



# Reptile & Amphibian Monitoring at Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park

*Data Summary, Monitoring Year 2013*

Natural Resource Data Series NPS/GULN/NRDS—2014/649



**ON THE COVER**

The Coachwhip, *Masticophis flagellum*, on PAAL, 2012

Photograph by: Rolando Garza, Palo Alto National Historical Park

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Data in this report were collected and analyzed using methods based on established, peer-reviewed protocols and were analyzed and interpreted within the guidelines of the protocols.

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## Introduction

The Gulf Coast Inventory and Monitoring Network (GULN) of the National Park Service started implementation of its reptile and amphibian monitoring protocol (GRAMP) at the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park (PAAL) in April of 2011. The GRAMP is a protocol developed by GULN in collaboration with Kurt Buhlmann of the University of Georgia, Savannah River Ecological Laboratory to provide basic herpetological assemblage monitoring at selected sites on network parks based on peer-reviewed and widely used standard sampling methods supported by a unified data management and analysis system (Woodman, et al, 2013, in review). This annual report summarizes data collected at the PAAL sampling sites in Monitoring Year (MY) 2013, and includes a summary of the GRAMP, extracts of data collected, and a list of amphibians and reptiles, with count by species, detected in MY2013. The complete data table for MY2013 is provided in Appendix A.

The GULN is located in portions of six states, spanning from Brownsville, Texas, to Pensacola, Florida, and north to Nashville, Tennessee, with main offices located in Lafayette, Louisiana. The network includes eight National Park Service (NPS) units: Big Thicket National Preserve (BITH), Gulf Islands National Seashore (GUIS), Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA), Natchez Trace Parkway (NATR), Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park (PAAL), Padre Island National Seashore (PAIS), San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (SAAN), and Vicksburg National Military Park (VICK). The network is currently (2013) implementing the GRAMP on six parks (GUIS, JELA, NATR, PAAL, SAAN, and VICK), and is developing park projects on BITH and PAIS for anticipated start-up in FY2014. The PAAL monitoring project targets the terrestrial herp assemblage associated with selected habitat areas within the PAAL battlefield unit.

The PAAL battlefield area (Figure 1) encompasses approximately 520 hectares of post-agricultural coastal saltgrass prairie habitats typified by grassy lowland areas dominated by *Spartina* and *Borrchia sp.* and higher local elevations populated by mixed *Acacia*, *Prosopis* and *Opuntia* Tamaulipan Thornscrub vegetation. PAAL lies within a semi-arid region and environment which experiences periods of intense heat and sun, and no permanent standing water exists on the battlefield unit. The battlefield is surrounded by lands undergoing rapid urban development, and is closely bordered on two sides by high traffic highways. Notably, the battlefield supports relatively large numbers of Texas Tortoise (*Gopherus berlandieri*), Texas Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*), and Texas Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon corais*), all of which are listed by the State of Texas as threatened species and are of special interest to PAAL resource management for conservation and protection on the park. All of these species may be encountered during implementation of this monitoring program; *G. berlandieri* is specifically addressed on PAAL by implementation of the GULN Texas Tortoise Monitoring Protocol (Woodman, et al, 2013b, in review) and is not included in this data summary.

Amphibians were identified as a network high priority vital sign during initial vital signs selection performed in 2004. Amphibians were combined with reptiles when the GULN Monitoring Plan

(Segura et al, 2007) was finalized, as it was broadly accepted that sampling for many amphibians is equally effective for coexisting reptiles. Amphibians and reptiles (herps) are ranked highly among potential vital signs for GULN because herps 1) are a diverse fauna associated with many habitats on all GULN parks, 2) specific species come under legal mandates related to state – level protected status, and 3), herps constitute a diverse set of potential indicators of local and regional changes in ecosystems, due to their widely demonstrated sensitivities to many anthropogenic system inputs and actions (pollutants and habitat disruption and fragmentation). In addition, herps have collectively become the subject of ever growing conservationist and resource management concern given the increasing recognition of their widespread decline at scales ranging from the local to global.

Monitoring herps on PAAL will contribute to both park-level resource knowledge and improved management, and provide insight into habitat and ecosystem change. Monitoring is designed to provide data comparable to that obtained by other research and inventory efforts and will potentially contribute to regional and national datasets that further our understanding of population and community trends at many scales.

