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## Intro

Cutaneous Respiration is the sole respiratory mode

- *Aneides aeneus*
- Family: *Plethodontidae*
- Lack lungs, laterally compressed, associated with rock outcrops, arboreal, and have cool markings




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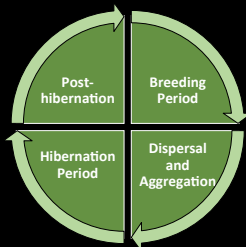
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## Annual cycle



- Breeding period: late May to late September
- Dispersal: late September to November

(Gorden 1952)

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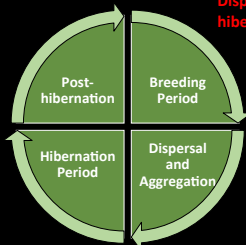
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## Annual cycle

4-stage annual life cycle—Breeding period, Dispersal period, Hibernation period, and Post-hibernation period



- Hibernation period: November to late April
- Post-hibernation dispersion period: late April and early May

(Gorden 1952)

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### Breeding period

Reproduction strategy is direct development

- Breeding is poorly documented
- Spring through early autumn
- 10-30 eggs deposited on the ceiling of rock crevices in June and July



(Niemi and Reynolds 2011)

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### Preferred Habitat



- shaded rock outcrops (typically sandstone and granite)
- Cracks, crevices, and under rotting tree bark

(Niemi and Reynolds 2011)

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### Preferred Habitat



- Moss filled crevices and ledges that are well concealed
- Seasonally can be arboreal
  - Deforestation hypothesis

(Gorden, 1957, Walldron and Humphries 2005)

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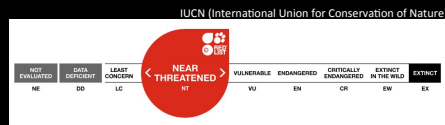
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## Conservation Status



"Listed as Near Threatened because this species is in significant decline, possibly because of habitat loss, over-harvested, disease, and drought, with a risk that these decline could in the future spread to the main range of the species"

(Hammerson 2004)

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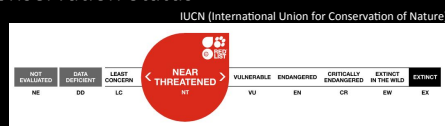
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## Conservation Status



"To assist its conservation, better information on its current status is needed, as is information on the threats that it faces....and whenever feasible a forested buffer of at least 100m should be left around occupied rock outcrops"

(Petranka 1998, Hammerson 2004)

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## Conservation Status



The IUCN conservation ranking is "NEAR THREATENED"

The global population trend (according to the IUCN) is consider to be "DECREASING"

(Petranka 1998, Hammerson 2004)

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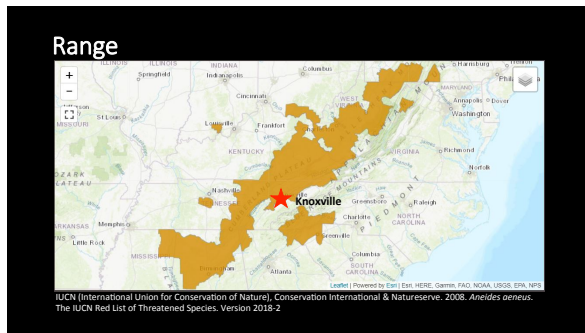
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### Threats



- Habitat loss and fragmentation
- logging, mining, road construction, water impoundments, and chemical contamination

(Newman et al. 2018)

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### Threats



- Climate Change
- Expected loss of climatically suitable habitat in the next half-century

(Newman et al. 2018)

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### Threats



- Fungal and viral threat
  - Ranavirus
  - *Bd*
  - *Bsal*\*

(Newman et al. 2018)

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### Threats



- Over collection
  - continual collection of egg-brooding Green Salamanders from the same site over consecutive years can result in population decline

(Newman et al. 2018)

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### TN Conservation – Backstory

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was petitioned to federally protect the green salamander (2012)
- Review determined, “that protection may be warranted” (2015)
- A competitive State Wildlife Grant was awarded from the USFWS, to fill some of the gaps in knowledge




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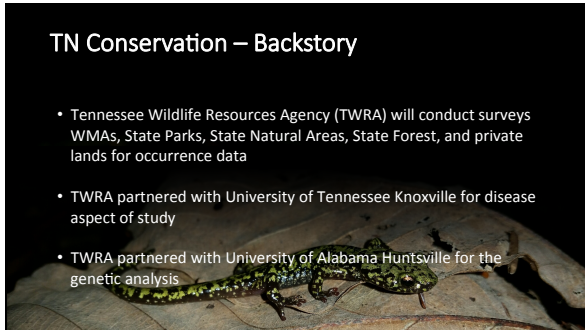
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## TN Conservation – Backstory

- Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) will conduct surveys WMAs, State Parks, State Natural Areas, State Forest, and private lands for occurrence data
- TWRA partnered with University of Tennessee Knoxville for disease aspect of study
- TWRA partnered with University of Alabama Huntsville for the genetic analysis



