#### Update on Washington's Amphibians and Reptiles

**Presented by Lisa Hallock and Marc Hayes** 



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## Introduction

- Publication on amphibian trends in the US
- Reasons declines are happening
- Reason it matters
- The situation in Washington



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#### Trends in Amphibian occupancy in the United States (Adams et al. 2013)\*







- The first-ever estimate of how fast frogs and salamanders in the US are disappearing from their habitats
- Based on 9 years of data from 34 sites spanning 48 species

\*Adams, Michael J., David A. W. Miller, Erin Muths, Paul Stephen Corn, Evan H. Campbell Grant, Larissa L. Bailey, Gary M. Fellers, Robert N. Fisher, Walter J. Sadinski, Hardin Waddle, and Susan C. Walls. 2013. Trends in Amphibian Occupancy in the United States. 2013. PLoS ONE, vol. 8, no. 5, e64347

## Trends in Amphibian occupancy in the United States (Adams et al. 2013) cont.

- Vanishing at an alarming and rapid rate (overall annual occupancy decline of 3.7% and 11.6% for rare species)
- Even species presumed to be relatively stable and widespread are declining
- Declines are occurring throughout the US and are notably even in national parks and wildlife refuges

#### Why is this happening?

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#### The obvious – Habitat loss, alteration and fragmentation



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## Even without so many people...



Columbia Basin/Plateau Conversion to agriculture (Blue), native shrub-steppe (Yellow/Orange)

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## For the amphibians, something else is also happening...



- Declines throughout the US including national parks and wildlife refuges
- Adams et al. 2013 do not speculate but others have:

Emerging diseases Pollutants Depleted ozone layer Climate change

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## Why does it matter?



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#### **Ecologically important**

- Efficient at biomass conversion
- Provide food and transfer nutrients
- Control insect populations
- Natural filtration system for water



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#### Their importance is underestimated





**Biomass of salamanders** within the Hubbard **Brook Valley** (Burton and Likens 1975) that of birds during reeding season t equal to the ass of small mals **Eastern Red-backed** Salamanders accounted for 93.5% of the total biomass

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- Biological indicators of environmental health
- Frogs are important in human medicine
  - 10% of the Nobel Prizes in Physiology and Medicine have come from research that depended on frogs
  - Amphibian skin one of the richest sources of antimicrobial and antifungal peptides (= antibiotics)

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## People like them...especially the frogs



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#### People notice when the frogs are gone

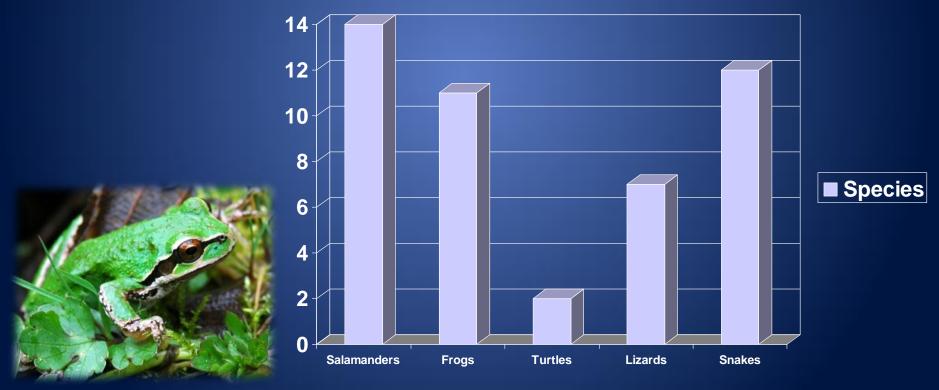


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#### What is the situation in Washington?

# Native species•25 amphibian species•21 reptile species





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#### Federal and State Status

#### Federally Listed Species - Listing proposed as Threatened

Oregon Spotted Frog

#### **State Endangered**

- Oregon Spotted Frog
- Northern Leopard Frog
- Western Pond Turtle

#### State Sensitive

• Larch Mountain Salamander





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## **Endangered Species**

#### Listing and Recovery activities

- Develop guiding documents
- Inventory and monitoring
- Research
- Protection, enhancement and management of significant habitat
- Population reintroduction

#### Oregon Spotted Frog (Rana pretiosa)

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## Guiding documents



July 1997

WASHINGTON STATE STATUS REPORT FOR THE

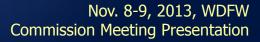


DRAFT State of Washington Oregon Spotted Frog Recovery Plan



Lisa A. Hallock Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 600 Capitol Way North Olympia, Washington 98501-1091 May 2013

Information is subject to changes and amendments over time.