This annual report provides an overview of methodology and implementation of monthly sampling across the monitoring year. Results presented here are limited to descriptive summaries of the annual findings and data about observed species and abundance presented at a monthly sampling scale. Additional analyses and synthesis reports will be completed every 4 – 5 years beginning in 2015, to include assessment of potential trends in species count, changes in relative abundance, and changes in measurable assemblage composition and structure. Faunal trends will be evaluated in the context of recorded environmental data and with consideration of noted events, such as rainfall and significant anthropogenic and other impacts to local resources.

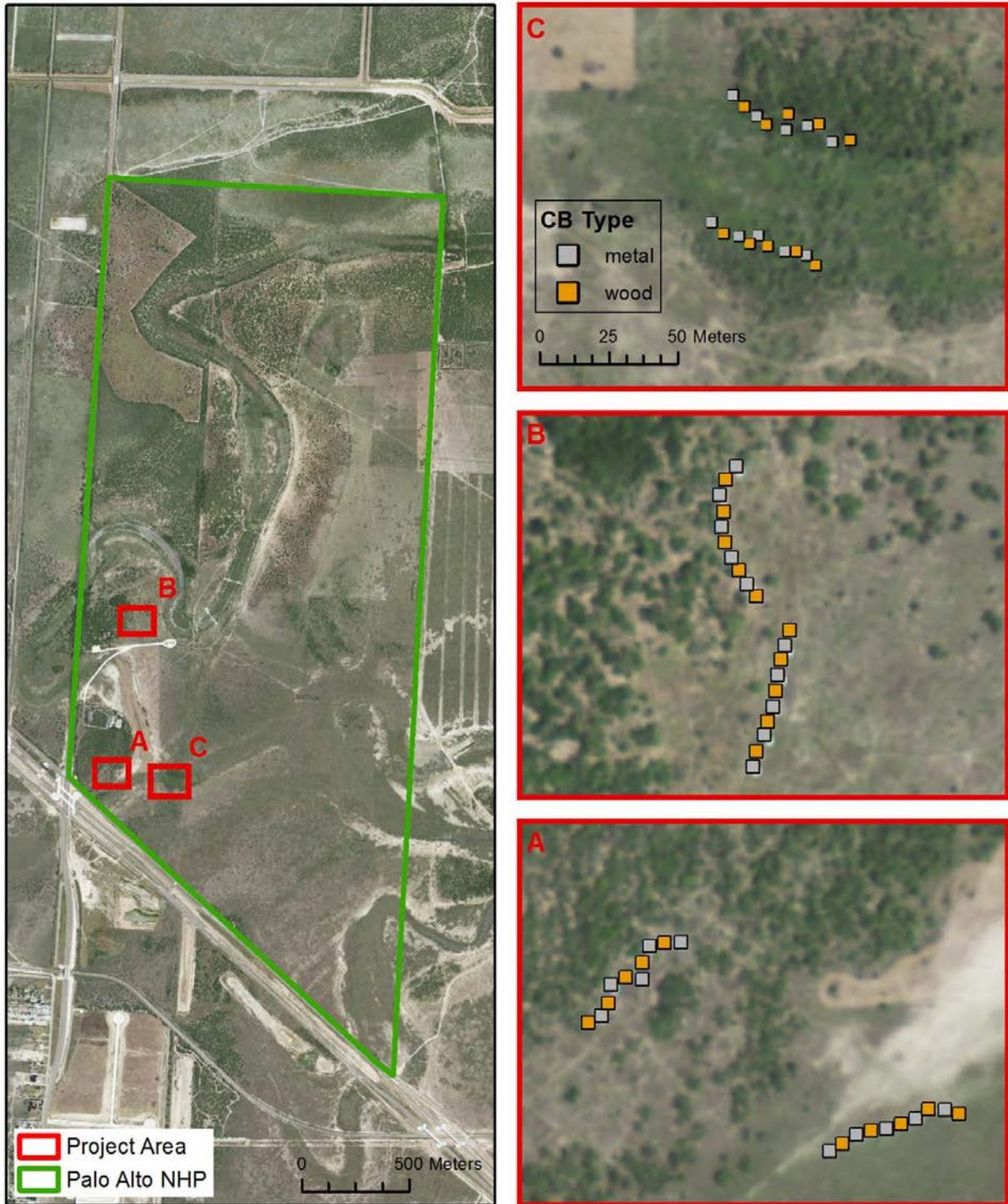


Figure 1. Aerial image showing PAAL – battlefield park area near Brownsville, Cameron County, TX. The three project areas are marked with red box outlines. The green outline represents the PAAL administrative boundary. The three smaller frames (A, B, and C) to the right show the CB distributions associated with each sampled area.



