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AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

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Abstract.—The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) occupies approximately 10.1 million ha of land within the U.S. spanning most ecosystems contained therein. To date, no comprehensive agency-wide inventory of amphibian and reptile species has been compiled. We developed an amphibian and reptile species inventory for 415 DoD installations/sites and evaluated species diversity. The amphibian and reptile species confirmed present on DoD sites represent 66% of the total native species documented in the continental U.S. Snakes are the most widespread group found on DoD lands. Of the military services, Army sites have the greatest number of confirmed species, federally listed, state-listed, and At-risk species. There are 24 federally listed (threatened or endangered), 55 state-listed, and 70 At-risk species are also confirmed present on DoD sites. Lastly, we verified that approximately half of the military sites evaluated in this study have at least one venomous snake species confirmed present. Our study results assist directly with ongoing management and conservation of amphibian and reptile species on DoD lands and confirm military lands comprise a significant contribution to biodiversity conservation.

Key Words.-Endangered Species Act; Sikes Act; at-risk species; biodiversity; inventory; military; non-native; venomous

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) manages approximately 10.1 million ha of land spanning a diversity of ecosystems. The primary purpose of these lands is to train military personnel and test weapons in support of national defense. Despite the constant and long-term use of military lands for this mission, several studies have documented the critical role these lands play in maintaining biodiversity (e.g., Groves et al. 2000; Stein et al. 2008; Aycrigg et al. 2015; Zentelis and Lindenmayer 2015). For example, DoD lands have the greatest density of Endangered Species Act (ESA)status species and NatureServe (G1-G2)-imperiled species of any federal land management agency (Stein et al. 2008; Averigg et al. 2015). Furthermore, even though DoD lands comprise only 5% of the total area of federal lands, they represent 82.6% of the diversity of ecological systems in the contiguous U.S. (Averigg et al. 2015). In fact, DoD lands contain the secondhighest number of ecological systems of all federal land management agencies, second to the National Park System, which contains 27% more land area than the DoD (Averigg et al. 2015).

The DoD takes an ecosystem-based approach to natural resources management, which is implemented at installations using Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMPs). The Sikes Act (16 U. S. Code [U.S.C.] 670a–670o, 74 Stat. 1052), as amended,

requires DoD to prepare and implement INRMPs for installations that have been determined to have significant natural resources. The primary purpose of an INRMP is to create a single comprehensive ecosystembased plan that ensures natural resources conservation measures and military operations are integrated and consistent with environmental stewardship, laws and regulations, and the military mission. The management and conservation of amphibians and reptiles on military lands is performed primarily through the implementation of specific management guidelines, protocols, and associated projects within INRMP for each installation.

The DoD strives to maintain healthy amphibian and reptile populations on their lands in support of military readiness because these species often surpass other vertebrate groups in terms of abundance, diversity, and biomass (Klemens 2000; Stuart et al. 2008; Vitt and Caldwell 2009; Ernst and Lovich 2009) and serve as indicators of environmental health (Hayes et al. 2006; Pounds et al. 2006; Johnson et al. 2007). The DoD has a network of subject matter experts in the field of herpetology (DoD Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation) that distribute information and develop products that assist with meeting military mission goals, while promoting stewardship and conservation for amphibians and reptiles. The DoD is the first and only U.S. agency to date with a comprehensive Strategic Plan for Amphibians and Reptiles (Lovich et al. 2015), although species/habitat protection is not its primary

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mission. Other federal agencies are pursuing their own strategic plans for amphibians and reptiles (e.g. U.S. Bureau of Land Management; David Hu, pers. comm.).

In this study, we provide the first detailed evaluation of the herpetofaunal biodiversity on Continental U.S. (CONUS) military installations. Our study is unique in that we used site-specific data from military installations and natural resource managers to identify species confirmed present and species that are unconfirmed and potentially present. We had our inventory data peer-reviewed by a state wildlife agency herpetologist/ biologist in those states where one was available and/ or a local expert for each military site. We summarize our results both by military service (Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps) and all DoD Services combined. We also report on amphibian and reptile species confirmed present on DoD lands that are ESAlisted, state-listed, At-risk (NatureServe conservation rankings G1-G3), non-native and native transplants, and venomous. Lastly, we compare the total amphibian and reptile richness on DoD properties to that of all native herpetofaunal species in the contiguous (hereafter referred to as continental) U.S.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Development of the national military herpetofauna inventory.-From 2013 to 2016, we developed an inventory of amphibian and reptile species for Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Army continental U.S. installations with INRMPs (See U.S. Department of Defense Reports). Species inventories for the Navy and Marine Corps sites were initially developed in 2013 and 2014, with a subsequent review and update occurring in 2017 (DoD Legacy Resource Management Program Project Numbers 12-423, 13-641). Air Force and Army species inventories were updated in 2015 and 2016, respectively (DoD Legacy Resource Management Program Project Number 13-642). We followed the protocol below to develop a new or update an existing amphibian and reptile species list for each DoD site. We developed a preliminary amphibian and reptile species list for each military site using information from field guides, VertNet (Available from http://vertnet. org/ [Accessed 2013-2016]), the National Amphibian Atlas (Available from https://armi.usgs.gov/national amphibian atlas.php [Accessed 2013-2016]), and HerpMapper (Available from https://www.herpmapper. org/ [Accessed 2013–2016]) for each site. If a military installation had one or more geographically distinct properties (detachments, ranges, annexes) under its command, we developed an individual species list for each parcel. We entered species list into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet standardizing scientific and common nomenclature using Crother (2012). During the several

years (2013–2017) it took to compile data and publish reports on all the installations and parcels analyzed, Crother (2017) was released. While there were several taxonomic changes in this newer edition, all analyses herein used taxonomy of Crother (2012) to be consistent. We used subspecies designation (as relevant) during the development of the species lists for each DoD site. This was particularly important because some subspecies had a conservation status designation (federal or state) that differed from the full species level.

We next identified those species confirmed present and unconfirmed on a military site. A species was considered confirmed when there was literature verifying that it occurred specifically on the installation. Literature was often in the form of site-specific survey/ inventory data or a report produced by a professional herpetologist or contractor, a museum voucher, or data presented in the INRMP of an installation. Personal observations from a reliable source, such as an installation natural resource manager or field biologist, were also accepted in some cases following a review of the supporting information. We provided citations in the inventory spreadsheet for every confirmed species. For sea turtles, a confirmed observation was recorded only when there was documentation of a nesting or stranding event on a military property. A species was classified as being unconfirmed and potentially present on an installation when it was within the circumscribed natural or introduced range of that species, and the species had been documented in the same county as a DoD site, but a specimen had not been confirmed within the boundaries of the installation.

We sent each species list to a state wildlife agency biologist/herpetologist or a regional expert for a technical review. Additional species were sometimes confirmed on an installation based on records from state natural heritage datasets that were not found using other data sources. In addition, records were removed from the species inventory based on the professional recommendation of a reviewer that indicated an error of inclusion. A final review and validation of each updated species list was conducted by a natural resource manager of a military installation or a representative of a DoD Service headquarters.

We repeated the protocol above for all military sites individually, and then merged all together to form a comprehensive inventory of continental U.S. DoD installations. We added additional columns of data to the inventory including the status of Federally listed and state-listed species, as well as those with a NatureServe conservation status ranking of G1/ T1-G3/T3. To determine ESA designations, we searched the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (Available from https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/reports/ad-hoc-species-

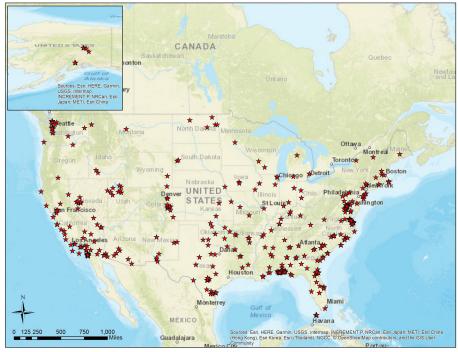


FIGURE 1. Location of U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) properties included in the amphibian and reptile inventory.

report-input [Accessed 2013-2016]). The following six ESA designations were added to the inventory for listed species: Under Review; Candidate; Proposed; Similarity of Appearance-Threatened; Threatened; Endangered. Under Review species included species that have been petitioned for listing for which a 90-d finding has not been published and species that have been petitioned for listing for which a 90-d finding has been published, but for which a 12-mo finding had not yet been published in the Federal Register. State-listed (endangered or threatened) status designations were added to the inventory using an updated version of Nanjappa and Conrad (2011). We updated these data in 2017 and had the update reviewed and validated by state wildlife professionals before being added to the dataset. We obtained NatureServe conservation status rankings for each species using NatureServe Explorer (Available from http://explorer.natureserve.org/ [Accessed 2013-2016]). NatureServe assigns rounded global conservation status rankings on a scale of G1 to G5 (T1 to T5 for subspecies). In this paper, we define species/subspecies with a NatureServe conservation ranking of G1/T1-G3/ T3 as an At-risk species.

Species inventory evaluation.—We used Microsoft Excel for our evaluation of the military amphibian and reptile species inventory. We identified the total number of confirmed species (by military service and all DoD sites combined) by querying the inventory to identify those species confirmed present on at least one military installation. Species not confirmed present on any military site were considered unconfirmed species and

identified by querying the inventory for those species with a status of potential in the inventory. We searched Federally listed species, state-listed species, and At-risk species (NatureServe conservation status ranking G1/T1-G3/T3) by querying the inventory for those various designations.

We considered non-native species to be an introduced, alien, or non-indigenous species to the U.S., or a native U.S. species that has been translocated outside its natural range (native translocate). Species determined non-native for this study were selected using the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Nonindigenous Aquatic Species website (Available from http://nas.er.usgs.gov/ default.aspx [Accessed 2013-2016]) and the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (SSAR) North American Species Names Database (Available from https://ssarherps.org/cndb/ [Accessed 2013-2016]). We evaluated venomous species separately in this study due to the potential risk of negative human-wildlife interactions, and identified rattlesnakes (Crotalus and Sistrurus spp.), Cottonmouth (Agkistrodon piscivorus), Copperhead (Agkistrodon contortrix), coralsnakes (Micrurus spp. and Micruroides euryxanthus), and Gila Monster (Heloderma suspectum) in our species inventory.

RESULTS

We updated the species lists for 415 DoD properties (301 DoD installations and 114 detachments/ranges/ annexes; Fig. 1; Supplementary Information Appendix I). The number of DoD installations included in this study

TABLE 1. Number of confirmed and unconfirmed amphibian andreptile species and percentages by taxonomic group on DoDproperties.Abbreviations are NCS = number of confirmedspecies, NUS = number of unconfirmed species, NPS = Numberof Potential Species (Confirmed and Unconfirmed), PC = PercentConfirmed of Total Potential, PU = Percent Unconfirmed of TotalPotential.