#### Inventory and monitoring



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#### Research

- Mark and Recapture and telemetry studies
- Breeding habitat enhancement
- Sensitivity to amphibian Chytrid fungus
- Inventory using water samples (eDNA)
- Genetics
- Behavioral ecology





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#### Protection, enhancement and management of significant habitat



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#### Protection, enhancement and management of significant habitat









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#### **Reintroduction projects**

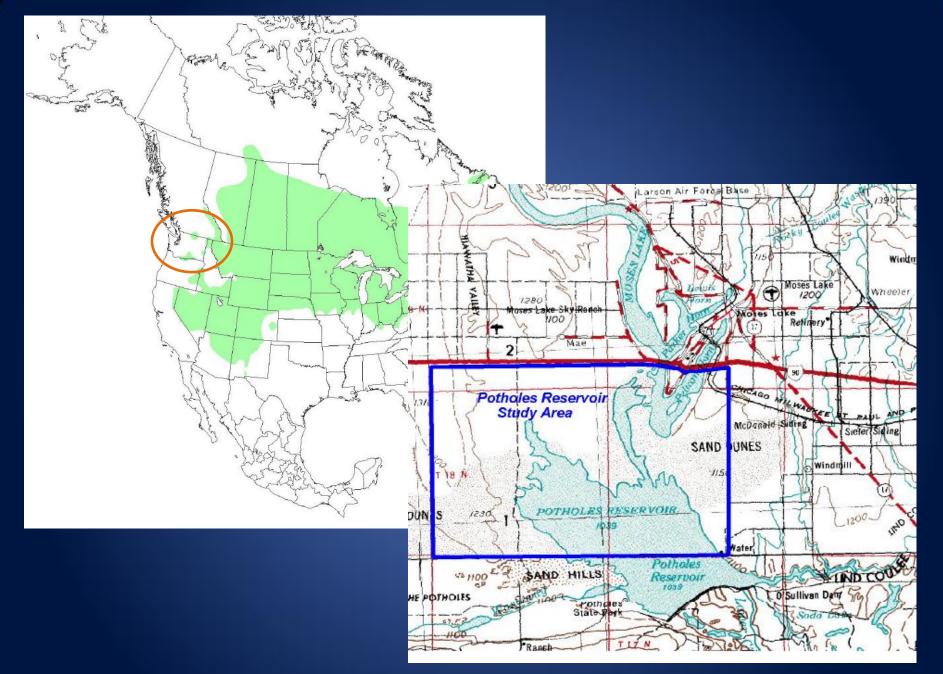


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#### Northern Leopard Frog (*Lithobates pipiens*)



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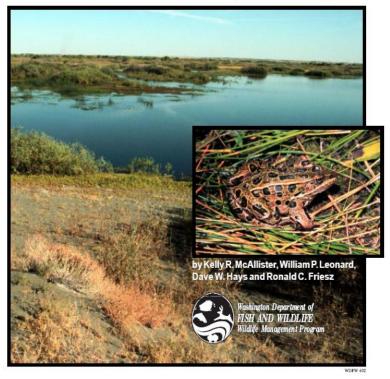
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## **Guiding documents**

#### STATE OF WASHINGTON

October 1999

#### Washington State Status Report for the Northern Leopard Frog



#### Status Report (1999)

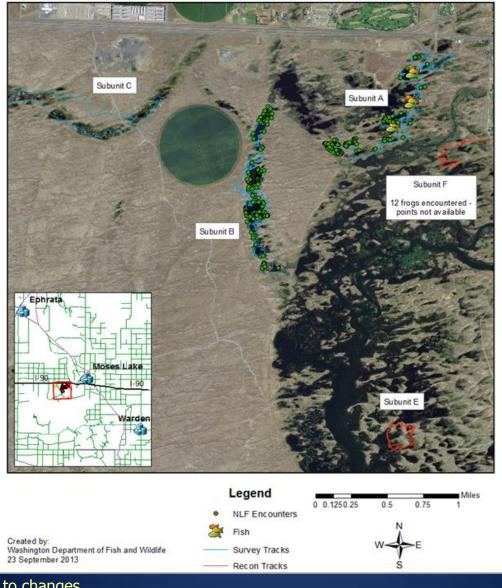
#### Reintroduction Plan (2014)



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## 2013 NLF Survey Encounters



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#### Research





World Class. Face to Face.





Fig. 3. Spotting patterns allow identification of individual leopard frogs at Moses Lake, and quantitative estimates of dispersal, survival, and population size, without intrusive marking.

