

# “2013 Fall Herpers Survey” Final Report

January 2015



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Please help ensure this report is as accurate as possible. Any errors—mathematical, grammatical, or otherwise—should be brought to the attention of SWCHR. Additionally, topics for consideration for inclusion in future surveys can be submitted as well. Corrections and recommendations can both be emailed to [swchr@mountainboomer.com](mailto:swchr@mountainboomer.com).

#### COVER PHOTOGRAPHS

Front cover, background image: sunset viewed from "The Window," Big Bend National Park

Front cover, upper left: field herpers photographing a Trans-Pecos Copperhead, *Agkistrodon contortrix pictigaster*

Front cover, upper right: Bullfrog, *Lithobates catesbeianus*, observed during a citizen-science survey

Front cover, lower left: child holding a Yellow-bellied Racer, *Coluber constrictor flaviventris*, found during a citizen-science survey

Front cover, lower right: Photographer reflected in the eye of an Eastern Patch-nosed Snake, *Salvadora grahamiae*

Back cover: Canyon Lizard, *Sceloporus merriami*, overlooking the Rio Grande

Founded in 2007, the Southwestern Center for Herpetological Research (SWCHR) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit association dedicated to promoting the education of the Association's members and the general public relating to the natural history, biology, taxonomy, conservation and preservation needs, field studies, and captive propagation of the herpetofauna indigenous to the American Southwest (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah). While certain parts of California, Nevada, Texas, and Utah do not contain the geologic and other natural features generally associated with the American Southwest, those states are included in their entirety for the sake of having a more easily defined border for the region.

Membership is open to all persons having an interest in the herpetology of the American Southwest. For more information on joining or donating to support this and other projects, visit [www.southwesternherp.com](http://www.southwesternherp.com).

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# Executive Summary

## Key Findings

- The “herper community” is generally more highly educated and politically active than the general public, and tends to earn more income.
- The “herper community” sees a wide disparity between how they view themselves within broader society (positively), and how they think society sees herpers (negatively).
- There is a general lack of familiarity with laws pertaining to reptiles and amphibians among the “herper community”—both for hunting for them and for keeping them.
- At the same time, existing and proposed legislation/regulation pertaining to field-herping and herp-keeping activities is seen to be unnecessarily restrictive in most cases.
- Herpers consider habitat loss/destruction the biggest threat to reptiles and amphibians in the six-state SWCHR Region.
- Significant interest in hunting for, or keeping, species of reptiles and amphibians native to the American Southwest is limited to a small number of species.

The 2013 Fall Herpers Survey was an Internet-based opt-in public opinion survey gauging various attitudes and opinions of reptile and amphibian enthusiasts (hereafter referred to as “herp enthusiasts,” or simply “herpers”). The survey consisted of 287 questions quantitatively covering general opinions and characteristics of the responding herpers, field herping activities and opinions, and herp keeping activities and opinions. In addition to the general questions, there was a focus on the six-state region of interest for the Southwestern Center for Herpetological Research (SWCHR)—Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. A total of 810 participants responded to the survey, which ran from 28 October 2013 through 28 February 2014.

Due to the nature of any opt-in survey, results should be considered informative, but not necessarily authoritative. That being said, this was the first survey of its kind specifically designed to gauge attitudes and opinions of the “herping community” as stakeholders, and it is hoped policy makers will include this report in their consideration of future policy, legislation, etc. As this survey report gains traction, participation in future surveys will likely increase, thus strengthening the value of the findings. The survey was comprehensive in nature and should serve as a benchmark for similar surveys of the “herper community” in the future.

To members of the “herper community,” loosely defined as that cross-section of the general public who has more than a casual interest in reptiles and amphibians—either looking for them in the field, maintaining them domestically, or both—results for many of the survey questions may seem obvious. Indeed, many of the percentages confirm what has long been the perception of consensus, but the survey is an attempt to quantify these attitudes and opinions—the first such attempt to do so on a large scale.



## Demographics of the “Herper Community”

A series of demographic questions were asked and then compared with similar categories for the general public, both worldwide and in the United States (where the majority of respondents live). On the whole, most herpers:

- Are male (with the proportion of female herpers higher outside the U.S.)
- Are of white/Caucasian/European descent
- Are between the ages of 19 and 50
- Are married
- Hold a degree in a Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math (STEM) field

For those respondents with an occupation, the top career fields in which herp enthusiasts are employed (of 20 possible categories) are biological/environmental (25%) and education (11%).

When compared to the general public, herpers:

- Turn out in significantly higher numbers for elections at all levels of government
- Earn more household income
- Are more highly educated (with more than two thirds having a post-secondary degree)

## General Attitudes and Opinions of, and Participation in, the “Herper Community”

### Participation in Herp-Related Activities

A slight majority of herpers responding to this survey derive varying proportions of their income from herp-related activities (e.g. academic research, domestic breeding, educational programs, photography, etc.), though more than 40 percent report their activities are strictly recreational. Of those deriving income from herp-related activities, respondents were evenly split between salaried positions and getting paid per job/event. A majority of “semi-professional” herpers (deriving only part of their income from herp-related activities) sell herps they breed and/or collect, while the majority of “professional” herpers (deriving a majority of their income from herp-related activities) give speeches, presentations, displays, or parties.

A majority of respondents conduct volunteer (unpaid) research on an individual basis, with increasing participation in such activities increasing with the level of financial stake in an individual’s herp-related activities (recreational, “semi-professional,” or “professional”). Respondents were fairly evenly split as to whether their observations or research have been published, again increasing with

level of financial stake in herp-related activities. Half of all respondents give educational displays/presentations.

A majority of respondents also contribute to citizen science, with nearly half of those doing so by contributing to online databases and one fourth publishing notes, observations, etc. Roughly 20 percent contribute vouchers, either photographic or physical specimens.

Three fourths of respondents report purchasing herp-related books, and more than half have done the following:

- Purchase or subscribe to herp-related magazines
- Attend herp shows/expos
- Attend an educational herp lecture, symposium, etc.
- Attend a trip, such as a zoo visit or field survey

However, only 40 percent reported donating money to herp-related organizations. Participation in all these activities increased proportionately with level of financial stake in herp-related activities, with the exception of herp show/expo attendance, for which fewer professional herpers did so.

## **Herp-Related Organizations and Online Communities**

Three fourths of respondents participate to varying extents in the “herping community,” either in person or online. Nearly half of respondents belong to a physical herp-related organization, with the remainder split between having been a past member and never having belonged to such an organization. Participation in these organizations is directly proportional to age of the respondent. Regional herp organizations within a state seem most popular in the U.S., followed by state-level organizations. Respondents outside the U.S. favor local, regional, and national-level organizations evenly. The focus of these organizations is reported as largely field herping and educational outreach, followed closely by academic/research activities and herp keeping. The least amount of attention seems to be paid to legislative/policy advocacy.

Of respondents who are not members of a physical herp-related organization, half say they would join if one was available locally. The next most commonly given response was they would join if the organization provided benefits they would otherwise not have (e.g. discounts, insurance, access to field herping sites, ability to keep certain species, etc.). The least chosen response was that they would join if it was free, indicating they would be willing to pay dues.

Two thirds of respondents say they prefer the herp community to be ‘self-policing,’ with organizations working together to develop and implement credentialing for herp-related activities rather than having governments implement laws covering these activities. However, this sentiment

was inversely proportional to the level of financial stake respondents have in herp-related activities. Additionally, respondents who only keep herps fully agree, while only half of those who only field herp agree.

Two thirds of respondents report reading and/or participating in both online general-interest and specific-interest herp forums and websites. A smaller majority reported participating in general-interest herp groups on Facebook, and less than half participated in specific-interest groups on Facebook. Of respondents who use social media (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.), half report fewer than 25 percent of their contacts were also herpers.

## **Perceptions of the Herping Community**

When asked how they view the herping community, herpers generally think they do not stand out from the general public, but think the general public would say they stood out negatively. Herpers consider themselves equally or more highly educated than the general public, but think the general public considers them equally or less educated. If they were to make the news, herpers think it would be in a positive way, but they think the general public would expect herpers to make the news in a negative way.

## **Friends' and Family's Attitudes Toward Herps**

Respondents indicate a slim majority of their friends and family have indifferent or positive attitudes toward snakes and alligators/crocodiles. A strong majority of friends and family feel the same way about lizards and salamanders/newts, and a nearly all like turtles/tortoises and frogs/toads. Most herpers reported having moderate to significant success in positively influencing their friends' and families' attitudes towards herps.

## **Collection of Herps from the Wild**

Sixty percent of respondents disagreed with the statement, "I do not think anyone should collect herps for personal use." Three fourths of respondents agree that people should be allowed to collect herps for personal use within scientifically-derived bag limits. Similarly, nearly two thirds agreed people should be allowed to collect herps not threatened in the wild. Over seventy percent agree people should be allowed to collect herps from areas slated for development. Respondents who were strictly field herpers opposed personal herp collection much more than those who keep herps.



A slight majority of respondents agree that people should not collect herps to sell them (commercial collecting). Interestingly, though, nearly a fourth of respondents who both field herp and keep herps support commercial collecting. Support for commercial collection increased somewhat when scientifically-determined bag limits were stipulated. Similarly, a slight majority supported the ability to collect herps, breed them, and sell the offspring. Respondents were fairly evenly split between supporting and opposing the sale of herps collected from areas slated for development.

## Field Herping

Most survey respondents have looked for herps in the wild (“field herping”). Nearly three fourths have done so in the SWCHR region of interest (the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah; though parts of some states do not exhibit the geologic and natural features normally associated with the Southwest, these states are included in their entirety for the sake of having a more easily defined border for the region), with Arizona being the most popular state to field herp in this region by a small margin (though for respondents from outside the U.S., California was by far the most popular field herping destination). Most field herpers indicated they came from out of state to do so for each of the six states, suggesting extensive travel. The median number of years respondents have been field herping is at least three years for each state. Overall popularity rank of various methods employed for field herping vary from state to state, but daytime hiking is the most popular in each.

Though most respondents have not encountered a law enforcement official while herping, those that have generally report it was a positive experience. Border Patrol agents comprise the highest number of interactions. Field herpers generally have not had to come to the aid of someone else or to report suspicious activity while field herping, but it is noteworthy that as many as one fifth have done so.

Field herpers tend to spend at least 10 days pursuing this activity in their own state, and at least 3 days if they are visiting from out of state. Respondents spend at least \$375 annually if herping in their own state (for food, lodging, permits, etc.), and \$175 or more if herping another state (with the exception of Nevada, which saw out-of-state herpers spend a median \$50 annually). The number of field herping trips respondents make to/in each state have declined over time (except for Arizona, for which respondents said their number of trips remained steady or increased). The primary reason given for the decrease was that the respondent moved, followed closely by decreased amount of time available due to work requirements.

Respondents generally view the relationship between field herpers and academic herpetologists as positive in all SWCHR states. In all states except California, field herpers view their relationship with fish and game agency biologists as positive. Except in Nevada and New

Mexico, field herpers say they have a generally negative relationship with state fish and game agency law enforcement. The relationship with state legislatures is viewed as negative in all six states. With the exception of Arizona, the relationship between field herpers and the non-herping community is perceived as negative.

Overall, field herpers think current or proposed laws in the various SWCHR states are not based on scientific management principles (though opinions are split in Arizona and New Mexico), and overwhelmingly think the laws do not enhance public safety. Of interest is that many respondents did not know what, if any, license(s) or permit(s) are needed to field herp in a given state, ranging from 30 percent in Arizona to 73 percent in Nevada. The percentage is generally higher for non-residents of a given state. Over 80 percent in each state said they would purchase a “herp stamp” if it gave them various additional privileges, but the most popular reason given for purchasing one was if the proceeds went toward herp-related research and management. At least 12 percent of respondents for each state said they held or have previously held a special permit—scientific collection permit, educational display permit, both, or another type. In Texas, that number was more than twice as high, at 27 percent.

Field herping respondents indicated the most important concern in all six states is current or proposed laws or regulations affecting field herping, followed by land access for field herping. The least important concern is personal safety. Of note is that one fourth or more respondents chose “I don’t know” what their most important concern was, except for Texas where that figure was 20 percent. Respondents are more divided as to what they think particular states do best from a field herping perspective—though more than half chose “I don’t know” for every state. Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas received highest marks for native species management; Nevada was split between permissive field herping regulations and land access; and Utah field herpers said the state was best at land access. Regarding what they think particular states do worst from a field herping perspective, most states are thought not to value herpers as stakeholders, though in Texas this is slightly edged out by land access concerns and in Utah it is tied with impermissive field herping regulations. Generally, non-residents were more likely to say they didn’t know what a particular state did best or worst than residents were.

“Road cruising” is defined for purposes of this survey as driving along a road, day or night, with the specific purpose of looking for herps, including handling them (e.g. for photos). Regardless of the actual legality of this activity in various states, most respondents indicated it is legal in most states except Texas (at the time of this report, Texas does in fact prohibit handling herps on roadways), though half did not know whether it was legal in Nevada and Utah. Of those respondents who said it was legal for a particular state, the median speed for road cruising is at least 25 mph (35 mph in New Mexico). Most respondents were unsure whether it is legal to salvage herps found “Dead On Road” (DOR), though if it were, they would do so—primarily for contributing to academic research or institutions, but also for personal use. For those respondents who think it is legal in a given state, most who do salvage DORs (a majority, except in Arizona)—

do so primarily for contributing to academic research or institutions. Residents of a particular state indicated they were more likely to salvage DORs than non-residents.

An abbreviated species list for each of five herp categories (snakes, lizards and alligator, turtles and tortoises, frogs and toads, and salamanders and newts) was presented to respondents, with the species chosen representing those commonly sought as pets, those which are exotic/invasive species, and those listed as threatened or endangered at the Federal or state level. A majority of field herpers in this region have sought to find rattlesnakes (*Crotalus* sp.) and Common Kingsnakes (*Lampropeltis getula*). Overall, snakes are the most often targeted herp category in the SWCHR region of interest, with frogs/toads seemingly holding the least interest for field herpers.

Of those respondents who offered an opinion, only the alligator was thought to be increasing in abundance in the SWCHR region, which was attributed to helpful regulation. All other herp categories were perceived as decreasing in abundance, with habitat loss considered to be the primary cause. For all categories of herps, development and habitat destruction was chosen by respondents as the most important concern in the SWCHR region. Nonlethal take by humans was considered the least important concern.

## Herp Keeping

Over 90 percent of survey respondents have kept herps at some point in their life. Of those that keep (or have kept) herps, over three fourths currently do so, while the rest no longer keep herps. Most respondents keep (or have kept) a mix of both U.S. native herps and non-native herps. Most herps were domestically produced (captive-bred) and given or sold to the respondent, though personally catching herps in the wild was popular with nearly half of respondents. However, wild-caught herps (either caught or purchased by the respondent) were less popular with non-U.S. respondents. Nearly three fourths of respondents have kept herps for 10 or more years.

Herp keepers report spending a median 3 hours per week on their herp keeping activities overall, though non-U.S. spend a median 8 hours per week. Keepers spend a median \$625.50 annually on herp keeping activities, with one third spending over \$1,000. The amount of money spent annually tends to increase with greater herp-keeping experience. While more than three fourths of respondents buy products specifically designed and/or packaged for herp-related use, almost the same percentage of respondents adapt non-herp-specific products for herp-related use. Less-experienced herp keepers tend to buy more herp-specific products, with more-experienced herp keepers more willing to adapt non-herp-specific products for their use. Regarding the source of their purchases, local pet stores are favored over other sources, with less-experienced keepers showing a stronger preference for these stores than more-experienced keepers. Online purchases made from herp-specific businesses are more popular than general pet-related online businesses. Less-experienced keepers purchase online much less than more-experienced keepers do.

When asked about their highest concern relating to herp keeping, more than half of overall respondents said it was overly restrictive/confusing laws at various levels of government. However, only a third of non-U.S. herp keepers agreed. Concern over laws affecting herp keeping was much higher among more -experienced keepers than less-experienced keepers. The least concern was of unfavorable public opinion regarding herp keeping.

Overall, two thirds of respondents who keep (or have kept) herps have kept herps native to the six-state SWCHR Region, and those that have kept SWCHR species have done so a median 10 or more years. For non-U.S. keepers, less than half have kept SWCHR native species, and have done so a median 6 years. More-experienced keepers are almost three times as likely to have kept SWCHR native species than less-experienced keepers. Of keepers who have never kept SWCHR native species, more than one third would like to. Semi-pro and professional herpers are somewhat less likely to want to keep SWCHR native species than purely recreational herpers. The most common reason given for respondents not keeping these species (in addition to those already kept) is that respondents simply are not interested in them.

As with the field herping series of questions, an abbreviated species list for each of five herp categories (snakes, lizards and alligator, turtles and tortoises, frogs and toads, and salamanders and newts) was presented to respondents, with the lists matching the lists presented in the field herping section for consistency. Questions were asked as to whether each species was previously kept, currently kept, and/or desired to keep (assuming it were legal for them to do so); as well as if they were previously bred or currently being bred by the respondent. Note that survey questions did not ask whether respondents who have kept, or currently keep, species listed as threatened or endangered did so before those species were listed, or if they currently do so under permit (such as for research).

Based on responses from keepers, the most popular SWCHR-native herp species to keep (and breed) is the Common Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula*). More than half of respondents indicate they have kept or currently keep it, and 12 percent say they have bred or currently breed it, though its popularity to keep and breed seems to be decreasing. The least commonly kept species are the Island Night Lizard (*Xantusia riversiana*), Black Toad (*Anaxyrus exsul*), Amargosa Toad (*Anaxyrus nelsoni*), Sheep Frog (*Hypopachus variolosus*), Mexican Tree Frog (*Smilisca baudinii*), and Black-spotted Newt (*Notophthalmus meridionalis*), with no respondents reporting having ever kept these species (of note: the Island Night Lizard was removed from the Federal List of Threatened and Endangered Wildlife after the survey closed).

All participants, both keepers and those that have never kept reptiles and amphibians, were asked whether they desired to keep any reptile and/or amphibian species from the SWCHR Region. The most highly desired species is the Texas Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon melanurus erebennus*), with more than a fourth of respondents saying they were interested (assuming it would be legal for them to do so). The least desired species is the Brahminy Blind Snake (*Ramphotyphlops braminus*), with less than 4

percent of respondents expressing interest. Overall, snakes are the most commonly kept/desired category of SWCHR Region native species, with salamanders/newts from the region holding the least interest for herp keepers.

Respondents were asked to evaluate what made each species either desirable or undesirable, based on a variety of attributes. Three fourths of respondents to those questions gave Common Kingsnakes (*Lampropeltis getula*) the most positive attributes, while 82 percent of respondents gave American Alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*) the most negative attributes. Overall, snakes were the herp category with the highest average rating based on the various attributes, while turtles/tortoises had the lowest average rating.

Herp keepers claiming current or former residency in the six SWCHR states were asked their opinions on several issues as they pertained to their state, including perceptions of relationships with agencies, bag/possession limits, licensing/permitting, and greatest/least concerns.

Respondents generally view the relationship between herp keepers and academic herpetologists as positive in all SWCHR states except Utah. Opinions of the relationship between keepers and fish and game agency biologists is much more divided, with California and Utah viewing it as largely negative. Regarding state fish and game agency law enforcement, only keepers in Nevada view the relationship as generally positive. Similarly the relationship with state legislatures is viewed as negative in all SWCHR states except Nevada. The relationship between field herpers and the non-herping community is divided, with Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico viewing it mostly positive and California, Texas, and Utah viewing it as negative.

Overall, respondents think bag/possession limits in the SWCHR Region are reasonable, though in Nevada they are viewed as too high and in Utah, too low. Of those respondents who thought the limits were too low, the main reason given was that the limits prohibit keeping certain species without basis, though the main concern in Nevada was that the limits prohibit breeding certain species without basis.

At least 30 percent of respondents in each state said they don't know whether they needed a license or permit to keep the native species they keep. Of those that knew if a license or permit was required in their state, most said it was not.

The greatest reported concern for herp keepers in each state is overly restrictive/confusing laws, primarily state/local laws. In Nevada, lack of availability of domestically-produced native herps tied for the concern over state/local laws. The least reported concern in each state is generally license/permit fees—although some states may in fact not have any such fees, the question was asked for each state to maintain consistency. In California, New Mexico, and Texas, lack of availability of domestically-produced native herps was the least concern.

When asked what each state does best from a herp keeper's perspective, respondents who expressed an opinion in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah chose "permissive laws." Those in California and Texas chose "license/permit requirements/process." That being said, in each state greater than 70 percent of respondents said they don't know what their state does best. When asked what their state does worst from a herp keeper's perspective, respondents in Arizona, California, and Texas said it was "value herpers as stakeholders." In Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, "permissive laws" was the top response given. Since this was also given as what those states did best from a herp keeper's perspective, there seems to be division amongst herpers on the subject of keeping laws in these states.

## **Utility and Implications of This Survey for Various Stakeholders**

One of the main reasons for conducting this survey was to establish the "herper community" as stakeholders and influencers—in policy, in marketing, in spending, in education, in outreach, and in citizen science. The results indicate herpers are well-educated, comparatively economically sound, and are highly experienced in their herp-related endeavors. Question 17 regarding social media contacts, and Question 24 regarding the ability of survey respondents to favorably influence their family and friends' attitudes toward herps, show the great potential for herper outreach to non-herpers. The "herper community" should capitalize on these attributes and work with other organizations and stakeholders to achieve mutually-beneficial outcomes concerning the reptiles and amphibians they all appreciate and enjoy.

Given the comprehensive nature of this survey, some results are necessarily broad. It is hoped these initial findings will inspire further research in which organizations may be interested. This survey reached a broad potential audience of participants (see Appendix B). Any organization is welcome to submit suggestions for more detailed questions and topics to survey in the future by contacting SWCHR at the address on the inside cover of the survey.

## **Wildlife/Conservation/Fish and Game Agencies**

Agencies for the six states of the SWCHR Region can view their specific states' results in the expanded analysis in this report. Of interest in estimating the size of their state's "field herper community" are the questions asking what percentage of respondents have special permits (scientific collection, educational display, or other permit) from a particular state. Since states presumably keep records on the numbers of such permits granted, this could be a way to extrapolate the number of field herpers in a given state, thereby establishing the degree to which they can be considered a stakeholder group relative to other stakeholders involved in formulating and revising wildlife management policy. For example, pairing estimated herper population in a state with the indicated

demand for certain species from this survey may lead to revised bag and possession limits for those species.

Significant percentages of respondents answered “I don’t know” when asked about knowledge of legal requirements for a particular state—both residents and non-residents—such as whether certain field herping or herp keeping activities were legal—even something as simple as whether a license or permit was necessary. The survey makes no claims as to whether said activities are legal in a particular state. In fact, even for states where certain activities are illegal (or illegal without a special permit), questions were still asked to both maintain consistency among the questions (questions for each of the six states covered were the same) and to best ascertain respondent knowledge. In light of the increasing popularity of both field herping and herp keeping, it would be beneficial if state agencies made their states’ policies in these regards more clear. Perhaps regulations need to be streamlined/simplified as well.

As of the survey date, only one of the six states in the SWCHR Region of interest required a special “herp stamp” in addition to a hunting and/or fishing license purchase for certain field herping activities. Survey responses indicate field herpers would purchase a herp stamp, even in states where none is currently required, if there was some perceived value in doing so (either to themselves, such as additional areas or methods allowed; or to herp species management vs. general-use accounts), rather than being perceived as an arbitrarily-imposed fee. Similarly, herp keepers in each state seem to support purchasing a special “herp stamp” if it gives them the opportunity to keep and/or breed more native herp species.

The “herping community” can be viewed as beneficial to both their own communities and those they visit. They spend both time and money pursuing their pastime, which creates a positive economic impact to visited communities. They aid people in distress and report suspicious activity—a boon to law enforcement in areas where they are stretched thin; the same areas frequented by field herpers. Unfortunately, it respondents appeared more willing to respond to what they perceived negatively with each state regarding other stakeholders (including law enforcement) and how herps are managed. This seems to be an area where both herpers and state agencies could make considerable progress in their communications and interaction.

## **Academic and Zoological Institutions**

The survey presented 135 species by name for evaluation by respondents as to whether they target them in the field for observation, keep them, and/or breed them. Of those species, respondents have considerable success in finding species they target (even those considered threatened or endangered). Respondents have kept 95 percent of the species listed and bred 44 percent. Given this expertise in the private sector, it would be beneficial to continue increasing



collaboration between private herpers and accredited academic, zoological, and governmental institutions to increase the body of knowledge pertaining to reptiles and amphibians.

Herpers also spend large numbers of days annually in the field pursuing their target species. Increasingly, they are valuable contributors to citizen-science projects, with many meticulously gathering data on not only herps they encounter, but climatic conditions as well. Many already have scientific collecting permits, potentially reducing the paperwork burden on researchers looking for assistance.

## **Herp Organizations**

International, national, regional, state, and local herp-related organizations will be particularly interested in Questions 9 through 15, regarding survey participants' involvement in, and opinions of, herp-related organizations. In an age where traditional, "brick and mortar" organizations seem in some cases to be losing popularity to Internet-based social activities, such organizations may find they need to increase their perceived value to potential new members. Interestingly, herpers do not seem to mind paying membership dues to a herper organization, as only 12 percent of respondents indicated they would be enticed to join an organization if it were free.

Also of note are which species are targeted by herpers in the Southwest, and which species native to that region are most kept, bred, or desired by herpers. It may be possible to identify potential outreach activities (tailoring field trips to observe those species, providing talks on highly-sought but poorly-known species, etc.) to both grow organizations and to maintain the interest of existing membership.

Two thirds of respondents said they think the "herper community" should be more self-policing, with organizations working together to develop and implement credentialing for herp-related activities (such as, but not limited to, training programs and/or certifications to be able to keep certain species or field herp in certain locations), rather than have governments implement laws covering herp-related activities. This suggests a perfect opportunity for herp organizations to work together, pooling resources to influence policy at all levels of government and potentially provide other benefits such as insurance and legal assistance for members.

## **Herp-Related Businesses**

Businesses such as Internet forums and book and magazine publishers may be interested in the results of Question 16, as it may help them focus on specific age ranges and experience levels for developing their publications. Breeders may find it useful to look at demand for various Southwestern U.S. native species (in the Herp Keeping general section, Questions 201 through 215),

based on age and experience level. This may help in deciding which species to research and take on as breeding projects. Product developers/suppliers may find it useful to look at how much money herp keepers typically spend annually on their animals (Question 194), as well as where keepers purchase their supplies (traditional stores or online), and what type of supplies they purchase (herp-specific products or repurposed general-use products), based on age and experience level (all covered in Question 196). This may help tailor products researched and offered.

# Methodology

## Survey Development and Execution

The 2013 Fall Herpers Survey was developed over the summer of 2013, with 61.5 person-hours spent writing and reviewing the questions and survey logic (direction of respondents to particular question sets based on responses to previous questions). The Southwestern Center for Herpetological Research (SWCHR) funded hosting of the survey on Survey Monkey ([www.surveymonkey.com](http://www.surveymonkey.com)).

75.5 person-hours were spent researching potential participant contact information (organizations, wildlife agencies, social media sites, etc.), contacting them, and following up. The survey was sent to SWCHR Board Members the morning of 28 October 2013 for their review/pre-testing of the survey to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic. Corrections were made as needed based on their feedback. The link to the survey was posted to a variety of online sites and organizational email contacts on 29 October 2013 (see Appendix B for a list of organizations/sites contacted). As additional contacts became known, they were included on the invitation to take the survey. Such initial contacts were made through 15 January 2014. After that date, follow-up “reminder” posts were made to online forums and social media sites periodically until the survey closed at 15 minutes past midnight Pacific Standard Time on 01 March 2014. An example of the emails/posts made is below:

Please help inform field herping and herp keeping policy by taking the 2013 Herpers Survey!

Sponsored by a generous grant from SWCHR ([www.southwesternherp.com](http://www.southwesternherp.com)), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, this survey is, to our knowledge, the first of its kind in that it attempts to capture the opinions of the 'herper community' on a range of topics related to observing herps in the wild as well as domestic husbandry. Many of the questions focus on those activities as they pertain to SWCHR's area of interest.

We're not going to sugar-coat it: due to its comprehensive nature, the survey should take anywhere from 30 to 60 minutes to complete, depending on your experiences both field herping the Southwest and keeping herps from that area. Even if you don't have any experiences in that regard, there are still several general-interest questions on which we hope to gather data, so please participate and tell your friends to do the same! You do not have to live in or herp in the Southwest, or keep herps from that area--the survey will address issues and accommodate responses from participants worldwide.

The survey can be accessed at [www.surveymonkey.com/s/herpersurvey2013](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/herpersurvey2013) and will be available through February 28, 2014. The more people that contribute, the more accurate the results!

Depending on the herp-related experience of the individual participant, the survey generally took between 15 and 45 minutes for an individual to complete (based on feedback received). The

longest amount of time reported taken was 3 hours. Some questions were only presented to participants based on responses to previous questions. For example, questions regarding herp keeping in a particular state were only asked of respondents who identified themselves as a resident of that state.

218 person-hours were spent analyzing the responses and preparing the report after the survey closed. A total of 355 person-hours was spent on this survey from its inception to completion of this report.

## Quantitative Data Analysis

After the survey closed, answers were compiled and percentages of each response calculated, with results presented in tabular format for all questions, and graphs for selected questions. Not all survey participants were presented each question, because certain questions only applied based on responses given to previous questions (e.g. questions about what kind of herps are kept were only presented to respondents who answered “yes” to “do you keep, or have you kept, herps?”). Graphs and tables reflect the percentages for each response based on participants who were presented the respective questions, even if not all participants answered that particular question (i.e., the tables and graphs do not depict a category for “did not answer question”). Essentially, if a respondent did not answer a particular question, it counted the same as an “other/no opinion/did not know” response.

In addition to a table with all responses for each question, additional tables are provided for some questions in order to gauge variations in responses based on particular attributes of the respondents. These responses were filtered based on how relevant questions were answered (such as demographic information). Filtering of responses varied based on the nature of the question. The ways in which responses were filtered are listed below, and tables accompanying questions are labeled with the particular filtering method used.

Whether a respondent is a U.S. resident

Whether a respondent is a resident of the SWCHR Region

Whether a respondent is a resident or non-resident of a specific state in the SWCHR Region  
Categorization as a “recreational,” “semi-professional,” or “professional” herper, based on whether a respondent derives no, some, or the majority of their income, respectively, from their herp-related activities

Age of the respondent

Whether a respondent field-herps only, keeps herps only, or does both

The percentage of social media contacts who are fellow herpers

Experience level of herp keepers (5 years or less, or 6 years or more)

Whether a respondent had ever kept SWCHR Region native species

Graphs are presented for selected questions, or in some cases, combinations of questions, in the next section of this report. The vertical axis on all charts is in percent unless annotated otherwise. Scale varies from chart to chart, but generally charts depicting similar information will use the same scale for easier comparison of values. If an available option for a given question was not chosen by any participant, it was not included in the resultant graph (where applicable) for better readability. Similarly, answers such as “no opinion” and “I don’t know” are not included. Colors used on the graphs should not be construed as having any specific meaning.

## **Assumptions**

Questions pertaining to species native to the SWCHR Region presupposed respondents know the ranges of the species included in the survey. It is also assumed respondents answered questions candidly, such as whether they kept certain species they should reasonably know to have some level of Federal and/or state protection, even if they did not have required permits. The survey was advertised and executed as an anonymous survey, and no data on individual respondents as to their identity was collected in any fashion. As the results of this survey are promulgated and future surveys are advertised, confidence in the anonymity guarantee should increase, further strengthening the validity of the results generated.

## **Limitations of the Survey—Survey Mechanics and Data Collected**

Selection bias due to the survey’s opt-in format is a limitation common to any internet-based survey (i.e. participants choose whether to participate in a given survey, rather than a truly random scientific sample being surveyed). Because of the lack of a random sample, confidence intervals cannot be calculated for the survey questions. Survey results cannot necessarily claim to accurately represent the collective opinions of the “herper community.” Therefore, results presented in this report should be viewed as informative for policy making, though not necessarily authoritative.

Though considerable effort was made to contact a broad cross-section of herp-related organization to garner survey participants, some organizations may have done a better job contacting their membership than others, which could potentially skew data pertaining to species kept/species desirability (e.g. species-specific Facebook groups may have had more members choose to take the survey). A list of organizations contacted can be found at Appendix B.

Several participants reported they could not easily take the survey on cell phones. For example, mobile devices apparently did not provide the capability to exit the survey in progress, then pick up where the participant left off.