Taxonomic Group	NCS	NUS	NPS	PC	PU
Frogs and Toads	84	12	96	88%	12%
Salamanders	80	26	106	75%	25%
Lizards	94	20	114	82%	18%
Snakes	131	21	152	86%	14%
Turtles	48	7	55	87%	13%
Crocodiles/Alligators	3	0	3	100%	0
Total	440	86	526	84%	16%

by military service were 157 (Army), 96 (Air Force), 144 (Navy), and 18 (Marine Corps) and were considered by the military to have significant natural resources that would support populations of amphibians and reptiles. Our review of the herpetofaunal inventory data from all 415 DoD sites combined shows 440 species confirmed present and an additional 86 species unconfirmed and potentially present (Table 1). Confirmed species account for 84% of the 526 species potentially present on DoD sites. There were 164 confirmed amphibian species and 276 confirmed reptile species on the DoD sites included in this inventory. The most abundant species of amphibians and reptiles confirmed present on DoD sites by taxonomic groups are: frog/toad - American Bullfrog (Lithobates catesbeianus); salamander - Eastern Newt (Notophthalmus viridescens); crocodilian - American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis); snake - North American Racer (Coluber constrictor); lizard - Little Brown Skink (Scincella lateralis); and turtle - Snapping Turtle (Chelydra serpentina). Of the taxonomic groups, snakes have the greatest number and percentage of confirmed species on DoD sites (131 species/30%), whereas crocodilians have the least (three species/1%; Fig. 2).

Of the military services, Army properties have the most confirmed species, followed by the Air Force, Navy, and Marine Corps (Table 2, Fig. 3). The 10 DoD installations with the most confirmed amphibian and reptile species are Fort Stewart, Georgia (Army; 100 species); Camp Shelby Joint Forces Training Center, Mississippi (Army; 87 species); Fort Bragg, North Carolina (Army; 81 species); Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina (79 species); Fort Gordon, Georgia (Army; 76 species); Fort Benning, Alabama and Georgia (Army; 74 species); Eglin AFB, Florida (Air Force; 74 species); McCrady Training Center, South Carolina (Army; 72 species); Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida (Saufley Field Naval Education and Training Professional Development Center; 71

TABLE 2. Number of amphibian and reptile species (confirmed/ unconfirmed) by U.S. military service.

Taxonomic Group	Army	Air Force	Navy	Marine Corps
Frogs and Toads	72/11	67/11	61/11	41/9
Salamanders	70/24	47/21	45/20	31/11
Lizards	65/19	72/31	57/17	36/12
Snakes	113/15	100/33	88/24	62/15
Turtles	34/10	39/9	33/11	22/4
Crocodiles/Alligators	1/0	3/0	2/0	1/0
Total	355/79	328/105	286/83	193/51

species); and Avon Park Air Force Range, Florida (69 species). Unconfirmed species that have circumscribed ranges inclusive of DoD sites account for 16% of the total number of species potentially present on DoD sites (Table 1). The native amphibian and reptile species confirmed present on the 415 DoD sites evaluated in this report represent 66% of the total native biodiversity of all herpetofaunal species documented in the continental U.S. (Table 3). Seventy-nine percent of native frog and toad species, 81% of salamander species, 100% of crocodilian species, 83% of snake species, 68% of lizard species, and 81% of turtle species documented in the continental U.S. are confirmed present on DoD sites.

Protected species confirmed present.—There are 24 species/subspecies of amphibians and reptiles confirmed present on 61 DoD sites in the continental U.S. that are federally listed as endangered or threatened by the USFWS (Supplementary Information Table 4), including five frogs/toads, four salamanders, one crocodilian, five snakes, and nine turtles. These 24 species found on DoD lands account for 41% of the 58 total herpetofaunal species that are federally listed in the continental U.S. The most frequently documented federally listed species on DoD sites is the

TABLE 3. Comparison of the number of native amphibian and reptile species confirmed present on U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) installations to continental U.S. native herpetofaunal biodiversity. Abbreviations are NSC = native species confirmed present on DoD sites, NSWUS = native species within the U.S. (Crothers 2012), and PCS/NS = percentage of native species confirmed on DoD sites to native U.S. species.

Taxonomic Group	NSC	NSWUS	PCS/NS
Frogs and Toads	81	102	79%
Salamanders	80	194	41%
Lizards	81	120	68%
Snakes	128	155	83%
Turtles	48	59	81%
Crocodiles/Alligators	2	2	100%
Total	420	632	66%

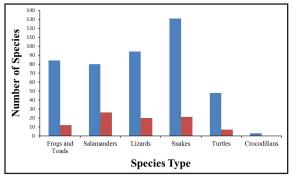


FIGURE 2. Number of confirmed (blue bars) and unconfirmed (red bars) amphibian and reptile species on U.S. Department of Defense properties by taxonomic group.

Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*); however, the Eastern Indigo Snake (Drymarchon couperi), Green Sea Turtle (Chelonia mydas), Leatherback Sea Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea), Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (Lepidochelys kempii), and Mohave Desert Tortoise (Gopherus agassizii) are also relatively common. The Army has the most confirmed federally listed endangered or threatened amphibian and reptile species/ subspecies on its lands (14 species), followed by the Air Force and Navy (11 species), and Marine Corps (nine species). Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida, has the most federally listed endangered or threatened herpetofaunal species/subspecies confirmed present (six species), followed by Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (AFS), Florida, MacDill AFB, Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, California, and Tyndall AFB, Florida (five species each).

The American Alligator is the only amphibian or reptile species federally listed as Similarity of Appearance-Threatened on DoD lands and occurs on 49 DoD sites. Although this species was delisted in 1987, it is still protected under the ESA due to their close resemblance to the American Crocodile, which is federally listed as threatened. Two species of amphibians and reptiles confirmed present on DoD sites in the continental U.S. are federally listed as candidate species by the USFWS. The eastern population of the Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) is the most common candidate species and occurs on 25 DoD sites. The Striped Newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*) occurs on only two DoD sites.

There are 31 species/subspecies of herpetofauna confirmed present on 119 DoD sites in the continental U.S. that have been petitioned for listing or are currently under review by the USFWS. Of the taxonomic groups, there are six frogs/toads, seven salamanders, six snakes, four lizards, and eight turtles. The Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) is confirmed present on more DoD sites (37 sites) than all other confirmed species that are petitioned for listing or under review. Two other

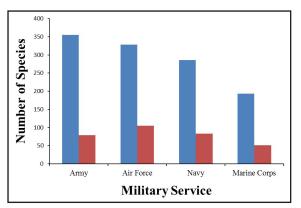


FIGURE 3. Number of confirmed (blue bars) and unconfirmed (red bars) amphibian and reptile species by U.S. military service.

species that are petitioned or under review for listing by the USFWS with a relative high number of confirmed occurrences on DoD properties are the Eastern Diamond-backed Rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*; 26 sites) and the Northern Red-bellied Cooter (*Pseudemys rubriventris*; 25 sites). The DoD installation that has the most species/subspecies confirmed present that are petitioned for listing or under review is Fort Benning, an Army installation located in Georgia (seven species).

Our results show that 55 species/subspecies of amphibians and reptiles are confirmed present on 100 DoD sites (24% of all DoD sites included in this inventory) in states where they are listed as endangered or threatened (Supplementary Information Table 5). Of the taxonomic groups, there are 11 frogs/toads, nine salamanders, two crocodilians, 16 snakes, two lizards, and 15 turtles. The Gopher Tortoise is state-listed as endangered in Mississippi and South Carolina, and statelisted threatened in Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana. This turtle species is confirmed present on more DoD sites than any other state-listed species (26 sites). Other common state-listed species on DoD lands include the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (15 sites), Texas Horned Lizard (Phrynosoma cornutum; 11 sites), American Alligator (10 sites), and the Eastern Indigo Snake (nine sites). The Army has the most state-listed species confirmed present (31 species), followed by the Air Force (30 species), Navy (18 species) and Marine Corps (11 species). Eglin AFB and Cape Canaveral AFS, both in Florida have the most state-listed amphibian and reptile species confirmed present (seven species each). The Army has the most installations/detachments with statelisted species/subspecies confirmed present (38 sites), followed by the Air Force (27), Navy (26 sites each), and Marine Corps (nine sites).

Our results verify that 70 species/subspecies of herpetofauna confirmed present on DoD sites have a NatureServe status of G1/T1-G3/T3 (Supplementary Information Table 6). Six species/subspecies are listed as G1/T1-Critically Imperiled, 24 species/subspecies are listed as G2/T2-Imperiled, and 40 species are listed as G3/T3-Vulnerable. Taxonomic groups include 11 frogs/toads, 13 salamanders, one crocodilian, 14 snakes, 17 lizards, and 14 turtles. At least one At-risk species is confirmed present on 130 DoD sites (31% of all sites included in this inventory). The Army has the most installations/detachments with confirmed Atrisk species/subspecies (48 sites), followed by the Navy (42 sites), Air Force (27 sites), and Marine Corps (13 sites). As with state-listed species, the Gopher Tortoise is the most common At-risk species confirmed present on DoD sites (two sites where it is federally listed as threatened and 25 sites where it is listed as a candidate). Other common At-risk species confirmed present include Loggerhead Sea Turtle (16 sites), Alligator Snapping Turtle (Macrochelys temminckii; 15 sites), and Gopher Frog (Lithobates capito; 15 sites). The Army has the most confirmed At-risk species/subspecies on its installations/detachments (39 species), followed by the Air Force (35), Navy (31 species) and Marine Corps (22 species). Eglin AFB has the most At-risk species/ subspecies confirmed present (11 species).

Our results show 30 non-native and native transplant herpetofaunal species/subspecies confirmed present on 88 DoD sites (21% of all sites included in the inventory) in the continental U.S. (Supplementary Information Table 7). Ten of these species/subspecies (American Bullfrog; Cane Toad, Rhinella marina; Rio Grande Chirping Frog, Eleutherodactylus cystignathoides; Barred Tiger Salamander, Ambystoma m. mavortium; San Diego Alligator Lizard, Elgaria multicarinata webbii; Snapping Turtle; Red-eared Slider, Trachemys scripta elegans; Spiny Softshell, Apalone spinifera; Western Painted Turtle, Chrysemys picta bellii; Yellowbellied Slider, Trachemys scripta scripta) are native to the U.S., but have been transported outside their natural range. Of the remaining species/subspecies confirmed present, 20 are considered introduced, alien, or nonindigenous to the USA. Homestead AFB, located in southern Florida, has more confirmed invasive amphibian and reptile species (19) than any other DoD installation.

The native translocated American Bullfrog and Redeared Slider, along with the non-native Mediterranean Gecko (*Hemidactylus turcicus*) are the most common species in this category on DoD sites. At least one of these three species is confirmed present on 75 of the 88 DoD sites that have confirmed non-native and native translocated herpetofaunal species. These species are also potentially present on an additional 148 military sites.

