Lost Friends and Still Undiscovered Philosophy"

1:45 - 2:30 pm
Mindy Walker - "Taxonomy of the Smooth Earth Snake: To Lump or Not to Lump?"

2:30 - 3:30 pm
Mark Mandica - "Amphibian Conservation at a Botanical Garden? Conserving Biodiversity by Saving Two 'Birds' with one 'Stone'

3:30 - 3:45 pm Afternoon Break

3:45 - 4:30 pm
Jerrod Tynes - "Hide Box Selection and Arboreal Behavior of the North American Rat Snake (*Pantherophis*)"

4:30 - 5:15 pm
Andrew Wyatt - "The State of the Herp Nation"

Friday, July 27 2012

9:00 - 9:30 am
John Tashjian - "Vipers of a Small Planet"

9:30 - 10:00 am
Derek Dunlop - "Keeping and Breeding Australian Leaf-tailed Geckos"

10:00 - 10:30 am
Jessica Nelson - "Management of the Dendrobatid Collection at the National Aquarium Using Individual Identification"

10:30 - 10:45 am Morning Break

10:45 - 11:45 am
Tom Crutchfield - "The San Salvador Rock Iguana (*Cyclura r. rileyi*) Consevation Center"

11:45 am - 1:00 pm Lunch Break

1:00 - 1:45 pm
E. Marie Rush - "Evaluation of Data Collected in the Grenadian Bank Tree Boa (*Corallus grenadensis*): A Preliminary Descriptive Study"

1:45 - 2:45 pm
Danté Fenolio - "Two Imperiled salamanders (the Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander, *Ambystoma bishopi* and the Georgia Blind Salamander, *Eurycea wallacei*) and conservation efforts for them at the Atlanta Botanical Garden"

2:45 - 3:00 pm Afternoon Break

3:00 - 4:00 pm
Dave Fogel - "Captive Husbandry and Behavioral Observations in the Matamata (*Chelus fimbriatus*)"

4:30 pm – Buses Leave for the Zoo in Front of the Hotel

6:00 until 10:00 pm – Dinner & Behind the Scenes Tour of Catoctin Wildlife Preserve and Zoo

Saturday, July 28 2012

10:00 -10:45 am
E. Marie Rush, James Stiles, Sierra Hulsey Stiles , Michael Wines, Valerie Johnson, James Goodwin, and Craig Guyer - "Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon couperi*) Repatriation in Southern Alabama and Preliminary Medical Considerations

10:45 - 11:30 am
Tell Hicks - "An Artist's Adventure: Reptiles and Amphibians of the Galapagos Islands"

11:30 am - 1:00 pm Lunch Break

1:00 - 2:00 pm
Marlowe Robertson - "Captive Husbandry and Reproduction of the Giant Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma asio*), at The Los Angeles Zoo and Botanical Gardens

2:00 - 3:00 pm
John Tashjian - Herp Quiz

3:00 - 6:00 pm Visit the Vendor Room, Socialize in the Hospitality Room, Have a few drinks by the pool, etc.

6:30 pm to 8:00 pm

IHS Banquet at the Hotel with Banquet Keynote Speaker:

Emmanuel van Heygen
"Herp Adventure in Sri Lanka"

ABSTRACTS

Galápagos Tortoises (*Chelonoidis* spp.): ~~Going, Going Gone!~~ Making a Huge Comeback!

Fred Caporaso, PhD

Schmid College of Science and Technology
Chapman University
Orange, CA 92866 USA

caporaso@chapman.edu

This presentation details the challenging natural history of a number of species of giant tortoise from the Galápagos Islands. From the late 1500s to the 1800s pirates, whalers, sealers and other early visitors removed as many as 200,000 giant tortoises, mainly as a source of fresh meat. The plight and 45+ year recovery effort for the Española, Pinta, Pinzon and Floreana island tortoises will be highlighted.

A dismal tortoise census in the early 1960s revealed:

Española Island – Over run with introduced goats, and only 14 adult tortoises remaining.

Pinta Island - Over run with introduced goats, and only one lone male tortoise found in 1972 - dubbed "Lonesome George".

Pinzón Island - Over run with introduced black rats, and only 100-200 old adults remaining. Ship logs suggest no surviving young for 70 years!