A big potential drawback of this survey was its length. Because of the scope of topics covered, the survey was necessarily long. A series of general demographic questions comprised the final portion of the survey, and by this point the response rate was just under 60 percent.

Another limitation was the lack of “fill-in” options for questions. Because it was unknown how many responses the survey would generate, given the limited person-hours available for analysis of the results, the possibility of write-in answers was eliminated and quantity-type response ranges (age, income, etc.) were categorized instead. This potentially skewed some of the data (e.g. 10+ years experience with keeping herps is indeterminate as to whether a respondent intended 10 years, 15 years, 30 years, etc.). Median values derived for such questions are therefore best interpreted as “at least” the value given.

The number of responses to some questions in some cases was low, either due to the total number participants eligible to be shown a particular question based on previous questions’ responses, or due to participants skipping/refusing to answer particular questions (on one question, a single response was registered, because only one respondent chose an answer on a previous question which triggered that particular question to be offered). Therefore, information derived from those results should be interpreted/applied with caution due to the small sample size. It will be important in future surveys for participants to understand confidence in results will increase with greater numbers of responses to each question.

Furthermore, while the response rate to most questions was very high, for some “check-all” response formats in particular, the rate appears low. In most cases this is because while respondents could check all answers that applied, often no “none of the above” type response was offered for the question, thus skewing the response rate data.

Response options provided for some questions were intentionally broad, to simplify survey delivery and data analysis. Because of this, individual participants may have interpreted the same response option differently than other participants. For example, on questions regarding a species’ desirability, “manageable size” was one attribute rated by respondents. One respondent may think a smaller animal size is better due to housing requirements; another may think a larger size is better because the animal can be handled more easily. Both would likely rate the species as desirable in that regard, but for different reasons. Because such responses are open to interpretation, future surveys may explore such responses in greater detail.

For the herp-keeping questions in particular, it was not possible to get details on who kept/bred certain species—recreational herpers using personal resources, or academic herpers in institutional settings. Therefore, some interesting data results, such as respondents indicating they have kept sea turtles and sea snakes, for example—species likely outside the capabilities of recreational herpers.

## Format for Analysis of Results/Findings

Each question from the survey is addressed in the following pages. The questions are generally grouped according to the following categories:

- Demographics
- General Characteristics and Opinions of Herpers
- Field Herping
- Herp Keeping

Within the above categories, each question and discussion is presented as follows:

The question itself as asked on the survey.

A brief summary of the responses to the question and any amplifying information.

A table showing the number of respondents for each possible response to the question, expressed as raw number and percent. Percentages are expressed to the nearest hundredth. Percentages depicted in the raw table of results may differ from compiled results expressed in other lists and tables by 0.01 percentage point due to rounding error.

Number of participants answering the specific question.

The response rate to the question, expressed as percentage of how many respondents were presented with the question (in many cases, based on responses to previous questions).

The type of response permitted by the survey's programmed settings.

Forced-choice: Respondents could only select one answer.

Forced-choice, response-required: Respondents could only select one answer, and HAD to select one answer in order to be presented the appropriate follow-on set of questions. **You must answer this question in order to be presented with the proper following questions.** Questions were not marked as response-required in the survey, so participants had no way of knowing which questions were required unless they attempted to skip a required question.

Check-all: Respondents could select more than one answer to the question, including all available options. Therefore, total answers to questions which were "check-all" will generally exceed 100 percent.

A list of the available response options as presented and worded on the survey, in the order they were presented. Information in [brackets] indicates survey logic (e.g. when participants were directed to other questions, or to skip questions, based on the answer selected).

Any other information of note as applicable, including clarifications/concerns regarding the question itself.

The survey questions were numbered 1 through 287 for internal survey design and tracking purposes only. The actual number of a particular question as presented to a survey participant was based on the total number of questions the participant answered. Question numbers as presented in this report reflect the original, internal design/tracking numbering, and are included for purposes of cross-referencing other questions in the report. Analysis of individual questions begins with the



Demographics section (Questions 271 through 287), then resumes with Question 1 and proceeds in numerical order of the questions. In the actual survey as presented to participants, the demographics series of questions was the last set presented.

## Graphs of Selected Survey Question Results

### Demographics of the “Herper Community”

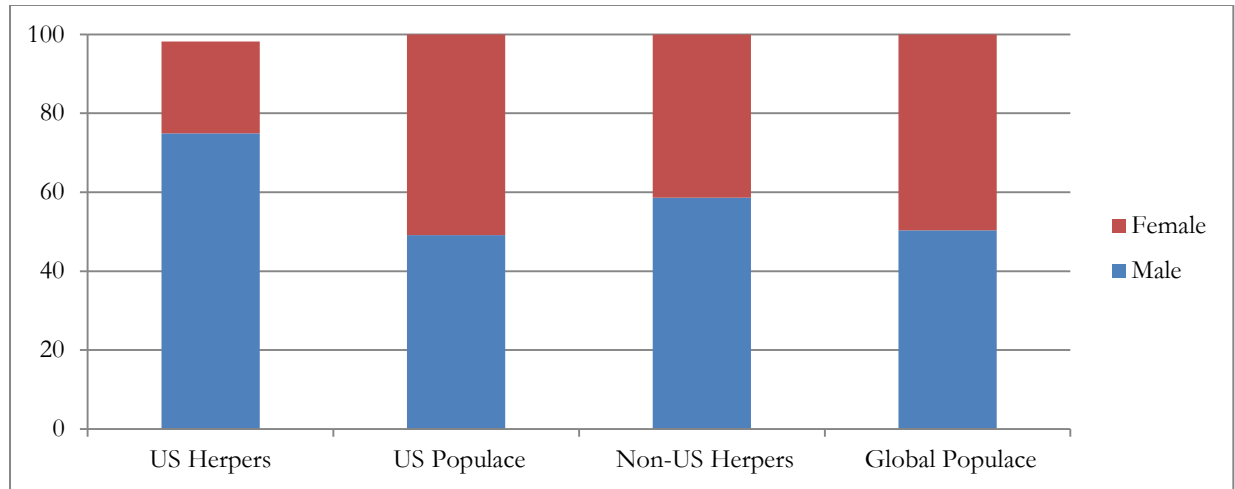


Figure 1. Graph depicting gender of respondents, derived from the following question:

Q276. What is your gender; or, with what gender do you most closely identify?

Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere. Each category is then compared to overall gender graphics for the U.S. and the world, respectively.

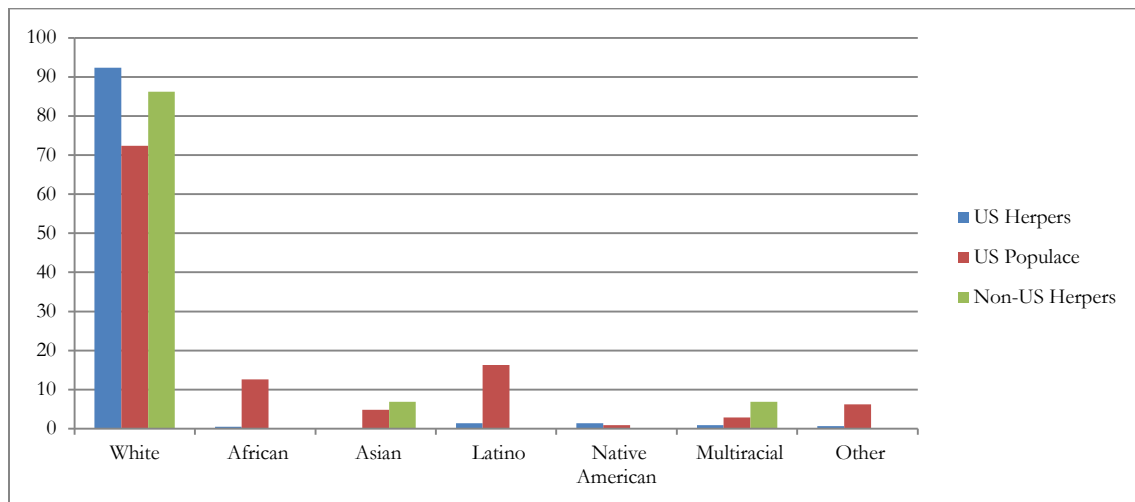


Figure 2. Graph depicting race/ethnicity of respondents, derived from the following question:

Q277. What is your race or ethnicity; or, with which race or ethnicity do you most closely identify?

Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere. Each category is then compared to U.S. demographics for race/ethnicity.

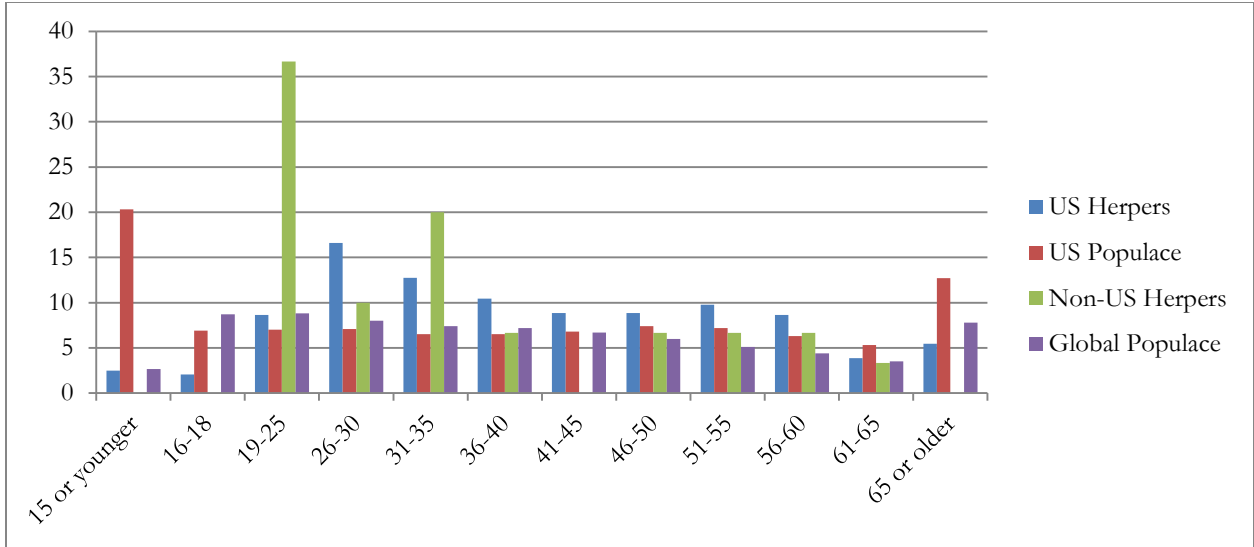


Figure 3. Graph depicting age of respondents, derived from the following question:

Q278. What is your age?

Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere. Each category is then compared to U.S. and global demographics for age. Survey age groupings do not exactly match other demographic sources (e.g. the U.S. Census uses “20 to 24 years” whereas the survey uses “19 to 25 years”) so comparisons are approximate.

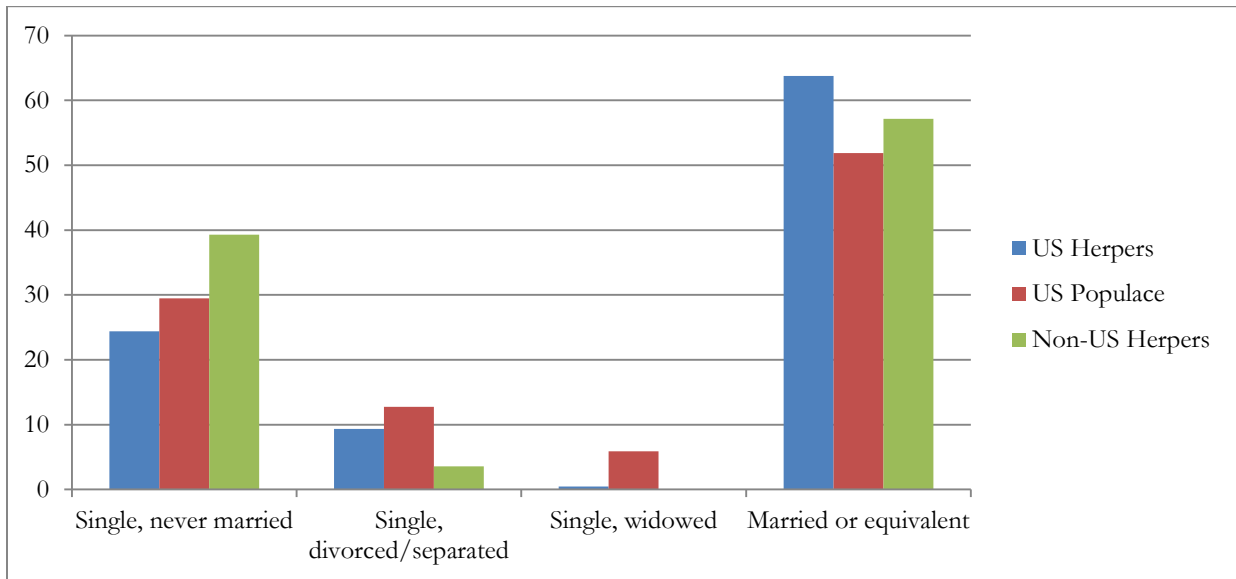


Figure 4. Graph depicting marital status of respondents, derived from the following question:

Q279. What is your current marital status?

Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere. Categories are then compared to U.S. demographics for marital status.

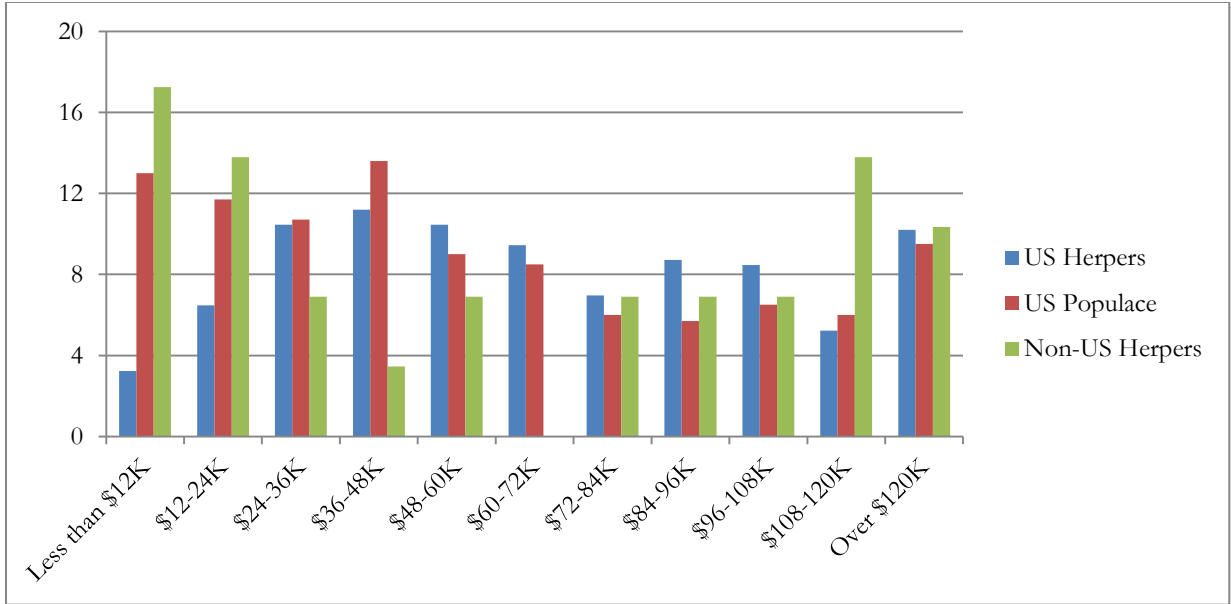


Figure 5. Graph depicting income of respondents, derived from the following question:  
 Q281. What is your approximate total household income, in US dollars, before taxes?  
 Include the income of everyone living in the same home/apartment/living arrangement.  
 Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere.  
 Categories are then compared to U.S. demographics for income.

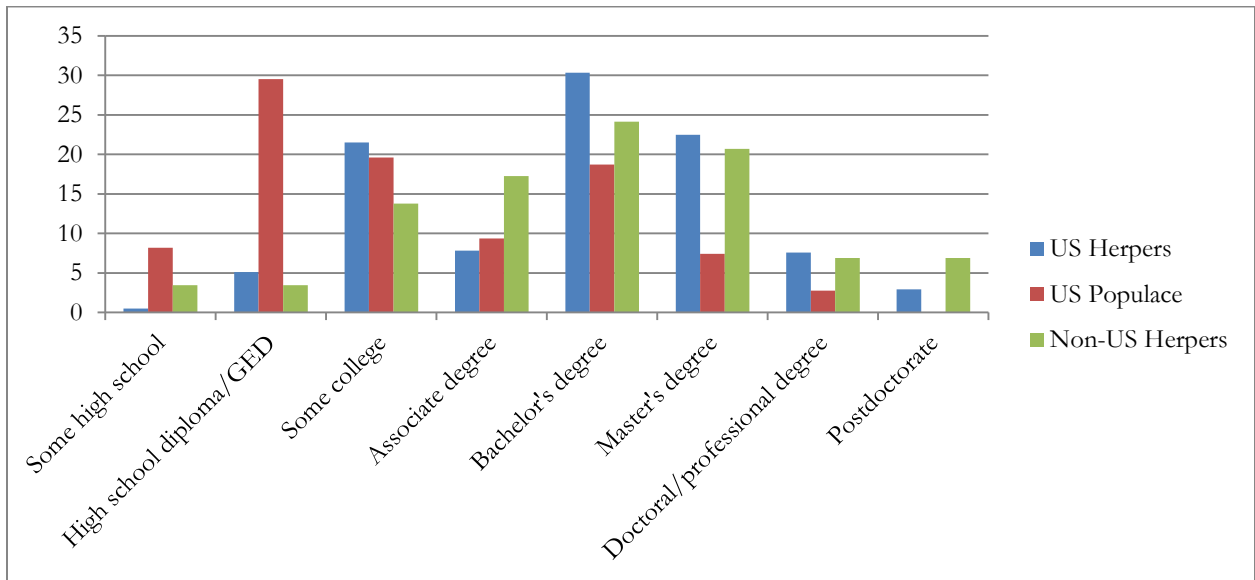


Figure 6. Graph depicting education level of respondents, derived from the following question:  
 Q282. What is your HIGHEST level of education?  
 Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere.  
 Categories are then compared to U.S. demographics for education.

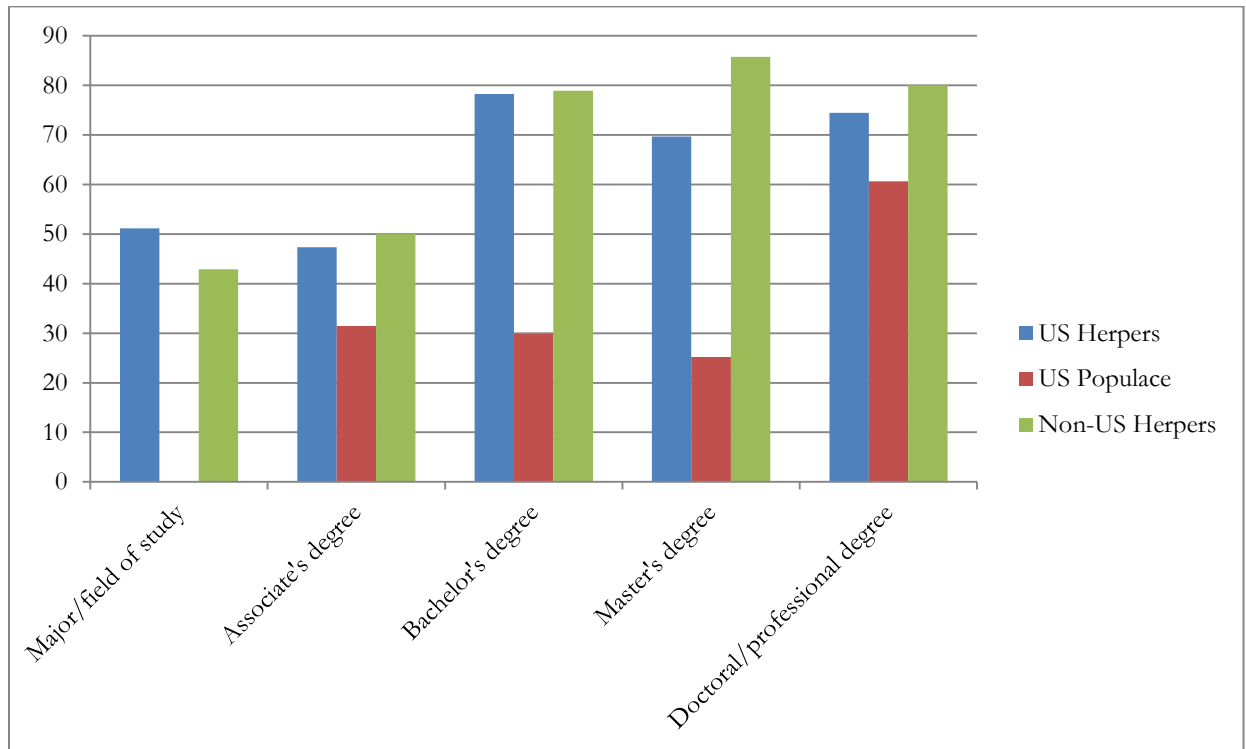


Figure 7. Graph depicting respondents with Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) degrees, compiled from the following questions:

Q283. In what field is/are your doctoral or professional degree(s)? Check only one for each degree.

Q284. In what field is/are your master's degree(s)? Check only one for each degree.

Q285. In what field is/are your bachelor's degree(s)? Check only one for each degree.

Q286. In what field is/are your associate degree(s)? Check only one for each degree.

Q287. What is/was your primary field of study or declared major?

Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere. Categories are then compared to U.S. demographics for education.

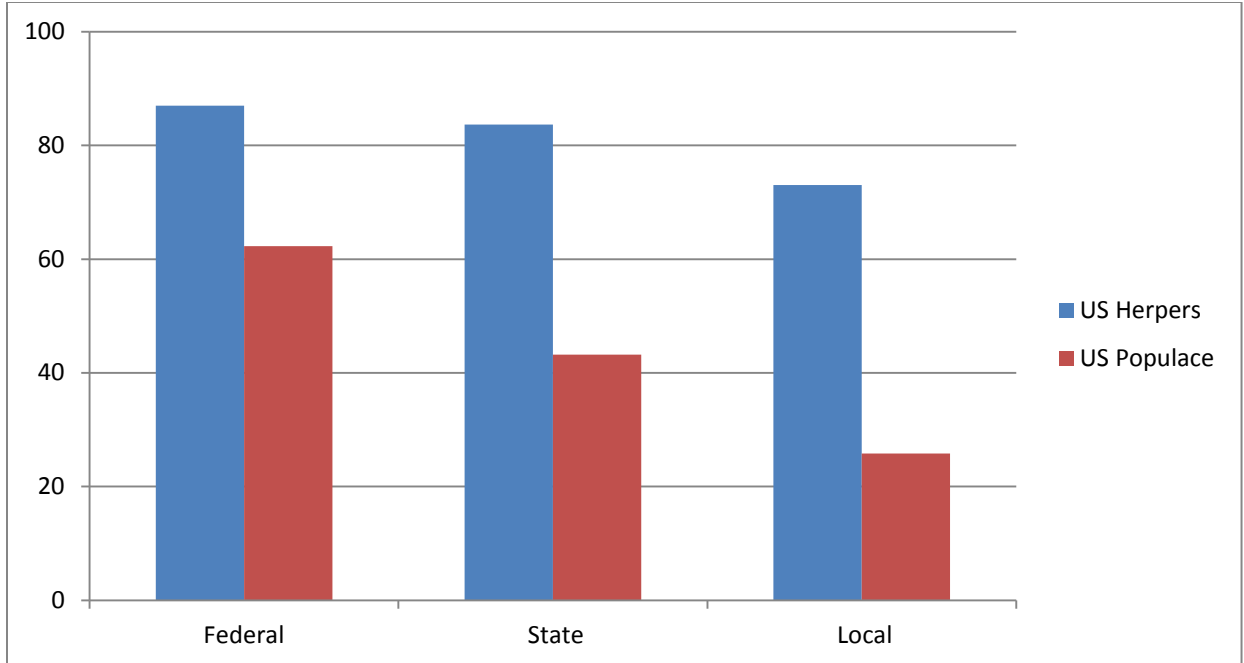


Figure 8. Graph depicting U.S. respondents' voting participation, compiled from the following questions:

Q273. Regardless of party affiliation, do you vote in FEDERAL elections?

Q274. Regardless of party affiliation, do you vote in STATE elections?

Q273. Regardless of party affiliation, do you vote in LOCAL elections?

Respondents are compared to U.S. demographics for voter participation in each category. The graph depicts only those U.S. respondents eligible to vote.

## General Attitudes and Opinions of the “Herper Community”

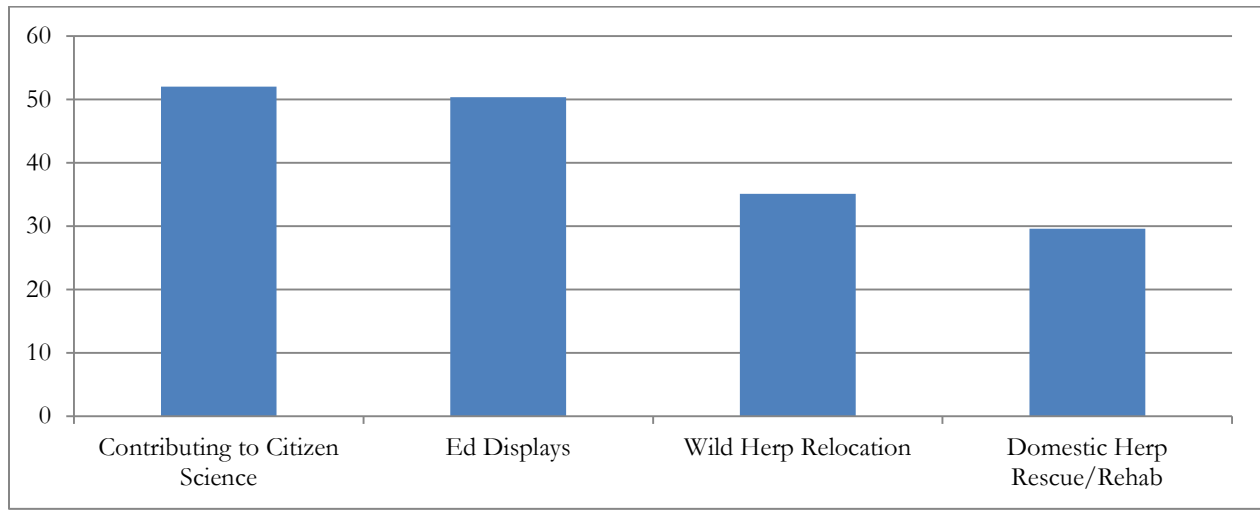


Figure 9. Graph depicting volunteer herp-related activity, derived from the following question:  
Q6. Do you participate on a voluntary basis (i.e. not getting paid for your services) in any of the following herp-related activities?

The graph depicts the percentages of all survey respondents who saw the question.

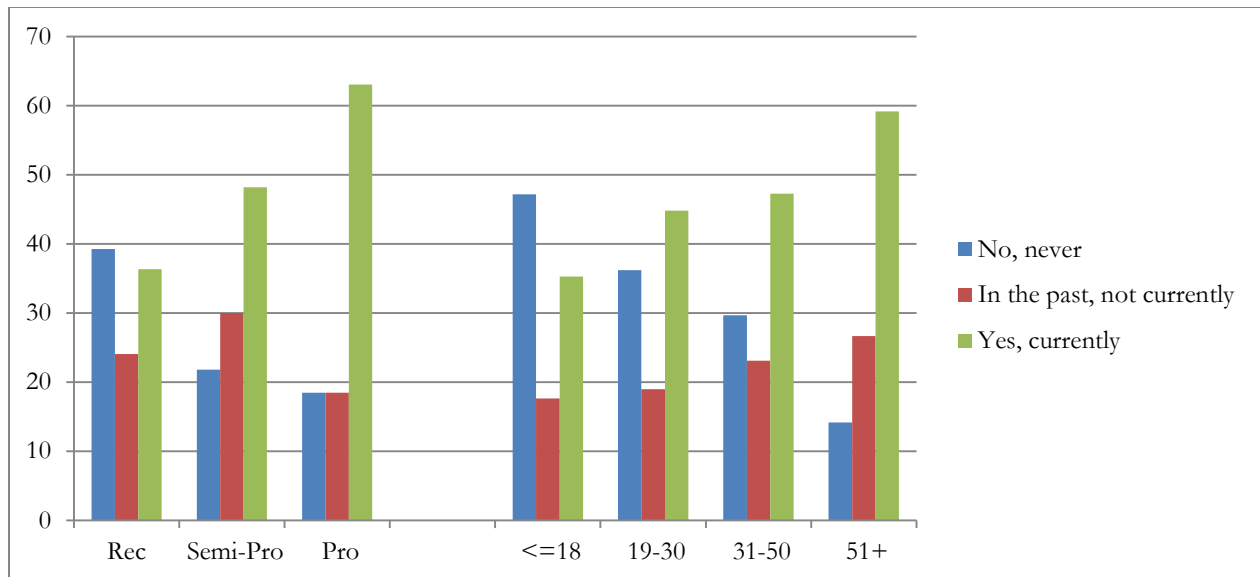


Figure 10. Graph depicting herp organization membership, derived from/compiled from the following questions:

Q9. Are you a current or past member of an ‘in-person’ herp-related organization—one that has regularly-scheduled meetings on at least an annual basis? If you have only been a member of an online organization, select ‘no.’

Respondents are categorized on the left by whether they are recreational, semi-professional (derive part of their income from herps), or professional (derive most their income from herps); and on the right by age group.



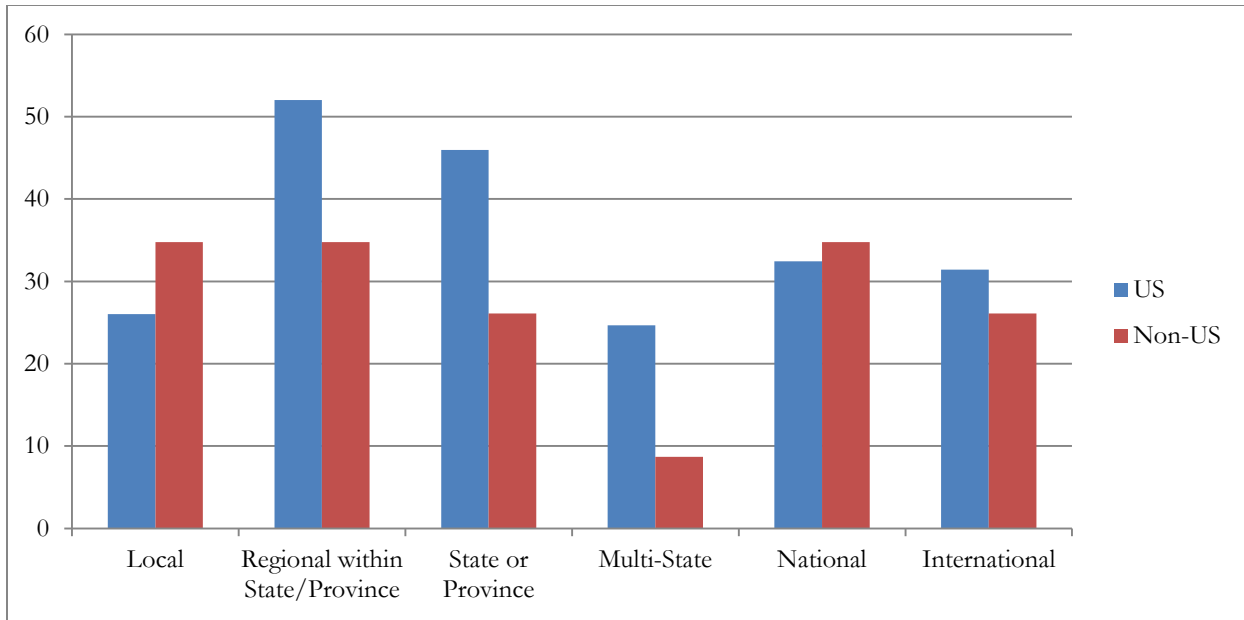


Figure 11. Graph depicting scope of physical herp organization membership, derived from from the following question:

Q12. What is the scope of the ‘in-person’ herp-related organizations in which you have been involved?

Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere.