There are 24 venomous reptile species confirmed present on 203 DoD sites (49% of all sites included in this inventory) in the continental USA (Supplementary Information Table 8). Species confirmed present

include two species of Agkistrodon (A. contortrix and A. piscivorus), two species of Micrurus (M. fulvius and *M. tener*), one species of *Micruroides* (*M. euryxanthus*), 16 species of Crotalus, and two species of Sistrurus (S. catenatus and S. miliarius). In addition, the Gila Monster is confirmed present on several military sites in the southwestern U.S. The Copperhead is confirmed present on more DoD sites (81) than any other venomous snake species. The Arizona Black Rattlesnake (Crotalus cerberus), Twin-spotted Rattlesnake (Crotalus pricei), and Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake (Crotalus willardi) are the least common venomous snake species on DoD lands, and are only confirmed present on one site each. Located in Arizona, the Army site Fort Huachuca and the Air Force site Luke AFB (Barry M. Goldwater Range - East) have more confirmed venomous snake species (seven species each) than all other DoD sites included in this inventory. Fort Benning, Fort Stewart, and MCB Camp Lejeune (located in Alabama/Georgia, Georgia and North Carolina, respectively) have the second-greatest number of venomous snake species (six species each).

Protected species unconfirmed and potentially present.—There are 10 species of amphibians and reptiles unconfirmed and potentially present on DoD sites in the continental U.S. that are federally listed as endangered or threatened by the USFWS (Supplementary Information Table 9). Of the taxonomic groups, there are two frogs/toads, one salamander, five snakes, one lizard and one turtle. The Hawksbill Sea Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) is potentially present on at least 23 DoD sites, whereas the remaining unconfirmed species are potentially present on two or fewer DoD sites. There are no species of amphibian or reptiles potentially present on DoD installations that are listed as candidate species by the USFWS.

There are 13 species/subspecies unconfirmed and potentially present on DoD sites in the continental U.S. that have been petitioned for listing or are currently under review by the USFWS. Of the taxonomic groups, there are seven salamanders, two snakes, and four turtles. The Alabama Map Turtle (*Graptemys pulchra*) is currently under review by the USFWS and is potentially present on more military sites (five sites in Alabama and Mississippi) than all other unconfirmed species that are petitioned for listing or under review.

Our results show 44 species of amphibians and reptiles are unconfirmed and potentially present on 91 DoD sites in states where they are listed as endangered or threatened (Supplementary Information Table 10). Of the taxonomic groups, there are four frogs/toads, 11 salamanders, 19 snakes, three lizards, and seven turtles. The Army has the most state-listed species unconfirmed (30 species), followed by the Air Force and Navy (13 species each), and Marine Corps (two species). The Iowa Army Ammunition Plant has more state-listed species unconfirmed and potentially present (seven species) than all other DoD sites. The Navy has the most installations/detachments where Statelisted species/subspecies are potentially present (38 sites), followed by the Army (32 sites), Air Force (17 sites), and Marine Corps (four sites). In comparison to all other unconfirmed state endangered or threatened species/subspecies, the Hawksbill Sea Turtle has the most observations and is potentially present on 21 DoD sites in state-listed.

In addition to the confirmed At-risk species/ subspecies listed above, there are an additional 39 species/subspecies with a NatureServe status of G1/ T1-G3/T3 that are unconfirmed and potentially present on DoD sites (Supplementary Information Table 11). Seven species/subspecies are listed as G1/T1-Critically Imperiled, 18 species/subspecies are listed as G2/T2-Imperiled, and 14 species are listed as G3/ T3-Vulnerable. Taxonomic groups include three frogs/ toads, 16 salamanders, 12 snakes, three lizards, and five turtles. The Navy has the most unconfirmed At-risk species/subspecies on its installations/detachments (26 species), followed by the Army (20 species), Air Force (15 species) and Marine Corps (six species).

Six additional unconfirmed and potentially present non-native and native translocated species/subspecies occur on DoD sites. These species/subspecies are confirmed present in the same county as a military site but have not been confirmed present on the military site. These species include five native transplant species: Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*); Northern Leopard Frog (*Lithobates pipiens*); Reef Gecko (*Sphaerodactylus notatus*); Rio Grande Leopard Frog (*Lithobates berlandieri*); Texas Horned Lizard; and one non-native species, Coqui (*Eleutherodactylus coqui*).

DISCUSSION

We developed the first comprehensive amphibian and reptile species inventory for the U.S. Department of Defense that included data from 415 DoD sites (301 DoD installations and 114 detachments/ranges/annexes) within the continental U.S. Our results revealed that DoD properties support an extensive diversity of amphibian and reptile species (Supplementary Information Table 7). In fact, the species confirmed on DoD sites represent 66% of the total biodiversity of all native amphibian and reptile species documented in the continental U.S., confirming military lands make a significant contribution to biodiversity conservation. In addition, the relatively low number of unconfirmed species potentially present on DoD sites (16%) demonstrates the success of DoD at documenting these species on their lands through inventory and monitoring efforts and/or developing survey partnerships with state wildlife agencies, nongovernmental organizations, universities, etc.

The greater species richness found on Army and Air Force properties is likely the result of the greater number of installations and hectares managed by the two Services (approximately 4.9 and 3.6 million ha, respectively) as compared to the Navy and Marine Corps (approximately 0.8 million ha each). The geographical location of the various military installations also plays a role in the species diversity found on land of the individual Services. Army and Air Force installations are more common in the interior of the U.S. whereas Navy and Marine Corps installations are more common along coastal regions. As a result, we observed that there are more amphibian and reptile species associated with coastal environments (for example, sea turtles) on Navy and Marine Corps lands than Army and Air Force lands.

Snakes are the most common amphibian or reptile taxonomic group confirmed present on DoD installations. These results were surprising to us, given that salamanders have the most species (approximately 194) in the U.S. Snake species, however, generally have larger geographical ranges in comparison to salamander species, many species of which have small or isolated geographical ranges, particularly in the southeastern Appalachian Mountains of the U.S., where military sites are not present and do not overlap the range of many species of montane endemic salamanders.

We could find no other agency-wide amphibian and reptile inventories conducted on other U.S. federal lands to directly compare our results. Although not describing exact counts of species, Stohlgren et al. (1995) reported on the biotic inventories of U.S. national parks. Few parks contained relatively complete systematic inventories of any major plant or animal group. Although most parks had species lists for at least some biological groups, about 80% of the lists are reported to be less than 80% complete in their taxonomic, geographic, and ecological coverage. This trend was true for amphibian and reptile species.

While comprising a relatively low percentage of the overall species, it is of significant interest to understand the occurrence or lack thereof for those species unconfirmed on DoD lands. A species could be unconfirmed because it is present on a DoD site, but not yet documented, or because it is not present on an installation. It could be that field sampling needs to be done differently to detect some of these species, such as for aquatic, cryptic species, or narrowly endemic species. Resource managers require accurate information of all species present on their lands for effective management and to prevent impacts to the training and testing mission if additional species achieve legal protections through endangered species listing at either the state or federal level. Our amphibian and reptile inventory provides the foundation for understanding which species are confirmed and unconfirmed on individual military sites and across the DoD landscape. We encourage other U.S. federal agencies to follow the example of the DoD and develop agency-wide inventory data of species on their properties.

As expected, amphibian and reptile species that were the most abundant on DoD sites (American Bullfrog, Eastern Newt, American Alligator, North American Racer, Little Brown Skink, Snapping Turtle) have large geographical ranges within the U.S. This was also true for venomous reptile species. Copperheads were the most abundant venomous snake confirmed present on military lands. This species range is extensive and extends from Massachusetts south to northern Florida, and west from southeastern Nebraska to southwestern Texas and northeastern Mexico (Conant and Collins 1998).

Non-native and native transplant species were generally uncommon on military lands and represented approximately 7% of all amphibian and reptile species confirmed present on military properties. Crother (2012) reports that there are at least 69 non-native amphibian and reptile species confirmed present in the U.S. (including Hawaii), 60 species that have populations within the continental U.S. DoD sites have 33% of the 60 non-native species confirmed present in the continental U.S confirmed on its properties. We expected more non-native species on DoD sites given that military personnel and equipment is generally very mobile, which could increase the chances of a non-native or native transplant species being accidently transported. As expected, most of the non-native species were on military sites in Florida, where these species are exceedingly diverse and widespread (Meshaka 2011).

This study has provided a wealth of data that can be used for conservation assessments, project-specific evaluations, natural resource management decisions, and local and regional biodiversity comparisons both on, and adjacent to military lands. Other researchers are currently using these data for a regional biodiversity comparison. The authors look forward to continued use of this information for science at large.

Acknowledgments.—We thank Military Service headquarters, including the Office of the Army's Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management; Naval Facilities Engineering Command Headquarters; Marine Corps Headquarters, and Air Force Environmental Management Directorate/Technical Support Division for their support with collecting data for this analysis and coordinative review of this report. We also thank the many military installation personnel who provided data for this study and reviewed and validated their updated species lists.

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Supplemental Information at end of paper.

Petersen et al.—Amphibians and reptiles of U.S. Department of Defense installations.



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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSTALLATIONS

CHRISTOPHER E. PETERSEN, ROBERT E. LOVICH, AND SARAH STALLINGS

The following material is provided by the authors and was not subjected to peer review or editing by *Herpetological Conservation and Biology*.

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Army	Anniston Army Depot	Alabama	3
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Navy	Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story (NAB	Virginia	256
N	Little Creek)	W/1	257
Navy	Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	Washington	257
N		D.C.	250
Navy	Manchester Fuel Depot	Washington	258
Navy	NAF El Centro (Main Base)	California	259
Navy	NAF El Centro (Parachute Drop Zone -Range 2510)	California	260
Navy	Naval Air Facility (NAF) El Centro (Target 101 - Range	California	261
	2510)		
Navy	NAF El Centro (Target 103 - Range 2510)	California	262
Navy	NAF El Centro (Target 68 -Range 2512)	California	263
Navy	NAF El Centro (Target 95 -Range 2512)	California	264
Navy	Naval Air Station (NAS) Corpus Christi (Main Base)	Texas	265
Navy	NAS Corpus Christi (NOLF Canbaniss)	Texas	266
Navy	NAS Corpus Christi (NOLF Goliad)	Texas	267
Navy	NAS Corpus Christi (NOLF Waldron)	Texas	268
Navy	NAS Corpus Christi (Peary Place Transmitter Site)	Texas	269
Navy	NAS Fallon (Dixie Meadows)	Nevada	270
Navy	NAS Fallon (Dixie Valley Highway)	Nevada	271
Navy	NAS Fallon (Dixie Valley Settlement Area)	Nevada	272
Navy	NAS Fallon (Horse Creek)	Nevada	273
Navy	NAS Fallon (Main Base)	Nevada	274
Navy	NAS Fallon (Range B-16)	Nevada	275