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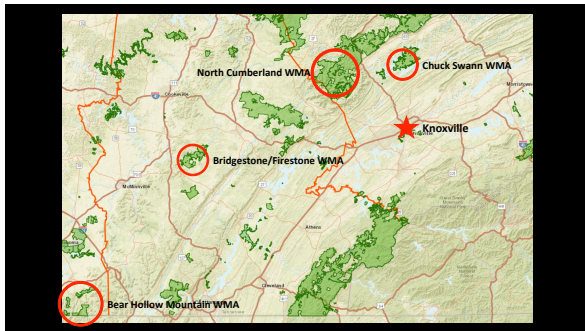
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## TN Conservation

- Bear Hollow Mountain WMA, Franklin county
  - 7 historical occurrence records investigated
  - 61 new occurrences documented
  - Individuals were found at every site except 3



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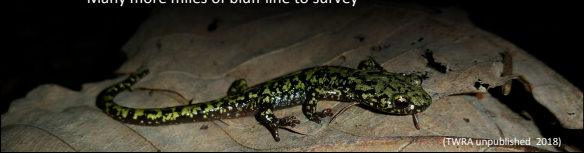
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### TN Conservation

- Bridgestone-Firestone WMA, White county
  - 1 historical occurrence record investigated
  - 24 new occurrences documented
  - Many more miles of bluff line to survey



(TWRA unpublished, 2018)

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### TN Conservation

- Chuck Swann WMA
  - 1 historical occurrence records investigated
  - 4 new occurrences documented
- North Cumberland WMA
  - 4 new occurrences documented



(TWRA unpublished, 2018)

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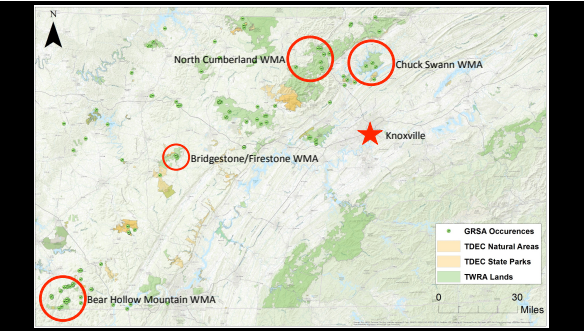
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## NC Conservation

North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) and Conservation partners

- Annual surveys for the species since 2002
- Analysis of all known populations in NC (2018)



(NCWRC unpublished 2018)

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## NC Conservation

- 25% of populations are in decline and 72% have a zero growth rate
- Populations have been crashing since the early 2000s



(NCWRC unpublished 2018)

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## NC Conservation

Currently part of a MONOPHYLETIC genus

- describing a new species out of the lineage that will be a new micro-endemic
- Studying effects of controlled burning on populations



(NCWRC unpublished 2018)

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## Summary



- Green salamanders are globally ranked as Near Threatened by the IUCN
- State agencies are working hard to fill the knowledge gaps defined by the USFWS assessment

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## Future Directions for Conservation



- Ongoing survey efforts
  - Historic occurrences
  - new occurrences
- Working through partnerships to assess disease and genetics
- Examining controlled burn effects on isolated populations

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## Photo Sources

- 1) Madison Terry 2018, <http://arcoss.clemson.edu/arcoss-clemson-ahms-chapter-accepted-for-publication/>
- 2) Scott Hollis, personal collection, UTK
- 3) Daniel Istvanko, personal collection, TWRA
- 4) Daniel Istvanko, personal collection, TWRA
- 5) Friends of DuPont Forest, <https://www.dupontforest.com/green-salamander-walk-talk/>
- 6) Todd Pierson, <http://herpsolnc.org/green-salamander/>
- 7) Ohio DNR, Division of Wildlife, <http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/species-and-habitats/species-guide-index/amphibians/green-salamander>
- 8) Daniel Istvanko, personal collection, TWRA
- 9) Todd Pierson, <http://herpsolnc.org/green-salamander/>

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Newman, J. C., Barrett, K. W., & Dillman, J. (2018). Green Salamander Estimated Abundance and Environmental Associations in South Carolina. *Journal of Herpetology*, 52(4), 438-444.

Niemiller, M.L. and R.G. Reynolds. 2011. *The amphibians of Tennessee*. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee, USA.

Petranka, J.W. 1998. *Salamanders of the United States and Canada*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Smith, W., Slemo, S., Stanley, C., Blackburn, M., & Wayland, J. (2017). Rock crevice morphology and forest contexts drive microhabitat preferences in the Green Salamander (*Aneides aeneus*). *Canadian Journal of Zoology*, 95(5), 353-358.

Tennessee State Wildlife Action Plan Team. 2015. *Tennessee State Wildlife Action Plan*. Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. Nashville, Tennessee, USA.

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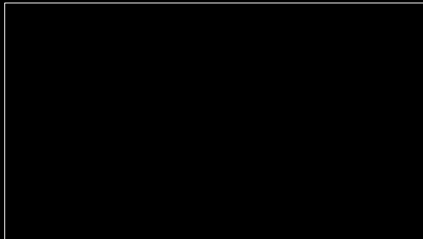
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## Conservation efforts – TWRA VLOG



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