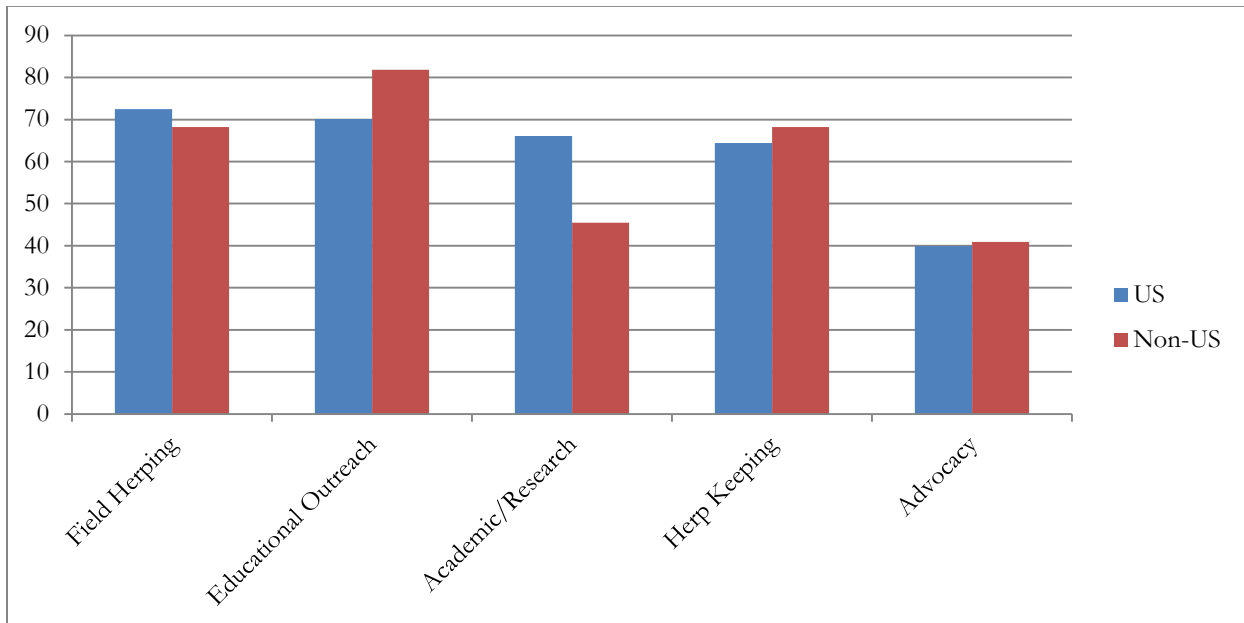


Figure 12. Graph depicting the nature of physical herp organizations, derived from the following question:

Q13. What is the nature of the ‘in-person’ herp-related organizations in which you have been involved?

Respondents are categorized by whether they indicated they lived in the United States or elsewhere.

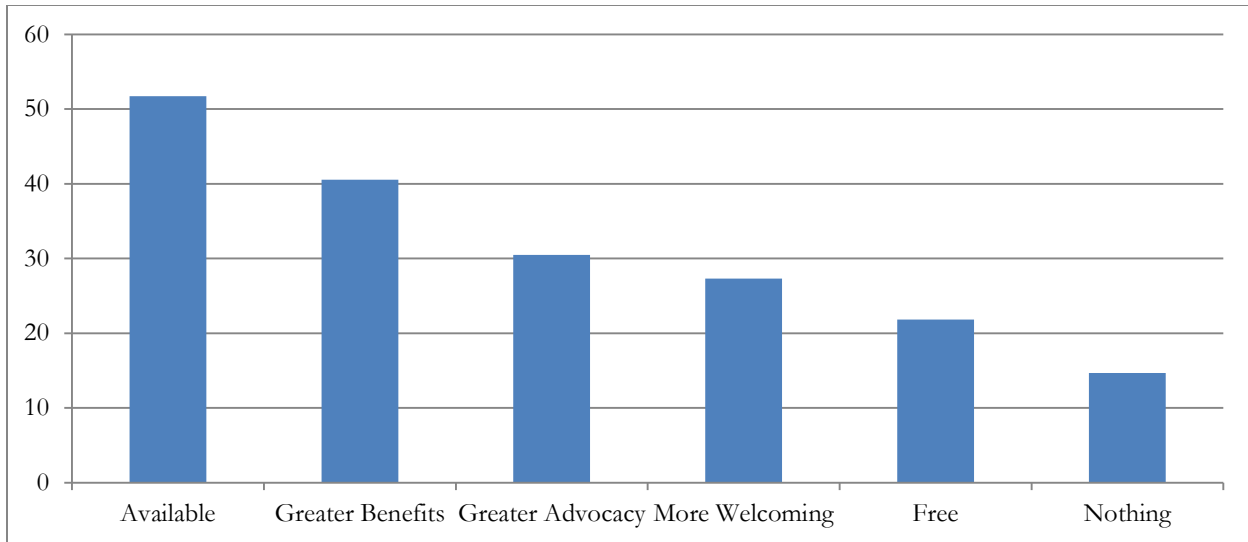


Figure 13. Graph showing what would encourage respondents to join a physical herp organization, derived from the following question:

Q14. What, if anything, would encourage you to join an ‘in-person’ herp-related organization?

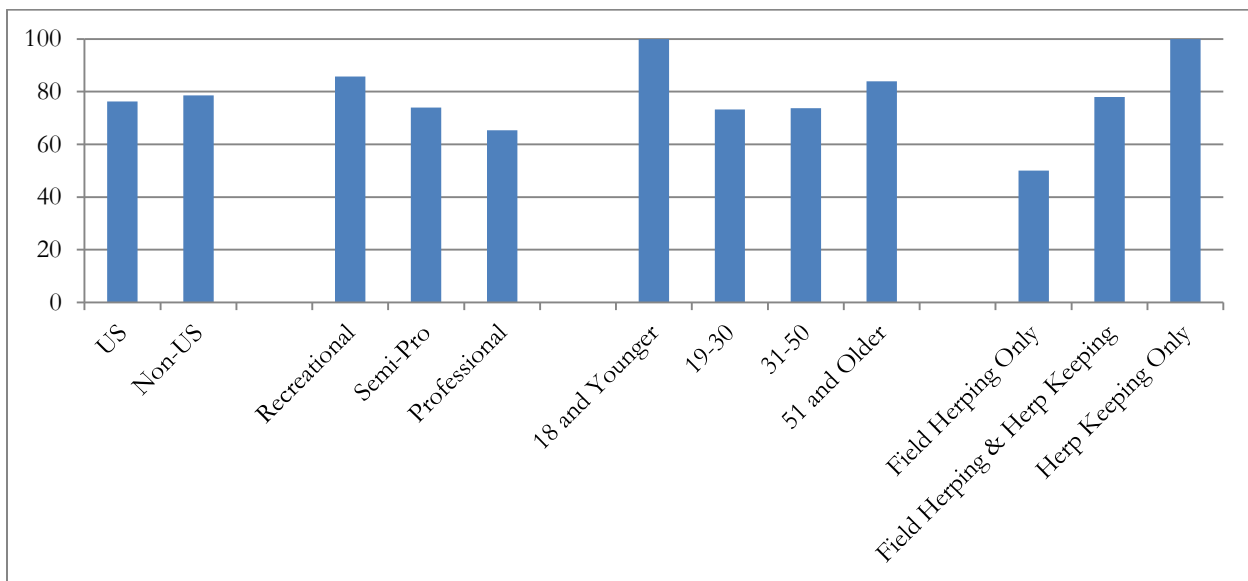


Figure 14. Graph showing respondents who agree with the following question:

Q15. Do you generally agree or disagree with the following question? I prefer to see the herp community be ‘self policing,’ with organizations working together to develop and implement credentialing for herp-related activities (such as, but not limited to, training programs and/or certifications to be able to keep certain species or field herp in certain locations), rather than have governments implement laws covering herp-related activities.

Responses are categorized in groupings (left-to-right): U.S. vs. non-U.S. respondents; level of income derived from herp-related activities (none, some, or most), age, and whether respondents only field herp, only keep herps, or do both.

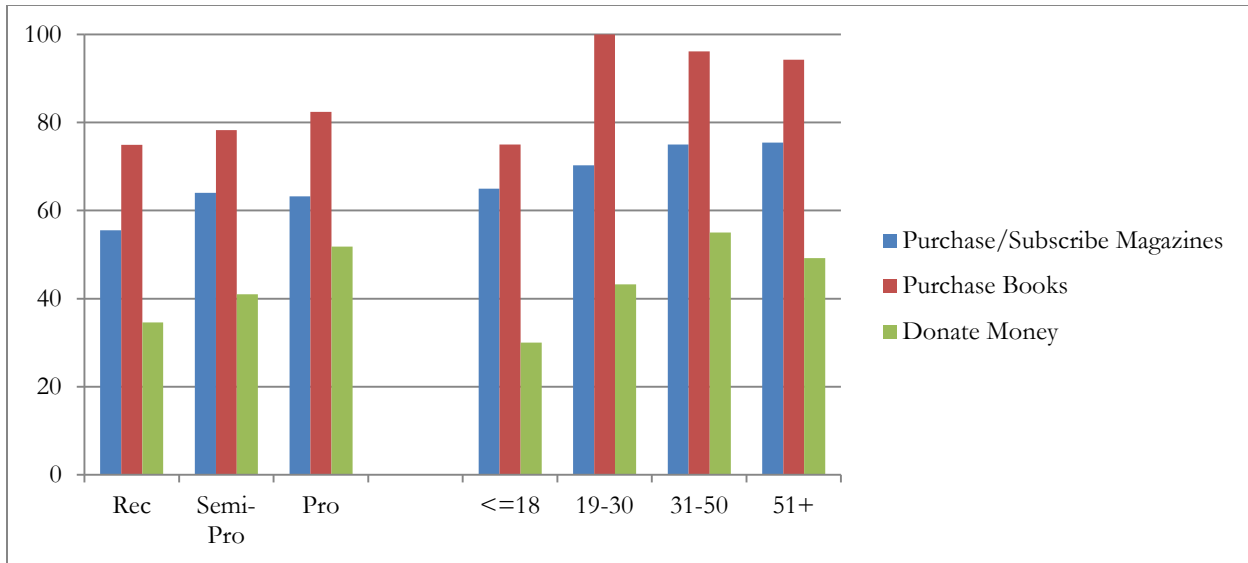


Figure 15. Graph derived from the following question:

Q16. Do you do, or have you done, any of the following?

Answers displayed on this graph are “Purchase or subscribe to herp-related magazine(s),” “Purchase herp-related book(s),” and “Donate money to herp organizations.” Respondents are categorized on the left by whether they are recreational, semi-professional (derive part of their income from herps), or professional (derive most their income from herps); and on the right by age group.

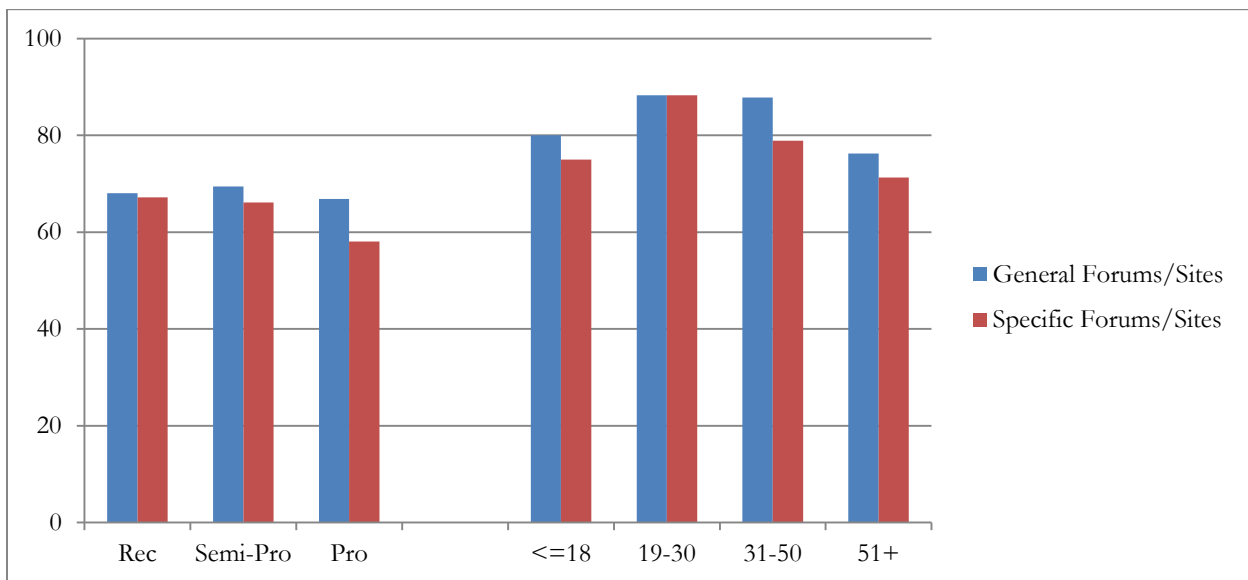


Figure 16. Graph derived from the following question:

Q16. Do you do, or have you done, any of the following?

Answers displayed on this graph are “Read and/or participate in online general-interest herp forums and websites” and “Read and/or participate in specific-interest herp forums.” Respondents are categorized on the left by whether they are recreational, semi-professional (derive part of their income from herps), or professional (derive most their income from herps); and on the right by age group.

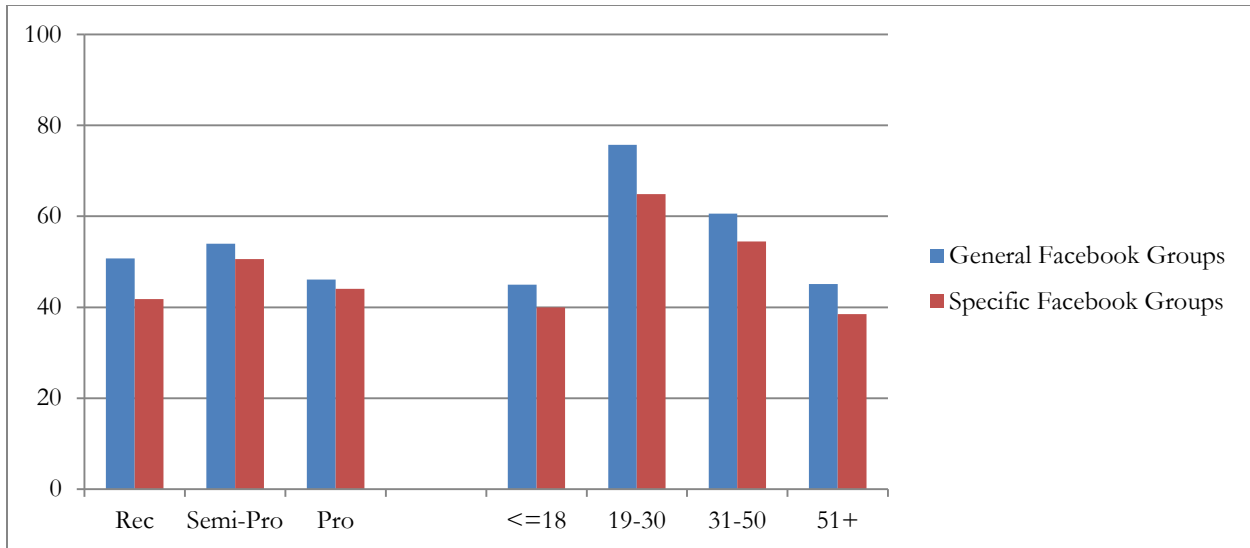


Figure 17. Graph derived from the following question:

Q16. Do you do, or have you done, any of the following?

Answers displayed on this graph are “Read and/or participate in Facebook general-interest herp-related groups” and “Read and/or participate in Facebook specific-interest herp-related groups.” Respondents are categorized on the left by whether they are recreational, semi-professional (derive part of their income from herps), or professional (derive most their income from herps); and on the right by age group.

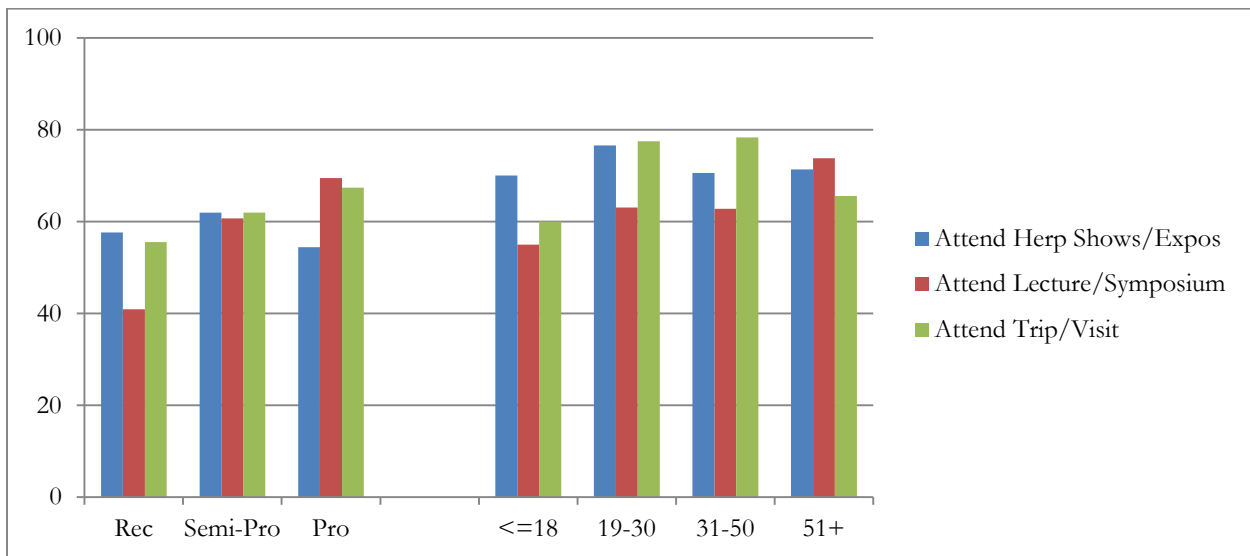


Figure 18. Graph derived from the following question:

Q16. Do you do, or have you done, any of the following?

Answers displayed on this graph are “Attend herp shows/expos,” “Attend an educational herp lecture, symposium, etc.,” and “Attend a trip, including zoo visits or field surveys.” Respondents are categorized on the left by whether they are recreational, semi-professional (derive part of their income from herps), or professional (derive most their income from herps); and on the right by age group.

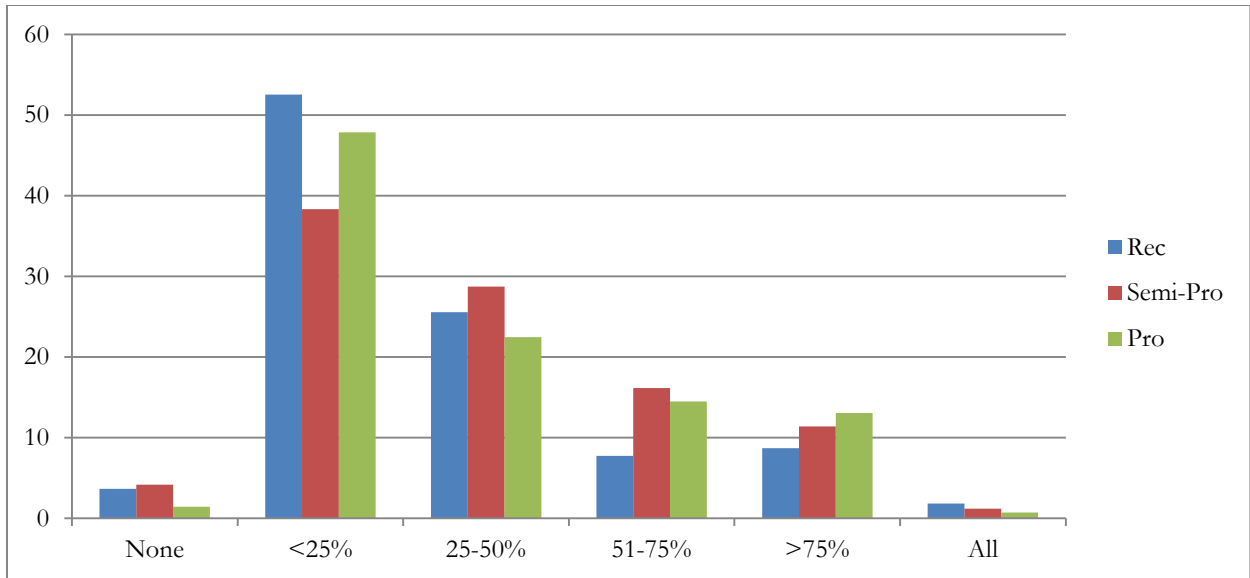


Figure 19. Graph showing respondents’ percentage of social media contacts who are herpers, derived from the following question:

Q17. Which response most closely matches the percentage of your social media contacts (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.) who are herpers?

Respondents are categorized by whether they are recreational, semi-professional (derive part of their income from herps), or professional (derive most their income from herps).

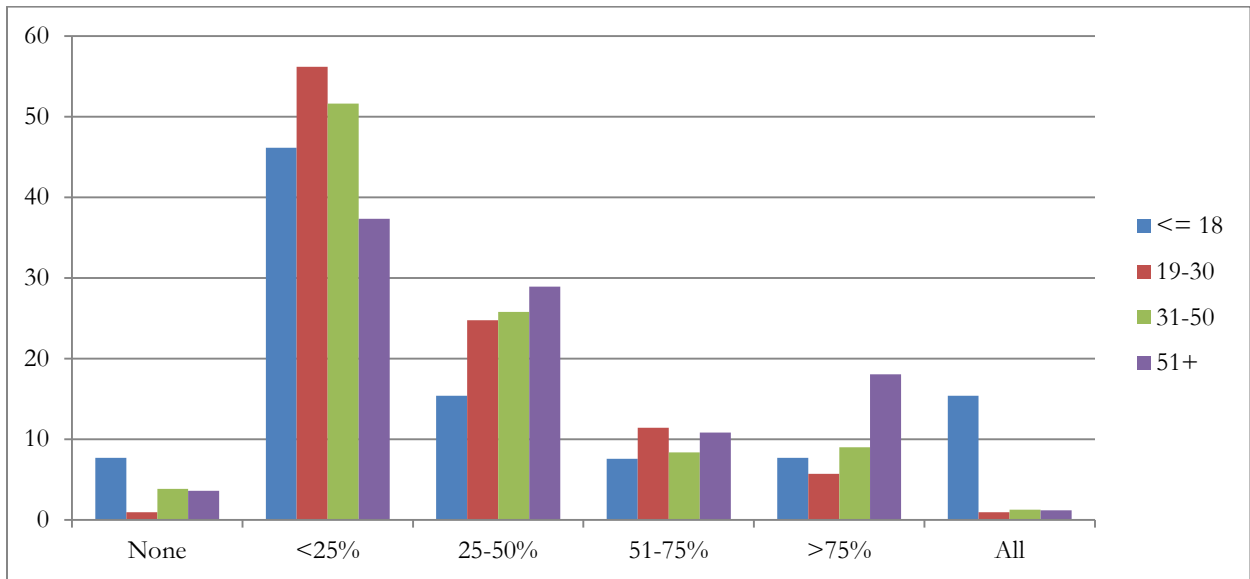


Figure 20. Graph showing respondents’ percentage of social media contacts who are herpers, derived from the following question:

Q17. Which response most closely matches the percentage of your social media contacts (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.) who are herpers?

Respondents are categorized by age.

On this page, responses are categorized by how herpers view other herpers (left) and how herpers think the public views herpers (right). Responses are further categorized by whether respondents live in the U.S. or elsewhere; whether they are recreational, semi-professional (derive part of their income from herps), or professional (derive most their income from herps); and by age.

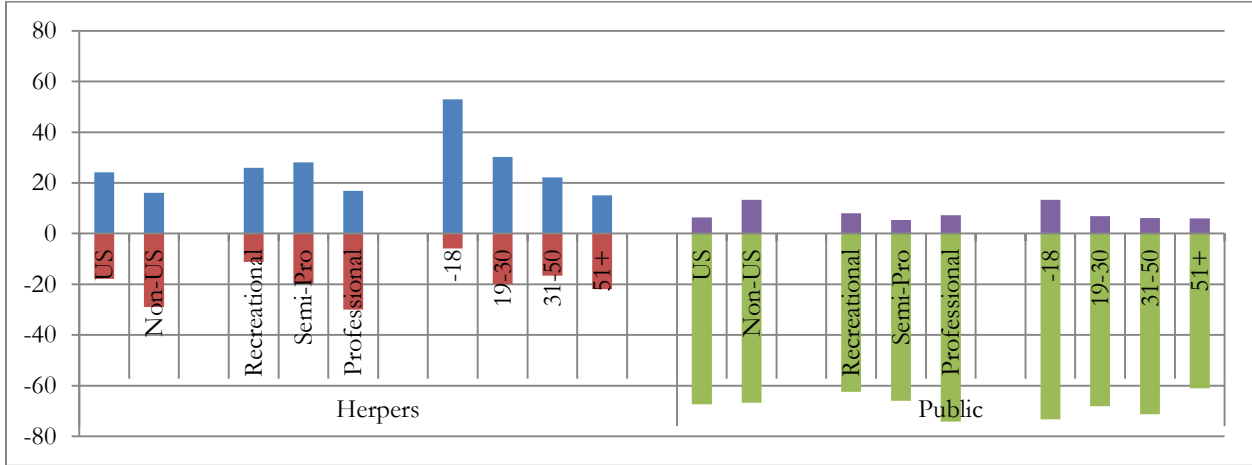


Figure 21. Graph depicting whether respondents think herpers stand out positively (positive values on the graph) or negatively (negative values) with regard to dress, behavior, or other attributes, compiled from the following questions:

Q18. Which response most closely matches YOUR perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?

Q21. Which response most closely matches what you think is the GENERAL PUBLIC'S perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?

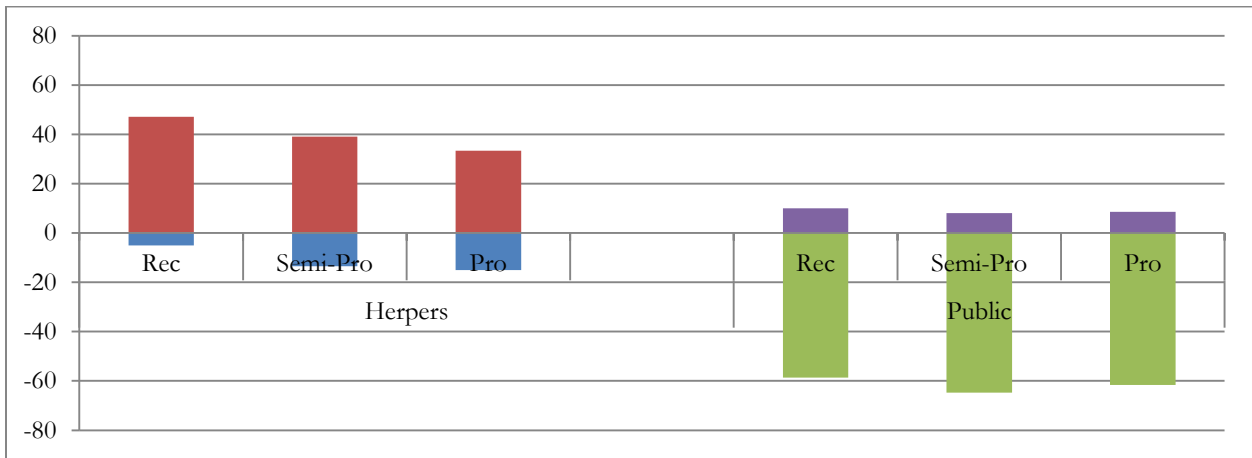


Figure 22. Graph depicting whether respondents think herpers are responsible members of society (positive values on the graph) or not (negative values), in the sense of if they were to make the news, if it would be for something positive or negative they did:

Q20. Which response most closely matches YOUR perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?

Q23. Which response most closely matches what you think is the GENERAL PUBLIC'S perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?

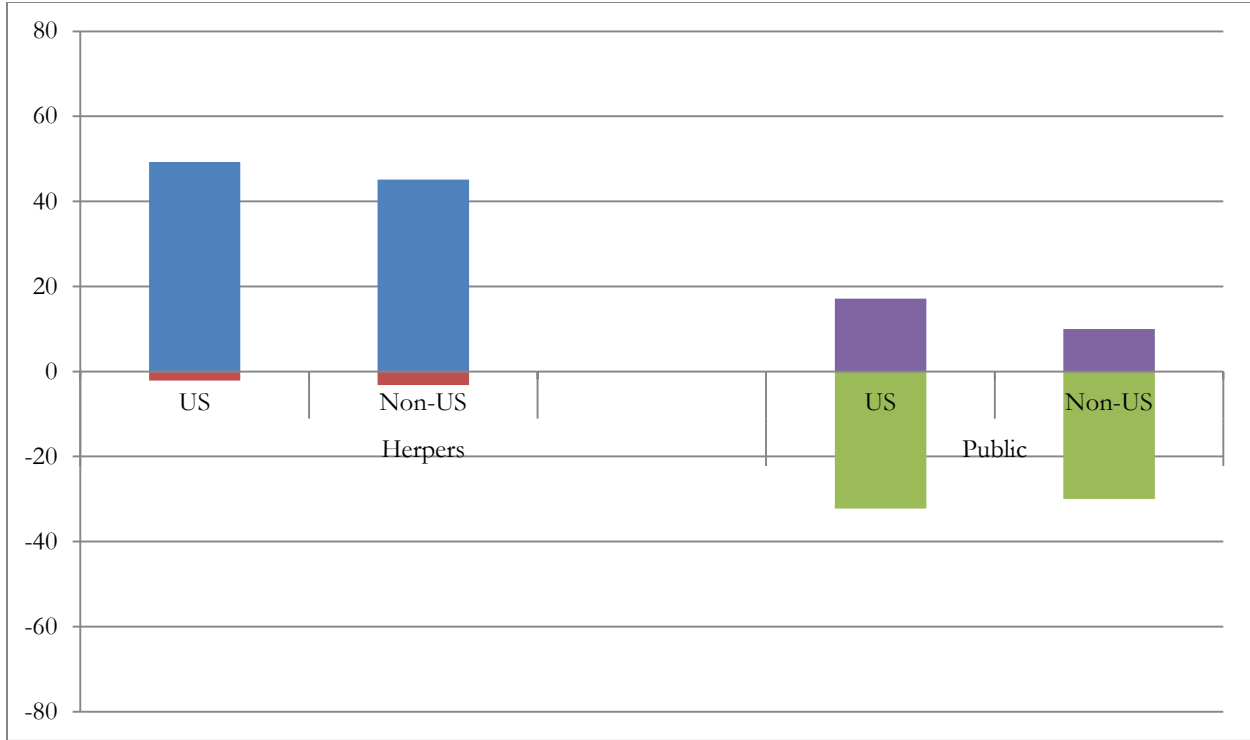


Figure 23. Graph depicting whether respondents think herpers are more educated (positive values on the graph) or less educated (negative values) than the general public:

Q19. Which response most closely matches YOUR perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?

Q22. Which response most closely matches what you think is the GENERAL PUBLIC'S perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?

Responses are categorized by how herpers view other herpers (left) and how herpers think the public views herpers (right). Responses are further categorized by whether respondents live in the U.S. or elsewhere.

