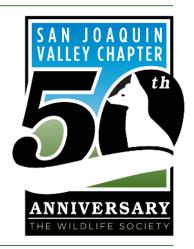


THE VALLEY FEVER

January 2022



Kiersten Abarca's Candidate Statement for Chapter President-elect

I am a highly motivated and goal-oriented professional who wishes to run for president-elect for the San Joaquin Valley Chapter. Since a young age I have had an interest in wildlife that has grown stronger as I have moved through my career. Please take a moment to consider my skills and qualifications.

In 2014, I received a B.S. in Biology through California Lutheran University, Thousand Oaks. After, I began volunteering at the California Living Museum in their outreach and rehabilitation programs. Currently, I have worked in the biological field for the last 6 and a half years, 5 participating in the zoological field for the California Living Museum and the Fresno Chaffee Zoo, and the last year and a half being involved in environmental consulting with McCormick Biological, Inc. During this time, I have had the opportunity to work with a wide variety of animals, both native and non-native to California, while also having the privilege of interacting with the biological and non-biological communities involved with managing wildlife.

At the California Living Museum, our rehabilitation program worked alongside organizations such as Fish and Wildlife and the Endangered Species Recovery Program, assisting in their efforts to rehabilitate, manage, and reintroduce animals back into their natural habitats. During this time, I was introduced to how wildlife policies greatly affect our native environments and admired how different organizations can contribute to keeping our natural resources balanced. This experience gave me a passion for native wildlife management and their outreach programs as well as a greater understanding in how each person can make an impact. While working at the Fresno Chaffe Zoo, I gained experience in *ex situ* species conservation efforts and learned aspects of managing wildlife that inspired me to seek out other means of contributing to wildlife conservation. Currently, I am working towards obtaining a graduate certificate in wildlife management at Oregon State University, Corvallis.

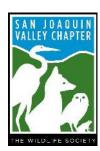
By joining your program, I hope to obtain my goal of gaining knowledge about the different organizations contributing to wildlife conservation while also being able to assist in your conservation and outreach goals.

I am certain that I would be a strong asset to your program with my experience combined with my dedication and drive to excel. I sincerely appreciate the opportunity and know you will not regret your decision to make me a part of your team.

1

Announcement

San Joaquin Valley Chapter TWS Natural Communities Conference



Thursday, March 24, 2022

Virtual Conference 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

This one-day conference is an opportunity for biologists conducting research, management, regulation, and conservation activities for natural communities and biota in the San Joaquin Valley Chapter area to exchange information, ideas, results, and progress of their work. The conference is set in a casual and informal environment.

Presenters will be giving 15-minute talks and 5-minute Quick-Talks. In addition to the presentations, you might be interested in the other activities that have become part of the event:

<u>Photo Contest</u>: The Photo Contest is open to photos taken with trail cameras or through binoculars or scopes. Photos will be displayed during the conference and all attendees will have the opportunity to vote for their favorite shot. Photos may be cropped, but no other edits can be made to the entries. Maximum of 2 entries per person. Prizes will be awarded to the top three photos. Entries can be uploaded the day of the conference via the Whova App.

<u>Items for Sale</u>: We have awesome NCC mugs that come in 5 different animal choices (the glaze on the mug will be random). All mugs have the NCC logo on the other side. We will also be selling canvas bags with our chapter logo on one side. They are stylish and sturdy enough to hold your groceries, research papers, biological findings, small dogs, hopes and dreams, etc. Prices and further information about the items will available during the conference.

Registration:

Link to Registration: https://whova.com/portal/registration/natur-202203/

(The Whova App is not required to attend the conference, but it can enhance your networking and overall conference experience)

Registration is \$15.00 (Presenters are FREE and do not need to register)

Registration + annual chapter membership is \$20.00

<u>For Presenters:</u> Please reference the Abstract Guidelines and contact Brian Cypher by March 11, 2022 at bcypher@esrp.org with questions or to submit an abstract.