#### Amphibian Chytrid fungus (Bd)

#### Habitat use (radio-telemetry)

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#### Protection, enhancement and management of significant habitat



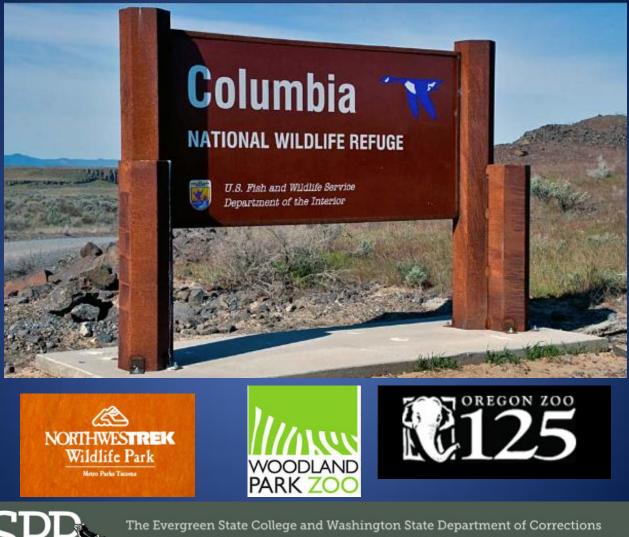
Information is subject to changes and amendments over time.

#### **Captive Breeding Program**



Information is subject to changes and amendments over time.

#### **Population reintroduction**



SUSTAINABILITY IN PRISONS PROJECT

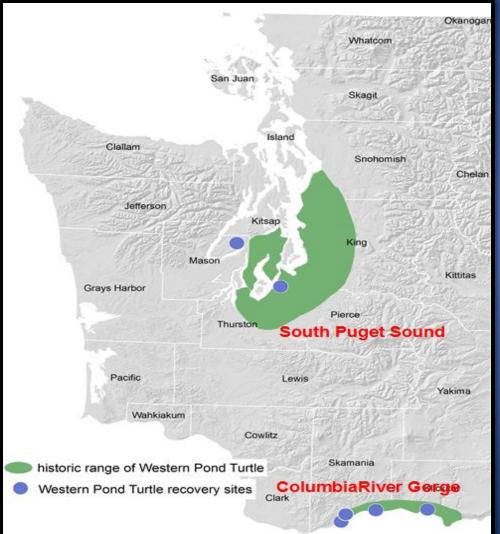
Information is subject to changes and amendments over time.

#### Western Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata* )



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### Western Pond Turtle distribution



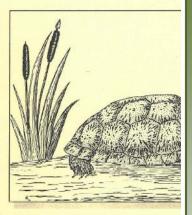
At start of recovery efforts
1990s only two populations
Less than 200 turtles

#### As of 2013

- Six populations
- About 2000 turtles released since the program was started in 1991

# **Guiding documents**





STATUS OF THE WESTERN P (Clemmys marmorata) IN WA



#### **The Western Pond Turtle** in Washington

A Population and Habitat Viability Assessment

Washington State Recovery Plan for the Western Pond Turtle by Kelly R. McAllister, Scott A. Richardson, and Derek W. Stinson Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 600 Capitol Way North Olympia, Washington 98501-1091 August 1999



Vashington Department of Wildlife Vildlife Management Division





artment of Fish and Wildlife

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Date











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## Protection, enhancement and management of significant habitat



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# Bullfrog control



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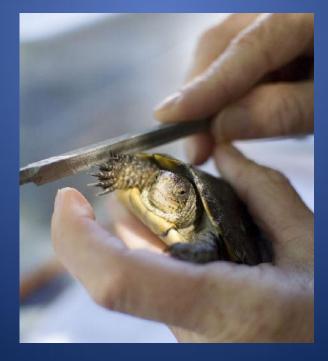
## Head-start Program

WOODLAND PARK ZOO





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# Turtle releases



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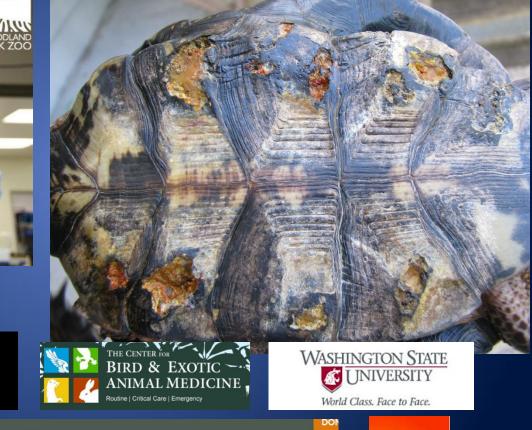








125 OREGON ZOO





WOODLAND PARK ZOO

> The Evergreen State College and Washington State Department of Corrections SUSTAINABILITY IN PRISONS PROJECT

paws.