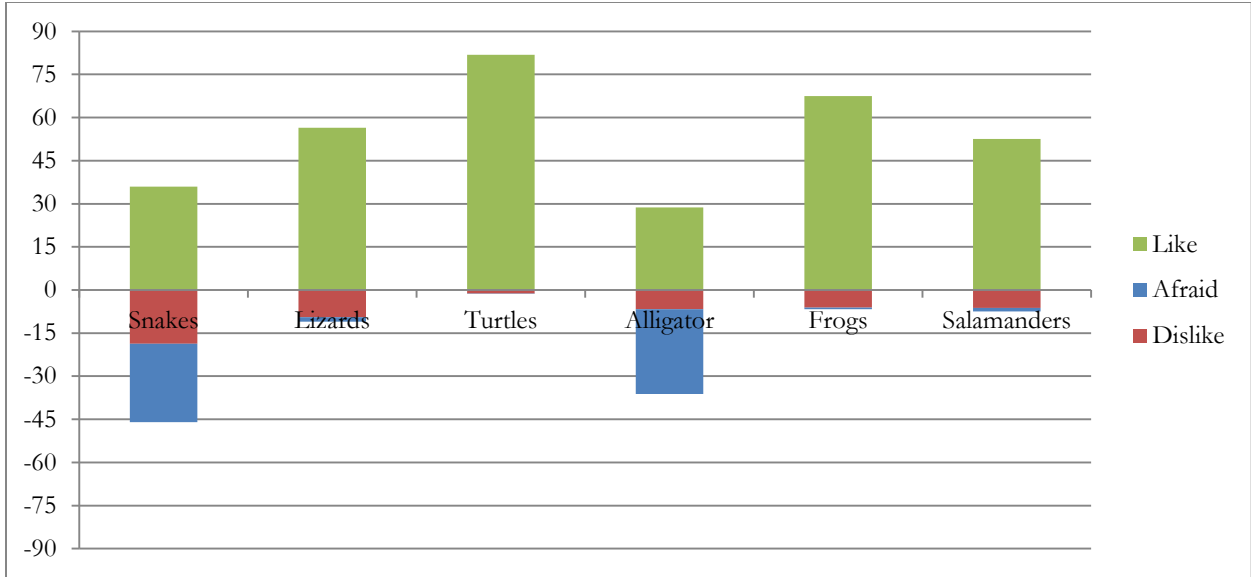


Figure 24. Graph derived from the following question:

Q24. Which response most closely matches the attitude of your friends and family towards...”

Responses are grouped by category of herp. The response option “they neither like nor dislike them” is not depicted.

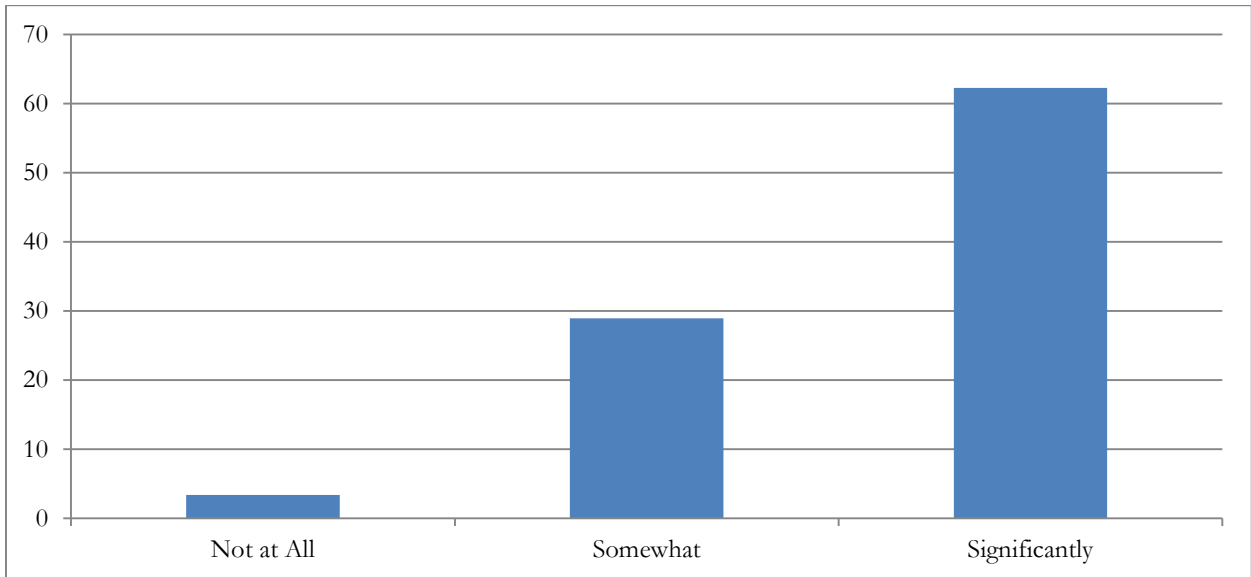


Figure 25. Graph derived from the following question:

Q25. To what extent have you been able to influence your friends and family who dislike one or more types of herp to change their attitude towards them?



Responses on this page are categorized in groupings (left-to-right): U.S. vs. non-U.S. respondents; level of income derived from herp-related activities (none, some, or most), age, and whether respondents only field herp, only keep herps, or do both.

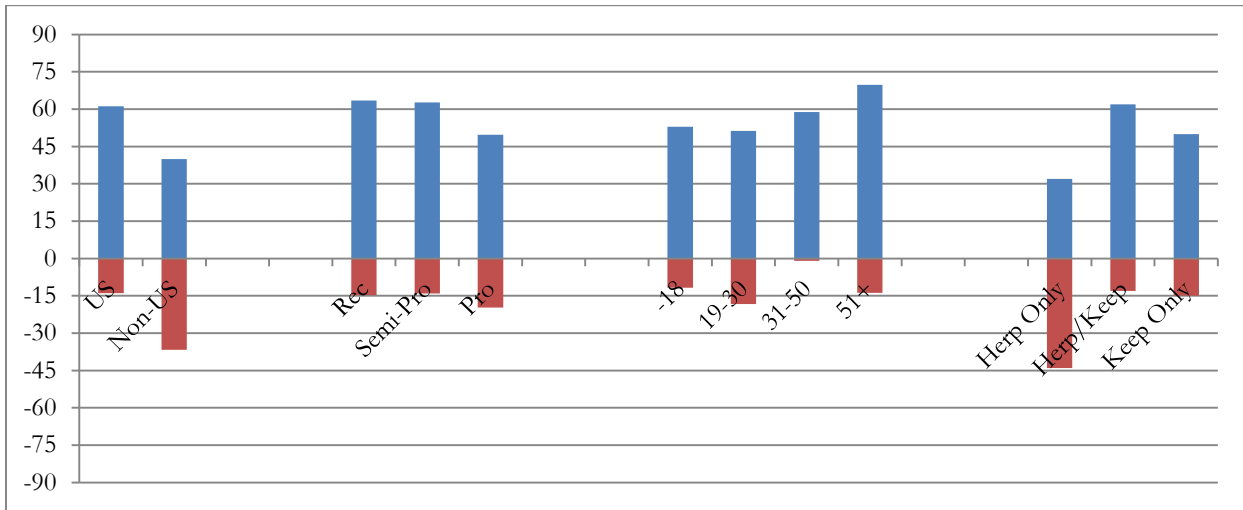


Figure 26. Graph depicting agreement or disagreement with the following question:

Q26. Do you agree with the following statement regarding collecting of herps from the wild for PERSONAL use, i.e. not for academic or commercial purposes? “I do not think anyone should collect herps for personal use.”

NOTE: Positive values on the graph indicate respondents think people SHOULD be allowed to collect herps for personal use; negative values indicate they think people should NOT be allowed to do so.

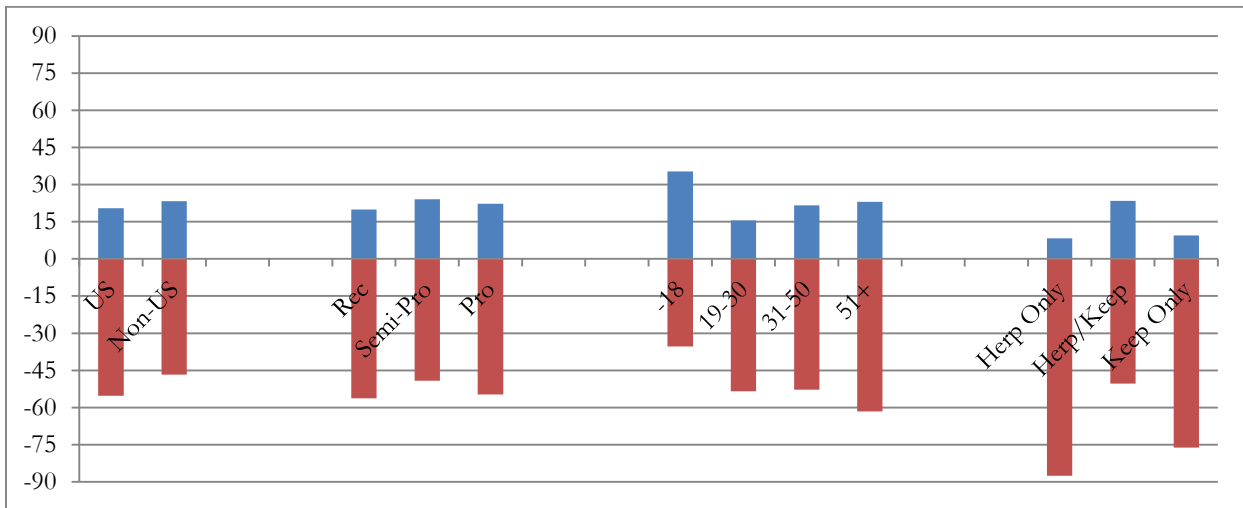


Figure 27. Graph depicting agreement or disagreement with the following question:

Q27. Do you agree with the following statement regarding collecting of herps from the wild for COMMERCIAL use, e.g. selling them directly or selling their offspring? “I do not think anyone should collect herps to sell them (selling wild-caught herps).”

NOTE: Positive values on the graph indicate respondents think people SHOULD be allowed to collect herps to sell; negative values indicate they think people should NOT be allowed to do so.

Responses on this page are categorized in groupings (left-to-right): U.S. vs. non-U.S. respondents; level of income derived from herp-related activities (none, some, or most), age, and whether respondents only field herp, only keep herps, or do both.

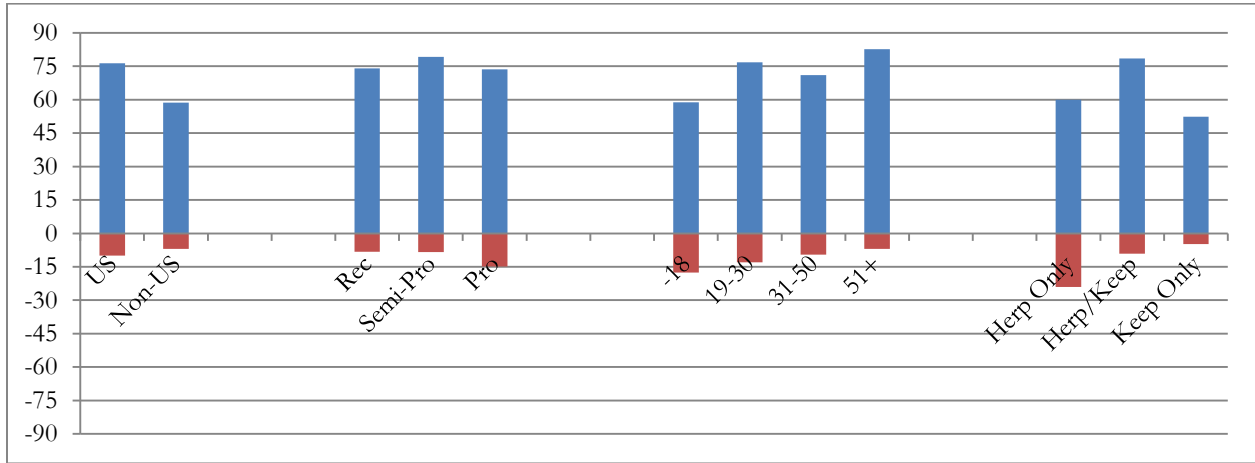


Figure 28. Graph depicting agreement or disagreement with the following question:  
 Q26. Do you agree with the following statement regarding collecting of herps from the wild for PERSONAL use, i.e. not for academic or commercial purposes? “I think people should collect herps for personal use, within limits on take based on scientific data.”

NOTE: Positive values on the graph indicate respondents think people SHOULD be allowed to collect herps for personal use; negative values indicate they think people should NOT be allowed to do so.

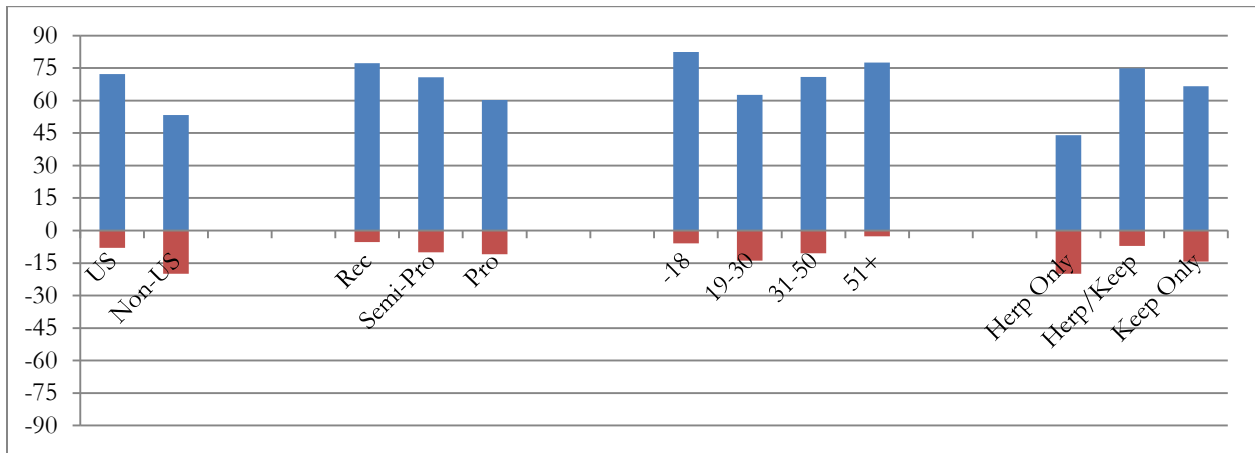


Figure 29. Graph depicting agreement or disagreement with the following question:  
 Q27. Do you agree with the following statement regarding collecting of herps from the wild for COMMERCIAL use, e.g. selling them directly or selling their offspring? “I think people should be allowed to collect herps to sell them, within limits on take based on scientific data.”

NOTE: Positive values on the graph indicate respondents think people SHOULD be allowed to collect herps to sell; negative values indicate they think people should NOT be allowed to do so.

Responses on this page are categorized in groupings (left-to-right): U.S. vs. non-U.S. respondents; level of income derived from herp-related activities (none, some, or most), age, and whether respondents only field herp, only keep herps, or do both.

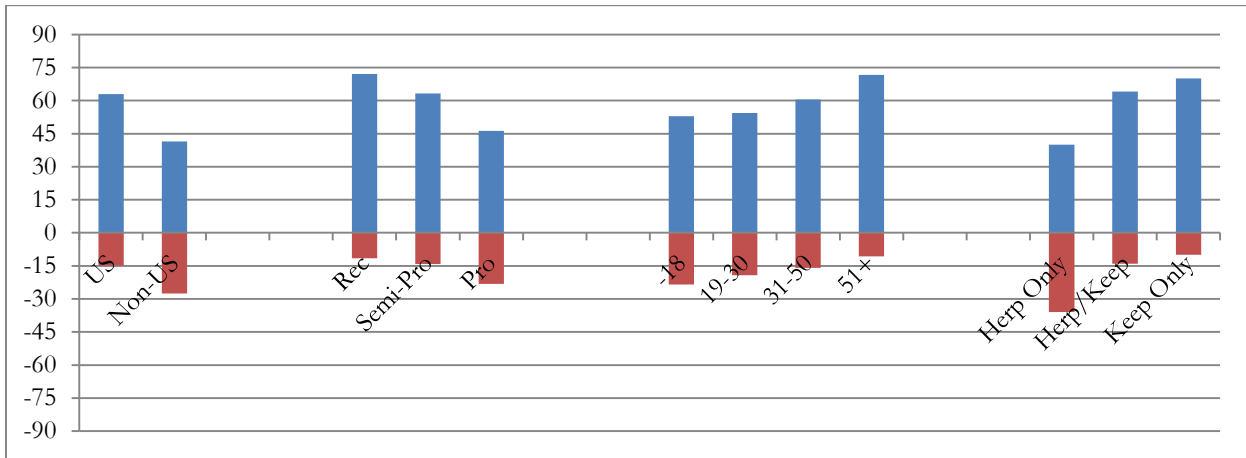


Figure 30. Graph depicting agreement or disagreement with the following question:

Q26. Do you agree with the following statement regarding collecting of herps from the wild for PERSONAL use, i.e. not for academic or commercial purposes? “I think people should be allowed to collect herps that are not threatened in the wild.”

NOTE: Positive values on the graph indicate respondents think people SHOULD be allowed to collect non-threatened herps for personal use; negative values indicate they think people should NOT be allowed to do so.

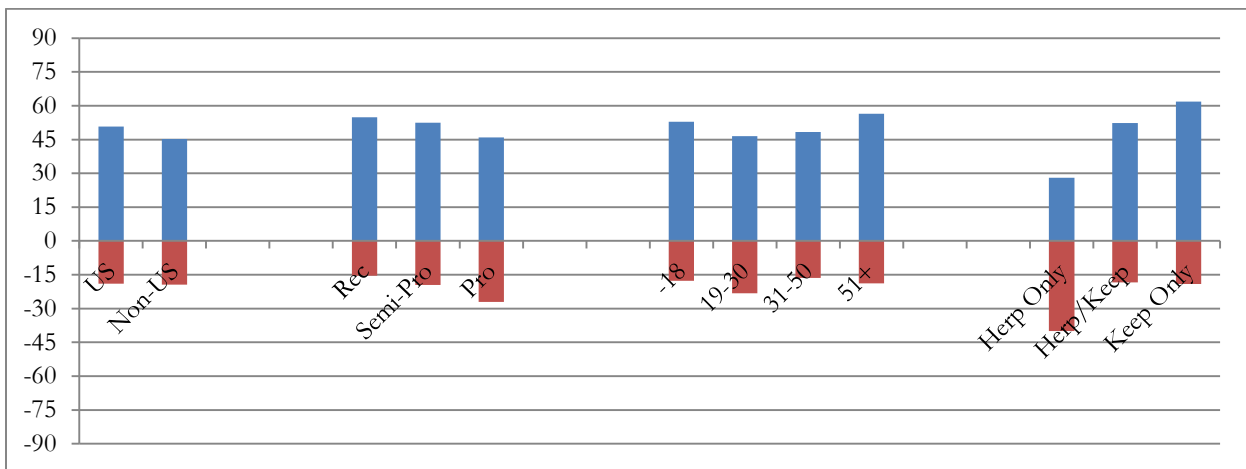


Figure 31. Graph depicting agreement or disagreement with the following question:

Q27. Do you agree with the following statement regarding collecting of herps from the wild for COMMERCIAL use, e.g. selling them directly or selling their offspring? “I think people should be allowed to collect herps, breed them, and sell the offspring (but not the wild-caught ‘founder’ stock).”

NOTE: Positive values on the graph indicate respondents think people SHOULD be allowed to collect herps to breed and sell the offspring; negative values indicate they think people should NOT be allowed to do so.

Responses on this page are categorized in groupings (left-to-right): U.S. vs. non-U.S. respondents; level of income derived from herp-related activities (none, some, or most), age, and whether respondents only field herp, only keep herps, or do both.

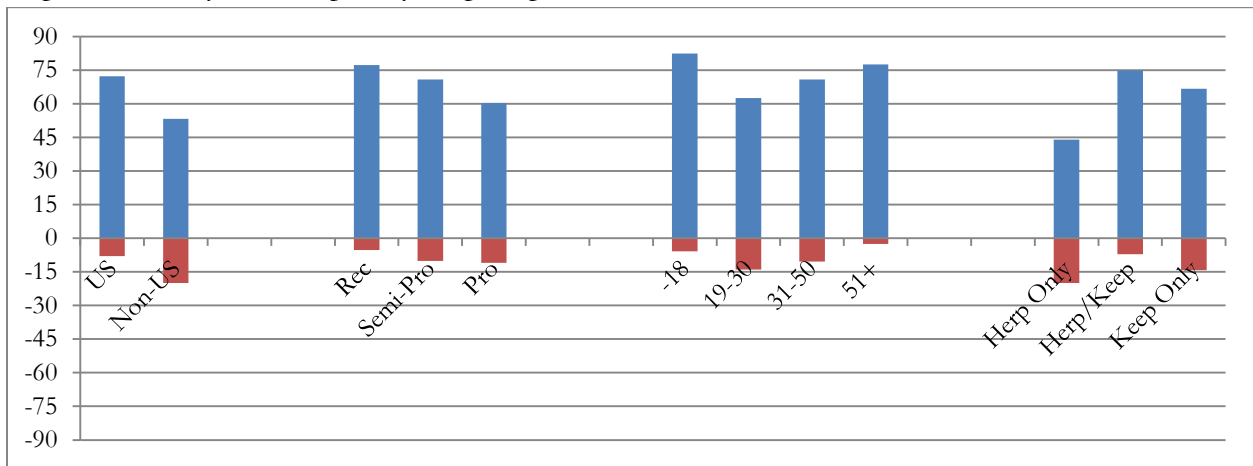


Figure 32. Graph depicting agreement or disagreement with the following question:

Q26. Do you agree with the following statement regarding collecting of herps from the wild for PERSONAL use, i.e. not for academic or commercial purposes? “I think people should be allowed to collect herps from areas slated for development.”

NOTE: Positive values on the graph indicate respondents think people SHOULD be allowed to collect herps for personal use; negative values indicate they think people should NOT be allowed to do so.

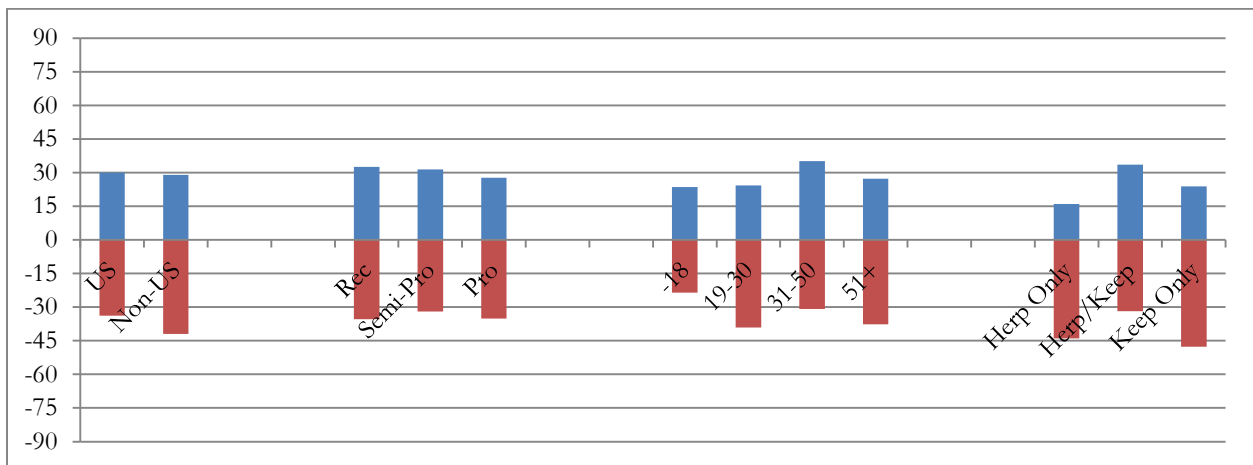


Figure 33. Graph depicting agreement or disagreement with the following question:

Q27. Do you agree with the following statement regarding collecting of herps from the wild for COMMERCIAL use, e.g. selling them directly or selling their offspring? “I think people should be allowed to sell herps collected from areas slated for development.”

NOTE: Positive values on the graph indicate respondents think people SHOULD be allowed to collect herps to sell; negative values indicate they think people should NOT be allowed to do so.

## Field Herping

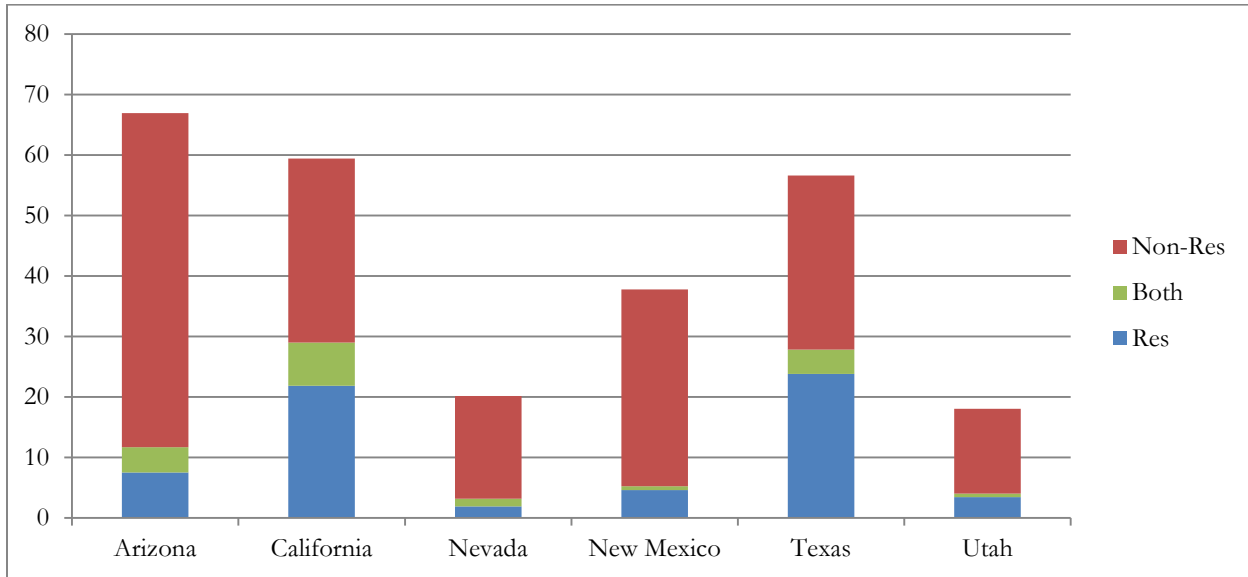


Figure 34. Graph showing respondents who have field herped in each of the six states in the SWCHR Region as residents, non-residents, or both resident and non-resident status, compiled from the following questions:

Q40, Q65, Q90, Q115, Q140, Q165: Have you field herped in [state]?

Q41, Q66, Q91, Q116, Q141, Q166: Select the response most closely corresponding to your situation. For purposes of this question, “resident” is defined as someone who, if required to purchase a license for hunting or fishing (even if one is not required for herping), would pay the “resident” rate.

NOTE: This graph incorporates all respondents, both U.S. and non-U.S.

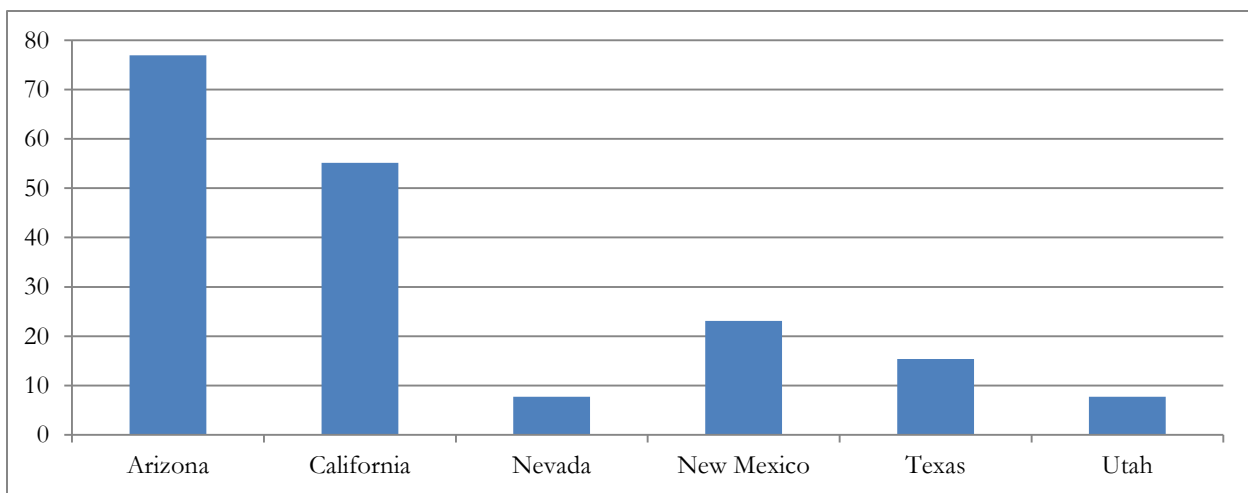


Figure 35. Graph showing non-U.S. respondents’ preferred field-herping destinations in the SWCHR Region, compiled from the following questions:

Q40, Q65, Q90, Q115, Q140, Q165: Have you field herped in [state]?

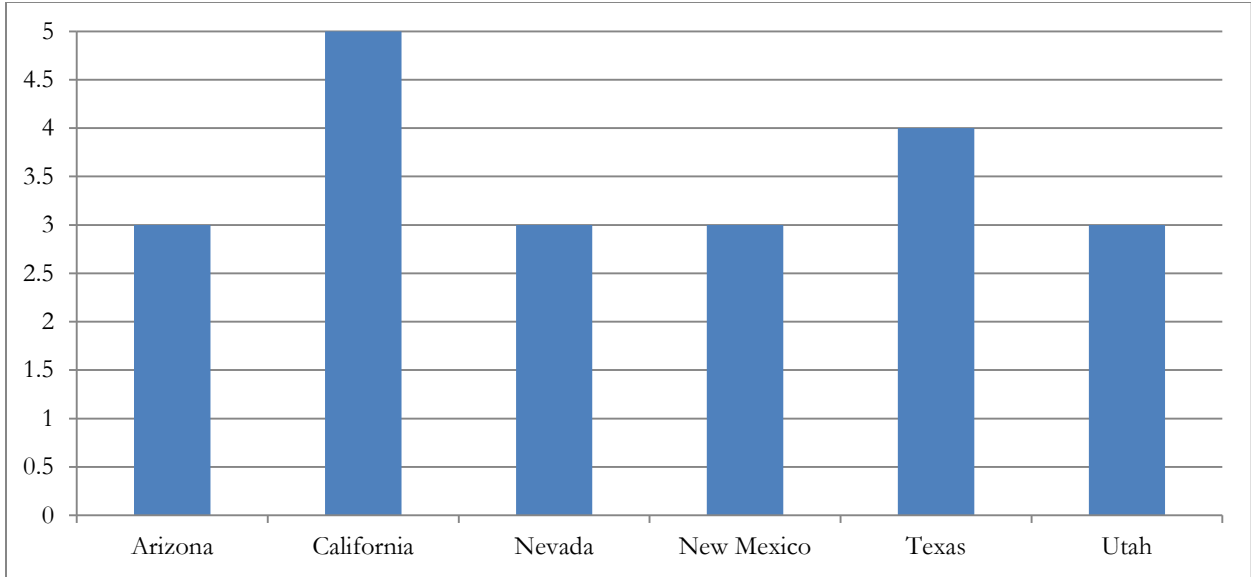


Figure 36. Graph showing the median number of years respondents have herped each state in the SWCHR Region, compiled from the following questions:

Q42, Q67, Q92, Q117, Q142, Q167: How many total years have you participated in field herping in [state]? A year should be included if you made at least one attempt to field herp in that year. Include this year if applicable.

The vertical axis for this graph is years.

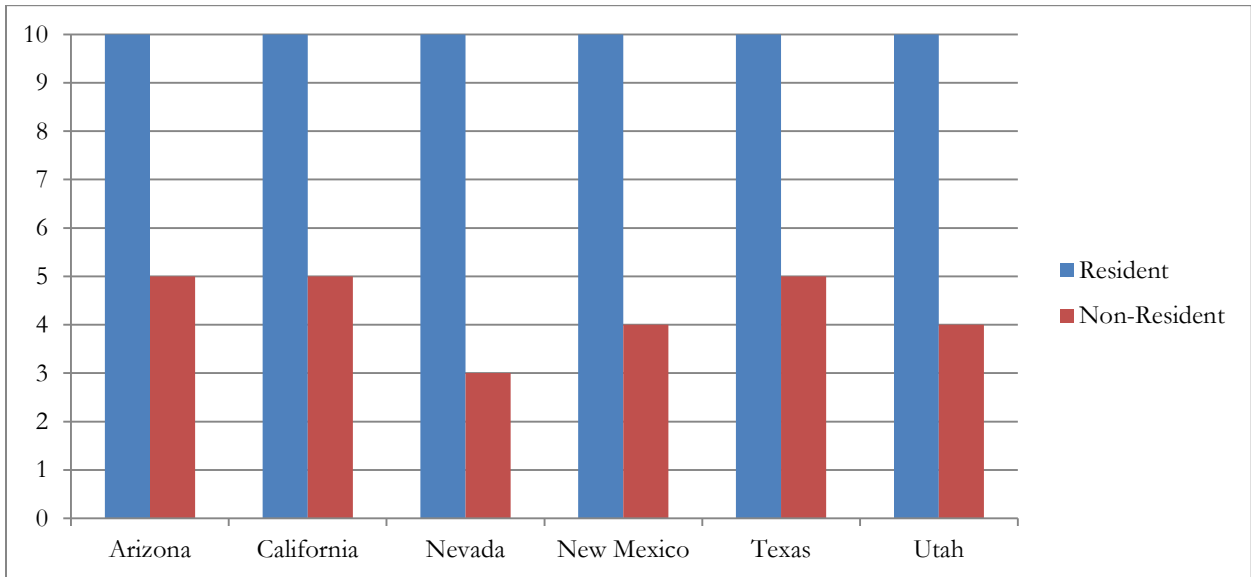


Figure 37. Graph showing the median number of days respondents herped each state in the SWCHR Region annually, compiled from the following questions:

Q47, Q72, Q97, Q122, Q147, Q172: For the years in which you have field herped [state], how many days did you spend annually, on average, field herping IN [state]?