# Methods

## Sampling Design

Herp monitoring at PAAL utilizes terrestrial cover-board (CB) fixed-point sampling coupled with casual observation (Cas. Obs.) CB panels are permanently installed in 3 split linear arrays (2 clusters in each split array) distributed in grassy and scrub-thicket areas on the battlefield (Figure 1 above). The spatial distribution of CB constitutes a fixed multiple-array sampling design where each cluster is statistically independent of and does not share possible specimens with any other cluster. Each CB cluster consists of ten 3 x 4 foot panels (five galvanized steel roofing, five ¾ inch plywood) deployed in a linear arrangement with 5m minimum spacing between panels. Initial CB cluster starting points were selected by simple randomization among 4 potential points located within each of the selected general areas, followed by deploying the CB panels along the prevailing vegetation feature in the area. Individual panel locations are determined by natural microhabitat and spaces suitable for CB panels. All CB locations are mapped onto the project GIS layers using GPS location data. No baits, lures, added food or chemical attractants are used in sampling at PAAL sites. Total sampling effort consists of 60 CB panels.

Note: The northern array site was relocated to the new location labeled “C” for MY2013 and subsequent years to simplify sampling logistics and address a new habitat-patch deemed both more accessible and more likely to yield greater diversity and abundance of species. The new array layout follows established site design guidelines and continues the same total sampling effort as used in MY2012.

In addition to CB device-based sampling, field crew record all individuals seen outside of sampling devices during sampling activities. These encounters are logged as “casual observations” (Cas. Obs.) and contribute to composite data on species-richness and species-specific population descriptive parameters, such as mean size and sex ratio estimation in the population, but are not considered in analyses utilizing device as a factor.

## Sampling and Data Collection

Sampling emphasizes consistent collection of detailed, high quality data on all encountered specimens to provide a reliable dataset for assessing assemblage composition and structure. CB and Casual Observations both yield hand specimens and photographic records.

All field crew are led by experienced field biologists with detailed familiarity with the taxonomy of regional herp fauna. Performance of sampling events follows the methodology and procedures prescribed for each sampling method in GRAMP protocol SOP (Woodman, et al 2013, in review). All specimens are hand collected where possible for detailed assessment. Data include location, time, species ID (when possible), body length and sex (when possible), and count, when multiple individuals of a type are observed but not all are handled and assessed.

Specimen information is recorded on paper field data sheets during sampling. Photographs are taken of collected specimens to support post-sampling taxonomic ID review. Specimens are handled with appropriate prophylaxis and technique as adapted from the ASIH Guidelines (Beaupre 2004) and

specified in the GRAMP. All collected specimens are immediately released following processing at the collection point. Non-collected individuals (venomous snakes are never handled, other individuals may escape or avoid capture) are photo-documented during sampling procedures, and images provide confirmation of “no-catch” encounters for data records.

### **Monitoring Schedule**

PAAL sites are sampled every month over each Monitoring Year (MY, defined as being from October 01 to September 30), for a total of 12 monthly sampling visits per MY. Each visit consists of 1 workday: the sampling team samples CB clusters sequentially starting with a safety briefing at about 0730 and typically completing sampling by 1000. The array sampling order is held constant over all visits to avoid random variation in yield which could result from time of day effects. All CB sampling is completed as early in a day as possible to reduce impacts on yield from increasing air and ground temperatures.