Floreana Island – Thought to be extinct for more than 150 years, due to Floreana human inhabitant consumption.

The extraordinary conservation program conducted jointly by the Charles Darwin Research Station (CDRS) and the Galápagos National Park Service (GNPS) to bring these animals back from the brink of extinction will be discussed. As of 2007, more than 4,700 young tortoises have been returned to the wild in Galápagos, and many of them are now reproducing and increasing their population numbers.

Since 1986, Fred Caporaso has visited the Galápagos Islands 18 times. Most often, as the instructor for his Chapman University course, **Darwin and the Galápagos.** In January, 2012 he was joined by IHS officers, Ken Fosse and Bob Ashley and a very special group of herp specialists.

The San Salvador Rock Iguana (*Cyclura r. rileyi*) Consevation Center

Tom Crutchfield

Homestead, Florida

The morning of May 9, 2012, marked the opening ceremony of the new facility, situated at the Gerace Research Centre on San Salvador Island, in the southern Bahamas. The Iguana Conservation Centre is designed to breed and raise the iguanas to a large enough size where they can be safely released to selected areas around the island.

As a renowned educational institution operated by the College of the Bahamas, the Gerace Research Centre is ideally situated to house the iguana program. For more than 30 years, this facility has hosted visiting scientists, teachers, and students interested in the diverse and unique tropical environments available on San Salvador. Guests of the Centre, visitors to other resorts on San Salvador, and residents of the island can now visit the new iguana facility to learn more about one of the most charming denizens of the Caribbean.

Conservationist Tom Crutchfield wll give JHS attendees a look into this amazing new facility and its hope for the future.

The Austrailian Leaf-tailed Geckos in Nature and in Captivity

Derek Dunlop

ddreptiles@hotmail.com

The Australian leaf-tailed geckos of the genera *Phyllurus* and *Saltuarius* are comprised of twelve species that straddle the Eastern coast of Australia between the Sydney basin area in the South to the Cape York Peninsula in the North. These geckos tend to have very localized distributions, with populations often being isolated to patches of remote remnant rainforest. They are large geckos that despite their seemingly bizarre appearance are capable of blending in perfectly with their natural environment. Over the past decade there has been an increased scientific interest in these geckos mainly due to the discovery of previously uncollected taxa which has resulted in a complete revision in the phylogenetic tree for this group of geckos, resulting in almost every isolated patch of forest being home to its own endemic leaf-tailed gecko species. This presentation is aimed at sharing the observations I have gathered from two months of field work focused on the natural history of Australian leaf-tailed geckos. I will also discuss how I have incorporated these observations into the captive husbandry protocols and captive breeding strategies I have developed for these geckos over the past five years.

Two Imperiled salamanders (the Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander, *Ambystoma bishopi* and the Georgia Blind Salamander, *Eurycea wallacei*) and conservation efforts for them at the Atlanta Botanical Garden

Danté Fenolio, Ph.D

Department of Conservation Research, Atlanta Botanical Garden
1345 Piedmont Avenue NE. Atlanta, GA 30309

Coastal plain virgin longleaf pine habitat was once common in the southeastern United States. Dozens of plant and animal species are highly evolved to the habitat type. Unfortunately, anthropogenic activities have removed most of this forest type and estimates for remaining ulaltered habitat range from 1% to 4%. Among the species strongly associated with the habitat are a number of amphibians, including the Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander, *Ambystoma bishopi*. This amphibian is a federally listed endangered species owing to habitat loss. Of the few remaining breeding populations, two reside on Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. In collaboration with Virginia Tech, Eglin Air Force Base, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Atlanta Botanical Garden recently developed methods for collecting, transporting, and hatching the eggs of these salamanders. The Garden also developed captive rearing methods and now has a captive colony, aiming for captive reproduction efforts in the coming years. Immediately below the coastal plain virgin longleaf pine habitat lies the Floridan Aquifer. The aquifer is so large that it spans and area of coverage beneath southwest Georgia, southeast Alabama, and parts of the panhandle of Florida. The aquifer has been designated as one of the most "at risk" aquifers in the United States for contamination owing to the agricultural activities on the surface and above it. Living in this habitat is the Georgia Blind Salamander (*Eurycea wallacei*), an obligate groundwater salamander. The Atlanta Botanical Garden has developed a captive colony of this species and are looking to produce a protocol for the captive maintenance and reproduction of both *E. wallacei* and a syntopic cave crayfish, the Dougherty Plain Cave Crayfish, *Cambarus cryptodytes*.