The vertical axis for this graph is days. NOTE: the “10” value indicates “10 or more days.” Responses were categorized by whether they were residents of a given state.

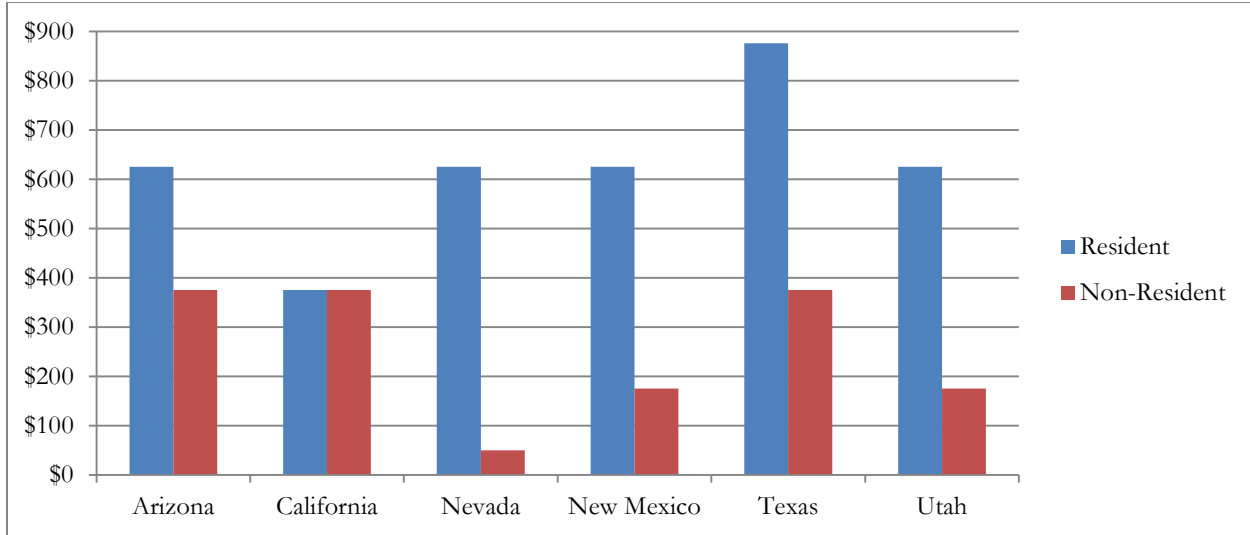


Figure 38. Graph showing the median number of dollars respondents spent in each state in the SWCHR Region annually, compiled from the following questions:

Q48, Q73, Q98, Q123, Q148, Q173: For the years in which you have field herped [state], how do you estimate you spend annually, on average, on field herping activities IN [state]? (fuel, food, lodging, permits, etc.)

The vertical axis for this graph is U.S. dollars. Responses were categorized by whether they were residents of a given state.

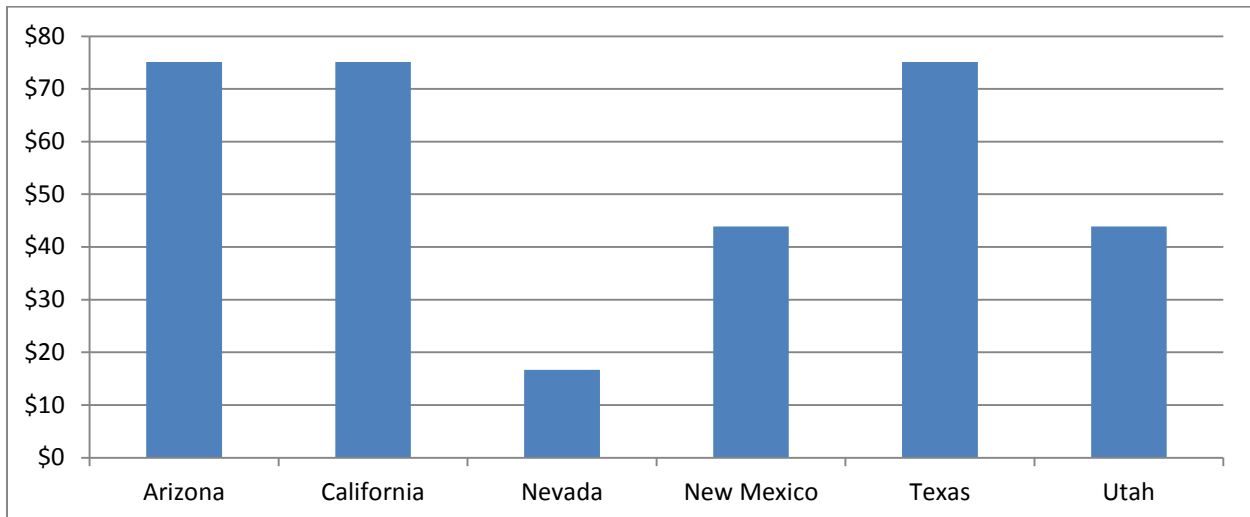


Figure 39. Graph showing the median number of dollars non-residents of a given state spent in each state in the SWCHR Region **per day**, compiled and derived from the following questions:

Q47, Q72, Q97, Q122, Q147, Q172: For the years in which you have field herped [state], how many days did you spend annually, on average, field herping IN [state]?

Q48, Q73, Q98, Q123, Q148, Q173: For the years in which you have field herped [state], how do you estimate you spend annually, on average, on field herping activities IN [state]? (fuel, food, lodging, permits, etc.)

The vertical axis for this graph is U.S. dollars.

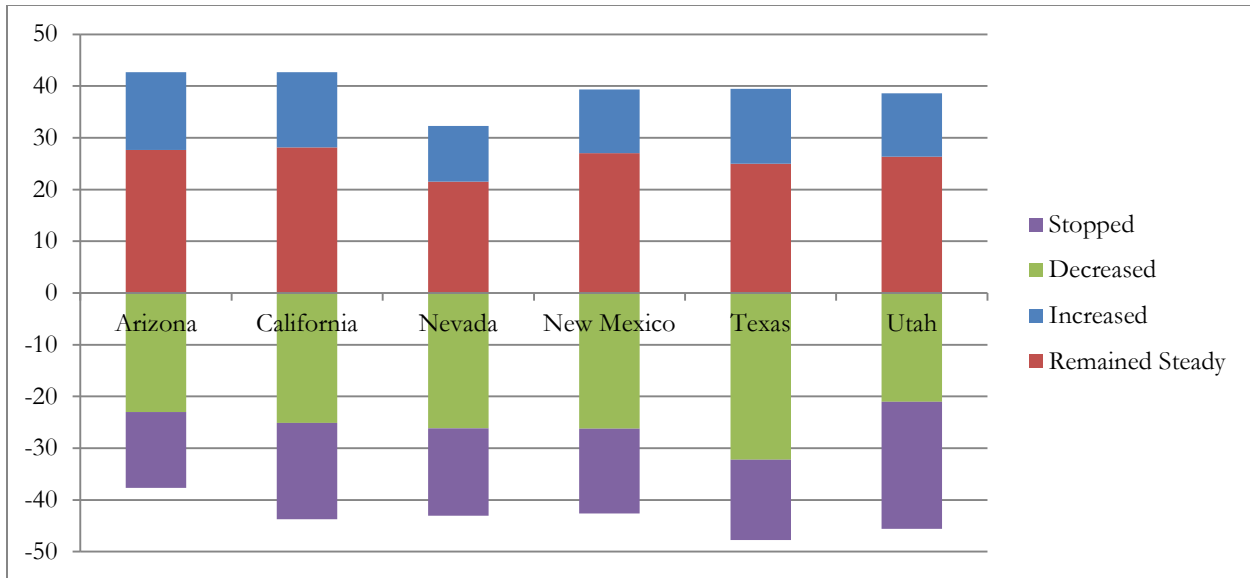


Figure 40. Graph compiled from the following questions:  
 Q51, Q76, Q101, Q126, Q151, Q176: Has the number of your field herping trips to/in [state] increased, remained steady, decreased, or stopped over time?

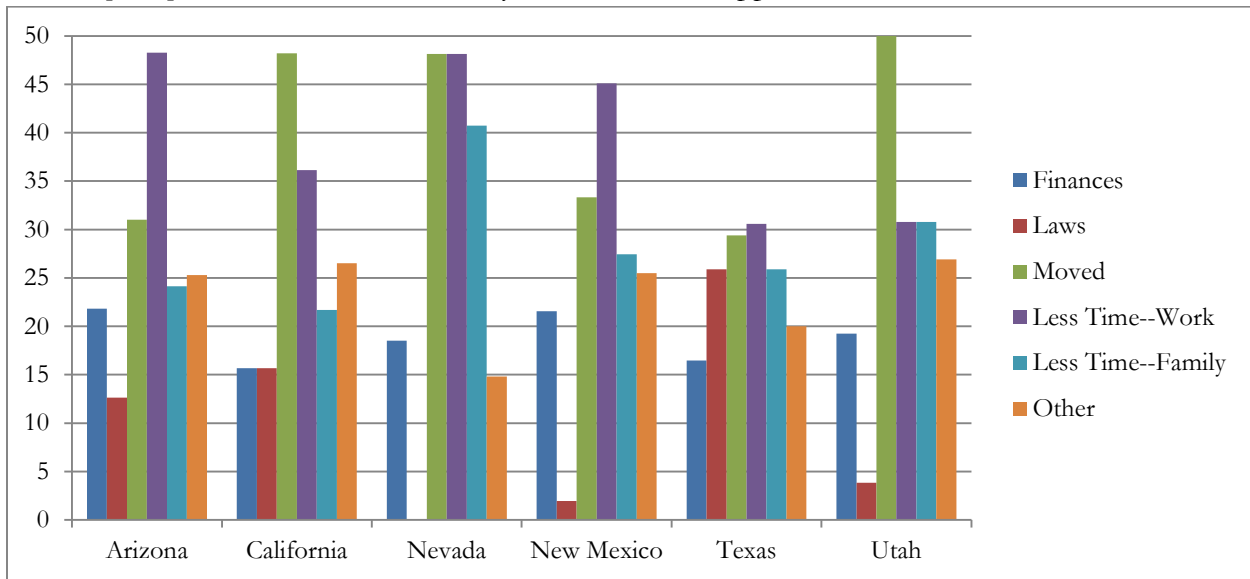


Figure 41. Graph compiled from the following questions:  
 Q52, Q77, Q102, Q127, Q152, Q177: What was/were the reason(s) your trips to/in [state] decreased or stopped over time?

The categories of responses are:

- Personal finances do not permit it
- Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations
- Moved—too far to travel
- Less time available—occupational reasons
- Less time available—family reasons
- Other



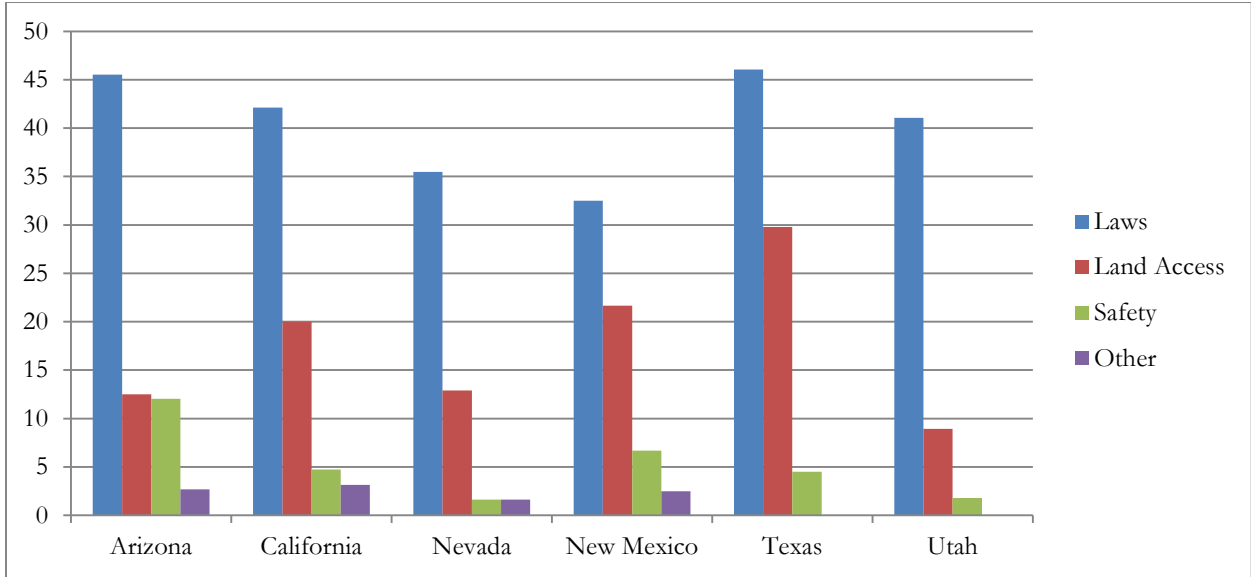


Figure 42. Graph compiled from the following questions: Q61, Q86, Q111, Q136, Q161, Q186: Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in [state] from a field herper’s perspective?

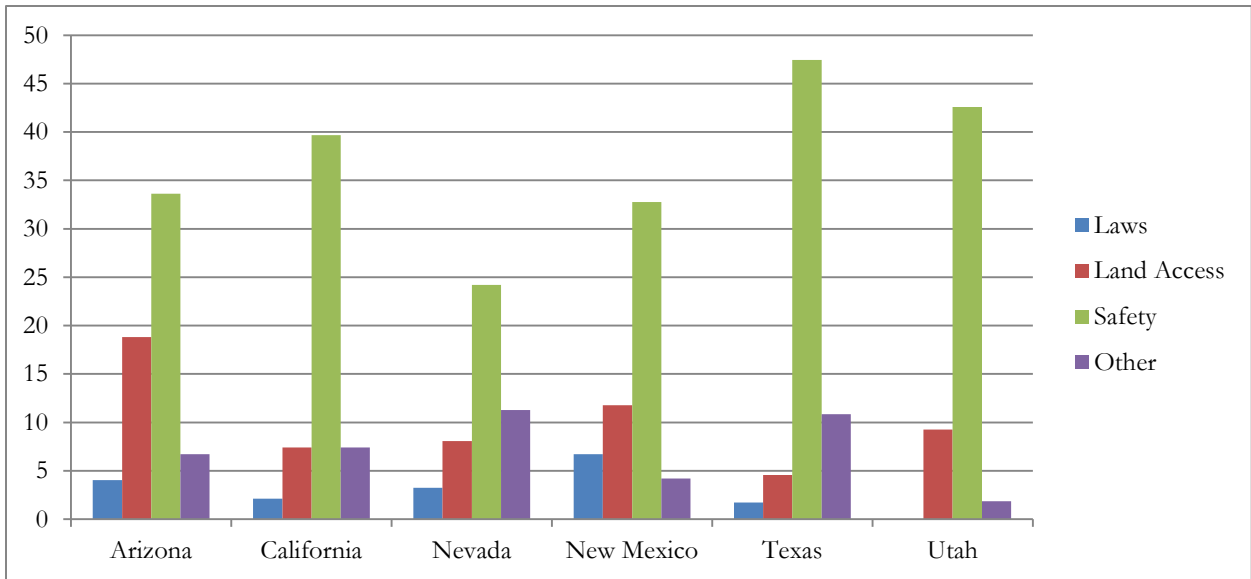


Figure 43. Graph compiled from the following questions: Q62, Q87, Q112, Q137, Q162, Q187: Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in [state] from a field herper’s perspective?

For both graphs on this page, the categories are:  
 Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping  
 Land access for field herping  
 Personal safety concerns  
 Other

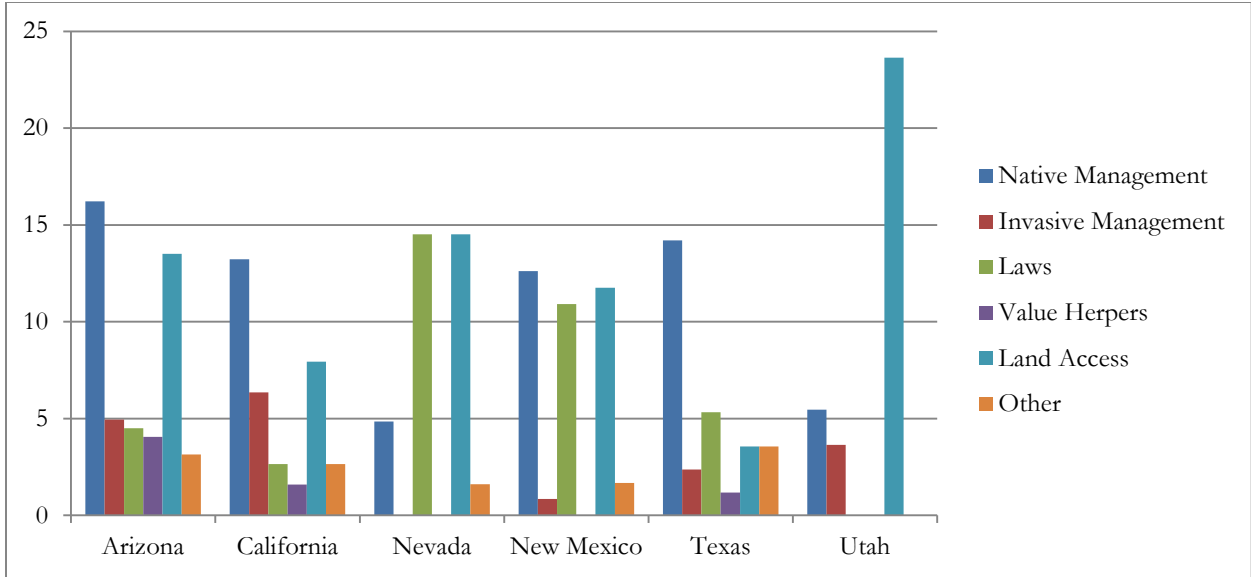


Figure 44. Graph compiled from the following questions:  
 Q63, Q88, Q113, Q138, Q163, Q188: Of the list below, what is the area [state] does BEST from a field herper’s perspective?

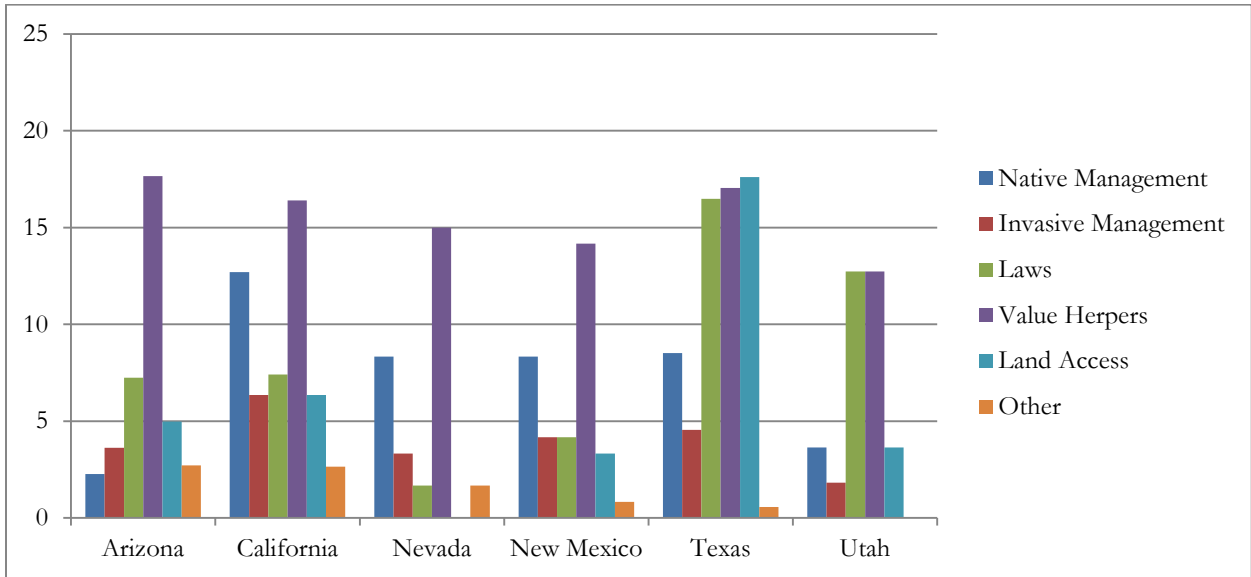


Figure 45. Graph compiled from the following questions:  
 Q64, Q89, Q114, Q139, Q164, Q189: Of the list below, what is the area [state] does BEST from a field herper’s perspective?

For both graphs on this page, the categories are:

- Native species management
- Invasive species management (including plants and animals)
- Permissive field herping regulations
- Value herpers as stakeholders
- Land access for field herping
- Other

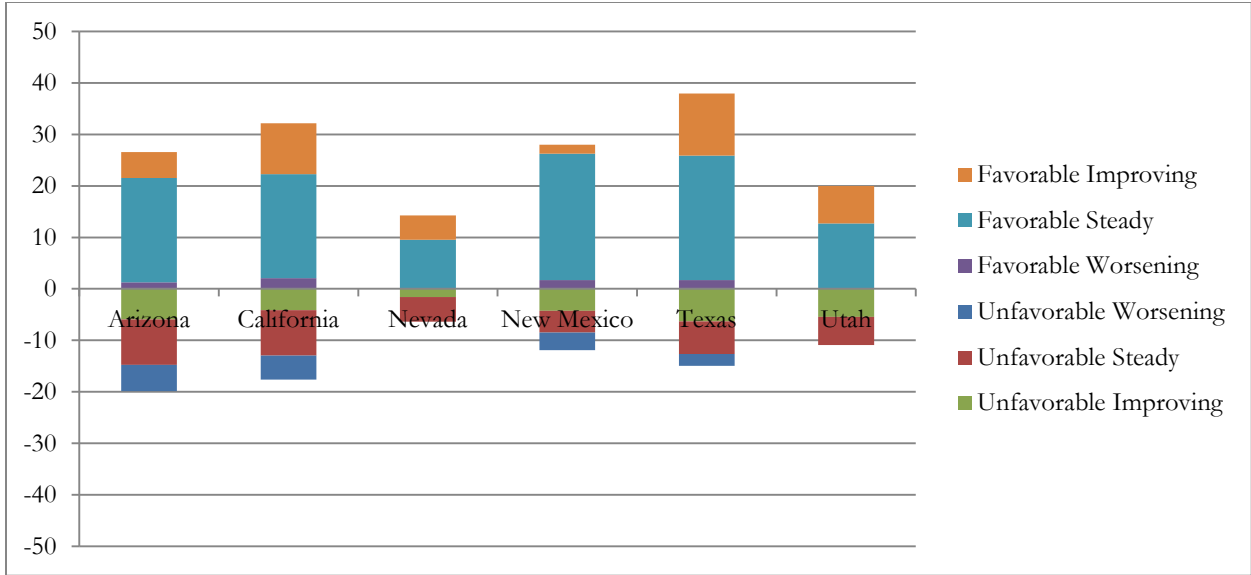


Figure 46. Graph compiled from the following question:

Q49, Q74, Q99, Q124, Q149, Q174: How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN [state]? —Academic Herpetologists

“Favorable” response categories have positive values, and “unfavorable” response categories have negative values.

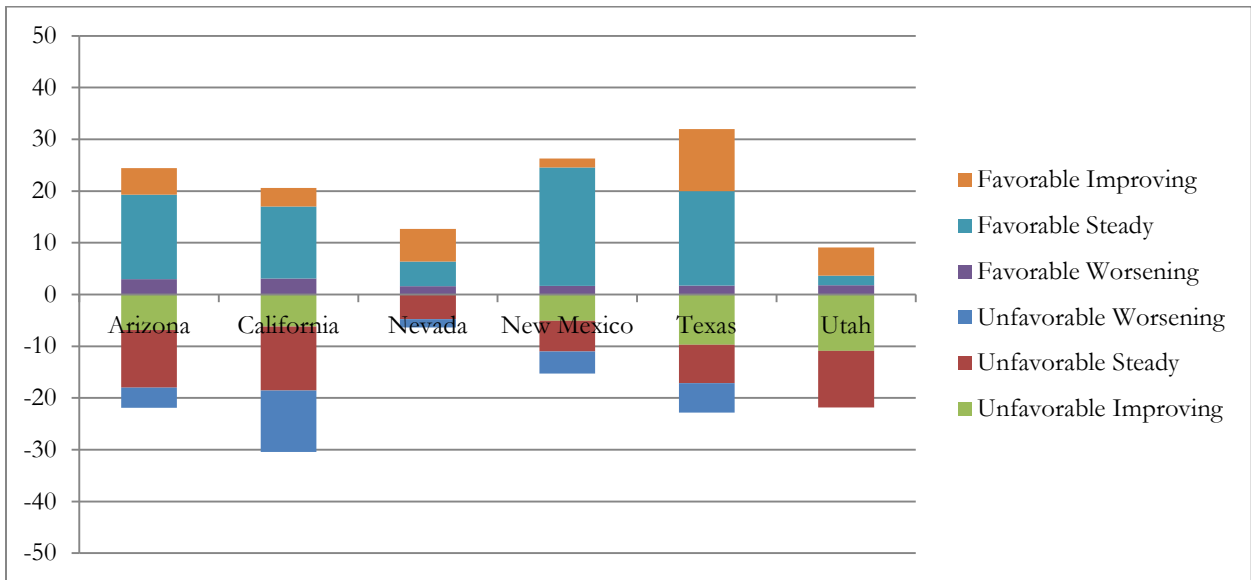


Figure 47. Graph compiled from the following question:

Q49, Q74, Q99, Q124, Q149, Q174: How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN [state]? —Fish and Game Biologists

“Favorable” response categories have positive values, and “unfavorable” response categories have negative values.

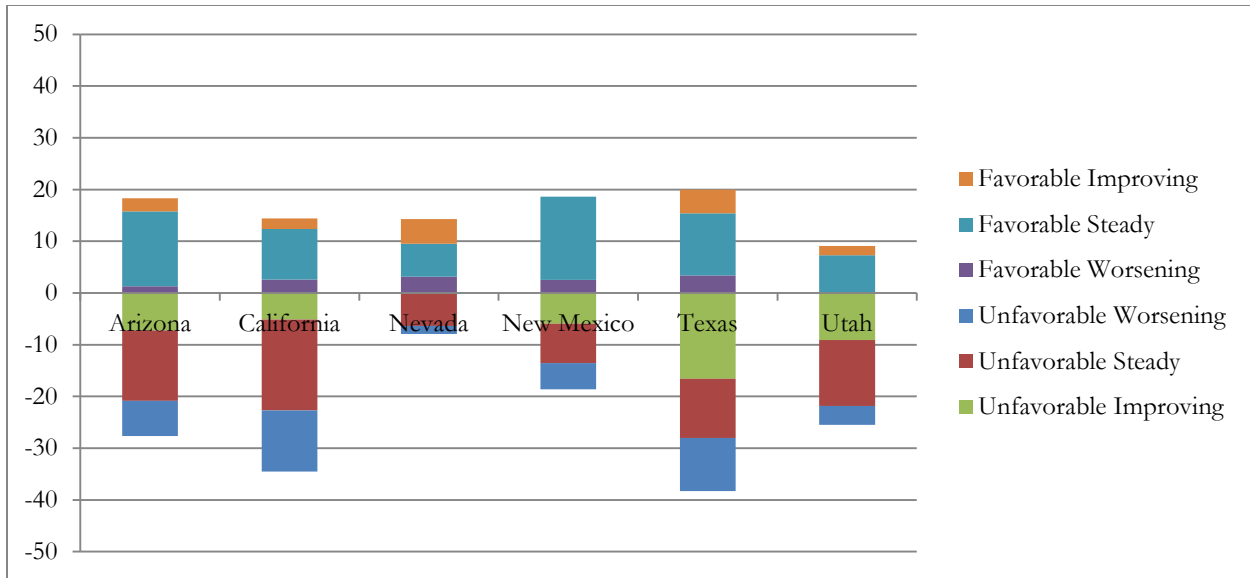


Figure 48. Graph compiled from the following question:  
 Q49, Q74, Q99, Q124, Q149, Q174: How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN [state]? —Fish and Game Law Enforcement  
 “Favorable” response categories have positive values, and “unfavorable” response categories have negative values.

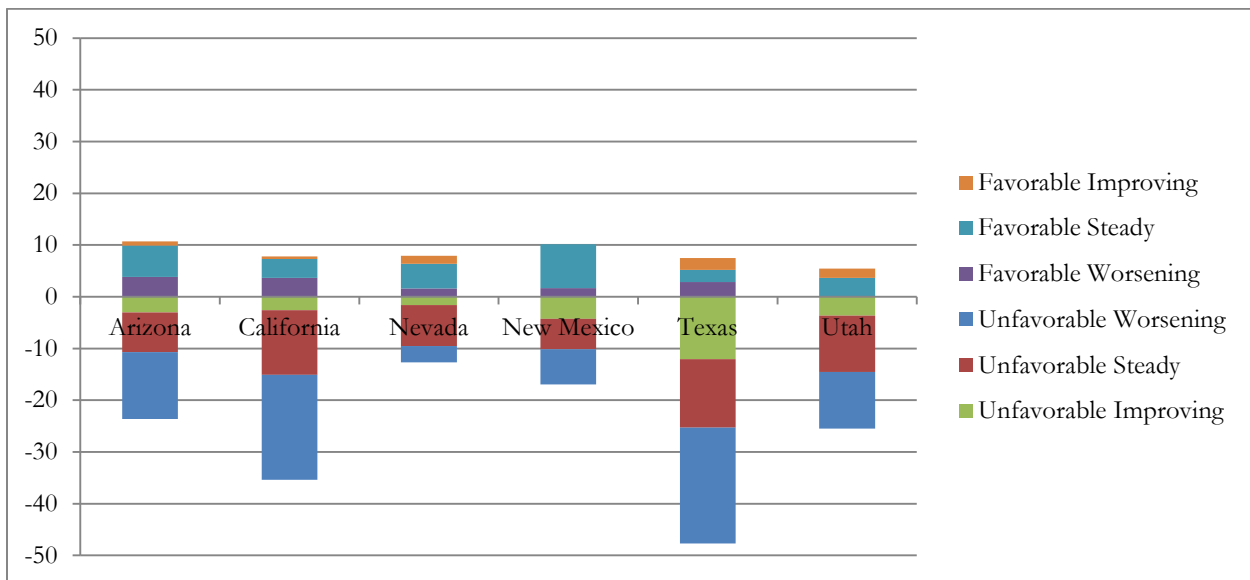


Figure 49. Graph compiled from the following question:  
 Q49, Q74, Q99, Q124, Q149, Q174: How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN [state]? —Legislature  
 “Favorable” response categories have positive values, and “unfavorable” response categories have negative values.