### **Data Management**

Data are recorded in the field on standard GULN field data sheets. The cooperators (Dr. Alejandro Fierro, University of Texas - Brownsville) scans and electronically submits completed data sheets and photo image files to the GULN Data Manager and the GULN GRAMP Project Leader for review and verification of taxonomic information. All data are entered into the GRAMP database following procedures specified in SOP 5 Data Entry of the GRAMP protocol (Woodman, et al, 2013, in review). Project data are managed following procedures and standards specified in the GULN Data Management Plan (Granger, 2007). Data are extracted from this database for analysis and reporting. The complete Monitoring Year 2013 faunal data are provided in Appendix A of this report. Data are also made available by going to the GULN Amphibian & Reptile Monitoring Project in the NPS Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA) portal at: <https://irma.nps.gov/App/Reference/Profile/2192506>.

## Results

The complete PAAL MY2013 Project dataset is provided in Appendix A. The Project Data Table lists observation date, sampling array ID, sampling method, common and scientific name, and body length and sex (if determined) for each individual recorded. Key aspects of this dataset are summarized in the following tables and graphs by sampling site. All summary data are presented in a per-sampling-event format with cumulative totals for the MY where appropriate.

Sampling at PAAL sites yielded a total of 65 individuals representing 9 reptile species and 1 amphibian species from CB and Cas. Obs. in MY2013. One amphibian (adult Coastal Plain Toad, *Incilius nebulifer*) was collected in the September 2013 sampling event. The most abundant reptile species was the Texas Rose-bellied Lizard (*Sceloporus variabilis*, 47), accounting for 72% of all individuals observed. All other species were only seldom encountered and appeared only in small numbers across the MY.

Table 1 presents the summary count of individual reptiles observed by sampling method (CB = cover-boards, Cas. Obs. = Casual Observations) by sampling month in MY2013.

Table 1: PAAL Reptiles, MY2013.

Sampling Method	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	JUL 2013	AUG 2013	SEP 2013	Total By Method
CB	5	7	4	7	9	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	63
Cas Obs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total n by Event</b>	5	7	4	7	9	5	4	4	4	4	4	7	<b>64</b>

The total number of individual reptiles observed varied among sampling events, with per-event counts ranging from 4 to 9 individuals (Figure 2).

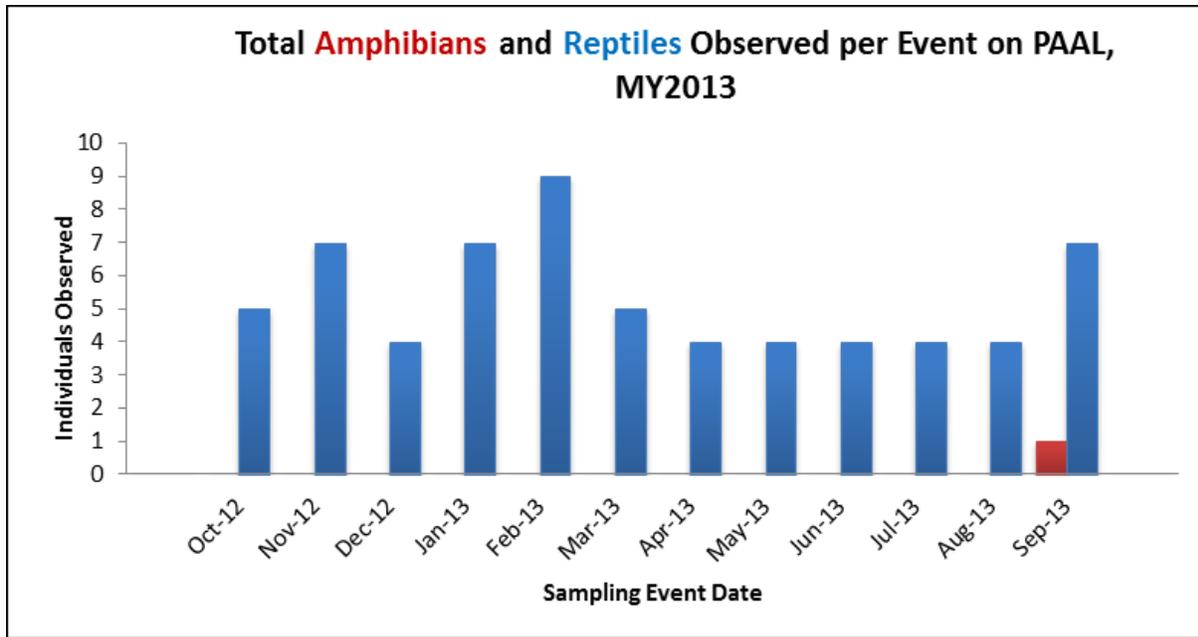


Figure 2. Total counts of amphibians and reptiles observed in each sampling month in MY2013.