Navy	NAS Fallon (Range B-17)	Nevada	276
Navy	NAS Fallon (Range B-19)	Nevada	277
Navy	NAS Fallon (Range B-20)	Nevada	278
Navy	NAS Jacksonville (Main Base)	Florida	279
Navy	NAS Jacksonville (OLF Whitehouse)	Florida	280
Navy	NAS Jacksonville (Pinecastle Range)	Florida	281
Navy	NAS Jacksonville (Rodman Bombing Target Range)	Florida	282
Navy	NAS Joint Reserve Base NOLA	Louisiana	283
Navy	NAS Key West (Boca Chica)	Florida	284
Navy	NAS Kingsville (Main Base)	Texas	285
Navy	NAS Kingsville (McMullen Range Complex)	Texas	286
Navy	NAS Kingsville (NALF Orange Grove)	Texas	287
Navy	NAS Lemoore	California	288
Navy	NAS Meridian (Joe Williams)	Mississippi	289
Navy	NAS Meridian (McCain Field)	Mississippi	290
Navy	NAS Meridian (Searay Target Range)	Mississippi	291
Navy	NAS Oceana (Dam Neck Annex)	Virginia	292
Navy	NAS Oceana (Main Base)	Virginia	293
Navy	NAS Oceana (NALF Fentress)	Virginia	294
Navy	NAS Patuxent River (Bloodsworth Island Bombing	Maryland	295
	Range)		
Navy	NAS Patuxent River (Main Base)	Maryland	296
Navy	NAS Patuxent River (Webster Field)	Maryland	297
Navy	NAS Pensacola (Center for Information Dominance, Co	orry Station)	298
Navy	NAS Pensacola (Main Base)	Florida	299
Navy	NAS Pensacola (NOLF Bronson Field)	Florida	300
Navy	NAS Pensacola (Saufley Field NETPDTC)	Florida	301
Navy	NAS Whidbey Island (Ault Field)	Washington	302
Navy	NAS Whidbey Island (Lake Hancock)	Washington	303
Navy	NAS Whidbey Island (OLF Coupeville)	Washington	304
Navy	NAS Whidbey Island (Seaplane Base)	Washington	305
Navy	NAS Whiting Field (Main Base)	Florida	306
Navy	NAS Whiting Field (NOLF Evergreen)	Alabama	307
Navy	NAS Whiting Field (NOLF Harold)	Florida	308

Navy	NAS Whiting Field (NOLF Santa Rosa)	Florida	309
Navy	NAS Whiting Field (NOLF Site 8-A)	Florida	310
Navy	NAS Whiting Field (NOLF Spencer)	Florida	311
Navy	NAS Whiting Field (NOLF Wolf)	Alabama	312
Navy	NAS Whiting Field (OLF Holley)	Florida	313
Navy	NAS Whiting Field (OLF NOLF Pace)	Florida	314
Navy	National Maritime Intelligence Center	Maryland	315
Navy	Naval Base Coronado (Camp Michael Monsoor)	California	316
Navy	Naval Base Coronado (Camp Morena)	California	317
Navy	Naval Base Coronado (Naval Air Station North Island)	California	318
Navy	Naval Base Coronado (Naval Outlying Landing Field,	California	319
	Imperial Beach)		
Navy	Naval Base Coronado (Remote Training Site, Warner	California	320
	Springs)		
Navy	Naval Base Coronado (San Clemente Island)	California	321
Navy	Naval Base Coronado (Silver Strand Training Complex	California	322
	North)		
Navy	Naval Base Coronado (Silver Strand Training Complex	California	323
	South)		
Navy	Naval Base Kitsap (Bremerton)	Washington	324
Navy	Naval Base Kitsap (Camp Mckean)	Washington	325
Navy	Naval Base Kitsap (NBK Bangor)	Washington	326
Navy	Naval Base Kitsap (Naval Hospital Bremerton)	Washington	327
Navy	Naval Base Kitsap (NBK Keyport)	Washington	328
Navy	Naval Base Kitsap (Toandos Peninsula)	Washington	329
Navy	Naval Base Kitsap (Zelatched Point)	Washington	330
Navy	Naval Base Kitsap Camp Wesley Harris)	Washington	331
Navy	Naval Base Point Loma	California	332
Navy	Naval Base San Diego (Chollas Heights Housing Area)	California	333
Navy	Naval Base San Diego (Eucalyptus Ridge Housing	California	334
	Area)		
Navy	Naval Base San Diego (Howard Gillmore Housing	California	335
	Area)		
Navy	Naval Base San Diego (Mission Gorge Recreational	California	336

	Facility)		
Navy	Naval Base San Diego (Murphy Canyon Housing Area)	California	337
Navy	Naval Base San Diego (Naval Medical Center San	California	338
	Diego)		
Navy	Naval Magazine Indian Island	Washington	339
Navy	Naval Observatory Flagstaff Station	Arizona	340
Navy	Naval Recreation Center Solomons	Maryland	341
Navy	Naval Station Mayport (Greenfield Plantation)	Florida	342
Navy	Naval Station Mayport (Main Base)	Florida	343
Navy	Naval Station Mayport (Naval Fuel Depot)	Florida	344
Navy	Naval Station Mayport (Ribault Bay Village Housing)	Florida	345
Navy	Naval Support Activity Orlando (LEFAC/Bugg Spring	Florida	346
	Facility)		
Navy	Naval Support Facility Dahlgren (Mainside)	Virginia	347
Navy	Naval Support Facility Dahlgren (Pumpkin Neck)	Virginia	348
Navy	Naval Surface Warfare Center Acoustic Research	Idaho	349
	Detachment Bayview		
Navy	Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach (Defense Fuel	California	350
	Support Point San Pedro)		
Navy	Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach (Fallbrook	California	351
	Detachment)		
Navy	Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach (Main Base)	California	352
Navy	Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach (NORCO/Corona)	California	353
Navy	Naval Weapons Systems Training Facility Boardman	Oregon	354
Navy	Naval Base Ventura County (Point Mugu)	California	355
Navy	Naval Base Ventura County (Port Hueneme)	California	356
Navy	Naval Base Ventura County (San Nicolas Island)	California	357
Navy	Naval Station Newport	Rhode Island	358
Navy	Submarine Base Kings Bay	Georgia	359
Navy	Submarine Base New London (Admiral Fife	Connecticut	360
	Recreational Area)		
Navy	Submarine Base New London (Beaverdam Brook	Connecticut	361
	Wetland)		
Navy	Submarine Base New London (Main Base)	Connecticut	362

Navy	Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake	California	363
Navy	Naval Construction Battalion Center Gulfport (Western	Mississippi	364
2	Maneuver Area)	11	
Navy	NCTAMSLANT DET Cutler (High Frequency Site)	Maine	365
Navy	NCTAMSLANT DET Cutler (Very Low Frequency	Maine	366
	Site)		
Navy	Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) Washington	Maryland	367
	(Chesapeake Bay Detachment)		
Navy	NRL Washington (Midway Research Center)	Virginia	368
Navy	NRL Washington (Pomonkey Detachment)	Maryland	369
Navy	Naval Radio Transmission Facility (NRTF) Dixon	California	370
Navy	NRTF Jim Creek	Washington	371
Navy	Naval Station Everett (Smokey Point Support Complex)	Washington	372
Navy	Naval Station Great Lakes	Illinois	373
Navy	NS Norfolk (Craney Island)	Virginia	374
Navy	NS Norfolk (Main Base)	Virginia	375
Navy	Naval Support Activity (NSA) Annapolis	Maryland	376
Navy	NSA Crane (Glendora Test Area)	Indiana	377
Navy	NSA Crane (Main Base)	Indiana	378
Navy	NSA Midsouth Memphis	Tennessee	379
Navy	NSA Monterey (Dunes/Research Area)	California	380
Navy	NSA Monterey (Lab/Recreation Area)	California	381
Navy	NSA Monterey (Main Grounds)	California	382
Navy	NSA Monterey (NIROP Santa Cruz)	California	383
Navy	NSA Monterey (Point Sur)	California	384
Navy	NSA Hampton Roads Northwest Annex	Virginia, North	385
		Carolina	
Navy	NSA Panama City	Florida	386
Navy	Naval Support Facility (NSF) Carderock	Maryland	387
Navy	NSF Indian Head	Maryland	388
Navy	Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Earle (Chapel Hill)	New Jersey	389
Navy	NWS Earle (Main Base)	New Jersey	390
Navy	NWS Earle (Waterfront)	New Jersey	391
Navy	NWS Yorktown (Cheatham Annex)	Virginia	392

Norm	NWS Yorktown (Main Base)	Vincinio	393
Navy		Virginia Virginia	
Navy	NWS Yorktown (Sugar Grove Leased Operations Area)	Virginia	394 205
Navy	NWS Yorktown (Yorktown Fuel Depot)	Virginia	395
Navy	Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape School	Maine	396
Navy	U.S. Navy Observatory	Washington	397
		D.C.	
Marine	Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine	California	398
Corps	Palms		
Marine	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort	South Carolina	399
Corps			
Marine	MCAS Camp Pendleton	California	400
Corps			
Marine	MCAS Cherry Point	North Carolina	401
Corps			
Marine	MCAS Miramar	California	402
Corps			
Marine	MCAS Yuma (Barry M. Goldwater Range)	Arizona	403
Corps			
Marine	MCAS Yuma (Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery	California	404
Corps	Range)		
Marine	MCAS Yuma (Main Base)	Arizona	405
Corps			
Marine	Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune	North Carolina	406
Corps			
Marine	MCB Camp Pendleton	California	407
Corps			
Marine	MCB Quantico	Virginia	408
Corps		-	
Marine	Marine Corps Logistics Base (MCLB) Albany	Georgia	409
Corps		C	
Marine	MCLB Barstow	California	410
Corps			
Marine	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center	California	411
Corps	Bridgeport		

Marine	Marine Corps Reserve Center Battle Creek	Michigan	412
Corps			
Marine	Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island	South Carolina	413
Corps			
Marine	Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island	Florida	414
Corps			
Marine	Townsend Bombing Range	Georgia	415
Corps			

Table 4. Federally listed species (endangered, threatened, similarity of appearance-threatened,candidate) confirmed present on DoD installations in the continental U.S. Species arrangedalphabetically by common name. Numbers in second column refer to installation names inAppendix I.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	DoD Installations Confirmed Present	
American Alligator	Army: 20, 21, 46, 50, 66, 84, 92, 94, 96, 115, 120, 132,	
(Alligator mississippiensis)	138, 139; Air Force: 161, 164, 168, 173, 178, 197, 198,	
	204, 213, 220, 230, 234, 241, 245; Navy: 279, 280, 282,	
	283, 284, 286, 299, 300, 301, 343, 344, 346, 359, 364;	
	Marine Corps: 399, 401, 406, 409, 413, 414, 415	
American Crocodile	Air Force: 197; Navy: 284	
(Crocodylus acutus)		
Arroyo Toad	Army: 81; Navy: 320, 351; Marine Corps: 400, 407	
(Anaxyrus californicus)		
Black Pinesnake	Army: 46	
(Pituophis melanoleucus lodingi)		
Bog Turtle	Army: 53; Air Force: 207	
(Glyptemys muhlenbergii)		
Brown Gartersnake	Army: 80	
(Thamnophis eques megalops)		
California Red-legged Frog	Army: 45, 119, 129; Air Force: 232, 249; Navy: 384	
(Rana draytonii)		