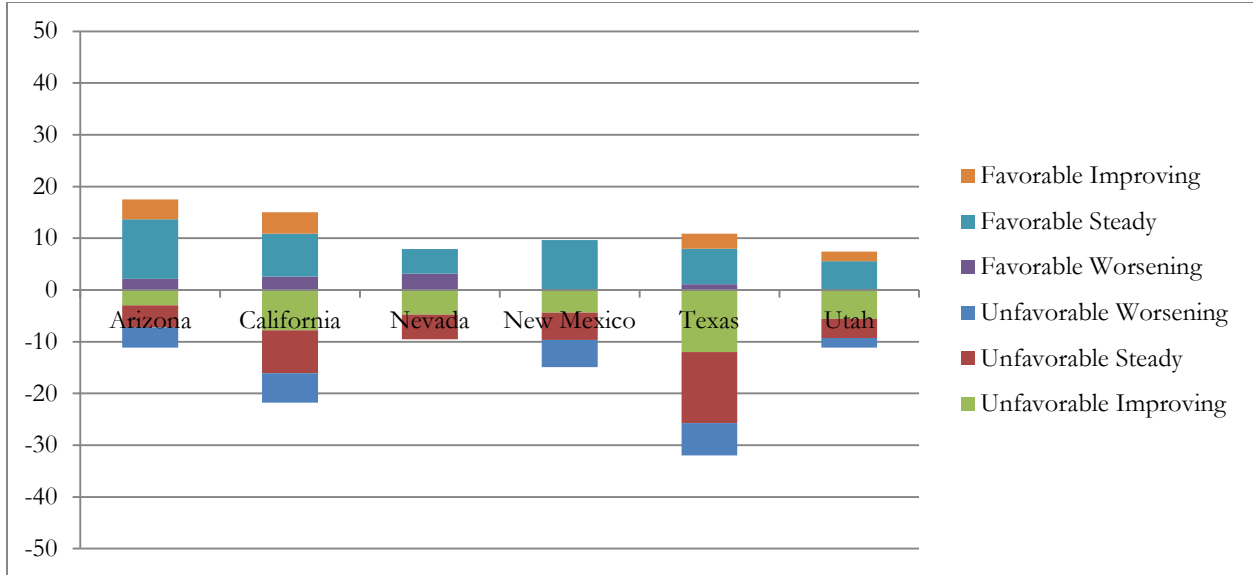


Figure 50. Graph compiled from the following question:

Q49, Q74, Q99, Q124, Q149, Q174: How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN [state]? —Non-Herping Community

“Favorable” response categories have positive values, and “unfavorable” response categories have negative values.

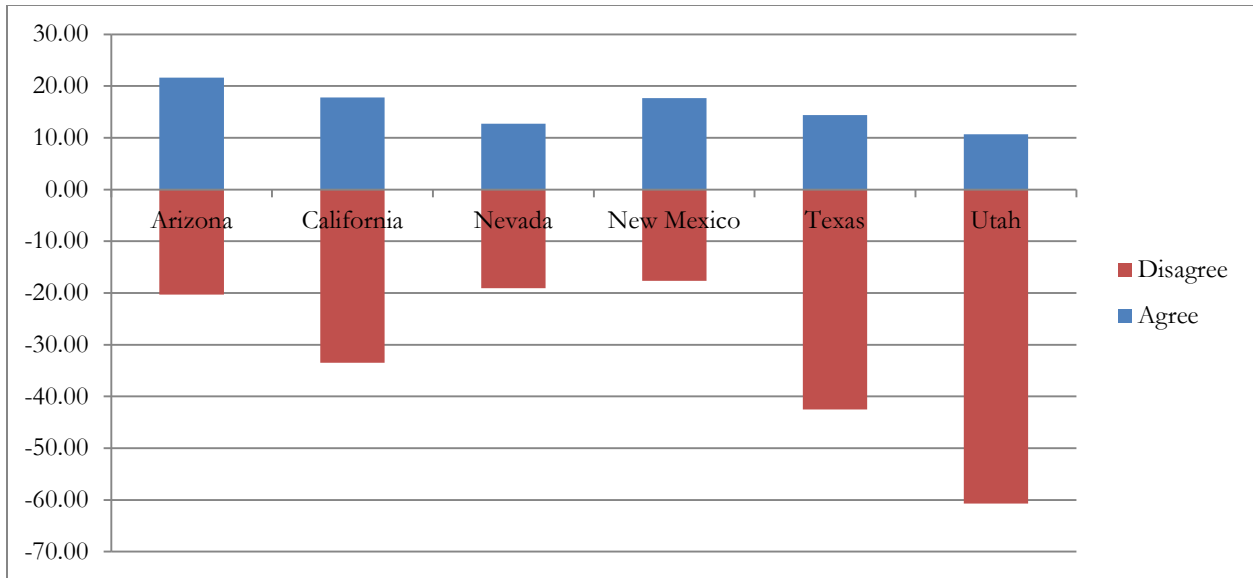


Figure 51. Graph compiled from the following questions:

Q50, Q75, Q100, Q125, Q150, Q175: Do you agree with the following statements? Current or proposed laws and regulations in [state] regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) are generally based on scientific management principles.

Positive values on the graph indicate respondents agree; negative values indicate they disagree.

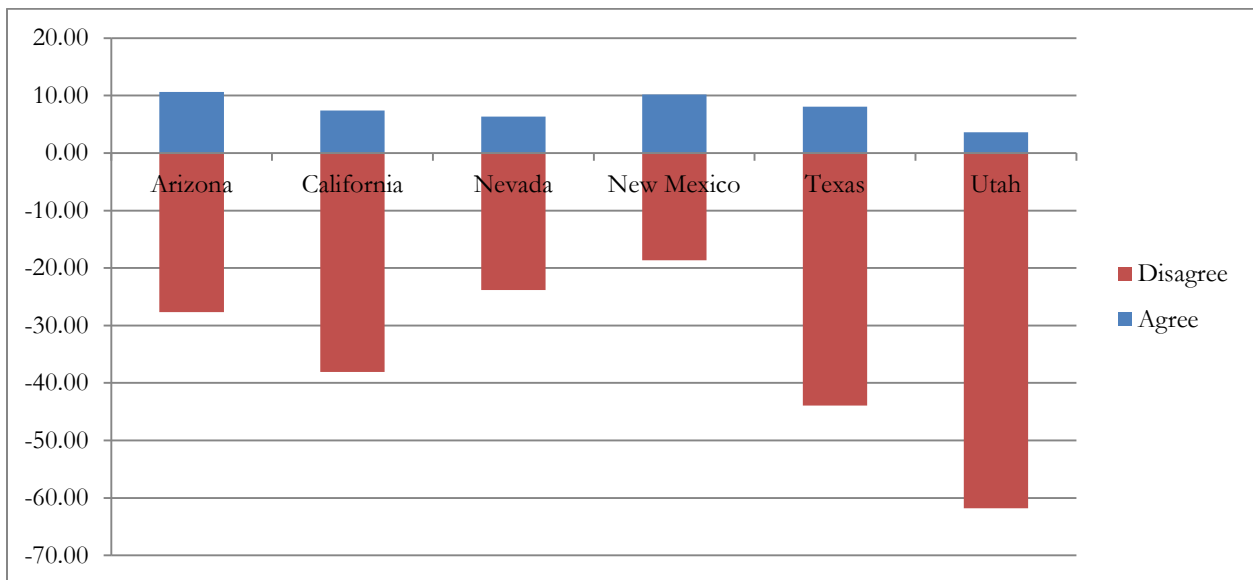


Figure 52. Graph compiled from the following questions:

Q50, Q75, Q100, Q125, Q150, Q175: Do you agree with the following statements? Current or proposed laws and regulations in [state] regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) generally enhance public safety.

Positive values on the graph indicate respondents agree; negative values indicate they disagree.

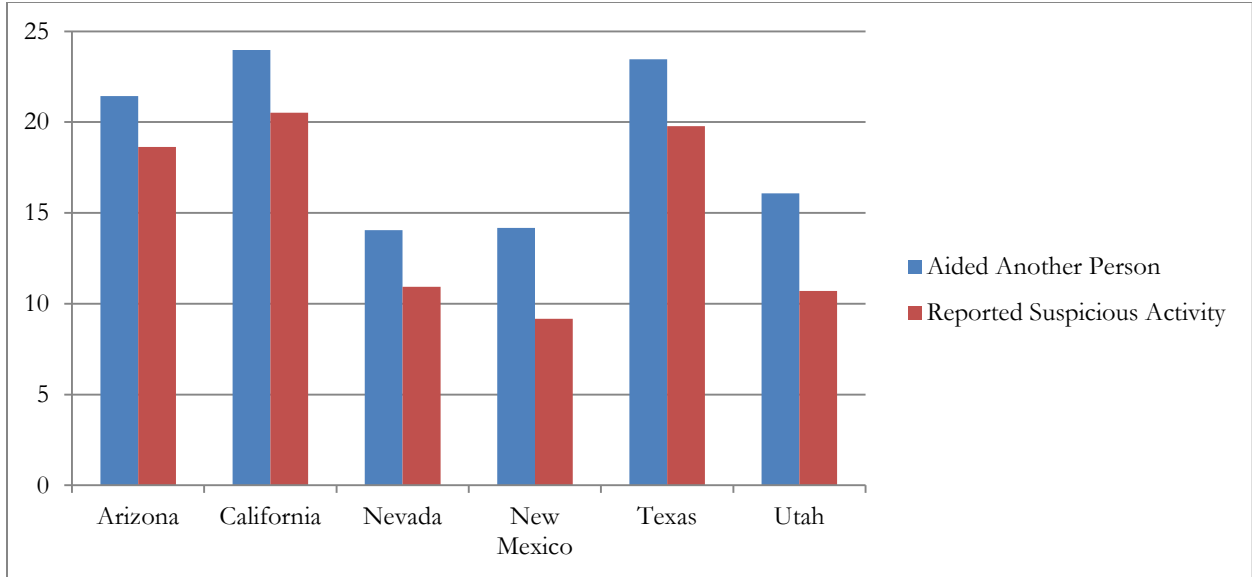


Figure 53. Graph compiled from the following questions:

Q45, Q70, Q95, Q120, Q145, Q170: Have you ever come to the aid of another person (motorist, hiker, etc.) while field herping in [state]? Aid can be to any degree, including calling or running for help.

Q46, Q71, Q96, Q121, Q146, Q171: Have you ever reported suspicious activity to authorities while field herping in [state]? (drugs, illegal immigration, poaching, vandalism, theft, etc.)

The graph indicates “yes” responses to each set of questions.

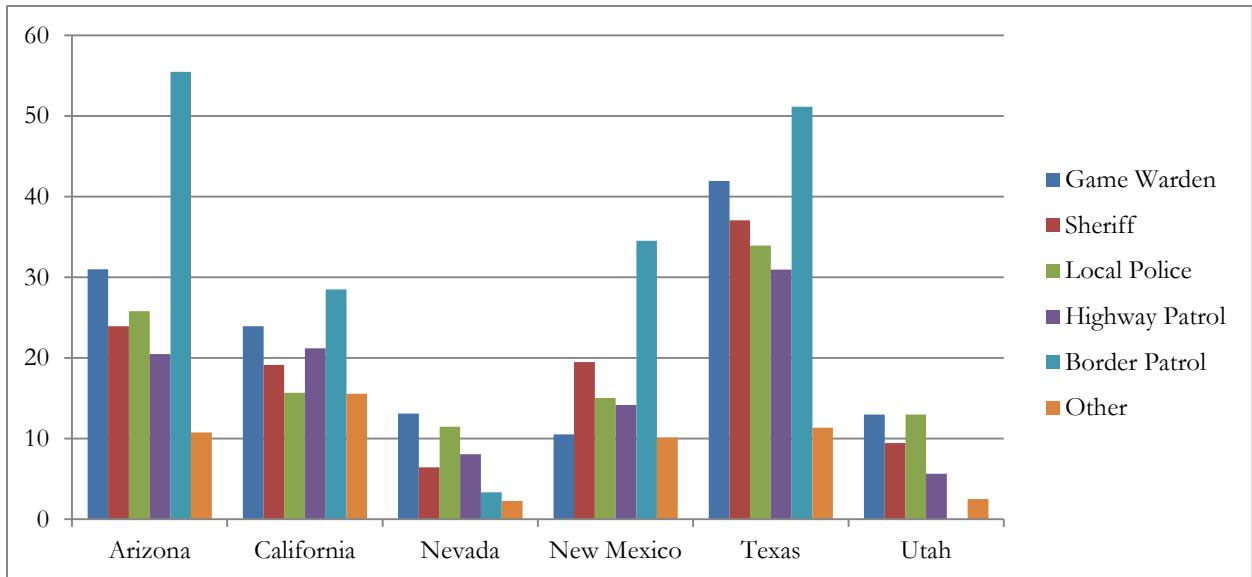


Figure 54. Graph depicting respondents who answered “yes” to the following questions:

Q44, Q69, Q94, Q119, Q144, Q169: Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in [state], and what was your perception of that interaction?

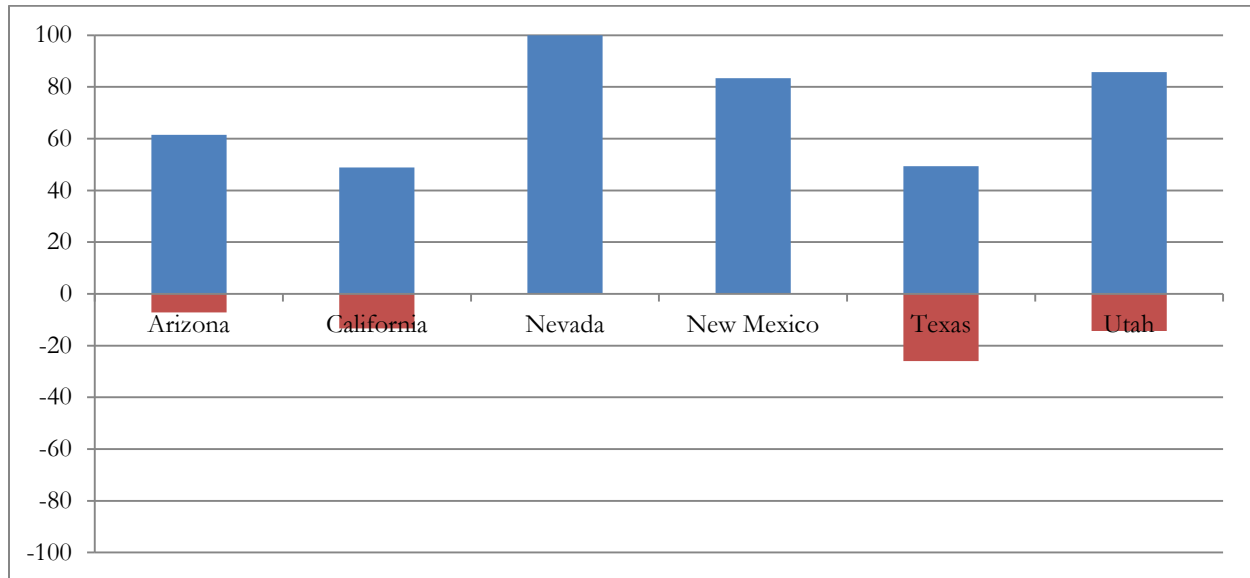


Figure 55. Graph depicting respondents' answers to the following questions, regarding **game wardens**:

Q44, Q69, Q94, Q119, Q144, Q169: Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in [state], and what was your perception of that interaction?

Positive values indicate positive interactions; negative values indicate negative interactions.

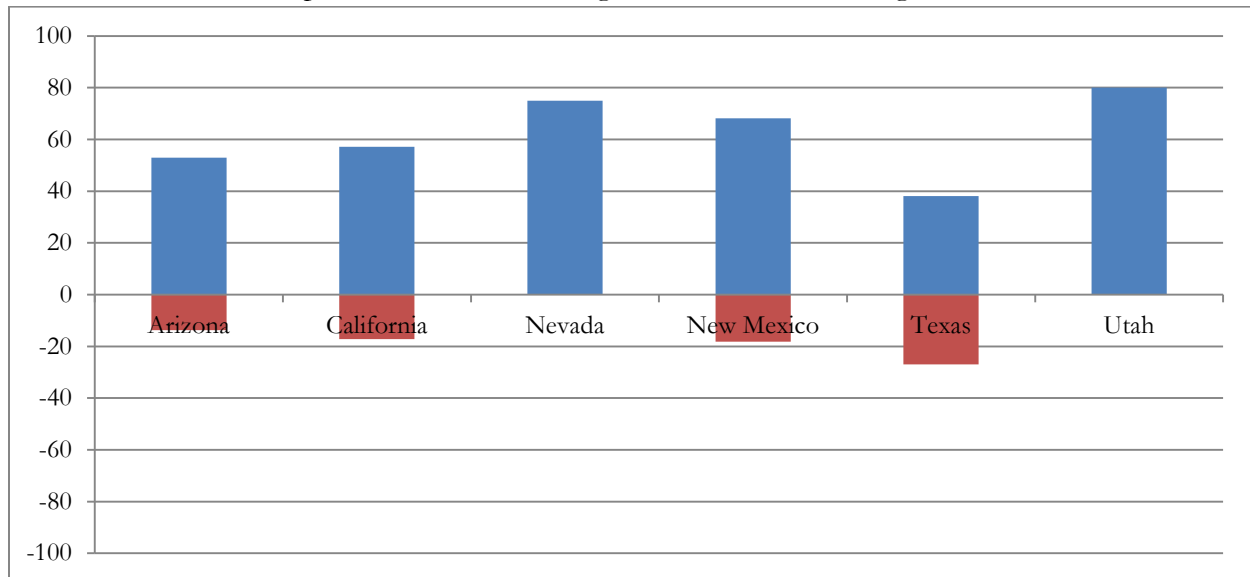


Figure 56. Graph depicting respondents' answers to the following questions, regarding **sheriffs**:

Q44, Q69, Q94, Q119, Q144, Q169: Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in [state], and what was your perception of that interaction?

Positive values indicate positive interactions; negative values indicate negative interactions.



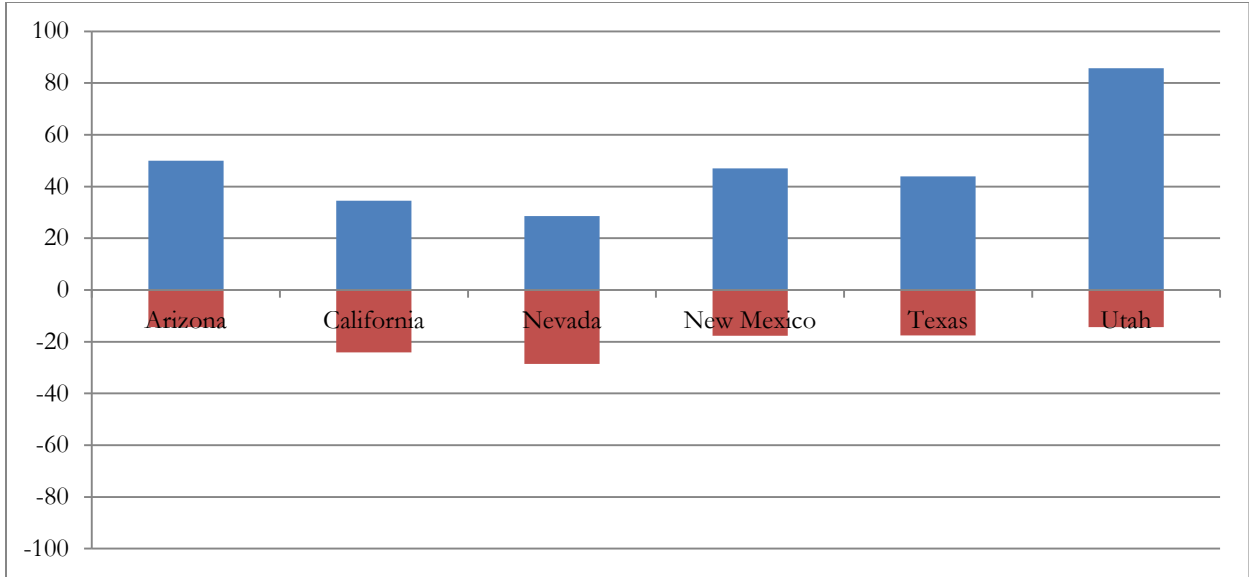


Figure 57. Graph depicting respondents’ answers to the following questions, regarding **local police**: Q44, Q69, Q94, Q119, Q144, Q169: Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in [state], and what was your perception of that interaction?

Positive values indicate positive interactions; negative values indicate negative interactions.

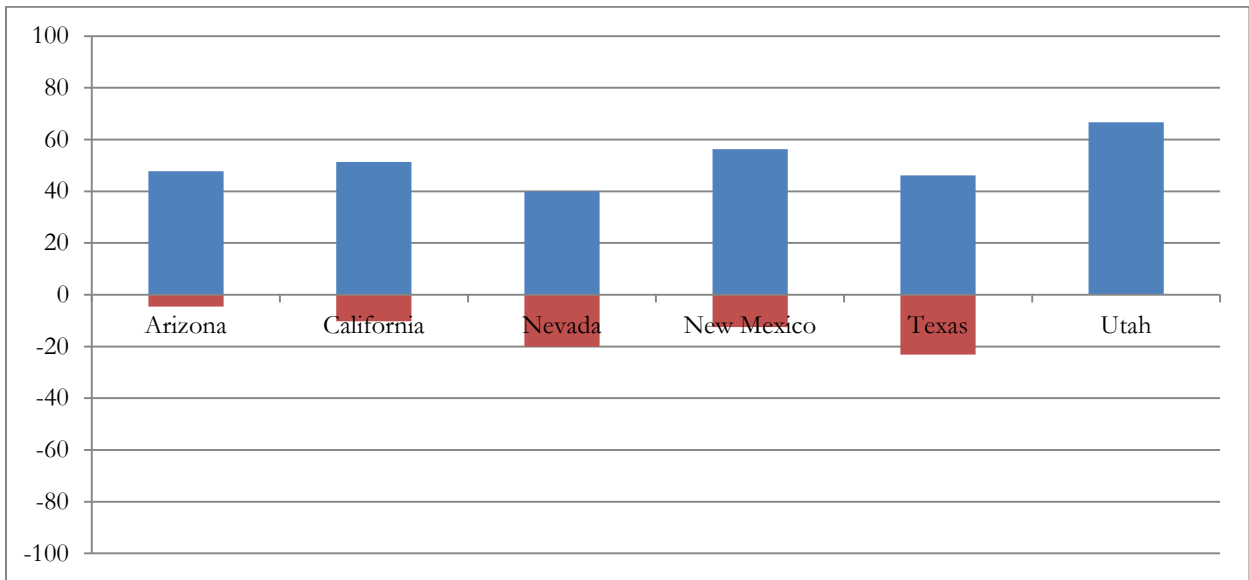


Figure 58. Graph depicting respondents’ answers to the following questions, regarding **highway patrol**: Q44, Q69, Q94, Q119, Q144, Q169: Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in [state], and what was your perception of that interaction?

Positive values indicate positive interactions; negative values indicate negative interactions.

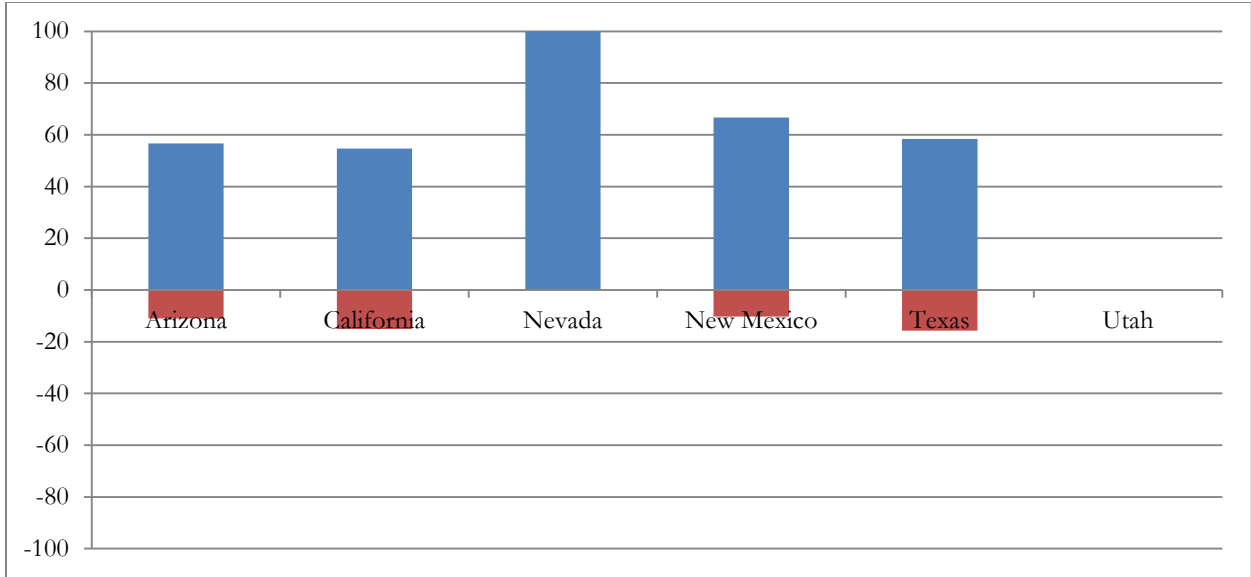


Figure 59. Graph depicting respondents’ answers to the following questions, regarding **border patrol**:

Q44, Q69, Q94, Q119, Q144, Q169: Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in [state], and what was your perception of that interaction?

Positive values indicate positive interactions; negative values indicate negative interactions.

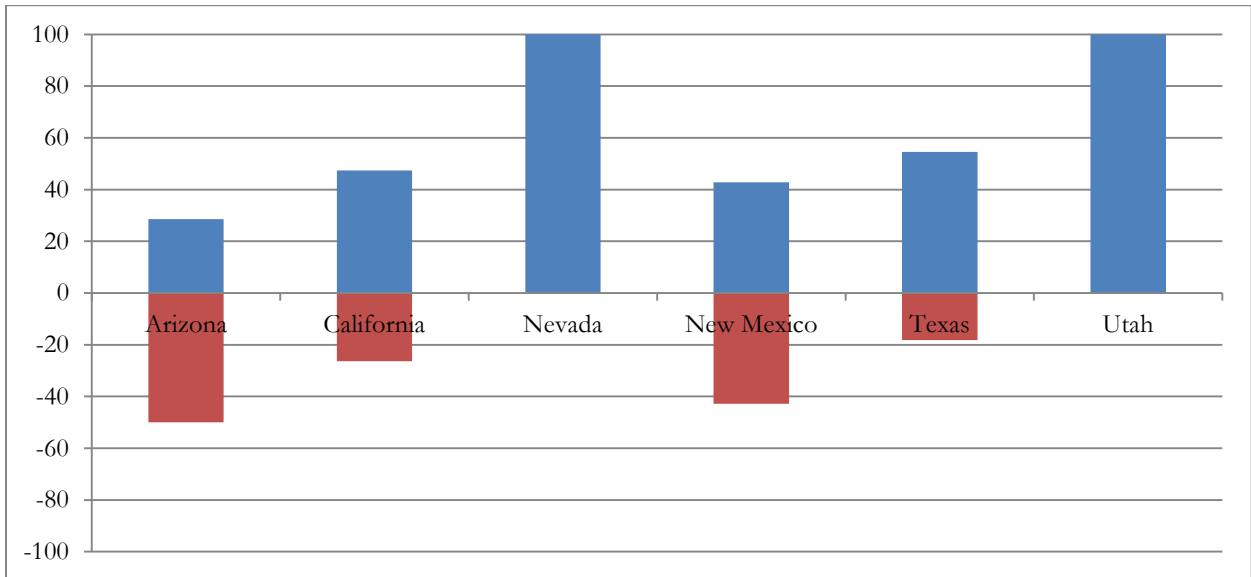


Figure 60. Graph depicting respondents’ answers to the following questions, regarding **other law enforcement**:

Q44, Q69, Q94, Q119, Q144, Q169: Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in [state], and what was your perception of that interaction?

Positive values indicate positive interactions; negative values indicate negative interactions.

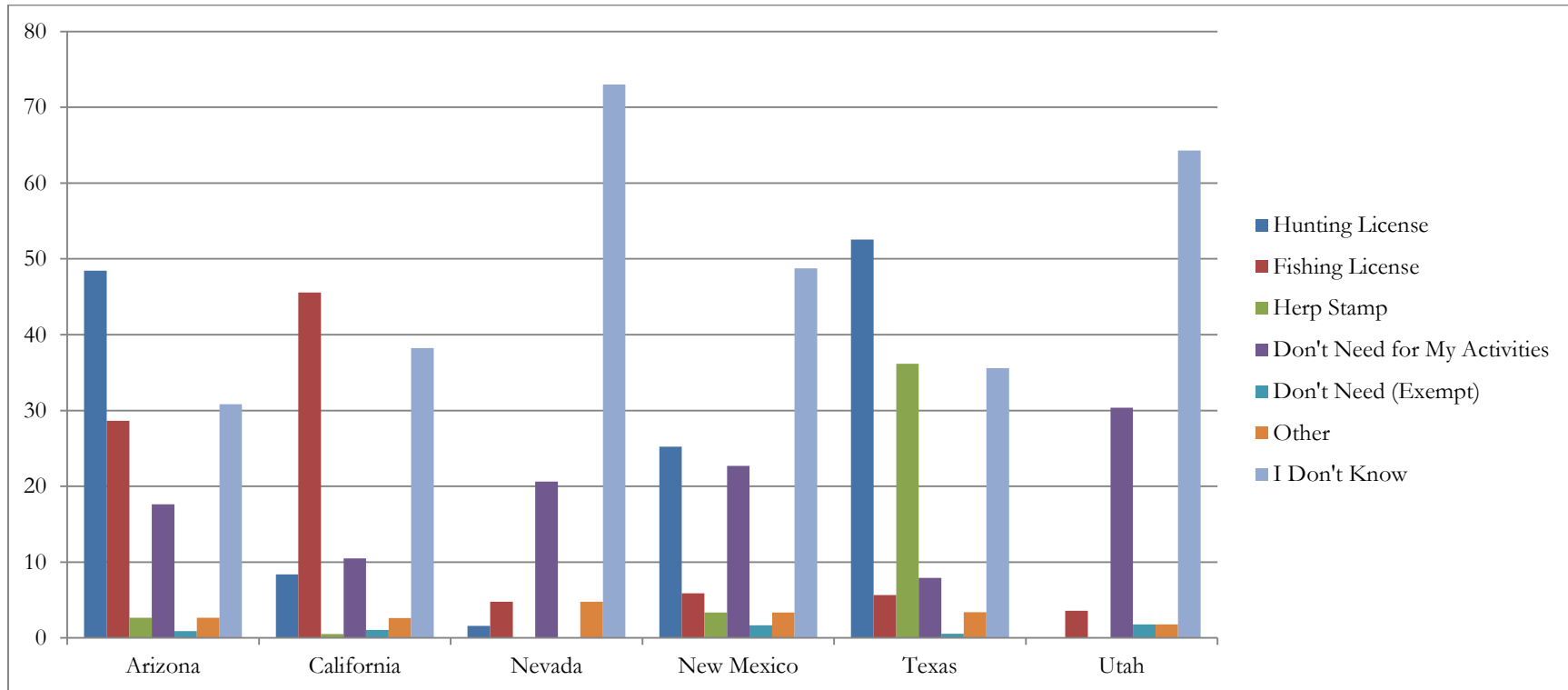


Figure 61. Graph compiled from the following questions:

Q53, Q78, Q103, Q128, Q153, Q178: Does [state] require you to purchase one (or more) of the following to field herp, at least for some species or some methods of take?