Table 2 presents the counts of reptile species observed by sampling method (CB = cover-boards, Cas. Obs. = Casual Observations) in each sampling month in MY2013. The total count column presents the count of all species observed by method over the year.

Table 2: Number of reptile species seen at PAAL by sampling method by sampling month in MY2013. Note that most observed species occur in multiple events.

Sampling Method	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	JUL 2013	AUG 2013	SEP 2013	Total Spp.
CB	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	4	2	2	8
Cas Obs	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total species by Event</b>	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	4	2	3	9

Very few total species were observed in any one sampling month in MY2013. The number of species observed ranged from 1 to 4 per month, and did not appear to exhibit any strong distribution pattern over the MY (Figure 3).

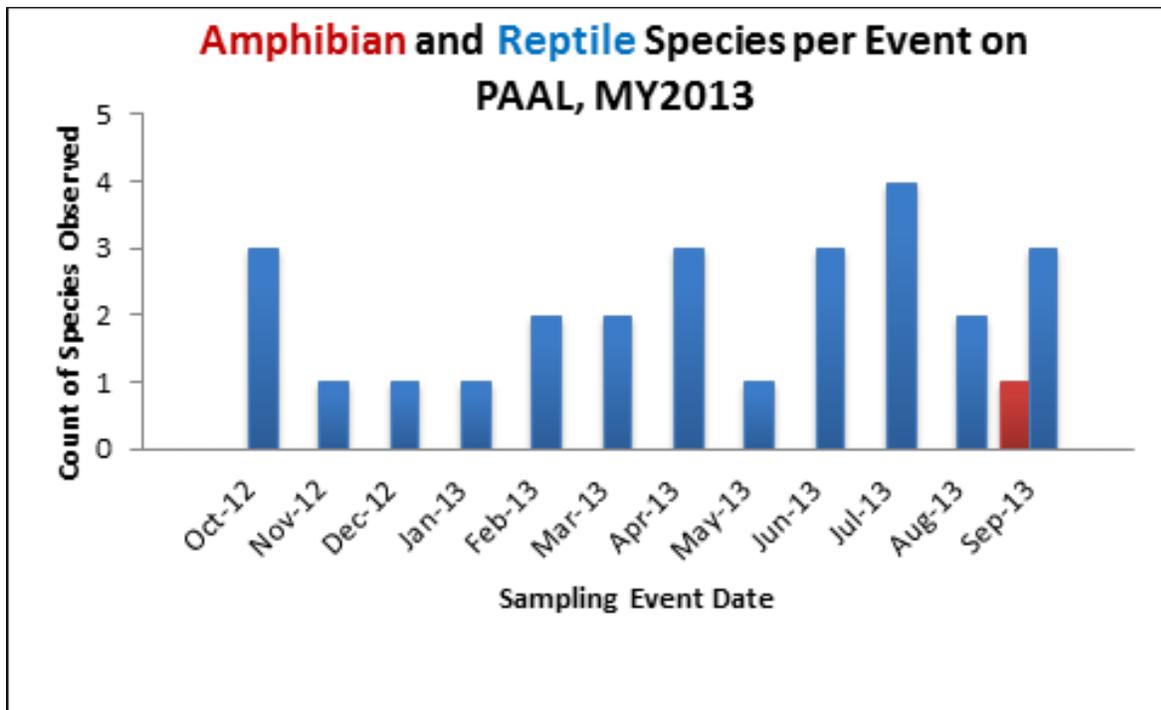


Figure 3: Numbers of amphibian and reptile species observed in each sampling month in MY2013.

**The accumulation of species detections over time:**

Reptile species detections continued to accumulate over the monitoring year (Table 3, and visualized in Figure 4), as is typically expected in repeat-sampling studies performed within a site; species vary widely in local abundance and seasonality and thus exhibit different probabilities of detection at any given sampling effort in any given area.

Of note; one amphibian, an adult Coastal Plain Toad (*Incilius nebulifer*) was collected from under a CB panel in the Sep. 2013 sampling event. Although several amphibian species are known as being present on the park, both from formal inventories and repeated staff and other observations, amphibians do not appear within the samples collected at any array site, and this observation constitutes the first formal project detection of an amphibian species on the park.