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# More partners....









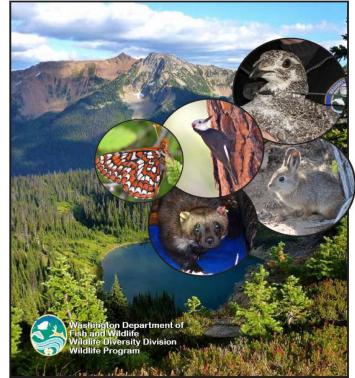




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# **Information outreach**

# Threatened and Endangered Wildlife STATE OF WASHINGTON Annual Report 2012

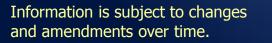


#### Available on-line at http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/01542/

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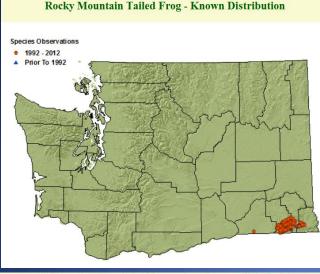
# Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) *Washington's*

- 11 amphibian species
- 8 reptile species
- Includes listed species

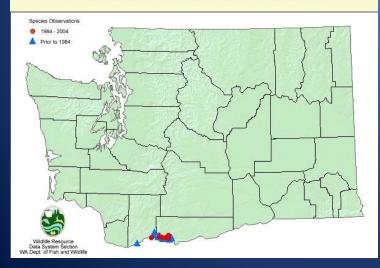




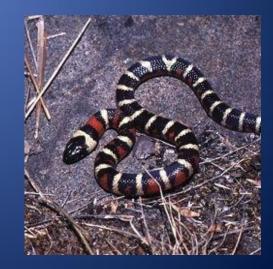
### Species with limited distributions in Washington



California Mountain Kingsnake Known Distribution







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# WASHINGTON WILDLIFE HABITAT

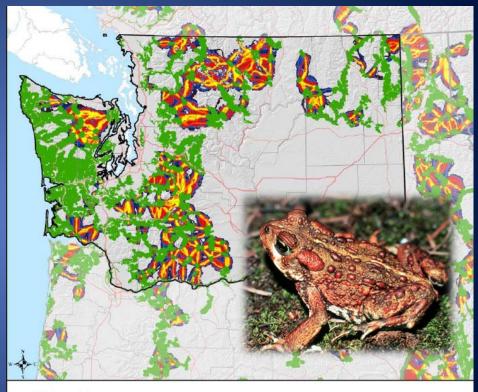






WASHINGTON WILDLIFE HABITAT CONNECTIVITY WORKING GROUP

DECEMBER 2010

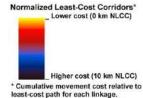


Linkage Zones

Western Toad

(Anaxyrus boreas)

WASHINGTON WILDLIFE HABITAT



NLCC = LCC - LCD (see glossary).



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### Some have declined to the point where a status report is being considered



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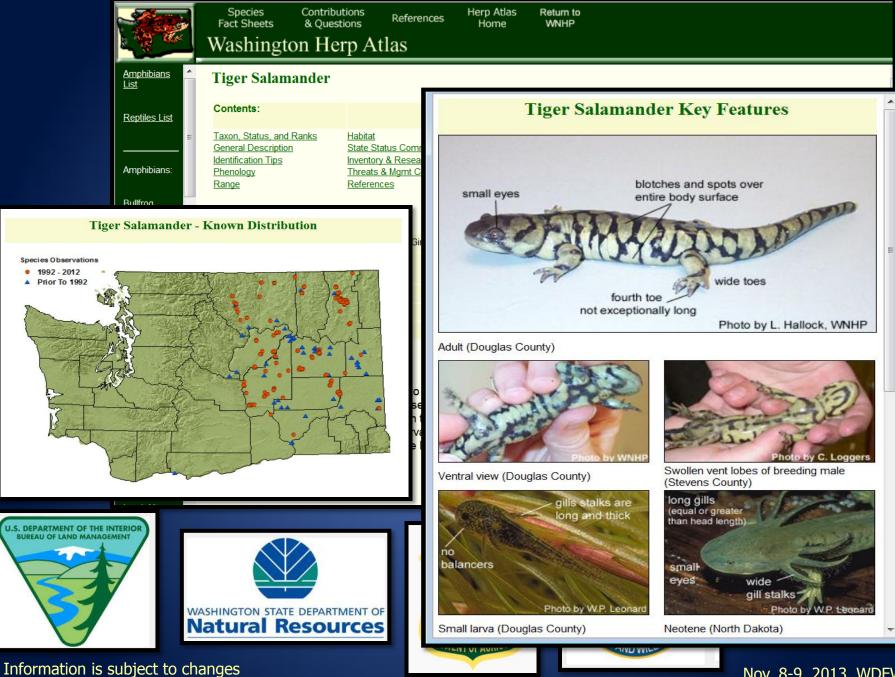
Striped Whipsnake - Known Distribution Species Observations 1992 - 2012 Prior To 1992