Captive Husbandry and Behavioral Observations in the Matamata (*Chelus fimbriatus*)

Dave Fogel

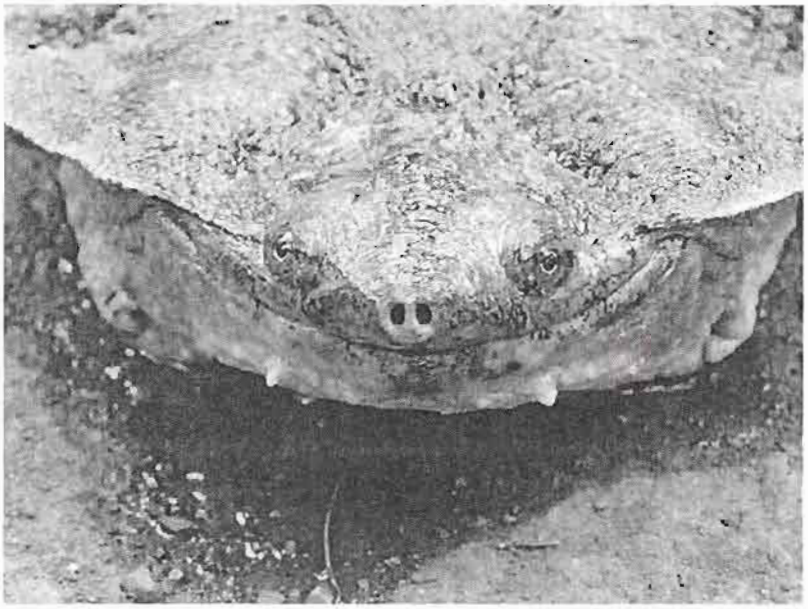
Orwell, OHIO USA

herphousel@aol.com

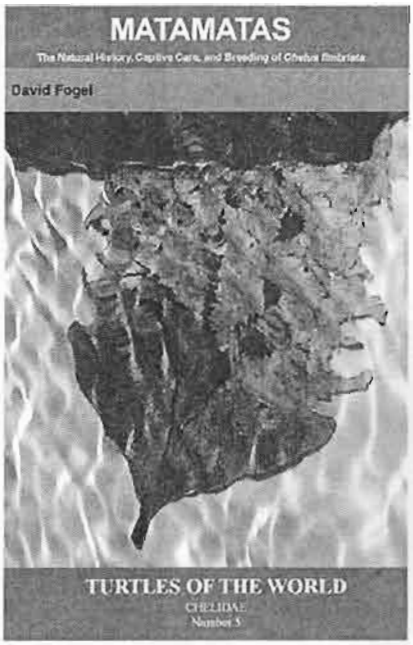
The matamata (*Chelus fimbriatus*) inhabits northern and central South America, and has long been a favorite of turtle hobbyists, as well as zoological institutions. Its bizarre appearance and unique ability to "suck" or "vacuum" fish into its huge mouth and throat with amazing accuracy and speed is one of the best displays in the herp world.

Over the past several decades, I have maintained dozens of species of chelonians. Although subtle, the matamata may be the most intelligent, perceptive, and aware of its surroundings. With the exception of its

incredible, explosive feeding ability, one may erroneously assume the matamata is sluggish, and unperceptive. In reality, this species seems to constantly be on alert. As proof, simply introduce food into the enclosure, and observe as its presence is instantaneously acknowledged. Over time, the majority of captive turtles come to recognize a keeper (food provider), and when seen become excited, making a dash in the keeper's direction. Until food is actually introduced into its enclosure, the matamata remains still and may at most, slightly change its glance in acknowledgment of a keeper.



Face of an adult matamata. Photo by Alyse DeVries.