Table 3: Cumulative reptile and amphibian species count over MY2013. The highlighted count in the SEP 2013 event is the cumulative total for the MY.

Sampling Date	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	JUL 2013	AUG 2013	SEP 2013
Cum Reptiles	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	8	9
Cum Amphibians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

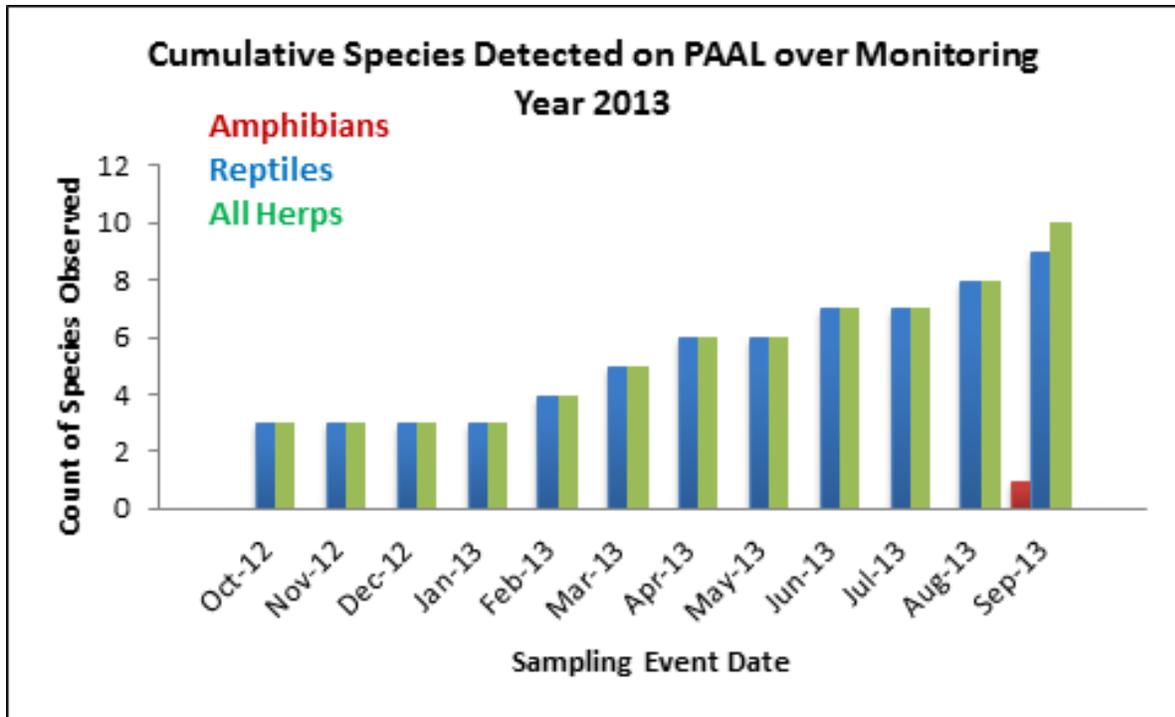


Figure 4: Cumulative count of amphibian and reptile species observed at PAAL by sampling month over MY2013. Reptile species continued to be added to the project detection list throughout the year. The one amphibian detected in MY2013 occurred in the Sep 2013 sampling event. This likely reflects some combination of species being rare in the sampling site, species exhibit seasonality of possible detection, and sampling methods are limited and biased as to which species may be detected.

The 9 reptile and amphibian species detected in PAAL sampling in MY2013 are listed in Table 4 below. The numbers indicate the total count observed for each species over all sampling methods in the MY.

Table 4: Amphibian and Reptile species observed at PAAL in MY2013.