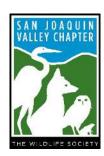
Check for event updates on the Chapter's website: https://wildlife.org/san-joaquin/

Questions: Contact Erica Kelly at ekelly@esrp.org or Tory Westall at twestall@esrp.org



Abstract Guidelines

San Joaquin Valley Chapter TWS Natural Communities Conference



Thursday, March 24, 2022

Virtual Conference 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

- Abstracts should be submitted to Brian Cypher by March 11, 2022 at bcypher@esrp.org.
- Please specify in your email whether you will be giving a 15-minute presentation or 5-minute quick talk.
- Submissions should contain: a title, name of the presenter (and coauthors if applicable) and affiliation(s), email of the presenter, and a body ≤ 300 words.

Abstract Submission Example:

IMPACT OF A SARCOPTIC MANGE EPIDEMIC ON A POPULATION OF ENDANGERED SAN JOAQUIN KIT FOXES

ERICA C. KELLY; California State University, Stanislaus Brian L. Cypher; California State University, Stanislaus Tory L. Westall; California State University, Stanislaus Nicole A. Deatherage; California State University, Stanislaus

Jaime L. Rudd; University of California, Davis Janet E. Foley; University of California, Davis

Deana L. Clifford; California Department of Fish and Wildlife

ekelly@esrp.org

A robust population of endangered San Joaquin kit foxes (Vulpes macrotis mutica) occurs in...

The San Joaquin Valley Chapter is on Instagram



f I he San Joauqin Valley Chapter is on Instagram—our account name is @sanjoaquintws. Feel free to send photos of wildlife or fieldwork for posting to:

Howard Clark (howard.clark.jr@gmail.com) or simply tag the IG account in the app.

Western honey bees (*Apis mellifera*) on Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*), northern San Diego Co. Photo by Howard Clark.





APPLY NOW FOR TWS' LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE CLASS OF 2022

The Wildlife Society (TWS) is currently accepting applications for the Leadership Institute Class of 2022. The Leadership Institute is designed to engage participants in a series of activities to develop and expand their leadership skills. The Leadership Institute is geared toward early-career professionals, who are actively pursuing employment in the wildlife profession – whether that is seasonal, part-time, or full-time experience.

The 6-month program begins in May and concludes at TWS's Annual Conference in Spokane, Washington in November. Participants will receive complimentary registration and a travel grant to attend the conference.

The Wildlife Society works with participants to build essential leadership skills and expand their capacity in their current and future roles in the wildlife profession. Throughout the program, participants will work collaboratively to understand a wide array of leadership styles and perspectives, develop stronger written and verbal communication skills, and learn how to better navigate the conservation field. Participants can expect to dedicate approximately 2-3 hours a week to the program to complete readings, participate in calls and webinars, and work on individual and group assignments.

Leadership Institute participants work on a variety of distance learning and hands-on projects, which include analysis of leadership themes and concepts, engage in mentorship with Leadership Institute alumni, TWS Council, and TWS Heritage Committee, and develop a greater understanding of how to apply their personal leadership skills to their vision for the conservation field. All applications are reviewed by the Leadership Institute Committee. The committee strives to create pathways to help enhance the efficacy of current and future leaders of TWS and the wildlife profession.

To apply:

- Complete and submit the <u>Leadership Institute Application Form</u> and upload supporting documents (unofficial or official transcript(s), cover letter, and resume)
- Provide two letters of recommendation

Application deadline is March 20, 2022. For questions, please contact <u>leadership@wildlife.org</u>.

Visit wildlife.org/leadership-institute for more information.

www.wildlife.org

Lizards of the World: A Guide to Every Family

Review by Howard O. Clark, Jr., CWB®, Senior Technical Specialist, Colibri Ecological Consulting, LLC; *hclark@colibri-ecology.com* Reprinted with permission from Sonoran Herpetologist • 2021 • 34(3):86-87.

Mark O'Shea—herpetologist, photographer, author, lecturer, and television personality—has produced a remarkable book on the lizards of the world. His book is surely to become a landmark and iconic reference for years to come.

The Introduction is a must read in order to have a better understanding of what a lizard is and how it fits into the global landscape. The Introduction is divided into several sections, including, Evolution and Origins of Lizards, Taxonomy of Lizards, Internal Anatomy, Lizard Skin, Sense Organs, Life in Extreme Conditions, Locomotion, Reproduction, Diet, Defence, and Conservation. Under each of these topics are included sub-topics which delve into a variety of details needed for an in-depth understanding of lizard ecology.