California Tiger Salamander	Army: 81, 119, 129; Air Force: 244
(Ambystoma californiense)	
Eastern Indigo Snake	Army: 21, 96; Air Force: 162, 168, 178 (extirpated), 197,
(Drymarchon couperi)	198 (extirpated), 213, 220, 230, 245 (extirpated) Navy:
	282, 359
Eastern Massasauga	Army: 32
(Sistrurus catenatus catenatus)	
Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	Army: 96; Marine Corps: 415
(Ambystoma cingulatum)	
Gopher Tortoise	Army: 21, 46, 66, 78, 94, 96; Air Force: 162, 168, 178,
(Gopherus polyphemus)	198, 213, 220, 230, 245; Navy: 279, 280, 299, 300, 301,
	306, 313, 343, 346, 359; Marine Corps: 409, 413, 414
Green Sea Turtle	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245; Navy: 322, 343;
(Chelonia mydas)	Marine Corps: 406, 407
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 245; Navy: 292, 295, 296
(Lepidochelys kempii)	
Leatherback Sea Turtle	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245, 249; Navy: 295, 343;
(Dermochelys coriacea)	Marine Corps: 407
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245; Navy: 255, 284, 292,
(Caretta caretta)	295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 343; Marine Corps: 406, 407
Louisiana Pinesnake	Army: 92
(Pituophis ruthveni)	
Mohave Desert Tortoise	Army: 63, 83; Air Force: 177, 255; Navy: 363; Marine
(Gopherus agassizii)	Corps: 398, 403, 410
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	Marine Corps: 407 (stranding event)
(Lepidochelys olivacea)	
Oregon Spotted Frog	Army: 106
(Rana pretiosa)	
Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	Air Force: 178, 198; Navy: 313
(Ambystoma bishop)	
Ringed Map Turtle	Navy: 364

Marine Corps: 411
Army: 80
Army: 21, 96
Marine Corps: 411

Table 5. State-listed endangered and threatened species confirmed present on DoD installations in the continental U.S. DoD installations reported are those only where a species/subspecies is confirmed present and State-endangered or –threatened. Species arranged alphabetically by common name. Numbers in second column refer to installation names in Appendix I.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	DoD Installations Confirmed Present
Alligator Snapping Turtle	Army:138
(Macrochelys temminckii)	
American Alligator	Army: 84, 115, 120; Air Force: 173, 204, 241; Marine
(Alligator mississippiensis)	Corps: 399, 401, 406, 413
American Crocodile	Air Force: 197; Navy: 284
(Crocodylus acutus)	
Barbour's Map Turtle	Army: 66
(Graptemys barbouri)	
Black Pinesnake	Army: 46
(Pituophis melanoleucus lodingi)	
Blanchard's Cricket Frog	Army: 73
(Acris blanchardi)	
Blanding's Turtle	Army: 4, 56, 76, 125; Air Force: 226
(Emydoidea blandingii)	
Bog Turtle	Army: 53; Air Force: 207

(Glyptemys muhlenbergii)	
California Tiger Salamander	Army: 81, 119, 129; Air Force: 244
(Ambystoma californiense)	
Cascade Caverns Salamander	Air Force: 202
(Eurycea latitans)	
Crawfish Frog	Air Force: 200
(Lithobates areolatus)	
Eastern Cricket Frog	Army: 110
(Acris crepitans)	
Eastern Diamond-backed	Marine Corps: 406
Rattlesnake	
(Crotalus adamanteus)	
Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	Army: 130; Air Force: 226
(Heterodon platirhinos)	
Eastern Indigo Snake	Army: 21, 96; Air Force: 162, 168, 197, 213, 220; Navy:
(Drymarchon couperi)	282, 359
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	Navy: 296
(Gastrophryne carolinensis)	
Eastern Spadefoot	Army: 110
(Scaphiopus holbrookii)	
Eastern Tiger Salamander	Army: 68
(Ambystoma tigrinum)	
Florida Bog Frog	Air Force: 178; Navy: 301
(Lithobates okaloosae)	
Florida Brownsnake	Navy: 284
(Storeria victa)	
Florida Pinesnake	Army: 21; Air Force: 162, 168
(Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus)	
Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	Army: 96; Marine Corps: 415
(Ambystoma cingulatum)	
Gopher Frog	Army: 68, 115,120; Air Force: 241; Marine Corps: 406

(Lithobates capito)	
Gopher Tortoise	Army: 21, 46, 66, 78, 96; Air Force: 162, 168, 178, 198,
(Gopherus polyphemus)	213, 220, 230, 245; Navy: 279, 280, 299, 300, 301, 306,
	313, 343, 346, 359; Marine Corps: 409, 413, 414
Green Sea Turtle	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245; Navy: 343; Marine
(Chelonia mydas)	Corps: 406
Harlequin Coralsnake	Marine Corps: 406
(Micrurus fulvius)	
Hellbender	Army: 88
(Cryptobranchus alleganiensis)	
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 245; Navy: 292, 295, 296
(Lepidochelys kempii)	
Kirtland's Snake	Army: 200
(Clonophis kirtlandii)	
Leatherback Sea Turtle	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245; Navy: 295, 343
(Dermochelys coriacea)	
Lesser Siren	Army: 36
(Siren intermedia)	
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245; Navy: 255, 284, 292,
(Caretta caretta)	295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 343; Marine Corps: 406
Mabee's Salamander	Navy: 393
(Ambystoma mabeei)	
Northern Leopard Frog	Air Force: 185
(Lithobates pipiens)	
Northern Pinesnake	Army: 151; Air Force: 161, 207, 250
(Pituophis melanoleucus	
melanoleucus)	
Northern Red-bellied Cooter	Army: 82
(Pseudemys rubriventris)	
Oregon Spotted Frog	Army: 106
(Rana pretiosa)	

Ornate Box Turtle	Army: 104	
(Terrapene ornate)		
Pine Barrens Treefrog	Air Force: 207, 250; Navy: 390	
(Hyla andersonii)		
Rainbow Snake	Air Force: 172	
(Farancia erytrogramma)		
Red Cornsnake	Air Force: 207	
(Pantherophis guttatus		
Reticulate Collared Lizard	Navy: 286	
(Crotaphytus reticulatus)		
Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	Air Force: 178, 198; Navy: 313	
(Ambystoma bishop)		
Ringed Map Turtle	Navy: 364	
(Graptemys oculifera)		
Short-tailed Kingsnake	Air Force: 162	
(Lampropeltis extenuata)		
Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog	Marine Corps: 411	
(Rana sierra)		
Smooth Greensnake	Army: 42; Air Force: 253	
(Opheodrys ventralis)		
Southern Hog-nosed Snake	Army: 66, 78, 96, 115; Air Force: 220, 241	
(Heterodon simus)		
Spotted Turtle	Air Force: 226; Marine Corps: 399	
(Clemmys guttata)		
Striped Newt	Army: 96	
(Notophthalmus perstriatus)		
Texas Horned Lizard	Army: 22, 35, 36, 79, 97; Air Force: 176, 188, 203, 209,	
(Phrynosoma cornutum)	242; Navy: 286	
Texas Lyresnake	Army: 67	
(Trimorphodon vilkinsonii)		
Texas Tortoise	Air Force: 202, 209; Navy: 265, 285, 286	

(Gopherus berlandieri)	
Timber Rattlesnake	Army: 131, 154; Air Force: 207, 250; Navy: 294, 378,
(Crotalus horridus)	385; Marine Corps: 408
Wood Turtle	Army: 65, 90, 99, 131
(Glyptemys insculpta)	

Table 6. At-risk species/subspecies confirmed present on DoD installations in the continentalU.S. Species arranged by NatureServe status and alphabetically by common name. Numbers inthird column refer to installation names in Appendix I.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	NatureServe	DoD Installations Confirmed Present
	Status	
Black-spotted Newt	G1/T1	Navy: 286
(Notophthalmus meridionalis)		
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle	G1/T1	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 245; Navy: 292,
(Lepidochelys kempii)		295, 296
San Clemente Night Lizard	G1/T1	Navy: <i>321</i>
(Xantusia riversiana reticulata)		
San Nicolas Night Lizard	G1/T1	Navy: 357
(Xantusia riversiana riversiana)		
Sonoran Tiger Salamander	G1/T1	Army: 80
(Ambystoma mavortium stebbinsi)		
Texas Salamander	G1/T1	Army: 202
(Eurycea neotenes)		
American Crocodile	G2/T2	Air Force: 197; Navy: 284
(Crocodylus acutus)		
Arroyo Toad	G2/T2	Army: 81; Navy: 320, 351; Marine Corps:
(Anaxyrus californicus)		400, 407
Barbour's Map Turtle	G2/T2	Army: 66
(Graptemys barbouri)		
Black Pinesnake	G2/T2	Army: 46
(Pituophis melanoleucus lodingi)		

California Red-legged Frog	G2/T2	Army: 45, 119, 129; Air Force: 232, 249;
(Rana draytoni)		Navy: 384
California Tiger Salamander	G2/T2	Army: 81, 119, 129; Air Force: 244
(Ambystoma californiense)		
Colorado Checkered Whiptail	G2/T2	Army: 70, 71
(Aspidoscelis neotesselata)		
Escambia Map Turtle	G2/T2	Navy: 299, 300, 301
(Graptemys ernsti)		
Florida Bog Frog	G2/T2	Air Force: 178; Navy: 301
(Lithobates okaloosae)		
Florida Scrub Lizard	G2/T2	Air Force: 162
(Sceloporus woodi)		
Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	G2/T2	Army: 96; Marine Corps: 415
(Ambystoma cingulatum)		
Kirtland's Snake	G2/T2	Army: 85, 200
(Clonophis kirtlandii)		
Leatherback Sea Turtle	G2/T2	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245, 249;
(Dermochelys coriacea)		Navy: 295, 343; Marine Corps: 407
Louisiana Pinesnake	G2/T2	Army: <i>92</i>
(Pituophis ruthveni)		
Neuse River Waterdog	G2/T2	Marine Corps: 401
(Necturus lewisi)		
Oregon Spotted Frog	G2/T2	Army: 106
(Rana pretiosa)		
Pearl River Map Turtle	G2/T2	Navy: <i>364</i>
(Graptemys pearlensis)		
Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander	G2/T2	Air Force: 178, 198; Navy: 313
(Ambystoma bishopi)		
San Bernardino Ring-necked Snake	G2/T2	Air Force: 215; Navy: 355
(Diadophis punctatus modestus)		
San Joaquin Coachwhip	G2/T2	Army: 44, 81

(Coluber flagellum ruddocki)		
Sierra Nevada Yellow-legged Frog	G2/T2	Marine Corps: 411
(Rana sierra)		
Southern Hog-nosed Snake	G2/T2	Army: 66, 68, 78, 96, 115; Air Force: 220
(Heterodon simus)		241; Navy: 299, 300, 301; Marine Corps:
		406
Striped Newt	G2/T2	Army: 21, 96
(Notophthalmus perstriatus)		
Yosemite Toad	G2/T2	Marine Corps: 411
(Anaxyrus anorus)		
Alligator Snapping Turtle	G3/T3	Army: 66, 72, 92, 138, 140; Air Force:
(Macrochelys temminckii)		164, 210, 220, 245; Navy: 283, 299, 300,
		301, 306, 364
Arizona Toad	G3/T3	Army: 40
(Anaxyrus microscaphus)		
Blainville's Horned Lizard	G3/T3	Army: 44, 81; Air Force: 249; Navy: 316,
(Phrynosoma blainvillii)		317, 318, 319, 320, 351; Marine Corps:
		402, 407
Bog Turtle	G3/T3	Army: 53; Air Force: 207
(Glyptemys muhlenbergii)		
Brown Gartersnake	G3/T3	Army: 80
(Thamnophis eques megalops)		
California Legless Lizard	G3/T3	Army: 44, 45, 81, 129, 134; Air Force:
(Anniella pulchra)		249; Navy: 288, 352, 355, 356, 363, 380
Cascade Caverns Salamander	G3/T3	Air Force: 202
(Eurycea latitans)		
Cascades Frog	G3/T3	Navy: <i>371</i>
(Rana cascadae)		
Colorado Desert Fringe-toed Lizard	G3/T3	Navy: 260, 261, 262, 263, 264; Marine
(Uma notata)		Corps: 403
Desert Massasauga	G3/T3	Army: 155; Air Force: 196, 208

(Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii)		
Eastern Hellbender	G3/T3	Army: 69, 88
(Cryptobranchus alleganiensis		
alleganiensis)		
Eastern Indigo Snake	G3/T3	Army: 21, 96; Air Force: 162, 168, 178
(Drymarchon couperi)		(extirpated), 197, 198 (extirpated), 213,
		220, 230, 245 (extirpated) Navy: 282, 359
Eastern Massasauga	G3/T3	Army: 32
(Sistrurus catenatus catenatus)		
Flat-tailed Horned Lizard	G3/T3	Navy: 260, 261, 262; Marine Corps: 403
(Phrynosoma mcallii)		
Florida Pinesnake	G3/T3	Army: 21, 66, 78, 94; Air Force: 162, 168;
(Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus)		Marine Corps: 415
Florida Worm Lizard	G3/T3	Air Force: 162
(Rhineura floridana)		
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog	G3/T3	Army: <i>81</i>
(Rana boylii)		
Goode's Horned Lizard	G3/T3	Marine Corps: 403
(Phrynosoma goodei)		
Gopher Frog	G3/T3	Army: 21, 66, 68, 96, 115, 120, 151; Air
(Lithobates capito)		Force:162, 168, 178, 213, 241; Navy: 301,
		<i>313</i> ; Marine Corps: <i>406</i>
Gopher Tortoise	G3/T3	Army: 21, 46, 66, 78, 94, 96; Air Force:
(Gopherus polyphemus)		162, 168, 178, 198, 213, 220, 230, 245;
		Navy: 279, 280, 299, 300, 301, 306, 313,
		343, 346, 359; Marine Corps: 409, 413,
		414
Green Salamander	G3/T3	Army: 139
(Aneides aeneus)		
Green Sea Turtle	G3/T3	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245; Navy:
(Chelonia mydas)		322, 343; Marine Corps: 406, 407
		-

Gulf Saltmarsh Watersnake	G3/T3	Air Force: 245
(Nerodia clarkii clarkii)		
Island Glass Lizard	G3/T3	Army: 96; Air Force: 162
(Ophisaurus compressus)		
Loggerhead Sea Turtle	G3/T3	Air Force: 168, 178, 213, 230, 245; Navy:
(Caretta caretta)		255, 284, 292, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300,
		343; Marine Corps: 406, 407
Louisiana Slimy Salamander	G3/T3	Army: 20
(Plethodon kisatchie)		
Mimic Glass Lizard	G3/T3	Army: 96; Air Force: 178; Navy: 301, 31
(Ophisaurus mimicus)		
Mohave Desert Tortoise	G3/T3	Army: 63, 83; Air Force: 177, 225; Navy:
(Gopherus agassizii)		363; Marine Corps: 398, 403, 410
Mohave Fringe-toed Lizard	G3/T3	Army: 83, 157; Marine Corps: 398, 410
(Uma scoparia)		
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	G3/T3	Marine Corps: 407
(Lepidochelys olivacea)		
One-toed Amphiuma	G3/T3	Air Force: 178
(Amphiuma pholeter)		
Panamint Alligator Lizard	G3/T3	Navy: <i>363</i>
(Elgaria panamintina)		
Reticulate Collared Lizard	G3/T3	Navy: 286
(Crotaphytus reticulatus)		
Short-tailed Kingsnake	G3/T3	Air Force: 162
(Lampropeltis extenuata)		
Spot-tailed Earless Lizard	G3/T3	Air Force: 209
(Holbrookia lacerata)		
Western Massasauga	G3/T3	Army: 196, 208; Air Force: 95, 108, 155
(Sistrurus catenatus tergeminus)		
Western Pond Turtle	G3/T3	Army: 44, 45, 81, 119; Air Force: 165,
(Actinemys marmorata)		177, 244, 249; Navy: 320, 351, 355;

		Marine Corps: 407
Western Spadefoot	G3/T3	Army: 44, 80, 81; Air Force: 249; Navy:
(Spea hammondii)		288 ,320,351; Marine Corps: 400, 402,
		407
Wood Turtle	G3/T3	Army: 32, 56, 65, 76, 82, 90, 99, 110, 130,
(Glyptemys insculpta)		131, 154; Air Force: 226
Yuman Desert Fringe-toed Lizard	G3/T3	Air Force: 211; Marine Corps: 403
(Uma rufopunctata)		

Table 7. Non-native and native transplant amphibian and reptile species confirmed and unconfirmed on DoD installations in the continental U.S. Species arranged alphabetically by common name. Confirmed and potential locations for native transplant species only include those installations where species were outside their natural range. Numbers in the second and third columns refer to installation names in Appendix I.

Common Name (Scientific	Confirmed Location/s	Unconfirmed Location/s
Name)		
African Clawed Frog	Air Force: 177; Marine Corps:	<u>Air Force</u> : 174, 235; <u>Navy</u> :
(Xenopus laevis)	402; <u>Navy</u> : 319, 336, 355, 356	338, 351
American Bullfrog	<u>Air Force</u> : 165, 177, 210, 244,	<u>Air Force</u> : 166, 171, 174, 182,
(Lithobates catesbeianus)	249; <u>Army</u> : 34, 40, 44, 45, 60,	193, 194, 212, 215, 225, 231,
	70, 71, 80, 81, 106, 127, 128,	232, 235, 236, 246; <u>Army</u> : 16,
	156; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 402, 407,	39, 51, 62, 67, 102, 119, 123,
	410; <u>Navy</u> : 259, 270, 272, 274,	126, 129, 134, 135, 143, 157;
	288, 319, 320, 326, 336, 351,	Marine Corps: 398, 400, 403;
	353, 363	<u>Navy</u> : 258, 273, 275, 277, 302,
		316, 317, 324, 325, 327, 328,
		329, 330, 331, 338, 339, 349,
		350, 352, 355, 370, 371
Argentine Giant Tegu	Air Force: 197	
(Tupinambis merianae)		

Bark Anole	Air Force: 197	
(Anolis distichus)		
Barred Tiger Salamander	<u>Army</u> : 81	<u>Army</u> : 134
(Ambystoma mavortium		
mavortium)		
Boa Constrictor	Marine Corps: 413 (pet	<u>Air Force</u> : 168, 230
(Boa constrictor)	release)	
Brahminy Blindsnake	<u>Air Force</u> : 197; <u>Navy</u> : 284	<u>Marine Corps</u> : 409; <u>Navy</u> : 299
(Ramphotyphlops braminus)		300, 310
Brown Anole	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 168, 178, 197,	<u>Air Force</u> : 198, 199, 203, 245;
(Anolis sagrei)	230; <u>Army</u> : 21, 145; <u>Marine</u>	<u>Army</u> : 35, 50, 96; <u>Marine</u>
	<u>Corps</u> : 414; <u>Navy</u> : 279, 283,	<u>Corps</u> : 409; <u>Navy</u> : 280, 282,
	343, 344	285, 342, 345, 346, 359, 386
Brown Basilisk	<u>Air Force</u> : 197	
(Basiliscus vittatus)		
Burmese Python	<u>Air Force</u> : 197	
(Python molurus bivittatus)		
Cane Toad	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 197	<u>Air Force</u> : 245; <u>Navy</u> : 284;
(Rhinella marina)		
Coqui		<u>Air Force</u> : 197
(Eleutherodactylus coqui)		
Cuban Treefrog	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 168, 197, 213;	<u>Air Force</u> : 199, 230, 245;
(Osteopilus septentrionalis)	Marine Corps: 414	<u>Army</u> : 21, 96; <u>Navy</u> : 279, 280
		282, 284, 342, 343, 344, 345,
		346, 386
Green Iguana	<u>Air Force</u> : 197; <u>Navy</u> : 284	
(Iguana iguana)		
Greenhouse Frog	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 168, 178, 197,	<u>Air Force</u> : 198, 199, 245;
(Eleutherodactylus	213, 230; <u>Army</u> : 21; <u>Marine</u>	Army: 50, 96; Marine Corps:
planirostris)	<u>Corps</u> : 414; <u>Navy</u> : 280, 283,	399, 409, 415; <u>Navy</u> : 279, 282
	284	312, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346,

		359, 386
Indo-Pacific House Gecko	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 197, 213	Air Force: 199; Marine Corps
(Hemidactylus garnotii)		414; <u>Navy</u> : 280, 282, 342, 343
		344, 345, 386
Knight Anole	<u>Air Force</u> : 197	<u>Air Force</u> : 168, 230
(Anolis equestris)		
Mediterranean Gecko	<u>Air Force</u> : 168, 178, 197, 203,	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 164, 174, 175
(Hemidactylus turcicus)	225, 242, 243; <u>Army</u> : 36, 46,	176, 177, 188, 198, 199, 204,
	49, 62, 79, 92, 155, 157;	209, 211, 216, 220; <u>Army</u> : 16
	Marine Corps: 409, 413; Navy:	20, 21, 22, 35, 63, 67, 96, 132
	256, 279, 283, 286, 301, 344	138; Marine Corps: 403, 404,
		405, 410, 414, 415; <u>Navy</u> : 266
		268, 269, 279, 280, 282, 285,
		287, 298, 299, 300, 310, 312,
		342, 343, 345, 346, 359, 374,
		375
Mudpuppy		<u>Army</u> : 100
(Necturus maculosus)		
Nile Monitor	<u>Air Force</u> : 197	
(Varanus niloticus)		
Northern Leopard Frog		Marine Corps: 411
(Lithobates pipiens)		
Puerto Rican Crested Anole	Air Force: 197	
(Anolis cristatellus		
cristatellus)		
Red-eared Slider	<u>Air Force</u> : 165, 177, 197, 206,	<u>Air Force</u> : 168, 169, 174, 190
(Trachemys scripta elegans)	249, 253; <u>Army</u> : 1, 65, 73, 81,	199, 201, 207, 208, 212, 227,
(Trachemys scripta elegans)		199, 201, 207, 208, 212, 227, 229, 230, 232, 233, 235, 238,
(Trachemys scripta elegans)	249, 253; <u>Army</u> : 1, 65, 73, 81, 82, 87, 122, 154; <u>Marine</u>	229, 230, 232, 233, 235, 238,
(Trachemys scripta elegans)	249, 253; <u>Army</u> : 1, 65, 73, 81,	