It is difficult to draw conclusions based on a single specimen; however, these observed behaviors are consistent with occurrences noted in other adult captive matamata. I find them to be interesting, as well as a form of intelligence. By providing a spacious enclosure, with clean acidic water, hopefully others will be successful rearing matamata, and note additional interesting behaviors.

Lost Friends and Still Undicovered Philosophy

David Grow

This presentation draws some parallels with my talk at the 20th HIS in San Antonio in 1996. I've been out of the loop for 10 years and I have no real qualifications to comment on current affairs. But having no qualifications to comment on a subject has never prevented me from contributing an opinion before. So why stop now?

I will honor lost friends and still undiscovered philosophy. It appears to me individual creativity is being sacrificed for compliance in zoo herpetological programs, locally and nationally. Managers should be concerned about required orthodoxy and the increasing pressure for conformity. Individual creativity is facilitated when management has the courage to let go of chronic control. Creativity must have room to

develop. It is a responsibility of the manager. Historically, innovation does not come from the will of the majority. The success of so many extraordinary herpetological programs have developed along these ideas in times past.

Chemical Activity of Allozyme Variation in the Indian Snake, *Ptyus mucosa.*

Gupta D. P., Sharma Utpala

Zoology Department
Dayalbagh Educational Institute
Dayalbagh Agra India.

To identify the chemical activity of isozymes (allozymes) on *Ptyus mucosus* used five metabolically important enzymes lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), Malate dehydrogenase (MDH), Glucose 6- phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PDH), Alcohal dehyrogenase (ADH), Estrase (EST) in blood of *Ptyus mucosus* were studied from four different locations in the semiarid area of Agra region. A total twenty one alleles at ten protein coding loci were identified. The degree heterozygocity of 0.178 with an average of 1.61 alleles per locus was observed. The average proportion of polymorphic loci per population was estimated to be 1.73.

Amphibian Conservation at a Botanical Garden? Conserving Biodiversity by Saving Two 'Birds' with one 'Stone'

Mark Mandica and Danté Fenolio, Ph.D

Department of Conservation Research
Atlanta Botanical Garden
1345 Piedmont Avenue NE
Atlanta, GA 30309

Starting in the early 90's by including Poison frogs in orchid displays and in the Fuqua Conservatory's tropical rotunda, the Atlanta Botanical Garden is now home to one of the oldest amphibian conservation programs in the country. Since that time, ABG staff have been developing and contributing to frog and salamander conservation research projects in the neotropics as well as the SE United States — using the Garden's support, and in many cases by using the botanical garden itself. For the past three years for example, the breezeway between two orchid display houses has been used to head-start endangered Gopher frogs (*Lithobates capito*), including signage where visitors can witness their development and learn about their conservation. Also, this field season, larval Reticulated Flatwoods Salamanders, *Ambystoma bisphopi,* successfully metamorphosed in a native conservation greenhouse safeguarding *Sarracenia leucophylla,* a carnivorous pitcher plant, where natural photoperiod and temperature regimes are provided. As amphibian and plant communities both suffer from similar anthropomorphic disturbance, the need becomes apparent to adopt a more comprehensive approach to preserving biodiversity and delivering a conservation message that stresses a singular point: none of these organisms live in a vacuum.

The Reptiles of the Galapagos Islands

Tell Hicks
artist

www.tellhicks.com

In January of 2012 I had the good fortune to be invited to join group on a tour of the Galapagos Islands. The trip was organised by Bob and Sheri Ashley and was under the guidance of Fred Caporaso, a veteran of many years of travel to the islands.

Since Charles Darwin visited the Galapagos, in 1835, its unique wildlife has made it a 'bucket list' destination for naturalists of every persuasion, but with most of our party comprising of seasoned HS members the emphasis of our trip was, obviously, going to be the island's fabulous reptiles.

Management of the Dendrobatid Collection at the National Aquarium Using Individual Identification

Jessica Nelson

Senior Herpetologist
National Aquarium

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Identification of individuals using the unique color patterns of poison dart frogs is not necessarily a new concept, but using this technique for day-to-day management of a large collection of frogs is not common. The ease of digital photography has allowed husbandry staff using this technique to collect information on growth rates, long-term health, and reproductive success much more effectively than if animals were not individually tracked. Examples of information gained through individual identification and tracking will be presented, as well as a body condition scoring system which allows rapid daily health assessments of each animal.