The graph indicates percentage of respondents who answered “yes” to each category of response. Categories were as follows:

Hunting license

Fishing License

Herp stamp

I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities

I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption

Other

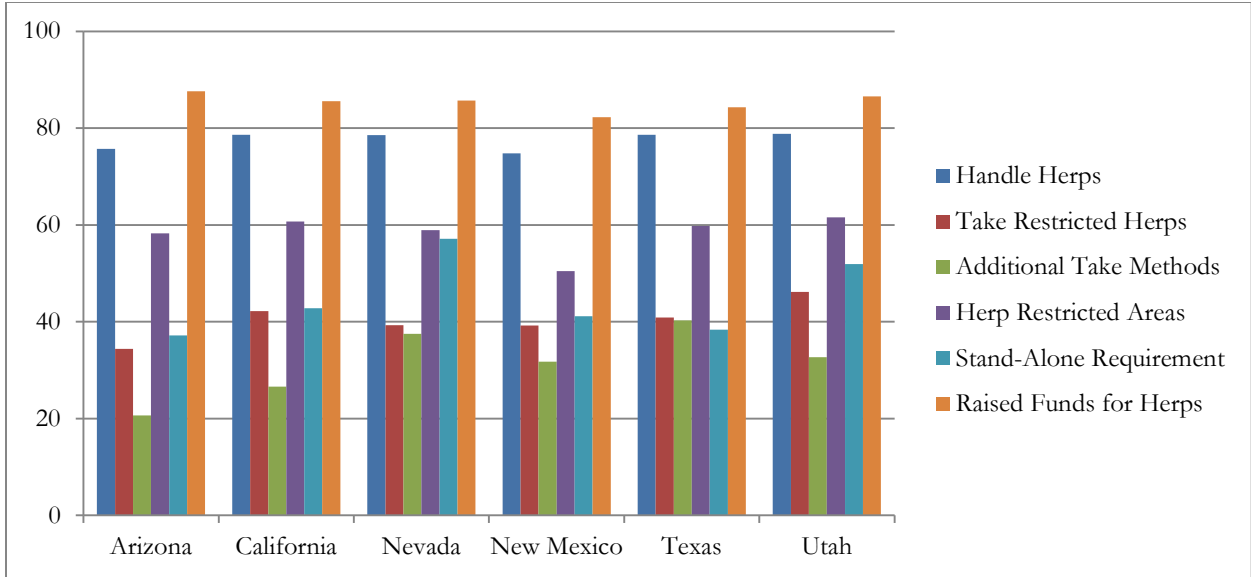


Figure 62. Graph of respondents who answered “yes” to categories from the following questions: Q54, Q79, Q104, Q129, Q154, Q179: Would you purchase a ‘herp stamp’ in [state] if it:

Categories are:

Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited

Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license

Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management

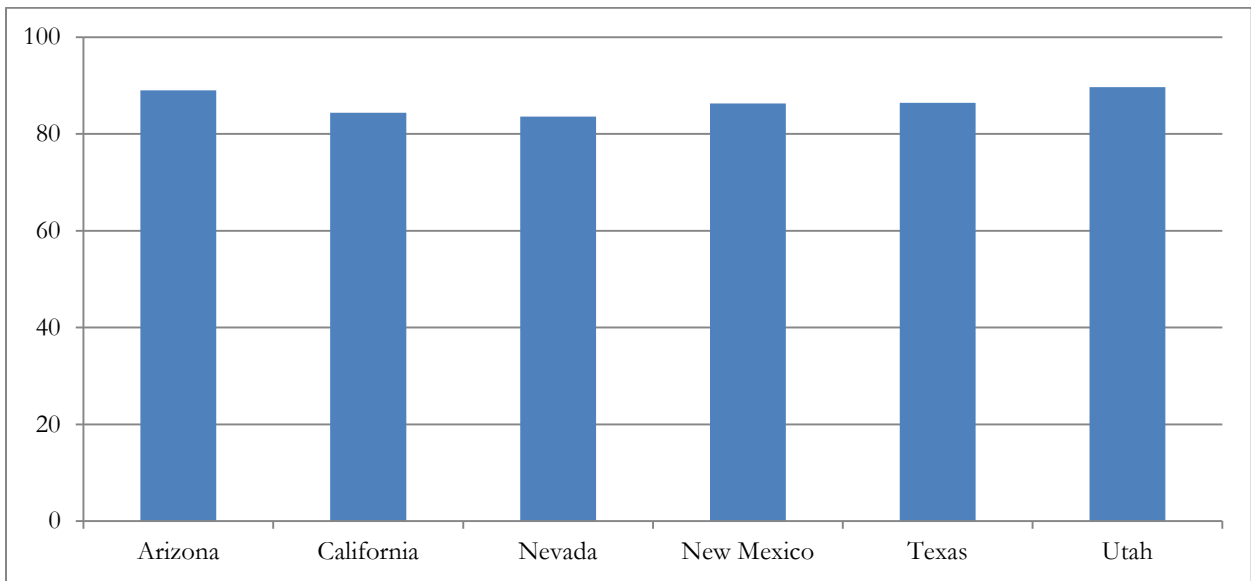


Figure 63. Overall percentage of respondents answering “yes” to any category from Figure 62; i.e. percentage who would purchase a herp stamp for any reason.

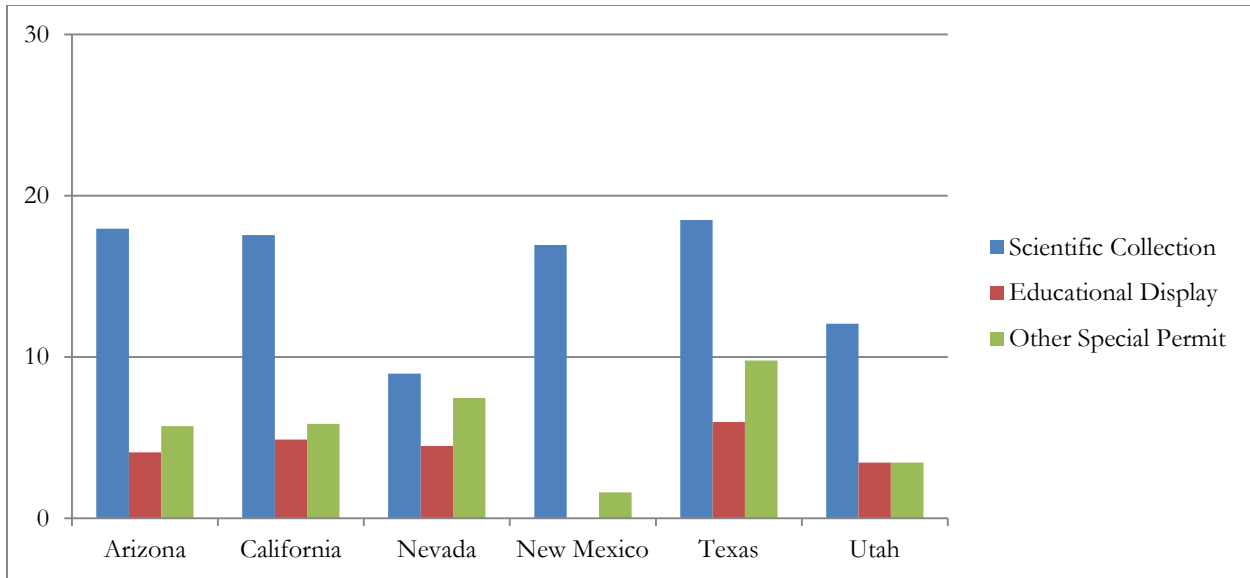


Figure 64. Graph of respondents who answered “yes” to categories from the following questions: Q55, Q80, Q105, Q130, Q155, Q180: Do you have, or have you had, a Scientific Collection Permit (or equivalent), an Educational Display Permit (or equivalent), or similar special permit for herps IN [state]?

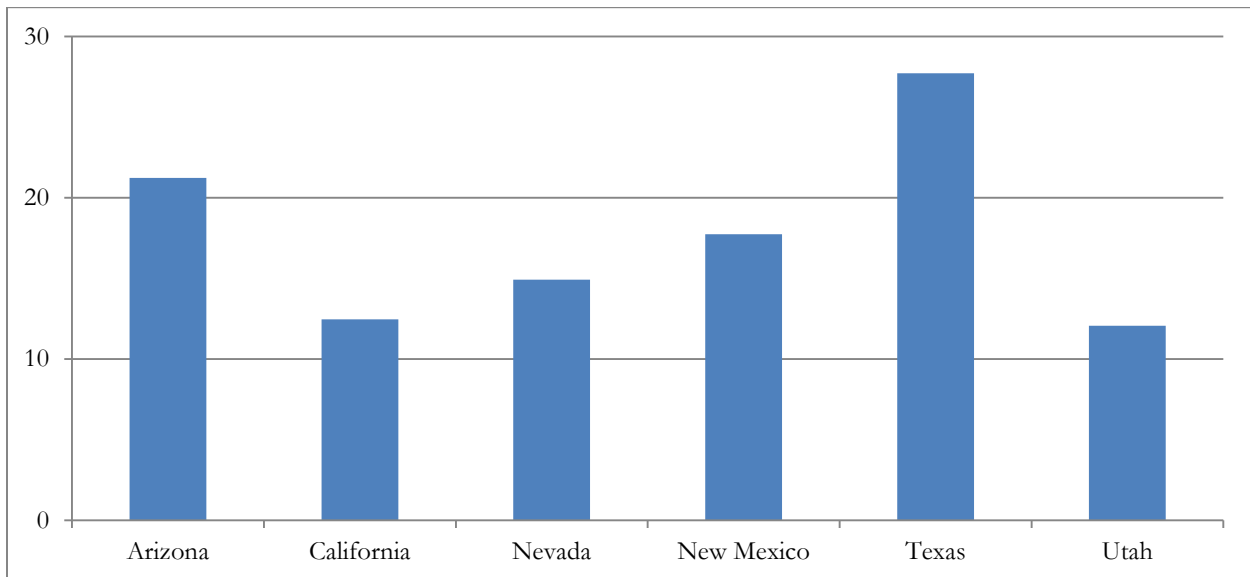


Figure 65. Overall percentage of respondents answering “yes” to any category from Figure 64; i.e. percentage who have or have had a special permit of any type.

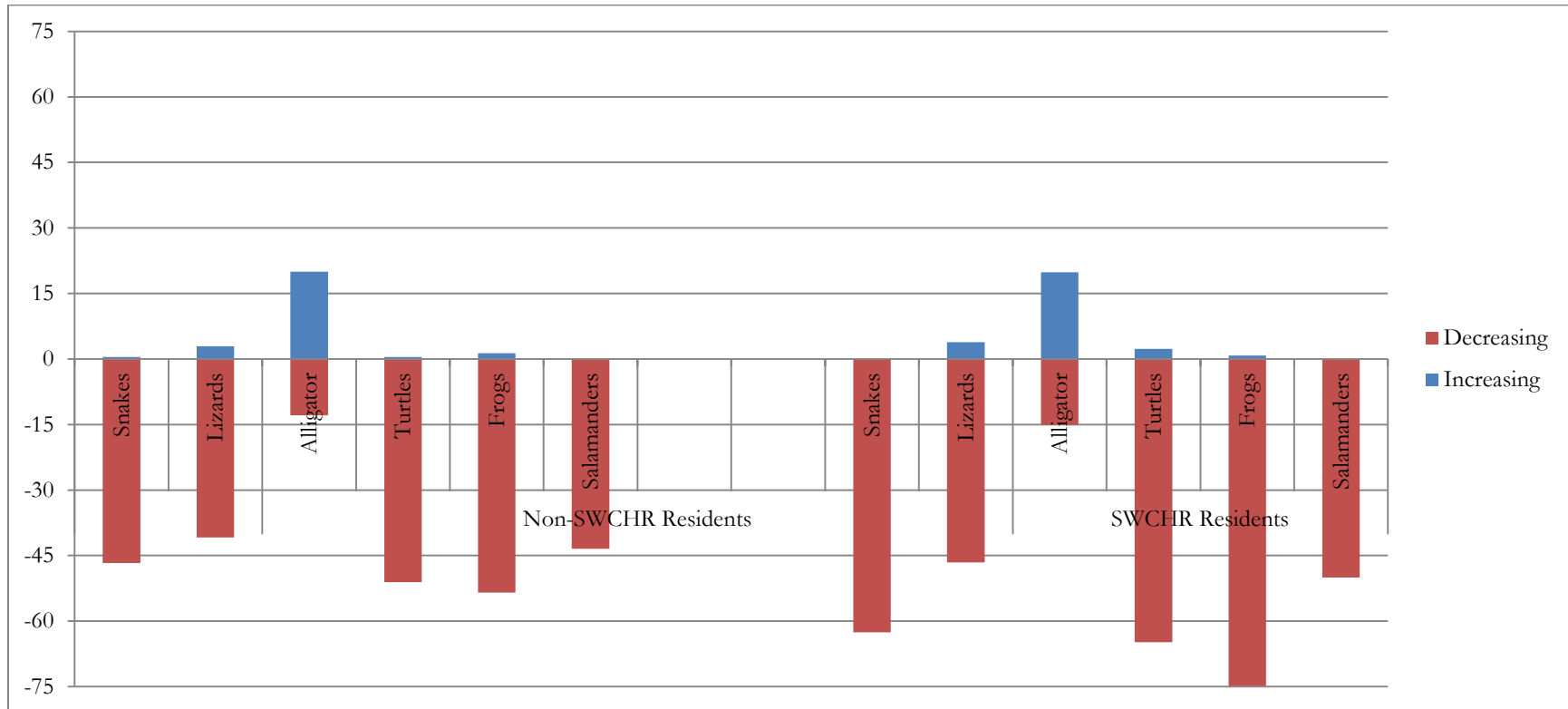


Figure 66. Graph derived from the following question:

Q35. Rate YOUR PERCEPTION of the GENERAL relative abundance of the following herp categories, ONLY AS THEY OCCUR IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah). Do you think the population in the SWCHR Region is increasing, decreasing, or about the same, compared to historical populations?

Responses are categorized into those respondents who do not live in the six-state SWCHR Region (left) and those who do (right). For clarity purposes, response options “about the same” and “I don’t know” are not shown on this graph.

Categories for both graphs on this page are as follows:

- Habitat (more is positive, less is negative)
- Collection (reduced is positive, increased is negative)
- Regulation (helpful is positive, harmful is negative)
- Climate Change (no indication given in the question, so this is subject to interpretation)
- Roadkill (less is positive, more is negative)
- Disease (not offered as a response on the reasons for a herp category's increase)
- Other

Responses are categorized into those respondents who do not live in the six-state SWCHR Region (left) and those who do (right).

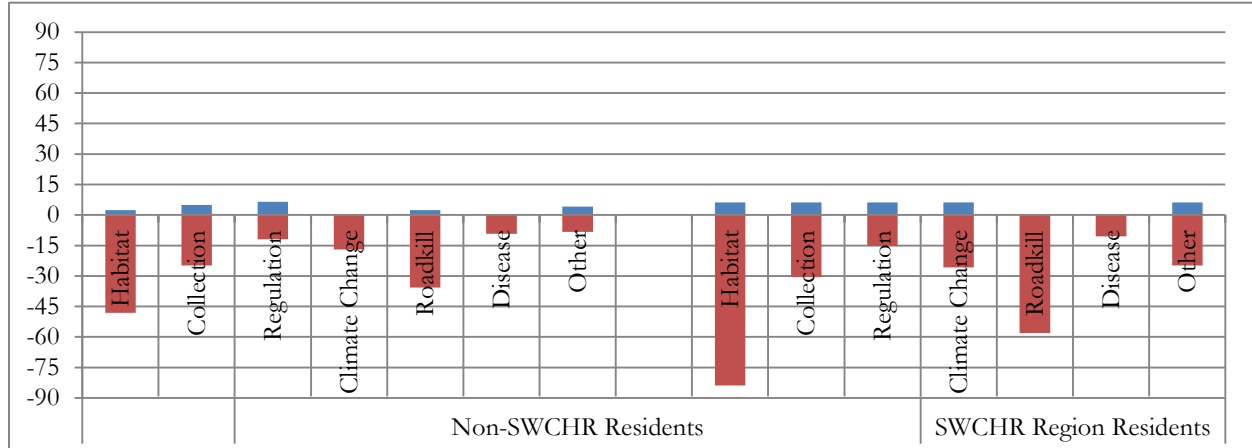


Figure 67. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **snakes**:

Q36. If some herp categories are INCREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the increase IN THE SWCHR REGION?

Q37. If some herp categories are DECREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the decrease IN THE SWCHR REGION?

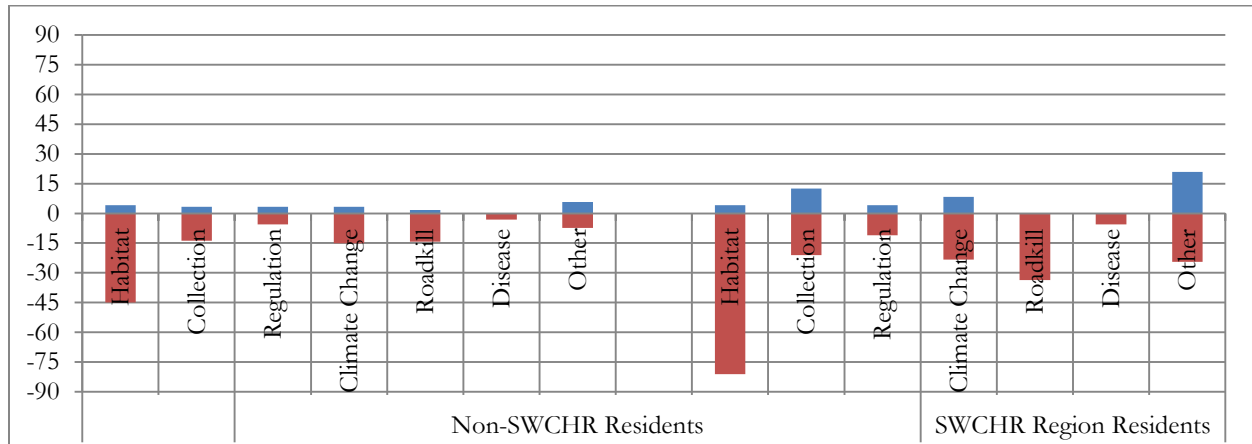


Figure 68. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **lizards**:

Q36. If some herp categories are INCREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the increase IN THE SWCHR REGION?

Q37. If some herp categories are DECREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the decrease IN THE SWCHR REGION?

Categories for both graphs on this page are as follows:

- Habitat (more is positive, less is negative)
- Collection (reduced is positive, increased is negative)
- Regulation (helpful is positive, harmful is negative)
- Climate Change (no indication given in the question, so this is subject to interpretation)
- Roadkill (less is positive, more is negative)
- Disease (not offered as a response on the reasons for a herp category's increase)
- Other

Responses are categorized into those respondents who do not live in the six-state SWCHR Region (left) and those who do (right).

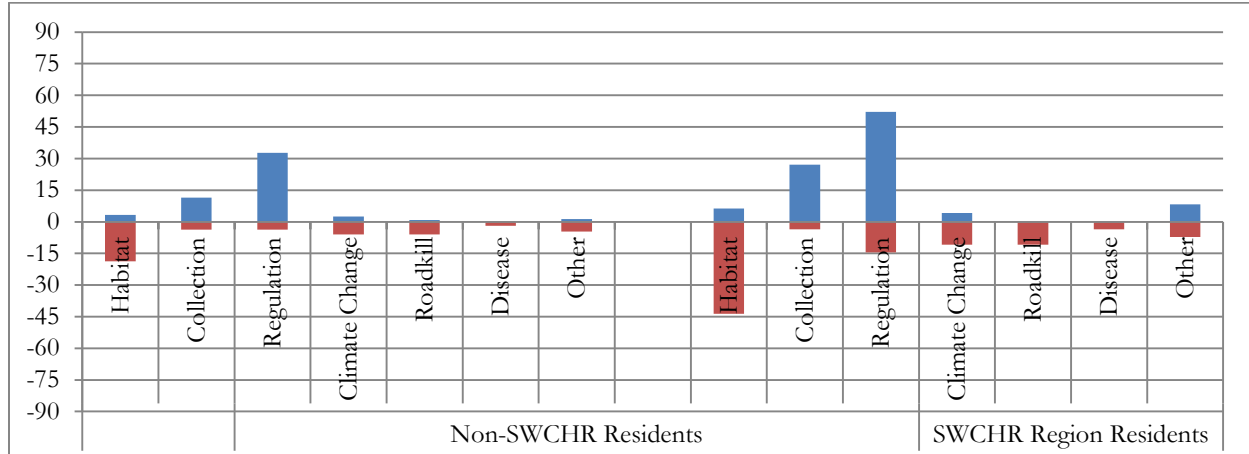


Figure 69. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **alligators**:

Q36. If some herp categories are INCREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the increase IN THE SWCHR REGION?

Q37. If some herp categories are DECREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the decrease IN THE SWCHR REGION?

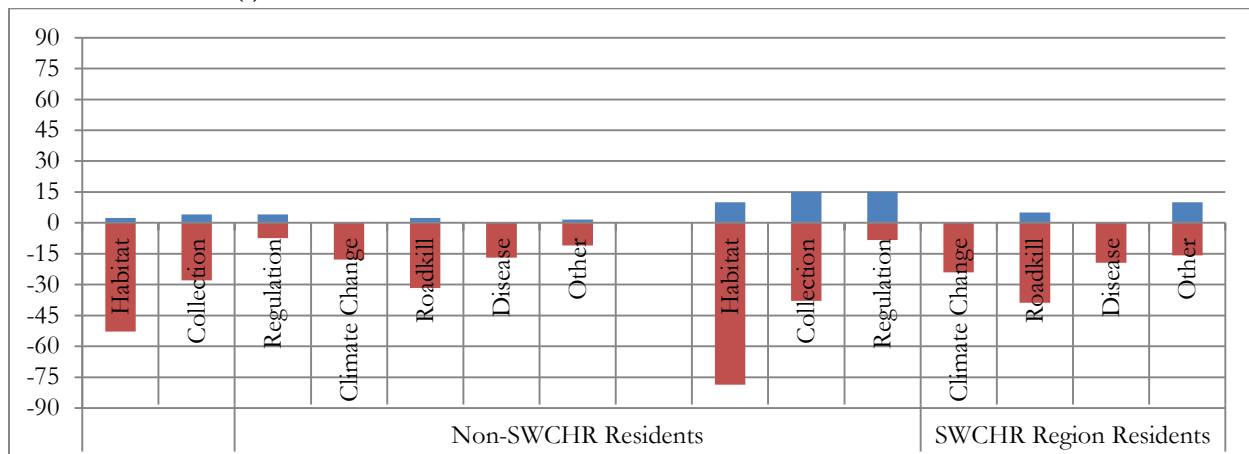


Figure 70. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **turtles and tortoises**:

Q36. If some herp categories are INCREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the increase IN THE SWCHR REGION?

Q37. If some herp categories are DECREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the decrease IN THE SWCHR REGION?



Categories for both graphs on this page are as follows:

- Habitat (more is positive, less is negative)
- Collection (reduced is positive, increased is negative)
- Regulation (helpful is positive, harmful is negative)
- Climate Change (no indication given in the question, so this is subject to interpretation)
- Roadkill (less is positive, more is negative)
- Disease (not offered as a response on the reasons for a herp category's increase)
- Other

Responses are categorized into those respondents who do not live in the six-state SWCHR Region (left) and those who do (right).



Figure 71. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **frogs and toads**:

Q36. If some herp categories are INCREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the increase IN THE SWCHR REGION?

Q37. If some herp categories are DECREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the decrease IN THE SWCHR REGION?

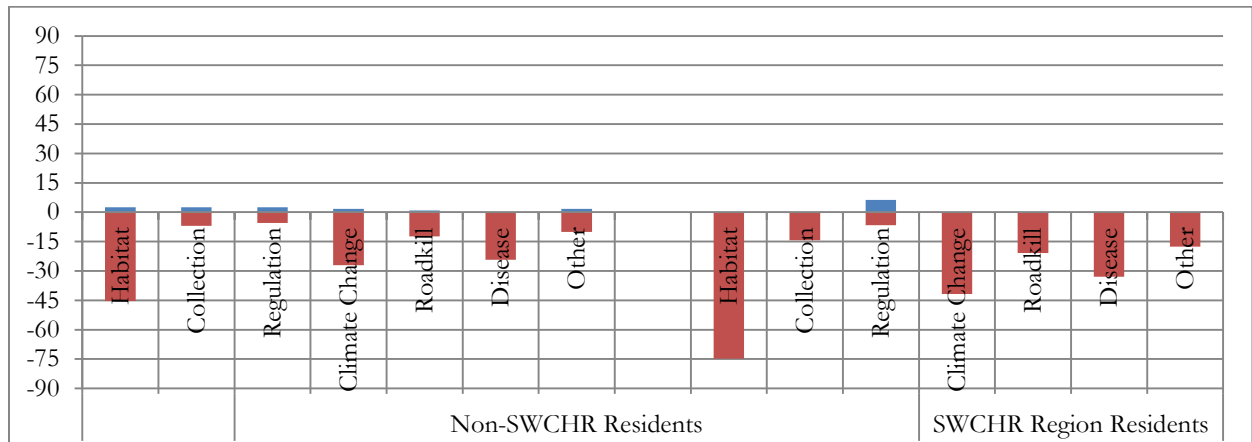


Figure 72. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **salamanders and newts**:

Q36. If some herp categories are INCREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the increase IN THE SWCHR REGION?

Q37. If some herp categories are DECREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the decrease IN THE SWCHR REGION?

Categories for both graphs on this page are as follows:

- Development and habitat destruction
- Invasive species (including predators and competitors, both plant and animal)
- Disease
- Roadkill (intentional or accidental)
- Lethal take by humans (e.g. food, leather, sport/pleasure)
- Nonlethal take by humans (e.g. personal use, pet trade, farming)
- Other

Positive values indicate greater concern; negative values indicate lesser concern. Responses are categorized into those respondents who do not live in the six-state SWCHR Region (left) and those who do (right).



Figure 73. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **snakes**:

Q38. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?

Q39. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?



Figure 74. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **lizards**:

Q38. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?

Q39. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?

Categories for both graphs on this page are as follows:

- Development and habitat destruction
- Invasive species (including predators and competitors, both plant and animal)
- Disease
- Roadkill (intentional or accidental)
- Lethal take by humans (e.g. food, leather, sport/pleasure)
- Nonlethal take by humans (e.g. personal use, pet trade, farming)
- Other

Positive values indicate greater concern; negative values indicate lesser concern. Responses are categorized into those respondents who do not live in the six-state SWCHR Region (left) and those who do (right).



Figure 75. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **alligators**:

Q38. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?

Q39. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?



Figure 76. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **turtles and tortoises**:

Q38. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?

Q39. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?

Categories for both graphs on this page are as follows:

- Development and habitat destruction
- Invasive species (including predators and competitors, both plant and animal)
- Disease
- Roadkill (intentional or accidental)
- Lethal take by humans (e.g. food, leather, sport/pleasure)
- Nonlethal take by humans (e.g. personal use, pet trade, farming)
- Other

Positive values indicate greater concern; negative values indicate lesser concern. Responses are categorized into those respondents who do not live in the six-state SWCHR Region (left) and those who do (right).

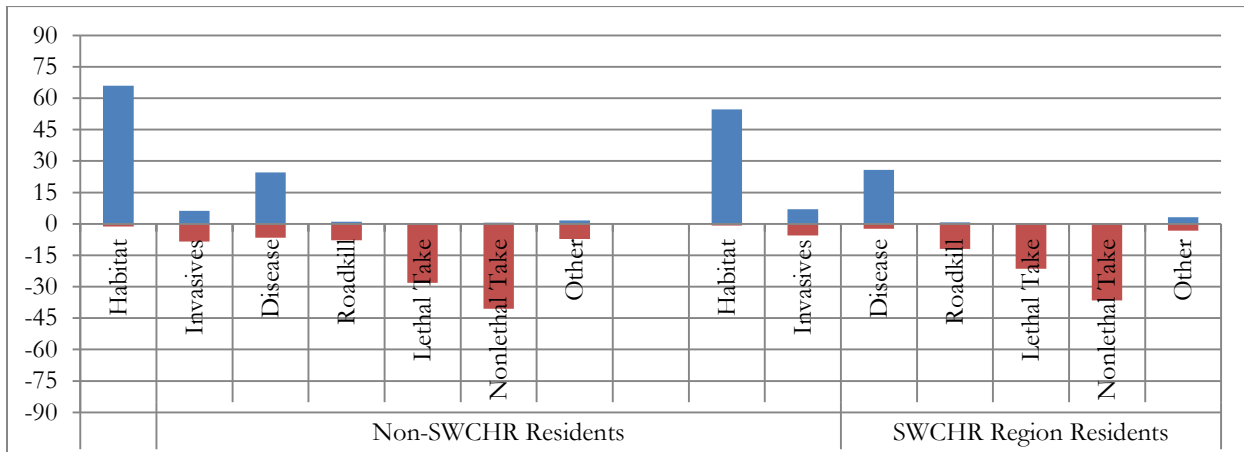


Figure 77. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **frogs and toads**:  
 Q38. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?  
 Q39. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?

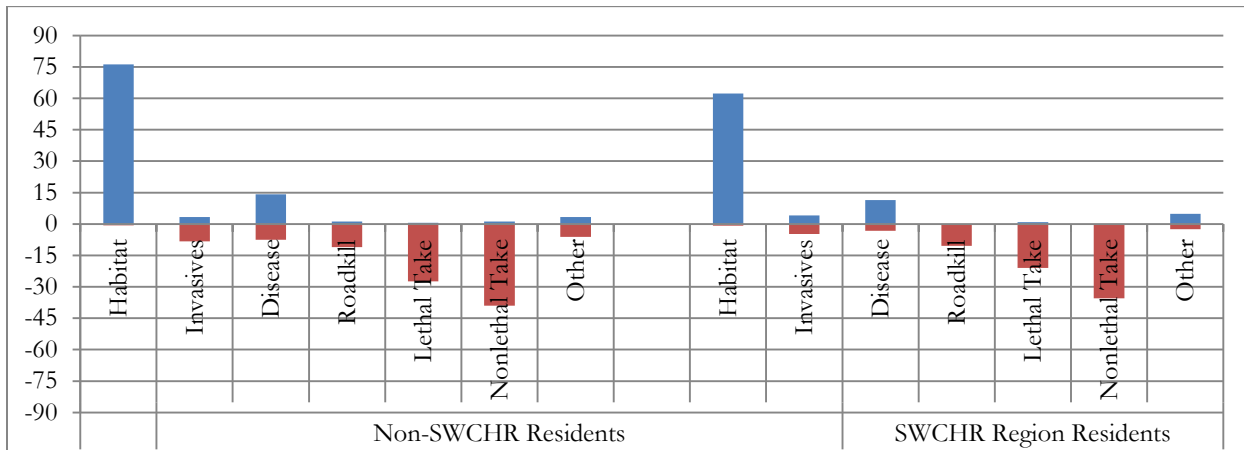


Figure 78. Graph compiled from the following questions, in regard to **salamanders and newts**:  
 Q38. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?  
 Q39. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?

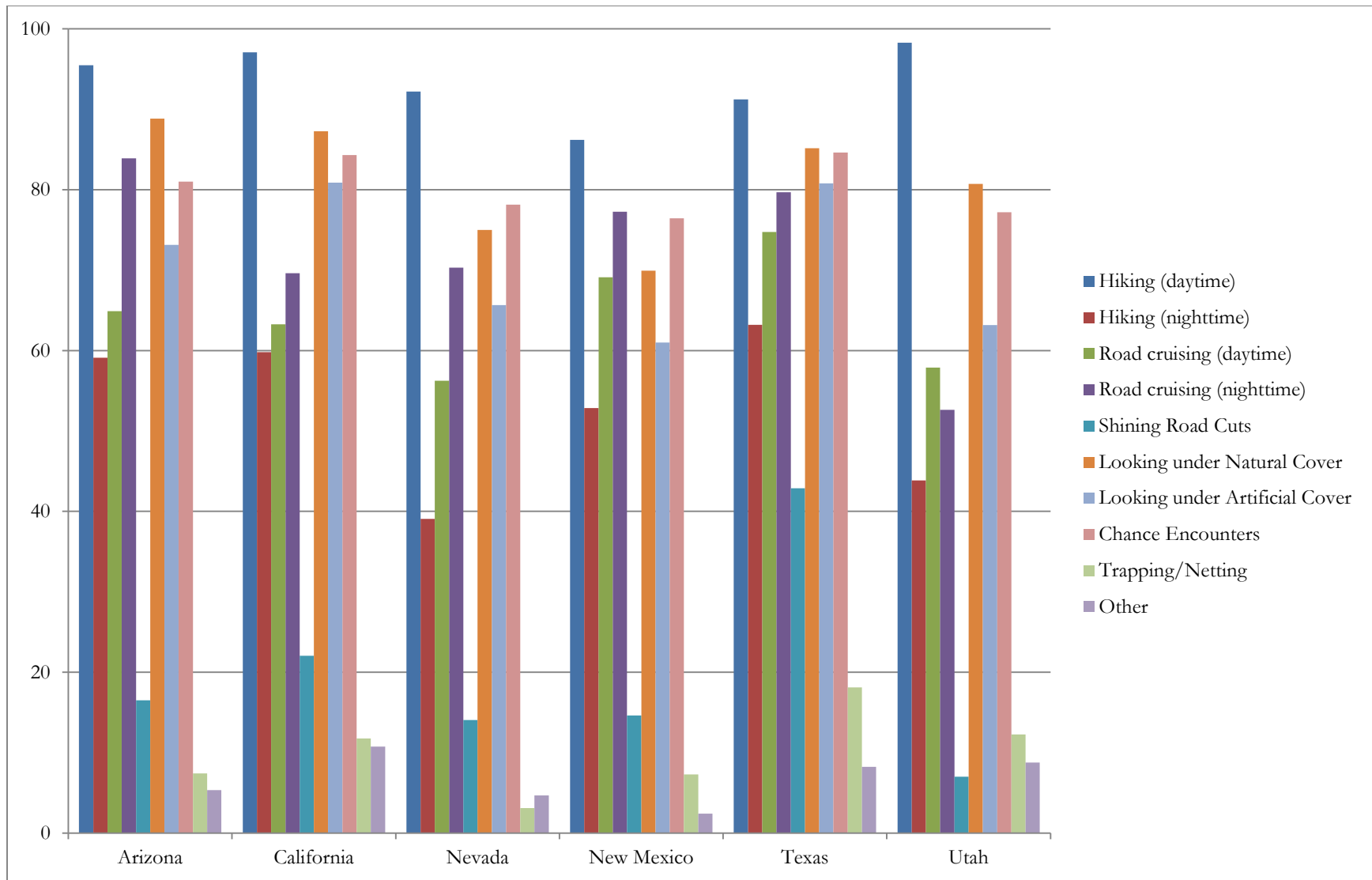


Figure 79. Graph compiled from the following questions:

Q43, Q68, Q93, Q118, Q143, Q168: Which of the following methods have you employed for field herping IN [state]?