	392, 393	106, 119, 120, 129, 131, 134,
		141; Marine Corps: 400, 401,
		406, 408; <u>Navy</u> : 255, 257, 258,
		279, 280, 294, 295, 297, 315,
		336, 346, 367, 368, 369, 375,
		376, 387, 390
Reef Gecko		<u>Air Force</u> : 160, 187, 225
(Sphaerodactylus notatus)		
Rio Grande Chirping Frog	<u>Army</u> : 49	<u>Army</u> : 22
(Eleutherodactylus cystignathoides)		
Rio Grande Leopard Frog		<u>Air Force: 212; Army: 35, 49,</u>
(Lithobates berlandieri)		157; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 403, 404;
		<u>Navy</u> : 259, 260, 262
Rough-tailed Gecko	<u>Air Force</u> : 211, 225	Army: 62; Marine Corps: 405
(Cyrtopodion scabrum)		
San Diego Alligator Lizard	<u>Navy: 357</u>	
(Elgaria multicarinata webbii)		
Snapping Turtle	Marine Corps: 407	Air Force: 212; Army: 45
(<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)		
Spectacled Caiman	Air Force: 197	
(Caiman crocodilus)		
Spiny Softshell	Air Force: 165; Marine Corps:	<u>Air Force</u> : 174, 207, 212, 249,
(Apalone spinifera)	407; <u>Navy</u> : 350	250; Marine Corps: 403;
		<u>Navy: 259, 391</u>
Texas Horned Lizard		Air Force: 178, 199; Marine
(Phrynosoma cornutum)		<u>Corps</u> : 414; <u>Navy:</u> 279, 280,
		282, 299, 300, 301, 310, 312,
		342, 343, 344, 345
West African Rainbow	Air Force: 197	

Lizard (Agama agama		
africana)		
Western Painted Turtle	Air Force: 177	Marine Corps: 402, 407; Navy:
(Chrysemys picta bellii)		351
Wood Slave	<u>Air Force</u> : 197, 230	
(Hemidactylus mabouia)		
Yellow-bellied Slider	Army: 82; Marine Corps: 407	
(Trachemys scripta scripta)		

Table 8. Venomous reptile species confirmed and unconfirmed on DoD installations in thecontinental U.S. Species arranged alphabetically by common name. Numbers in the second andthird columns refer to installation names in Appendix I.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Confirmed Location/s	Unconfirmed Location/s
Arizona Black Rattlesnake (Crotalus cerberus)	<u>Navy</u> : 340	<u>Army</u> : 40
Banded Gila Monster (<i>Heloderma suspectum</i> <i>cinctum</i>)	<u>Air Force</u> : 174, 187, 211; <u>Army:</u> 62, 80, 157; <u>Marine</u> <u>Corps</u> : 403	<u>Air Force</u> : 212, 225; <u>Army</u> : 16, 63, 67; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 404
Black-tailed Rattlesnake (Crotalus molossus)	<u>Air Force</u> : 208, 211; <u>Army:</u> 16, 67, 80, 155; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 403	<u>Air Force</u> : 187, 196, 202, 203, 209, 212; <u>Army</u> : 17, 40, 62, 157
Copperhead (<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>)	<u>Air Force</u> : 161, 164, 172, 173, 200, 203, 204, 210, 234, 241, 242; <u>Army</u> : 1, 19, 20, 33, 36, 37, 46, 49, 50, 55, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 110, 114, 115, 117, 118, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 151, 152, 154; <u>Marine</u> <u>Corps</u> : 399, 401, 406, 408; <u>Navy</u> : 255, 283, 289, 290, 291, 293, 294, 296, 297, 299, 300, 347, 348, 368, 374, 378, 379, 385, 388, 392, 393	<u>Air Force</u> : 175, 176, 178, 188, 198, 201, 209, 216, 218, 233, 239, 242, 251, 252; <u>Army</u> : 3,

Cottonmouth	Air Force: 162, 164, 168, 172,	<u>Air Force: 175, 188, 199, 203,</u>
(Agkistrodon piscivorus)	173, 178, 197, 198, 204, 210,	213, 216, 218, 230, 233, 239;
	220, 234, 241, 242; <u>Army</u> : 20,	<u>Army</u> : 3, 22, 35, 38, 49, 118,
	21, 33, 36, 37, 46, 50, 66, 68,	132, 152; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 414;
	72, 78, 84, 87, 88, 89, 92, 94,	<u>Navy</u> : 256, 265, 266, 267, 268,
	95, 96, 97, 114, 115, 117, 120,	269, 280, 282, 307, 308, 309,
	138, 139, 140; Marine Corps:	310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 342,
	399, 401, 406, 409, 415; <u>Navy</u> :	343, 344, 345, 375, 385, 392,
	255, 279, 283, 284, 289, 290,	393
	291, 292, 293, 294, 299, 300,	
	301, 306, 346, 359, 364, 374, 379, 386	
Eastern Diamond-backed	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 168, 178, 198,	<u>Air Force</u> : 197, 199, 220, 239,
Rattlesnake	204, 213, 230; <u>Army</u> : 21, 46,	245; <u>Army</u> : 120; <u>Marine</u>
(Crotalus adamanteus)	66, 94, 96; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 399,	<u>Corps</u> : 401; <u>Navy</u> : 279, 280,
	406, 409, 413, 414, 415; <u>Navy</u> :	282, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310,
	279, 281, 284, 299, 300, 301,	311, 312, 313, 314, 342, 343,
	313, 344, 359	345, 346, 386
Harlequin Coralsnake	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 168, 197, 204,	<u>Air Force</u> : 178, 198, 199, 213,
(Micrurus fulvius)	220; <u>Army</u> : 21, 46, 66, 94, 96;	218, 230, 233, 239, 241, 245;
	Marine Corps: 406; Navy: 313	<u>Army</u> : 3, 50, 68, 78, 84, 89,
		115, 120; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 399,
		409, 413, 414, 415; <u>Navy</u> : 279,
		280, 282, 299, 300, 301, 306,
		<i>307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 314, 342, 344, 345, 346</i>
Maggagauga	Air Former 106 208: Arman 32	
Massasauga (Sistrurus catenatus)	<u>Air Force</u> : 196, 208; <u>Army</u> : 32, 95, 108, 155	<u>All Polee</u> . 171, 188, 217, 228, 231, 236, 238, 242, 246, 253;
(Sisti ai as catenatas)	<i>75</i> , 100, 155	<u>Army:</u> 22, 67, 70, 73, 90, 93,
		<u>97, 105, 135; Navy</u> : 267, 285
Mohave Rattlesnake	<u>Air Force</u> : 174, 177, 211, 225;	Air Force: 187, 196, 212;
(Crotalus scutulatus)	<u>Army</u> : 62, 67, 80, 83, 157;	<u>Army</u> : 16, 63; <u>Marine Corps</u> :
	Marine Corps: 398, 403, 410;	405
	<u>Navy</u> : 363	
Panamint Rattlesnake	<u>Army</u> : 102; <u>Navy</u> : 363	<u>Air Force</u> : 225; <u>Army</u> : 63;
(Crotalus stephensi)		<u>Navy</u> : 317
Prairie Rattlesnake	<u>Air Force</u> : 167, 181, 185, 196,	<u>Air Force</u> : 166, 171, 176, 182,
(Crotalus viridis)	208, 214, 231, 246; <u>Army</u> : 34,	186, 187, 188, 236, 242;
	67, 70, 71, 111, 112, 142, 155	<u>Army</u> : 17, 98, 109, 135, 153
Pygmy Rattlesnake	<u>Air Force</u> : 162, 168, 178, 197,	<u>Air Force: 242; Army</u> : 3, 20,
(Sistrurus miliarius)	198, 213; <u>Army</u> : 21, 33, 46,	38, 72, 89, 94, 105, 114, 120,
	50, 66, 68, 78, 84, 92, 96, 115;	132, 139, 140; <u>Marine Corps</u> :

	<u>Marine Corps</u> : 401, 406, 415; <u>Navy</u> : 299, 300, 301, 343, 359, 386	399, 409, 414; <u>Navy</u> : 280, 282, 283, 289, 290, 291, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 342, 343, 344, 346
Red Diamond Rattlesnake (Crotalus ruber)	<u>Air Force</u> : 215; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 400, 402, 407; <u>Navy</u> : 317, 320, 336, 351	<u>Navy</u> : 316
Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake	<u>Army</u> : 80	
(Crotalus willardi)		A: F 107 300
Rock Rattlesnake	<u>Army</u> : 67, 80, 155	<u>Air Force</u> : 196, 209
(Crotalus lepidus) Sidewinder	Air Former 177 211 225.	Aim Eanoa: 187 212. Amore 62.
(Crotalus cerastes)	<u>Air Force</u> : 177, 211, 225; <u>Army</u> : 16, 62, 83, 157; <u>Marine</u> <u>Corps</u> : 398, 403, 404, 410; <u>Navy</u> : 260, 261, 262, 263, 264	<u>Air Force</u> : 187, 212; <u>Army</u> : 63; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 405; <u>Navy</u> : 259
Sonoran Coralsnake	<u>Air Force</u> : 187, 211; <u>Army: 62</u> ,	<u>Air Force</u> : 174, 212; <u>Army</u> : 16;
(Micruroides euryxanthus)	80, 157	<u>Marine Corps</u> : 403, 405
Speckled Rattlesnake	Air Force: 211; Army: 16, 83,	<u>Air Force</u> : 177, 212, 225;
(Crotalus mitchellii)	157; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 398, 400, 402, 403, 407, 410; <u>Navy</u> : 316, 320, 351	<u>Army</u> : 63,102; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 404; <u>Navy</u> : 261
Texas Coralsnake	<u>Air Force</u> : 202, 203, 209;	<u>Air Force</u> : 164; <u>Army</u> : 36, 38,
(Micrurus tener)	<u>Army</u> : 20, 79, 92; <u>Navy</u> : 265, 285	49, 97; <u>Navy</u> : 266, 267, 268, 269, 285, 286, 287
Tiger Rattlesnake (Crotalus tigris)	<u>Air Force</u> : 211; <u>Army</u> : 62	<u>Air Force</u> : 187, 212; <u>Army</u> : 16
Timber Rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus)	<u>Air Force</u> : 172, 173, 207, 220, 234, 241, 250; <u>Army</u> : 33, 66, 68, 69, 78, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 92, 93, 94, 96, 110, 115, 131, 139, 154; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 399, 406, 408, 415; <u>Navy</u> : 283, 289, 290, 291, 294, 359, 378, 385	<u>Air Force</u> : 164, 175, 178, 199, 203, 204, 210, 216, 218, 233, 239, 252; <u>Army</u> : 3, 20, 21, 23, 36, 37, 38, 46, 48, 49, 72, 75, 79, 88, 90, 114, 120, 122, 132, 140, 150; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 401, 409; <u>Navy</u> : 267, 279, 280, 281, 307, 312, 342, 343, 344, 345, 394
Twin-spotted Rattlesnake (Crotalus pricei)	<u>Army</u> : 80	
Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus atrox</i>)	<u>Air Force</u> : 160, 174, 176, 188, 196, 203, 208, 209, 211, 242; <u>Army</u> : 16, 22, 33, 35, 49, 62, 67, 79, 80, 95, 97, 114, 155,	<u>Air Force</u> : 187; <u>Army</u> : 17, 72; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 405; <u>Navy</u> : 260, 261, 262, 266, 267, 268