Evaluation of Data Collected in the Grenadian Bank Tree Boa (*Corallus grenadensis*): A Preliminary Descriptive Study

E. Marie Rush[1]

[1]St. George's University School of Veterinary Medicine, True Blue, Grenada, West Indies (Rush, Dpt. of Pathobiology-Academic Program)

The objective of this study is to descriptively analyze physical, hematological and morphological parameters of the endemic Grenadian bank tree boa population with relevance to gender and age respectively. This project is executed in full accordance with the support of the IACUC at SGU, and in collaboration with the Grenada Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and National Parks Department and the Milwaukee Zoo. This species is nocturnal, arboreal and populations have been noted in decline for over 2 decades. This is likely due to multifactoral causes. No previous work has established health parameters for this species, and in the event of disease or natural disaster, this baseline data would be critical to care of remaining animals or repatriation of the species. Physical evaluation and blood samples were perfumed on over 90 subjects distributed across the entire island. Gender is determined by a cloacal probing method. Subjects that were able to be probed safely were also classified as adults while those not able to be probed are classified as juveniles. Morphology is documented photographically and through specific measurements of each individual.

Indigo Snake (Drymarchon *couperi)* Repatriation in Southern Alabama and Preliminary Medical Considerations

E. Marie Rush[1,2], James Stiles3, Sierra Hulsey Stiles[3] , Michael Wines[2], Valerie Johnson[2], James Goodwin[2], Craig Guyer[3]

[1]St. George's University School of Veterinary Medicine, True Blue, Grenada, West Indies (Rush, Department of Pathobiology)
[2]Environmental Institute, Alabama Natural Heritage Program, Auburn University, AL 36849, USA
[3] Department of Biological Sciences, College of Science and Math, Auburn University, AL 36849, USA

The eastern indigo snake was extirpated from southern Alabama during the late 1950s. A reintroduction project is currently being undertaken by Auburn University, through the Environmental Institute and Department of Biological Sciences and Alabama Fish and Wildlife Service with a focus on a comprehensive research driven design involving: subject inventory and monitoring, captive propagation, repatriation and educational outreach programs for the ultimate result of successful Eastern Indigo Snake conservation and reestablishment program. Physiological and medical parameters and cases have also been incorporated into the research and hopefully will provide greater insight to the species that will further this, and future, efforts to improve wild populations. This project is a 10 year study that allows for tracking and monitoring of the populations in the release area, and the data collected has allowed for multiple extensions of research interest biologically, behaviorally, medically, physiologically, pathologically and physically in this species.

Hide Box Selection and Arboreal Behavior of the North American Rat Snake (*Pantherophis*)

Jerrod Tynes

Texas A&M University
Commerce Honors College

The North American rat snakes (*Pantherophis*) are known to be arboreal creatures and have been recorded using arboreal hiding places. Studies often suggest that snakes found in elevated shelters were there due to the influence of a prey item. In the lab setting rat snakes are fed mice and feeding occurs at ground level. A total of 24 captive bred rat snakes (*Pantherophis*) of varied intergrades were used to determine affinity for elevated hide boxes. Data was collected on which hide boxes the individuals preferred with differences being noted between sexes, intergrade crosses and with regards to room temperature. The rat snakes were found in the top hide boxes most often (52.08%) and males were found in the top boxes more than the females. There was a difference between the different rat snake intergrades with the yellow and Texas intergrades being found in the top box the most and the grey and Texas rat snake intergrades found in the top box the least.

Taxonomy of the Smooth Earth Snake: To Lump or Not to Lump?