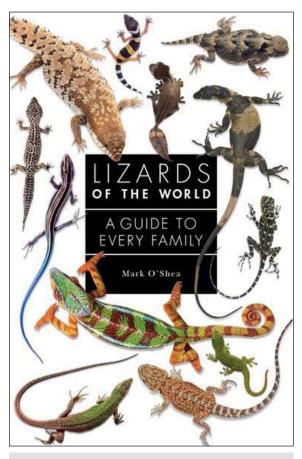
The bulk of the book is divided into six lizard Infraorders: Dibamia, Gekkota, Scincomorpha, Lacertoidea, Iguania, and Anguimorpha (Table 1). However, the Tuarara of New Zealand is also included in the book, since it is indeed a lizard even though it doesn't fit in any of these Infraorders. Each Infraorder section begins with a brief introduction, discussing how many families are in the Infraorder, distribution of the families, and a mention of any notable genera.

Each Infraorder section features a representative lizard species account. If the Infraorder consists of multiple families, then each family is represented by a lizard that best celebrates that family. The accounts have full color photo plates and a distribution map of the featured lizard, and a brief species account that covers general description, diet, habitats, reproduction, and other information. With more than 350 color photos, the book is a treat to study on that aspect alone.

At the end of the book is a glossary, an index, and a resource section, which includes general reference books, field guides (divided by region), herpetological societies, and useful websites.

The book is a must read for anyone—professional and novice alike—that may have an interest in the lizard global community. With over 7,000 species of lizards, the book is obviously not comprehensive, but it provides a valuable glimpse into this fascinating facet of herpetology and I hope this reference will excite a

new generation of naturalists to become explorers of our wonderful planet.



Lizards of the World: A Guide to Every Family

Mark O'Shea. Princeton University Press, Princeton and Oxford. Quarto Publishing, plc. Published May 18, 2021.

Trim Size: 6.75 x 9.56 in.

240 pages

350+ color photos

ISBN: 9780691198699

Hardcover: USD \$29.95

Below: an example of a Day Gecko photo featured in the book.



A brightly colored Madagascan Day Gecko, (*Phelsuma madagascarensis*), belying the idea that all geckos are nocturnal.

Table 1. List of lizard Infraorders (*left column*) and Families (*right column*) covered in the book. Not included in the table, but covered in the book, is the Tuatara (*Sphenodon punctatus*), in the Order Rhynchocephalia and Family Sphenodontidae.