#### Striped Whipsnake

- Surveys at all historical sites Radio-telemetry study 2005-2006
- •On-going inventory & monitoring
- Protection of extant sites

#### **Partnerships: Research and Conservation**





and amendments over time.







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### Habitat Program – Landscape-Level Research



#### Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee (CMER)

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# **Forest and Fish Agreement**

Unique Adaptive Management Science Multi-stakeholder Largest HCP in N America





### **Goals - maintain:**

- 1) harvestable fish populations
- 2) water quality
- 3) viability of concern species -
- 4) economic viability of timber industry



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### Flagship Study Type N Experimental Buffer Study

**Key Objective**: Evaluate the effectiveness of the buffer prescription for non-fish-bearing streams in western WA

#### Foci were determining effects on:

- water quality
- exports to fish-bearing streams
- primary productivity
- riparian stand characteristics
- response of fish downstream





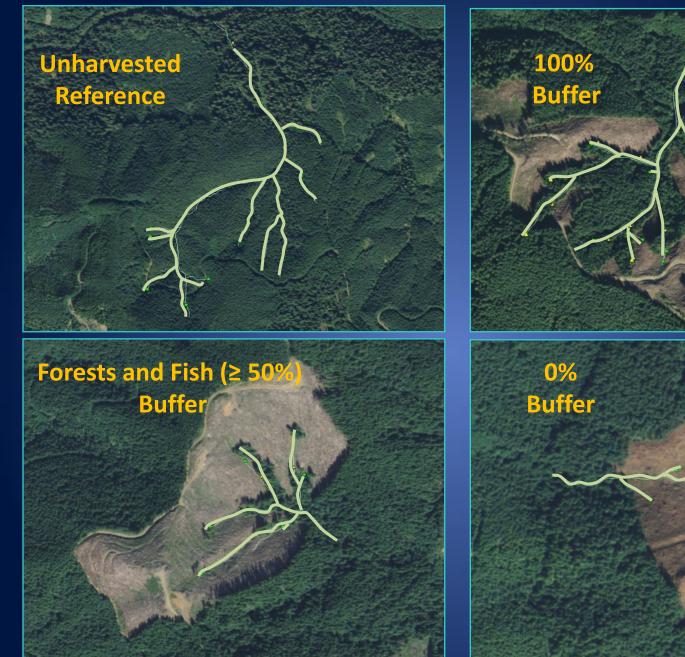
#### -AMPHIBIAN abundance, occupancy and genetics

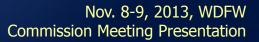


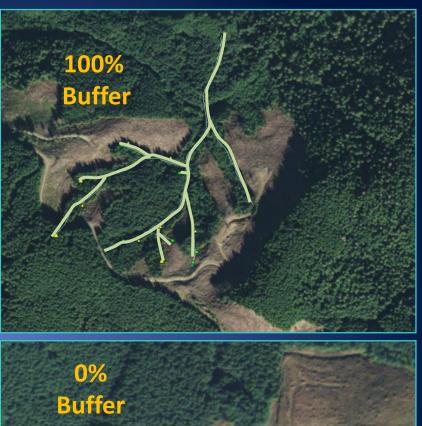
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#### Extensive Field, Data Handling, and Reporting Work

Nine co-principal investigators and field crews of 10-21 annually

#### **Funding**

State and Federal Sources via the Cooperative Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee (CMER)



















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# **Concluding remarks**

To effectively protect and conserve these species we need

- More information
  - Life history and status
  - Habitat changes
  - Climate change
  - Other factors (*e.g.*, disease)
- Partners
  - Government & private landowners
  - Professional and university level research
  - Citizen science efforts
- Outreach and education

# Thank you!



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