Mindy L. Walker, Christopher A. Dexter, Caitlin M. Maloney, George R. Pisani

Virginia valeriae elegans, V. v. pulchra, and *V. v. valeriae* are three subspecies of *Virginia valeriae* (the Smooth Earth Snake). These snakes can be described as small (7 to 10 inches), gray to reddish brown in color with 15 to 17 rows of dorsal scales. Very little is known about their natural history due to their small size and secretive habits. The current distribution pattern and subspecific morphologies have led us to hypothesize that the variation seen in these subspecies reflects their evolutionary history. To test this hypothesis, morphometric data analyzing 30 characters were collected from approximately 800 museum specimens, and phylogenetic trees were constructed based on these data. Phylogenies indicated that *V. v. pulchra* is nested within a *V. v. elegans* clade, with this clade being both independent of and primitive to *V. v. valeriae*. The current distribution patterns suggest dispersal and vicariance of the *V. v. elegans* ancestral stock from a southern Pleistocene refugium, a pattern supported by ecological niche modeling and seen in other snake species. Thus, we recommend that *V. v. pulchra* be subsumed by *V. v. elegans*; and, in accordance with a morphological, phylogenetic, and evolutionary species concept, that these two sister taxa be considered separate species: *Virginia valeriae* and *Virginia elegans*.

NOTES

A huge thank you to our host for this year's International Herpetological Symposium, The Catoctin Wildlife Preserve and Zoo!

The Catoctin Wildlife Preserve and Zoo is a place where people and animals get closer together. Ramble over 25 beautifully wooded and landscaped acres and gardens meeting animals who jump, swim, fly, roar and tweet to greet you.

Endearing Sun Bears, energetic Lemurs from Madagascar, Kangaroo and Dingo from "down under" and some of the rarest and most entertaining monkeys in the world await you. Dangle your fingers among a hundred of brilliantly colored Japanese Koi in the Japanese Garden and watch the sunlight on the ripples of its calming waters. Feed the dozens of free flying ducks and geese wandering among our ponds.

Catoctin Wildlife Preserve and Zoo
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Fax Number: 301-271-2673

2012 TTPG Conference on Captive Care and Breeding of Turtles and Tortoises

This is the only meeting in the US devoted to the keeping and breeding of turtles and tortoises in captivity. We hope you will be able to attend out third annual conference this fall.

Thursday, November 15th 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

Friday, November 16th 9:00 am to 2:00 pm

Mesa Centennial Hall
Mesa, ARIZONA USA

2011 TTPG CONFERENCE attendees!

Go to www.ttpg.org for details!

A huge THANK YOU to Gary Bagnall and our friends at ZOO MED LABORATORIES, Inc. for sponsoring the 2011 and 2012 TTPG Conference on Captive Care and Breeding. With ZOO MED's help, this event is becoming the premier turtle event for captive care and breeding of chelonians in the United States.

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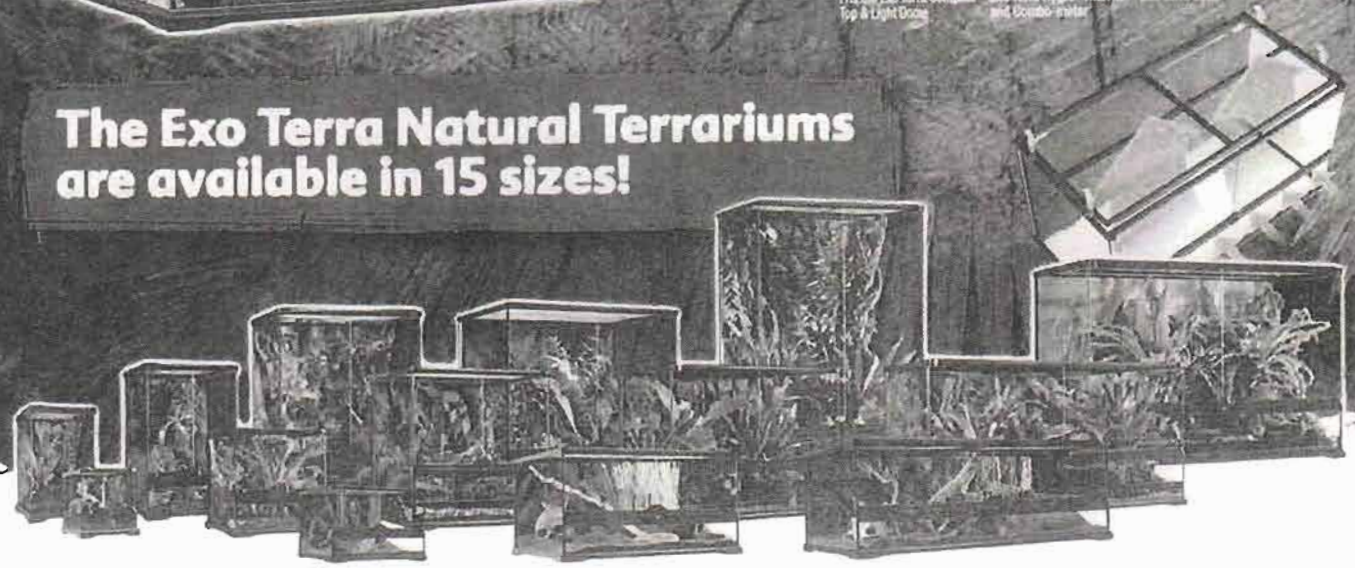