DIDAMIA	nodon punctatus), in the Order Rhynchocephalia and Family Sphenodontidae.	
DIBAMIA	Dibamidae (Blind-lizards)	
	Combata de l'Accidente de Marca de A	
	Carphodactylidae (Southern padless geckos)	
	Diplodactylidae (Austral geckos)	
GEKKOTA	Pygopodidae (Flap-footed lizards)	
	Gekkonidae (Cosmopolitan geckos)	
	Eublepharidae (Eyelid geckos)	
	Phyllodactylidae (Leaf-toed geckos)	
	Sphaerodactylidae (Dwarf and least geckos)	
	Cordylidae (Girdled lizards and Flat lizards)	
SCINCOMORPHA	Gerrhosauridae (Plated lizards)	
	Xantusiidae (Night lizards)	
	Scincidae (Skinks)	
	Schicidae (Skiliks)	
	TEHOIDEA	
	Teiidae (Teiids and Tegus)	
	Alopoglossidae (Shade teiids)	
	Gymnophthalmidae (Microteiids)	
	Lacertidae (Old World lizards)	
	Edecitidae (Old World lizards)	
LACERTOIDEA	AMPHISBAENIA	
	Amphisbaenidae (Worm-lizards)	
	Blanidae (Mediterranean worm-lizards)	
	Bipedidae (Ajolates)	
	Cadeidae (Cuban worm-lizards)	
	Rhineuridae (Florida worm-lizard)	
	Trogonophidae (Afro-Arabian worm-lizards)	
	(
	ARCODONTA	
	Agamidae (Agamas and Dragons)	
	Chamaeleonidae (Chameleons)	
	PLEURODONTA	
	Iguanidae (Iguanas and Chuckwallas)	
	Leiocephalidae (Curlytails)	
	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines) DIPLOGLOSSA Anguidae (Slow worms, Alligator lizards, and Glass lizards)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines) DIPLOGLOSSA Anguidae (Slow worms, Alligator lizards, and Glass lizards) Xenosauridae (Knob-scaled lizards)	
IGUANIA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines) DIPLOGLOSSA Anguidae (Slow worms, Alligator lizards, and Glass lizards) Xenosauridae (Knob-scaled lizards) Diploglossidae (Galliwasps)	
IGUANIA ANGUIMORPHA	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines) DIPLOGLOSSA Anguidae (Slow worms, Alligator lizards, and Glass lizards) Xenosauridae (Knob-scaled lizards)	
	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines) DIPLOGLOSSA Anguidae (Slow worms, Alligator lizards, and Glass lizards) Xenosauridae (Knob-scaled lizards) Diploglossidae (Galliwasps) Shinisauridae (Chinese crocodile lizard)	
	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines) DIPLOGLOSSA Anguidae (Slow worms, Alligator lizards, and Glass lizards) Xenosauridae (Knob-scaled lizards) Diploglossidae (Galliwasps) Shinisauridae (Chinese crocodile lizard) PLATYNOTA	
	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines) DIPLOGLOSSA Anguidae (Slow worms, Alligator lizards, and Glass lizards) Xenosauridae (Knob-scaled lizards) Diploglossidae (Galliwasps) Shinisauridae (Chinese crocodile lizard) PLATYNOTA Helodermatidae (Gila monster and Beaded lizards)	
	Hoplocercidae (Woodlizards, Manticores, and Weapontail) Crotaphytidae (Collared and Leopard lizards) Corytophanidae (Basilisks) Leiosauridae (South American Tree and Ground lizards) Liolaemidae (South American Swifts and Tree lizards) Polychrotidae (Bush anoles) Dactyloidae (True anoles) Phrynosomatidae (Spiny and Horned lizards) Tropiduridae (Lava lizards, Whorltails, and Treerunners) Opluridae (Malagasy swifts and Iguanines) DIPLOGLOSSA Anguidae (Slow worms, Alligator lizards, and Glass lizards) Xenosauridae (Knob-scaled lizards) Diploglossidae (Galliwasps) Shinisauridae (Chinese crocodile lizard) PLATYNOTA	

Chapter Executive Board and Committee Chairs

Erica Kelly	President	ekelly@csustan.edu
RaineyReedy	President-elect	rreedy@mcbioinc.com
ToryWestall	Past-President	twestall@esrp.csustan.edu
JulieVance	Secretary	Julie.Vance@wildlife.ca.gov
RyanLopez	Treasurer	rlopez@natural-resources-group.com
Randi McCormick	Chapter Representative	.randi@mccormickbiologicalinc.com
Erin Tennant	Program Development	erin.tennant@gmail.com
Jeff Davis	Chapter Historian	jdavis@colibri-ecology.com
Lori Bono	Granting Committee Chair	Lori.Bono@wildlife.ca.gov
Howard O. Clark, Jr	Webmaster and Newsletter Editor	howard.clark.jr@gmail.com
Renée Robison	Membership Coordinator	reneerobison929@gmail.com
Petros Chrysafis	CSU, Fresno Student Representative	petroschrysafis@gmail.com
Skip Moss	Conservation Affairs	smoss@natural-resources-group.com

New Mailing Address: San Joaquin Valley Chapter, PMB 165, 1099 E. Champlain Drive, Suite A, Fresno, CA 93720-5033

The San Joaquin Valley Chapter Area

The San Joaquin Valley Chapter covers a nine county area that includes areas of the San Joaquin Valley, Coastal Range, Sierra Nevada Range, and western Mojave Desert.





The Goals of the Society and the San Joaquin Valley Chapter

- Develop and maintain professional standards for wildlife research and management.
- Enhance knowledge and technical capabilities of wildlife managers.
- Advance professional stewardship of wildlife resources and their habitats.
- Advocate the use of sound biological information for wildlife policy decisions.
- Increase public awareness and appreciation of the wildlife profession.