Scientific Name:	Common Name:	Total
<b>Amphibians:</b>		
<i>Incilius nebulifer</i>	Coastal Plain Toad	1
<b>Reptiles:</b>		
<i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>	Black-striped Snake	1
<i>Eumeces tetragrammus</i>	Four-lined Skink	5
<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>	Texas Tortoise	1
<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>	Mediterranean Gecko	1
<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	Coachwhip	1
<i>Masticophis schotti</i>	Ruthen's Whip-snake	2
<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>	Texas Horned-lizard	1
<i>Salvadora grahamiae</i>	Texas Patch-nosed Snake	4
<i>Sceloporus variabilis</i>	Rose-bellied Lizard	24

## Discussion

The one amphibian and 8 reptile species detected during MY 2013 represent 23 percent of the 40 species (11 amphibians, 29 reptiles) reported as being possible on PAAL in the most recent herp inventory (Duran 2004). The 8 detected reptiles represent 31% of the 26 reported terrestrial reptile species. The 3 species of aquatic turtles reported by Duran (2004) would be unlikely to be detected in terrestrial CB sampling. Notably, MY2013 sampling detected only one of the park's possible 11 amphibian species. It is broadly recognized in herp monitoring and research (e.g., Graeter, et al 2010, Heyer, et al 1995) that many herp species are notably habitat-specific and no sampling method is uniformly effective for all species even within its habitat-range (i.e., CB panels sample terrestrial fauna, but are very unlikely to detect Texas Tortoise nor equally detect all snake and lizard species in the area.) The PAAL project does not currently sample or address the ephemeral and seasonal wet habitats on the battlefield, and thus will not likely detect any of the taxa closely associated with those habitats and conditions. In addition, sampling effort is limited in scope and range, and larger snake species may be relatively rare and thus unlikely to be encountered in smaller sampling efforts; from these factors, we accept that some species may be present and active in the sampling area but unlikely to be seen in our effort.

All detected species are considered expected and typical of the region and habitats. No obvious pathologies or abnormalities were noted in any species.

Species accumulation continued throughout monitoring year 2013. Detected species count is expected to level off with time, as the methods in use and available effort attain their maximum likely detection of species in the sampled area. As reptile species continued to accumulate throughout MY2013, this hypothetical maximum detected species count was not apparently attained, and it may be reasonable to anticipate that some additional species will be added to the monitoring detection list into the future. The detection of one amphibian species known to be resident to the park suggests that other amphibians may be encountered in future sampling, albeit likely only rarely.



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## Appendix A

PAAL Project Data. The following table presents all faunal observation data recorded at the PAAL battlefield sampling sites in Monitoring Year 2013.

Unit Code	Start Date	Species	Common Name(s)	CountOfSpecies	Trap Type
PAAL	10/18/2012	Masticophis flagellum	Coachwhip	1	CB
PAAL	10/18/2012	Salvadora grahamiae	Texas Patch-nosed Snake	2	CB
PAAL	10/18/2012	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	2	CB
PAAL	11/15/2012	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	7	CB
PAAL	12/19/2012	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	4	CB
PAAL	1/25/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	7	CB
PAAL	2/22/2013	Masticophis schotti	Ruthven's Whipsnake	1	CB
PAAL	2/22/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	8	CB
PAAL	3/22/2013	Phrynosoma cornutum	Texas Horned Lizard	1	CB
PAAL	3/22/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	4	CB
PAAL	4/19/2013	Hemidactylus turcicus	Mediterranean Gecko	1	CB
PAAL	4/19/2013	Masticophis schotti	Ruthven's Whipsnake	1	CB
PAAL	4/19/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	2	CB
PAAL	5/24/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	4	CB
PAAL	6/26/2013	Eumeces sp.		1	CB
PAAL	6/26/2013	Salvadora grahamiae	Texas Patch-nosed Snake	1	CB
PAAL	6/26/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	2	CB
PAAL	7/20/2013	Eumeces sp.		1	CB
PAAL	7/20/2013	Hemidactylus turcicus	Mediterranean Gecko	1	CB
PAAL	7/20/2013	Salvadora grahamiae	Texas Patch-nosed Snake	1	CB
PAAL	7/20/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	1	CB
PAAL	8/9/2013	Coniophanes imperialis	Black-striped Snake	1	CB
PAAL	8/9/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	2	CB
PAAL	8/19/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	1	CB
PAAL	9/19/2013	Eumeces tetragrammus	Four-lined Skink	3	CB
PAAL	9/19/2013	Incilius nebulifer	Coastal Plain Toad	1	CB
PAAL	9/19/2013	Sceloporus variabilis	Rose-bellied Lizard	3	CB