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Saturday, July 28, 2012

8:00 pm to ???

2012 IHS AUCTION

* Don't miss this amazing event!
Our special guest auctioneer this year will be

Ton Jones from Auction Hunters on Spike TV!

We have a lot of fun, drink a bit, and raise a lot of money to benefit the IHS and its grants program and other projects!

International Herpetological Symposium
Hanover, Maryland

Ramada BWI Airport Hotel
7253 Parkway Drive
Hanover, MD 21076

www.kingsnake.com/ihs
for more information!

* If you are interested in donating unique or interesting herp-related items for the auction, please contact Russ Gurley at russgurley@cableone.net.

Clinton Ton Jones

Born and raised in Antelope Valley, California, Clinton Jones is a self described hobbyist who has spent years hunting and fishing, as well as collecting knives, swords, guns, old currency and jewelry. Jones was introduced to storage unit auctions more than seven years ago when he was looking for old cars to take into the desert to wreck for fun, but what he found was a world specifically tailored to his unique skills.

An imposing figure standing over 6'0 and weighing 300 lbs., Jones is a renowned auction hunter in the Southern California area. Jones' expertise lays in rare coins and weaponry, such as medieval swords, daggers and armor. A self-taught expert in the field, Jones has built his business on quick turnaround on many of the items he digs, including coins, guns, swords, and collectable baseball cards. An accomplished animal handler and wrangler, Jones supplements auction hunting with his Reptile Rescue and Wildlife Services business that manages bobcats, mountain lions and venomous snakes.

IHS GRANTS PROGRAM

The IHS has established a grant program to provide financial assistance to individuals or organizations conducting herpetological research, conservation, and education. Proposals are now being accepted for the year 2013 awards. Grants are initially in the amount of up to $500 and will be awarded to applicants whose projects represent a significant contribution to herpetoculture in one of the categories listed below:

Herpetological Natural History

Proposals in this category should address new field research in areas such as population distribution, behavioral ecology, and life history strategies of amphibians or reptiles.

Herpetological Conservation Biology

Proposals in this category should address new research on endangered or threatened amphibian or reptile species or the phenomena that affect the maintenance, decline, and restoration of their natural habitat.

Captive Propagation

Proposals in this category should address research in captive behavioral studies or new techniques in captive maintenance and breeding of amphibians or reptiles.

Herpetological Education

Proposals in this category should address starting and/or maintaining an educational program pertaining to amphibians or reptiles at a facility available to the public, such as a zoological park, school, or community center.

The total number of grants awarded will depend solely upon the balance of the grant fund in any given year. Depending on the applications received, an attempt will be made to award a grant to each category and some categories may receive more than one award. The committee reserves the right to reassign the category under which a given proposal is submitted.

Applicants may be anyone from the herpetological community. When a grant is awarded, the recipient agrees to abide all local, state and federal laws. Recipients will be

encouraged to present their findings at the next year's symposium. Recipients will also agree to mention the IHS in any publications resulting from this grant award.

Instructions to Applicants

Proposals should include the following information:

Statement of the objective(s) and justification of the proposal.

Description of materials and methods.
Complete budget with a list of other funding sources.

Brief resume of the applicant, including affiliation if any and name, phone, e-mail, and address of all participants.

Two notarized letters of reference or if a student, a letter from the faculty advisor.
Project schedule.

A written report must be submitted to the I.H.S. board.