	157; <u>Marine Corps</u> : 403, 404;	
	<u>Navy</u> : 259, 263, 264, 265, 269,	
	285, 286, 287	
Western Rattlesnake	<u>Air Force</u> : 165, 193, 215, 221,	<u>Air Force</u> : 194; <u>Army</u> : 45, 63,
(Crotalus oreganus)	222, 223, 224, 225, 235, 244,	119, 123, 129, 134, 143;
	249; <u>Army</u> : 10, 44, 51, 60, 81,	<u>Marine Corps:</u> 411; <u>Navy</u> : 270,
	102, 126, 148, 149, 156;	274, 276 338, 370
	Marine Corps: 400, 402, 407;	
	<u>Navy</u> : 271, 272, 273, 275, 277,	
	278, 288, 316, 317, 319, 320,	
	332, 336, 337, 351, 354, 355,	
	363, 383	

Table 9. Federally listed species (endangered, threatened, candidate) unconfirmed on DoDinstallations in the continental U.S. Species arranged alphabetically by common name.Numbers in second column refer to installation names in Appendix I.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	DoD Installations Unconfirmed
Alameda Striped Racer	Army: 129
(Coluber lateralis euryxanthus)	
Atlantic Saltmarsh Watersnake	Air Force: 168
(Nerodia clarkii taeniata)	
Austin Blind Salamander	Army: 35
(Eurycea waterlooensis)	
Chiricahua Leopard Frog	Army: 80
(Lithobates chiricahuensis)	
Copper-bellied Watersnake	Army: 122
(Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta)	
Florida Sand Skink	Air Force: 162; Navy: 346
(Plestiodon reynoldsi)	
Giant Gartersnake	Air Force: 165
(Thamnophis gigas)	
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	Army: 120; Air Force: 168, 230; Navy: 265, 266, 279,
(Eretmochelys imbricate)	283, 284, 299, 300, 301, 322, 332, 342, 343, 344, 345,

	358, 374, 375; Marine Corps: 399, 406, 414
Houston Toad	Army: 49
(Anaxyrus houstonensis)	
San Francisco Gartersnake	Air Force: 232
(Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia)	

Table 10. State-listed endangered and threatened species unconfirmed on DoD installations in the continental U.S. DoD installations reported are those only where a species/subspecies is confirmed present and State-endangered or –threatened. Species arranged alphabetically by common name. Numbers in second column refer to installation names in Appendix I.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	DoD Installations Unconfirmed
Alameda Striped Racer	Army: 129
(Coluber lateralis euryxanthus)	
Atlantic Saltmarsh Watersnake	Air Force: 168
(Nerodia clarkii taeniata)	
Austin Blind Salamander	Army: 35
(Eurycea waterlooensis)	
Barking Treefrog	Army: 87; Navy: 255, 256, 292, 293
(Hyla gratiosa)	
Black-knobbed Map Turtle	Air Force: 172
(Graptemys nigrinoda)	
Blue-spotted Salamander	Army: 131; Navy: 360, 361, 362
(Ambystoma laterale)	
Brazos River Watersnake	Army: 97
(Nerodia harteri)	
Cat-eyed Snake	Navy: 268
(Leptodeira septentrionalis)	
Comal Blind Salamander	Air Force: 203
(Eurycea tridentifera)	
Cope's Gray Treefrog	Air Force: 207, 250

(Hyla chrysoscelis)	
Copperhead	Army: 105; Air Force: 251
(Agkistrodon contortrix)	
Diamond-backed Watersnake	Army: 105
(Nerodia rhombifer)	
Eastern Glass Lizard	Navy: 255, 256, 292, 293
(Ophisaurus ventralis)	
False Map Turtle	Army: <i>6</i>
(Graptemys pseudogeographica)	
Four-toed Salamander	Army: 113
(Hemidactylium scutatum)	
Gila Monster	Army: 67
(Heloderma suspectum)	
Greater Short-horned Lizard	Army: 67
(Phrynosoma hernandesi)	
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	Army: 120; Air Force: 168, 230; Navy: 265,
(Eretmochelys imbricata)	266, 279, 283, 284, 299, 300, 301, 342, 343,
	344, 345, 358, 374, 375; Marine Corps: 399,
	406, 414
Houston Toad	Army: 49
(Anaxyrus houstonensis)	
Key Ring-necked Snake	Navy: 284
(Diadophis punctatus acricus)	
Lined Snake	Army: 6
(Tropidoclonion lineatum)	
Long-tailed Salamander	Army: 131
(Eurycea longicauda)	
Marbled Salamander	Army: 26, 29, 56; Air Force: 169, 226, 229, 251
(Ambystoma opacum)	
Massasauga	Army: 90, 105; Air Force: 253
(Sistrurus catenatus)	

Mud Salamander	Army: 110; Air Force: 207, 250
(Pseudotriton montanus)	
Mudpuppy	Army: 105; Navy: 373
(Necturus maculosus)	
North American Racer	Army: 5, 13, 15, 103, 125, 130
(Coluber constrictor)	
Northern Dwarf Siren	Air Force: 204
(Pseudobranchus striatus)	
Northern Map Turtle	Army: 1, 86
(Graptemys geographica)	
One-toed Amphiuma	Army: 46
(Amphiuma pholeter)	
Plain-bellied Watersnake	Army: 105
(Nerodia erythrogaster)	
Plains Hog-nosed Snake	Army: 105
(Heterodon nasicus)	
Regal Black-striped Snake	Navy: 268
(Coniophanes imperialis)	
Rough Greensnake	Army: <i>82</i>
(Opheodrys aestivus)	
San Francisco Gartersnake	Air Force: 232
(Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia)	
Scarletsnake	Army: 36; Navy: 265, 266, 268, 269
(Cemophora coccinea)	
Sheep Frog	Navy: 265, 266, 267, 285, 287
(Hypopachus variolosus)	
Speckled Racer	Navy: 266
(Drymobius margaritiferus)	
Spiny Softshell	Army: 84, 115; Air Force: 181, 218, 241;
(Apalone spinifera)	Marine Corps: 399, 413
Tennessee Cave Salamander	Army: 139, 144

(Gyrinophilus palleucus)	
Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake	Air Force: 209
(Tantilla cucullata)	
Western Pond Turtle	Army: 39, 106; Navy: 258, 302, 305, 325, 326,
(Actinemys marmorata)	327, 328, 329, 330, 331
Western Wormsnake	Army: 105
(Carphophis vermis)	
Yellow Mud Turtle	Navy: 373
(Kinosternon flavescens)	

Table 11. At-risk species/subspecies unconfirmed on DoD installations in the continental U.S.Species arranged by NatureServe status and alphabetically by common name. Numbers in thirdcolumn refer to installation names in Appendix I.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	NatureServe	DoD Installations Unconfirmed
	Status	
Atlantic Saltmarsh Watersnake	G1/T1	Air Force: 168
(Nerodia clarkii taeniata)		
Austin Blind Salamander	G1/T1	Army: 35
(Eurycea waterlooensis)		
Comal Blind Salamander	G1/T1	Air Force: 203
(Eurycea tridentifera)		
Houston Toad	G1/T1	Army: 49
(Anaxyrus houstonensis)		
Key Ring-necked Snake	G1/T1	Navy: 284
(Diadophis punctatus acricus)		
Lesser Slender Salamander	G1/T1	Army: 45
(Batrachoseps minor)		
Rim Rock Crowned Snake	G1/T1	Air Force: 197
(Tantilla oolitica)		
Alameda Striped Racer	G2/T2	Army: 129
(Coluber lateralis euryxanthus)		

Amargosa Toad	G2/T2	Air Force: 225
(Anaxyrus nelsoni)		
Bezy's Night Lizard	G2/T2	Air Force: 187
(Xantusia bezyi)		
Brazos River Watersnake	G2/T2	Army: 97
(Nerodia harteri)		
Broad-striped Dwarf Siren	G2/T2	Navy: 359; Marine Corps: 409, 415
(Pseudobranchus striatus striatus)		
Chiricahua Leopard Frog	G2/T2	Army: 80
(Lithobates chiricahuensis)		
Concho Watersnake	G2/T2	Air Force: 188
(Nerodia paucimaculata)		
Florida Sand Skink	G2/T2	Air Force: 162 197; Navy: 346
(Plestiodon reynoldsi)		
Giant Gartersnake	G2/T2	Air Force: 165
(Thamnophis gigas)		
Mount Lyell Salamander	G2/T2	Marine Corps: 411
(Hydromantes platycephalus)		
Pascagoula Map Turtle	G2/T2	Army: 46
(Graptemys gibbonsi)		
San Francisco Gartersnake	G2/T2	Air Force: 232
(Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia)		
San Simeon Slender Salamander	G2/T2	Army: <i>81</i>
(Batrachoseps incognitus)		
Santa Lucia Mountains Slender	G2/T2	Army: 44, 45, 81, 134
Salamander (Batrachoseps luciae)		
Savannah Slimy Salamander	G2/T2	Army: 78
(Plethodon savannah)		
Shenandoah Mountain Salamander	G2/T2	Navy: <i>394</i>
(Plethodon virginia)		
Tennessee Cave Salamander	G2/T2	Army: 139, 144

(Gyrinophilus palleucus)		
Texas Scarletsnake	G2/T2	Navy: 265, 266, 268, 269
(Cemophora coccinea lineri)		
Black-knobbed Map Turtle	G3/T3	Air Force: 172, 216
(Graptemys nigrinoda)		
Blue Spiny Lizard	G3/T3	Navy: 285, 286, 287
(Sceloporus cyanogenys)		
Brown-backed Salamander	G3/T3	Army: 55
(Eurycea aquatica)		
Cow Knob Salamander	G3/T3	Navy: 394
(Plethodon punctatus)		
Dusty Hog-nosed Snake	G3/T3	Air Force: 176
(Heterodon gloydi)		
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	G3/T3	Army: 120; Air Force: 168, 230; Navy:
(Eretmochelys imbricata)		265, 266, 279, 283, 284, 299, 300, 301,
		322, 332, 342, 343, 344, 345, 358, 374,
		375; Marine Corps: 399, 406, 414
Kern Plateau Salamander	G3/T3	Navy: <i>363</i>
(Batrachoseps robustus)		
Mississippi Diamond-backed	G3/T3	Navy: 283
Terrapin (Malaclemys terrapin		
pileata)		
Oklahoma Salamander	G3/T3	Army: 33, 88
(Eurycea tynerensis)		
Rio Grande Cooter	G3/T3	Air Force: 209
(Pseudemys gorzugi)		
Seepage Salamander	G3/T3	Army: 3, 66, 89
(Desmognathus aeneus)		
Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake	G3/T3	Air Force: 209
(Tantilla cucullata)		
Tucson Shovel-nosed Snake	G3/T3	Air Force: 174

Vebster's Salamander	G3/T3	Army: 3, 89; Air Force: 216
Plethodon websteri)		-