Grants may not be used to support salary, tuition, or publication expenses.

Applications can either be mailed to the IHS address below or submitted by e-mail in Microsoft Word format. Mailed applications must be typed, double-spaced and submitted in duplicate. Applications should be kept brief and simple, and proposals longer than three to five pages are discouraged. All applications must have a postmark no later than April 30th of the year and grants will be awarded after the IHS board meets at the IHS symposium meeting.

It is the goal of this grant program to award funds to a wide variety of applicants. Enthusiastic amateurs will receive the same level of consideration as professional herpetologists and graduate students.

Sent typed applications to:

International Herpetological Symposium
Grants Program
Theresa Moran
321 W. Oakland Ave.
Lansing, MI 48906
e-mail: oldherper@tds.net

The Joseph Laszlo Memorial Award

Many individuals were fortunate to have known the late Joseph Laszlo, long-term Superintendent of the Department of Reptiles at the San Antonio Zoo, San Antonio, Texas, who died on 14 November, 1987. In recognition of his lifelong achievements in and contributions to herpetology, especially in herpetoculture, the International Herpetological Symposium, Inc. has bestowed an annual award in his name. The Joseph Laszlo Memorial award is presented to the speaker at the IHS meeting who has demonstrated that his or her work represents new and exciting views and advances in herpetology. For information on the interesting life of Joseph Laszlo, an obituary is published in Herpetological Review, 19,5-6 (1988).

Joe Laszlo and Poison Ivy. Photographed in 1982 by Bert Langerwerf.

JOSEPH LASZLO
1935 - 1987

The following individuals have received the Joseph Laszlo Memorial Award:

1991 Seattle, WA - Richard Shine, Ph.D., University of Sydney, Australia

1992 St. Louis, MO - Brian A. Kend

1993 Miami, FL - Dr. Hans-George Horn, Germany

1994 New Orleans, LA - Dante Fenolio/Michael Ready, Los Angeles, CA

1995 Denver, CO - Ross M. Prazant, D.V.M./Phillipe DeVosjoli

1996 San Antonio, TX - David Grow, Oklahoma City Zoo

1997 Liberia, Costa Rica - Allen E. Anderson, Norwalk, Iowa

1998 Cincinnati, OH - Harry Greene, University of California, Berkeley

1999 San Diego, CA - Carlos H. Arevalo Glez, Guadalajara Zoo

2000 New Orleans, LA - Gregory C. Lepera, Jacksonville Zoological Gardens

2001 Detroit, MI - Scott J. Stahl, DVM, DABVP-AVAIN, Eastern Exotic Veterinary Center, Fairfax, VA

2002 St. Louis, MO - John Brueggen, General Curator, St. Augustine Alligator Farm, St. Augustine, FL

2003 Houston, TX - Bill Love, Blue Chameleon Ventures, Alva, FL

2004 Daytona Beach, FL - Dr. Stephen P. Mackessy, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO

2005 Phoenix, AZ - Dante Fenolio, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL

2006 San Antonio, TX - Dr. David Lazcano Jr., Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo León, México

2007 Toronto, Canada - Ray E. Ashton, Jr., Ashton Biodiversity Research & Preservation Inst., Newberry, FL

2008 Nashville, TN - Wayne Hill, National Reptile Breeders' Expo, Winter Haven, FL

2010 Tucson, AZ - Carl Franklin University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX

2011 Fort Worth, TX - Alan Kardon San Antonio Zoo, San Antonio, TX

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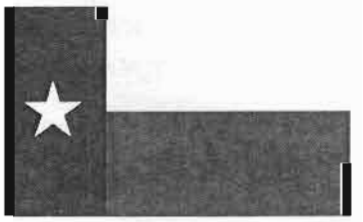

LONE STAR REPTILE EXPOS Arlington, Texas

June 9th & 10th
July 28th & 29th
October 6th & 7th
December 15th & 16th

SATURDAY – 10:00 am to 5:00 pm
SUNDAY – 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

Knights of Columbus Hall, 2625 S. Cooper St.
Arlington, TX 76015-2414

Contact: Meleah Pierce
lonestarreptileexpos@yahoo.com 214-769-3039

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