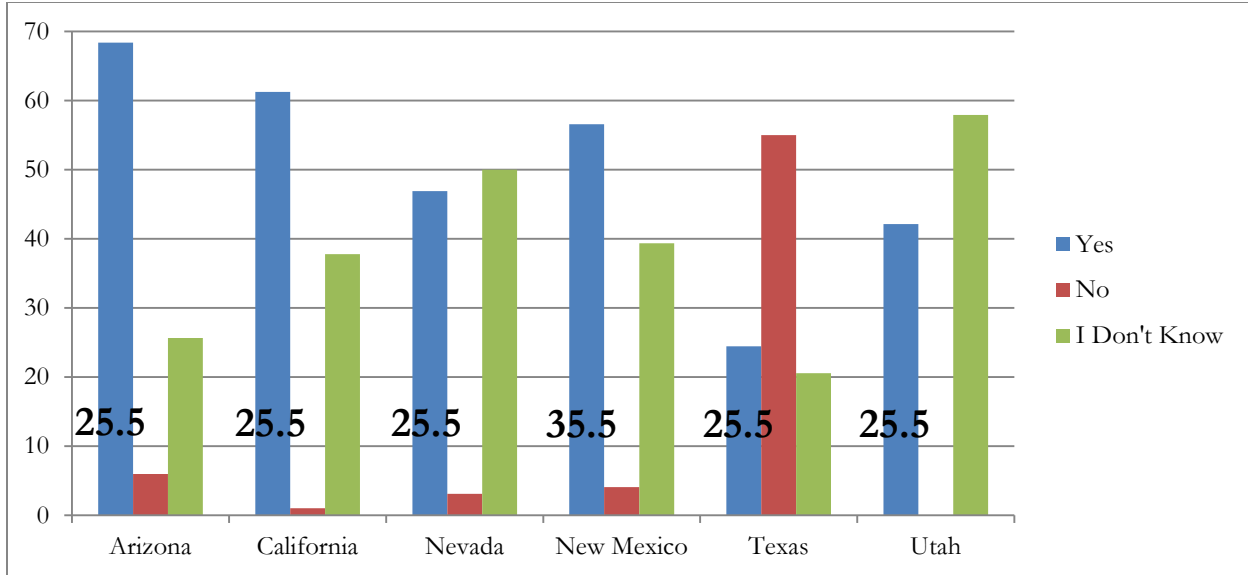


Figure 80. Graph compiled from the following questions:

Q56, Q81, Q106, Q131, Q156, Q181: To your knowledge, is it legal in [state] to road-cruise? For purposes of this question, 'road cruising' is defined as driving along a road, day or night, with the specific purpose of looking for herps, including handling them (e.g. for photos).

Those who answered "yes" for each state were shown questions Q57, Q82, Q107, Q132, Q157, and Q182 regarding road-cruising speed, and the median response in miles per hour for each state is superimposed over the "yes" bars.

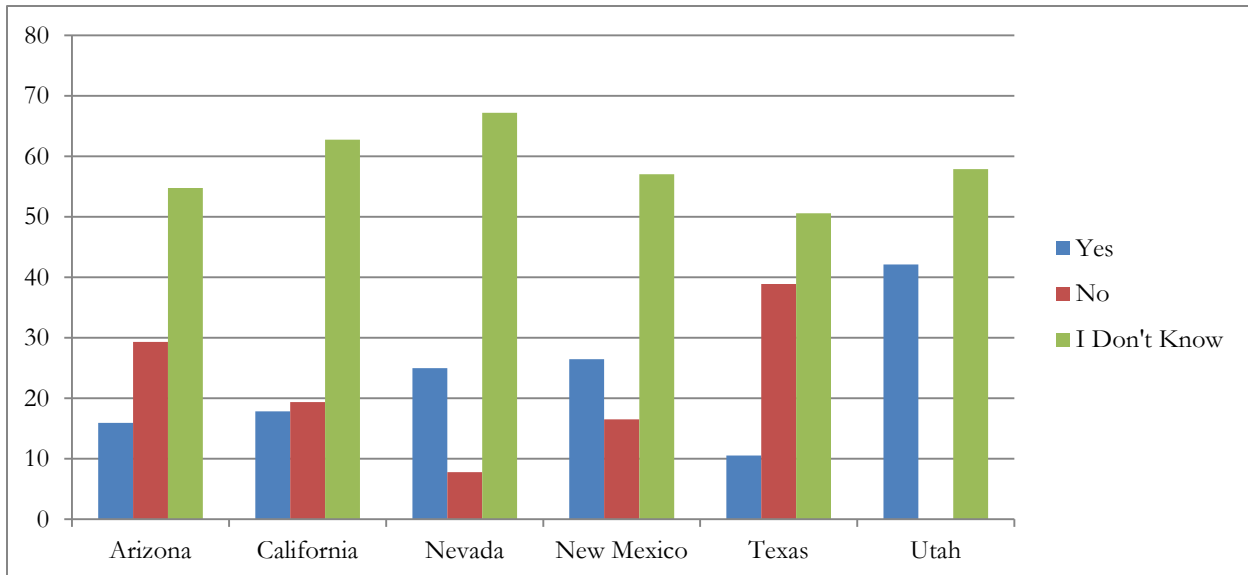


Figure 81. Graph compiled from the following questions:

Q58, Q83, Q108, Q133, Q158, Q183: For purposes of this question, 'DOR' means a herp found 'Dead on Road,' to include the improved (paved) shoulder. To your knowledge, is it legal to salvage (take) DORs in [state] without a special permit or other authorization?

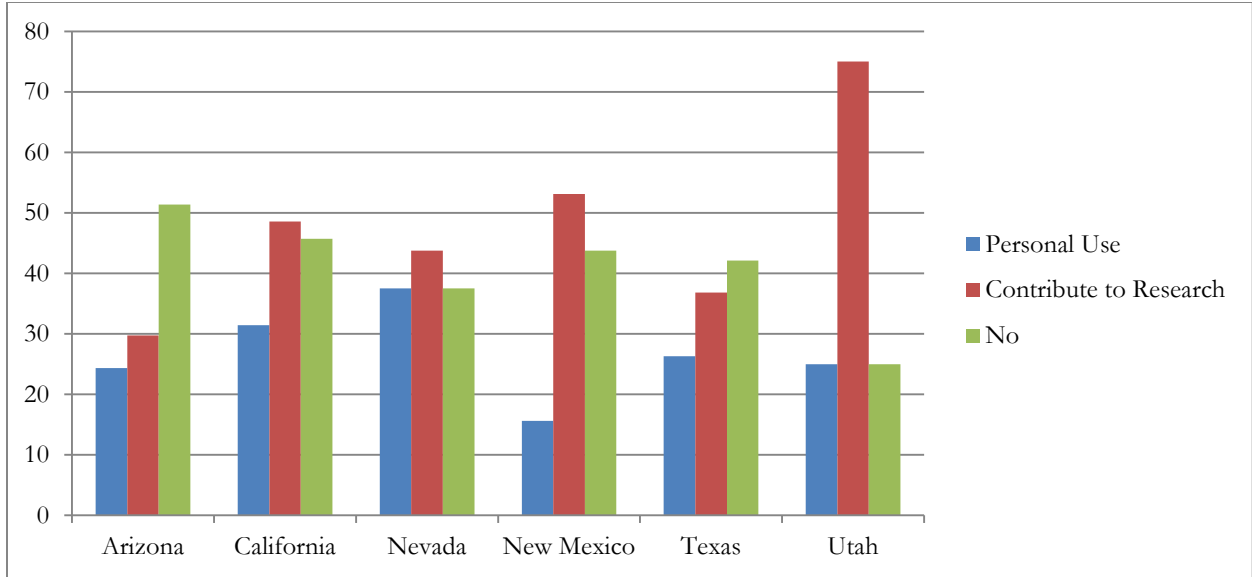


Figure 82. Graph compiled from the following questions:  
 Q60, Q85, Q110, Q135, Q160, Q185: Do YOU salvage, or have you salvaged, DORs in [state]?  
 These questions were only asked of respondents who thought DOR salvage is legal.

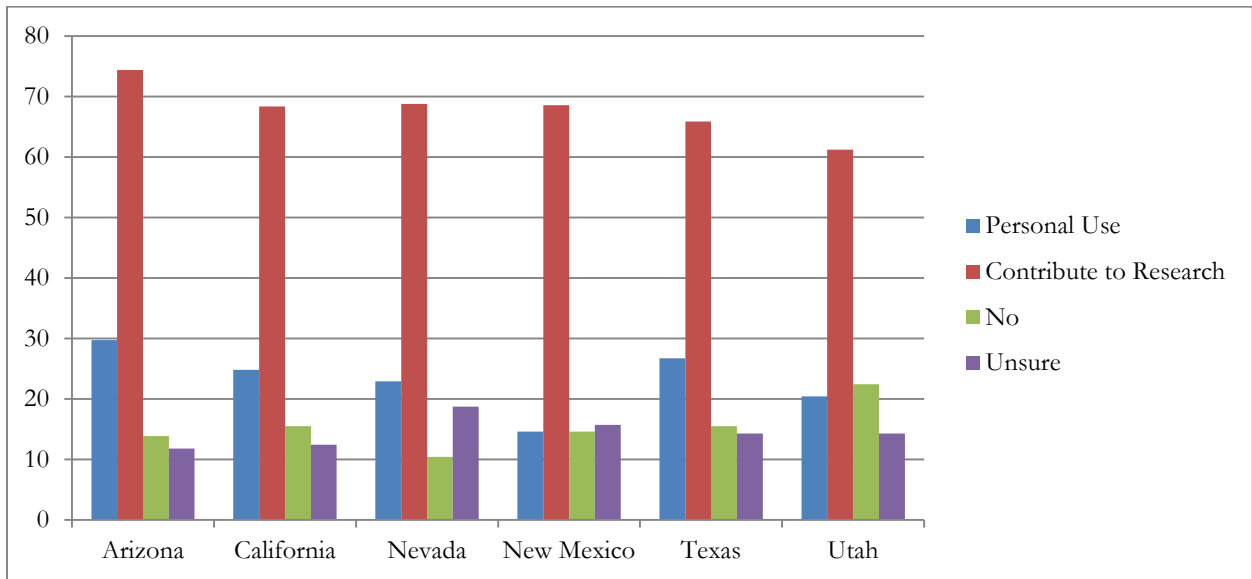


Figure 83. Graph compiled from the following questions:  
 Q60, Q85, Q110, Q135, Q160, Q185: If it WERE legal, would you salvage DORs FROM [state]?  
 These questions were only asked of respondents who thought DOR salvage is illegal.

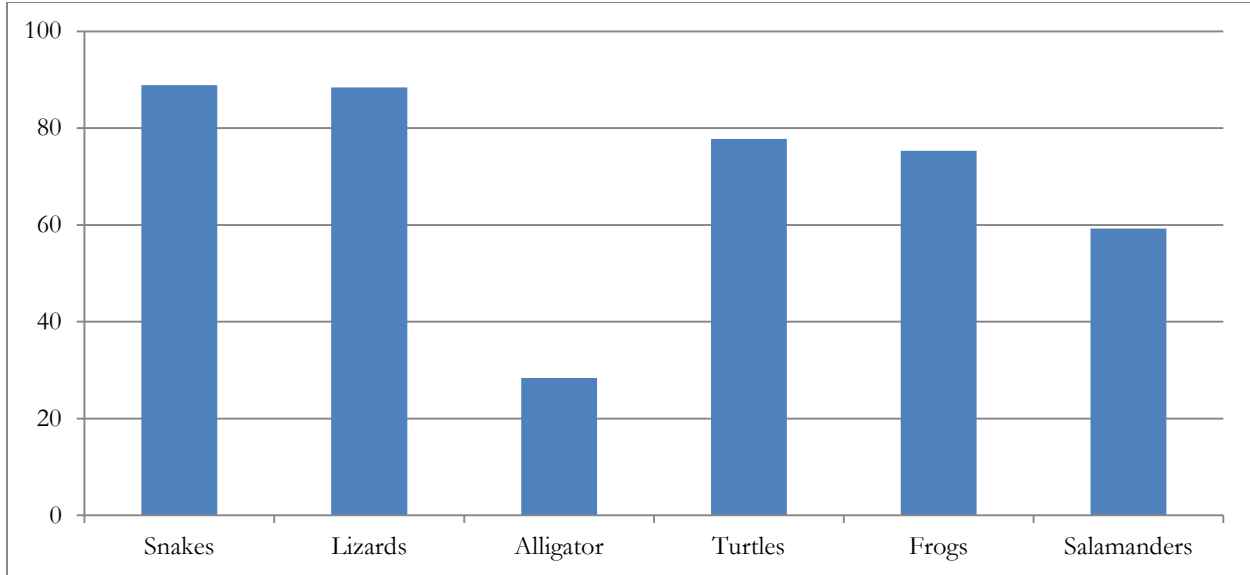


Figure 84. Graph depicting percentage of respondents who field herp the SWCHR Region and target specific categories of herp, compiled from the following questions:

Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34: Please indicate whether you have specifically targeted the following [herp category] species or categories, and whether you were successful in finding them, IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).

For information on individual species, see the question set in the detailed analysis.

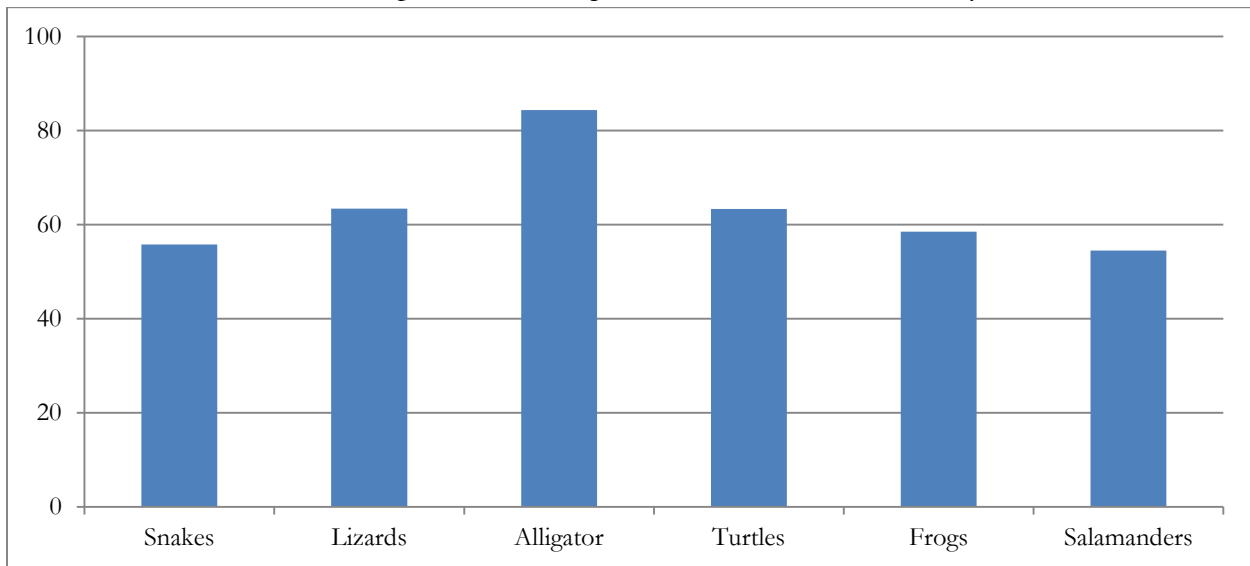


Figure 85. Graph depicting the “success rate” of respondents who field herp the SWCHR Region in finding their targeted herp categories, compiled from the following questions:

Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34: Please indicate whether you have specifically targeted the following [herp category] species or categories, and whether you were successful in finding them, IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).

For information on individual species, see the question set in the detailed analysis.



## Herp Keeping

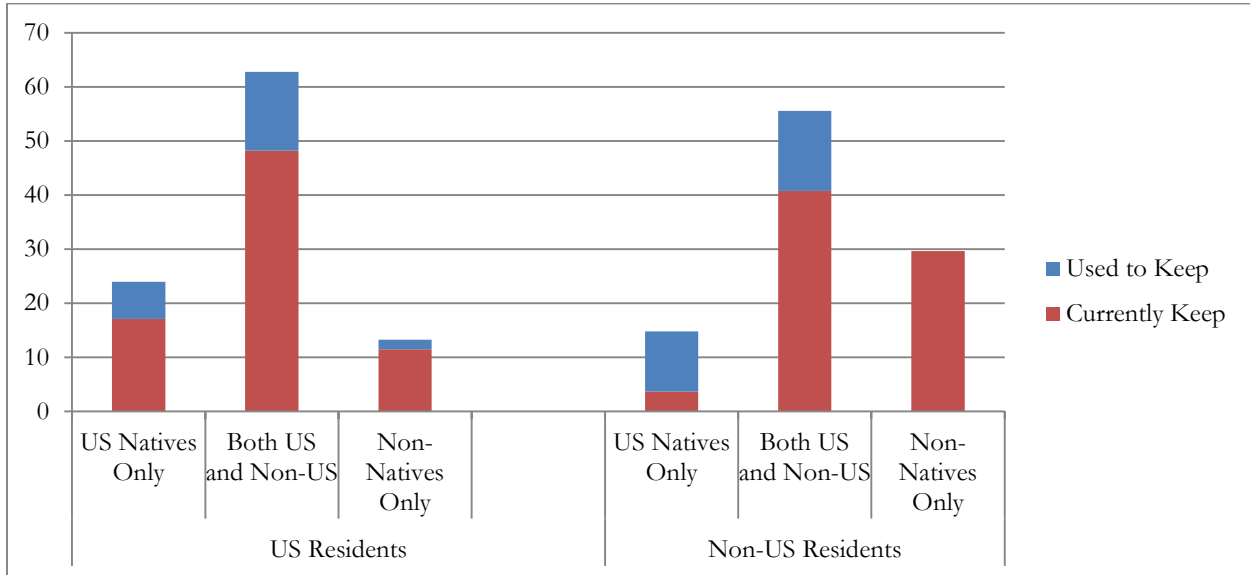


Figure 86. Graph depicting what species herp-keeping respondents keep, derived from the following question:

Q191. What types of herp species do you keep, or have kept? For purposes of this question, ‘US native’ means herps found naturally in the United States (corn snakes, red-eared sliders, etc.)—not invasive species. ‘Non-native’ means any herps not found naturally in the United States (bearded dragons, Burmese pythons, etc.).

Respondents are categorized by U.S. residents (left) and non-U.S. residents (right).

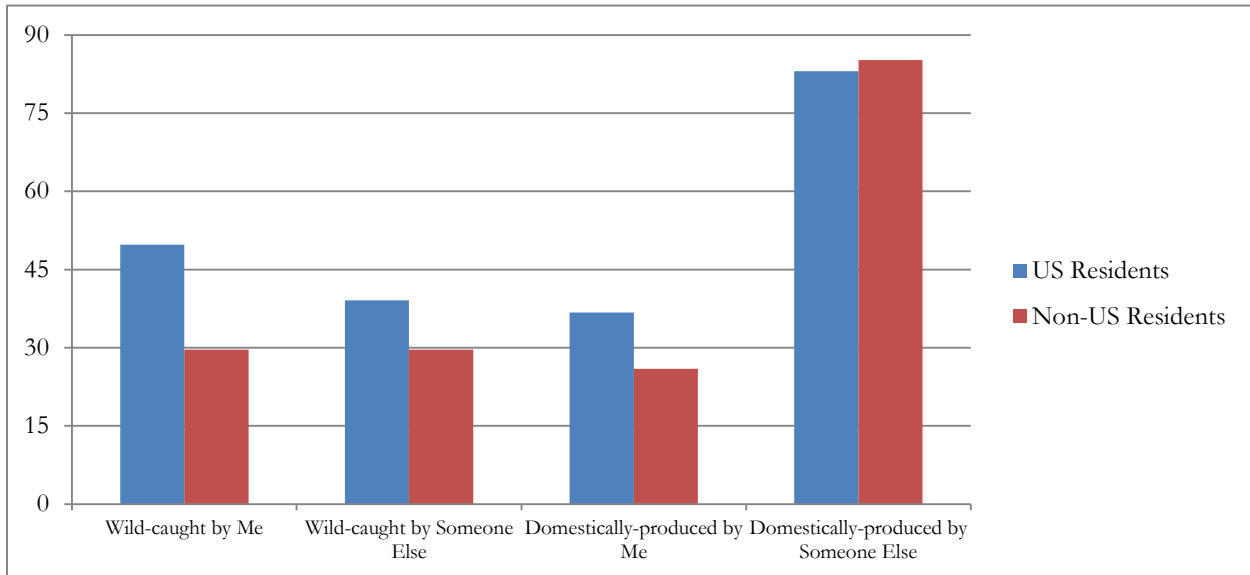


Figure 87. Graph depicting origin of herps kept, derived from the following question:

Q192. What is the origin of the animals you keep?

Respondents are categorized by U.S. residents and non-U.S. residents.

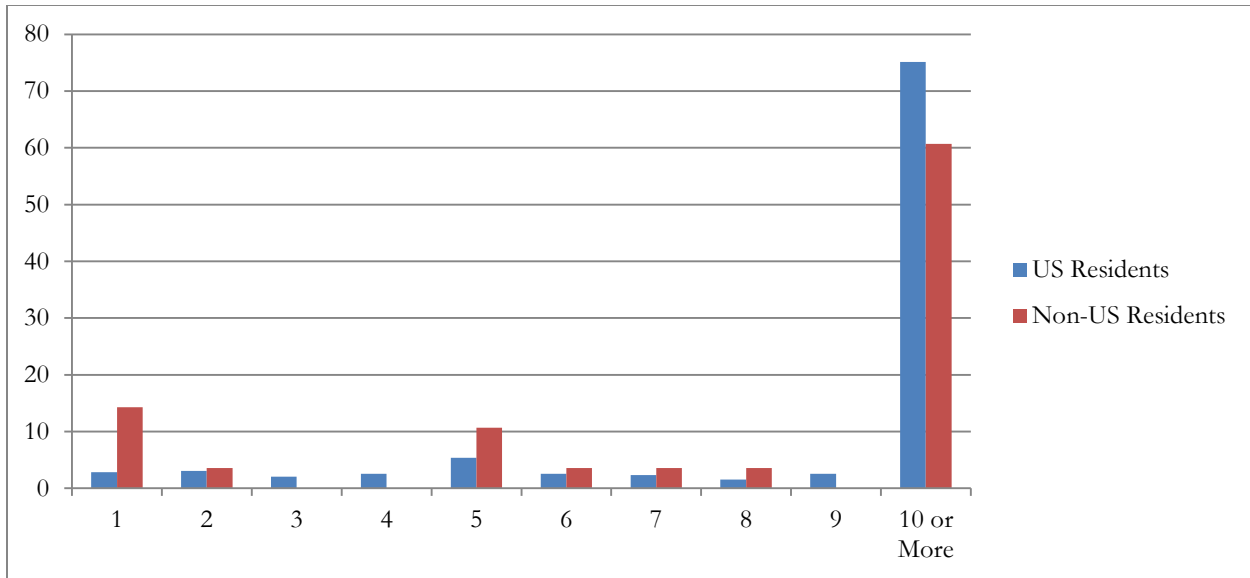


Figure 88. Graph derived from the following question:

Q193. How many total years have you participated in herp keeping? A year should be included if you kept at least one herp for any part of that year. Include this year if applicable.

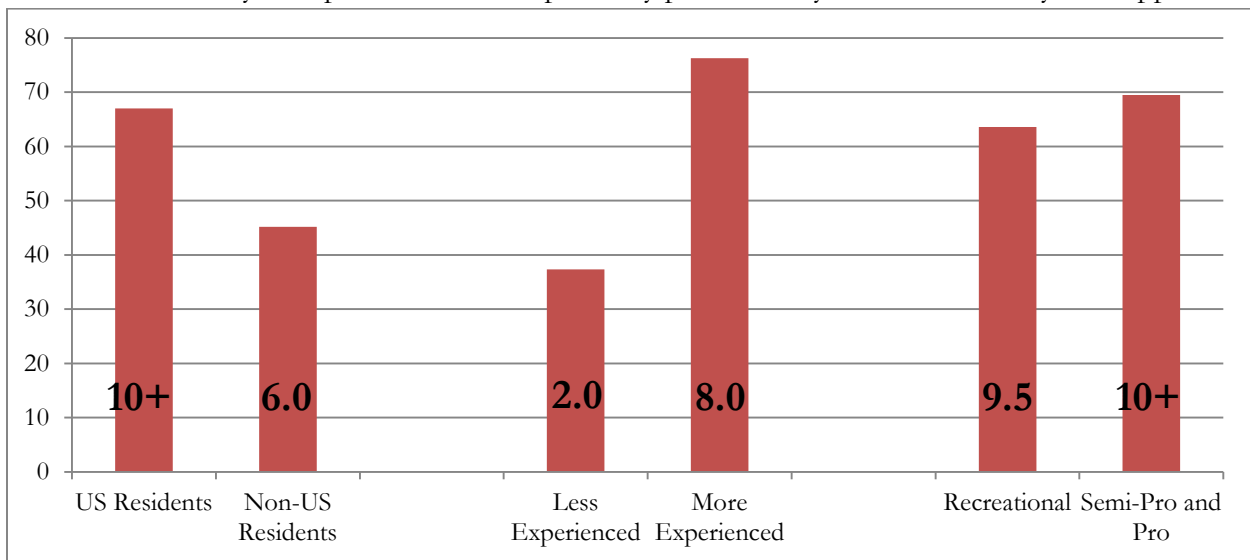


Figure 89. Graph derived from the following question:

Q199. How many total years have you kept any specimens of herp—native or introduced, wild-caught or domestically produced—that originated from the SWCHR REGION? A year should be included if you kept at least one herp from the SWCHR Region for any part of that year. Include this year if applicable.

Bars indicate percentage of respondents in each category who have kept herps native to the SWCHR Region. Numbers superimposed on the bars indicate the median number of years' experience keeping those species for each category of respondent. Respondents are categorized left-to-right by whether they reside in the U.S. or not; whether they are less-experienced (5 years or less) or more-experienced (6 years or more) herp keepers; and whether they are recreational or semi-professional/professional (deriving part or most of their income from herps) keepers.

For both graphs on this page, respondents are categorized left-to-right by whether they reside in the U.S. or not; whether they are less-experienced (5 years or less) or more-experienced (6 years or more) herp keepers; and whether they are recreational or semi-professional/professional (deriving part or most of their income from herps) keepers.

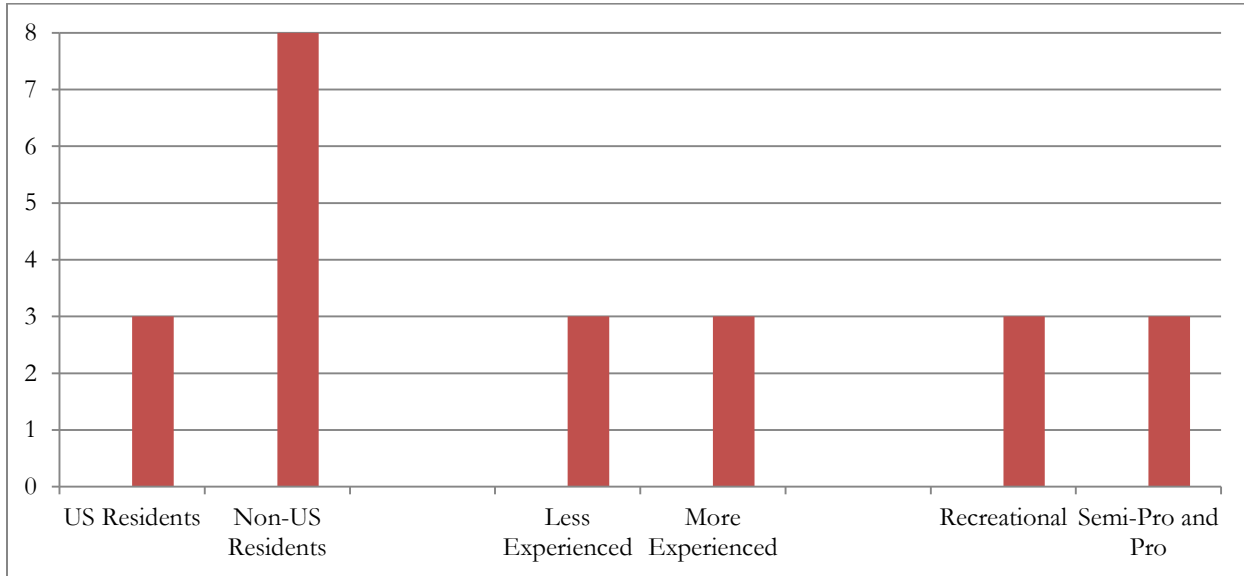


Figure 90. Graph derived from the following question:

Q195. How much time do you spend, in an average week, on herp keeping activities? (feeding, cleaning enclosures, etc.)

The vertical axis is hours per week.

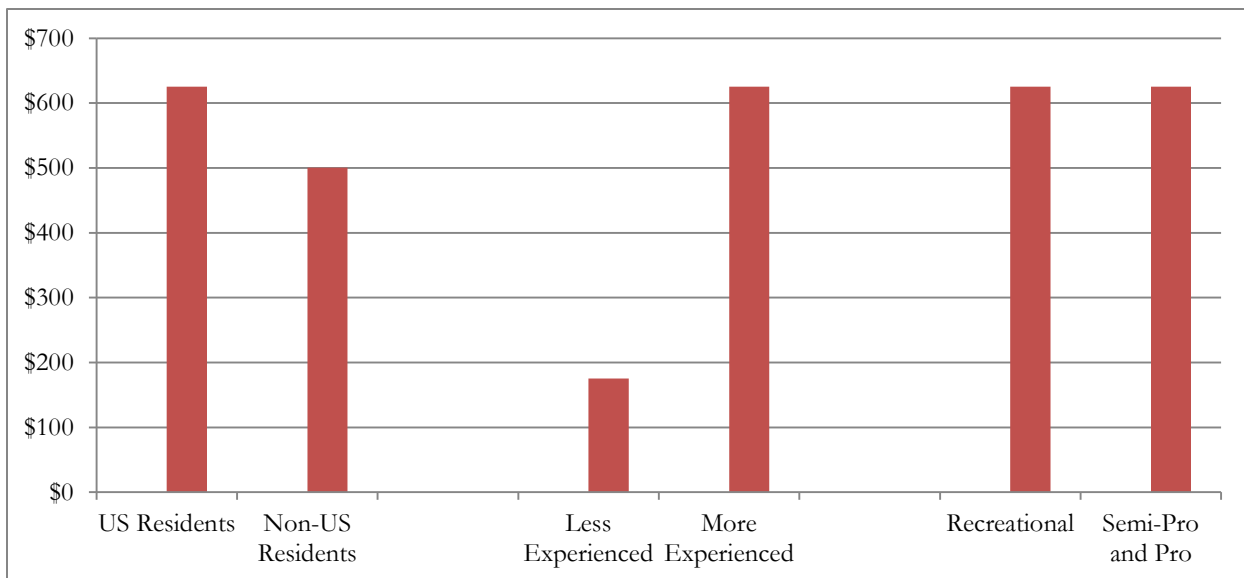


Figure 91. Graph derived from the following question:

Q194. How much money do you spend annually on herp keeping activities? (food, utilities, permits, enclosures, etc.)

The vertical axis is U.S. dollars.

For both graphs on this page, respondents are categorized left-to-right by whether they reside in the U.S. or not; whether they are less-experienced (5 years or less) or more-experienced (6 years or more) herp keepers; and whether they are recreational or semi-professional/professional (deriving part or most of their income from herps) keepers.

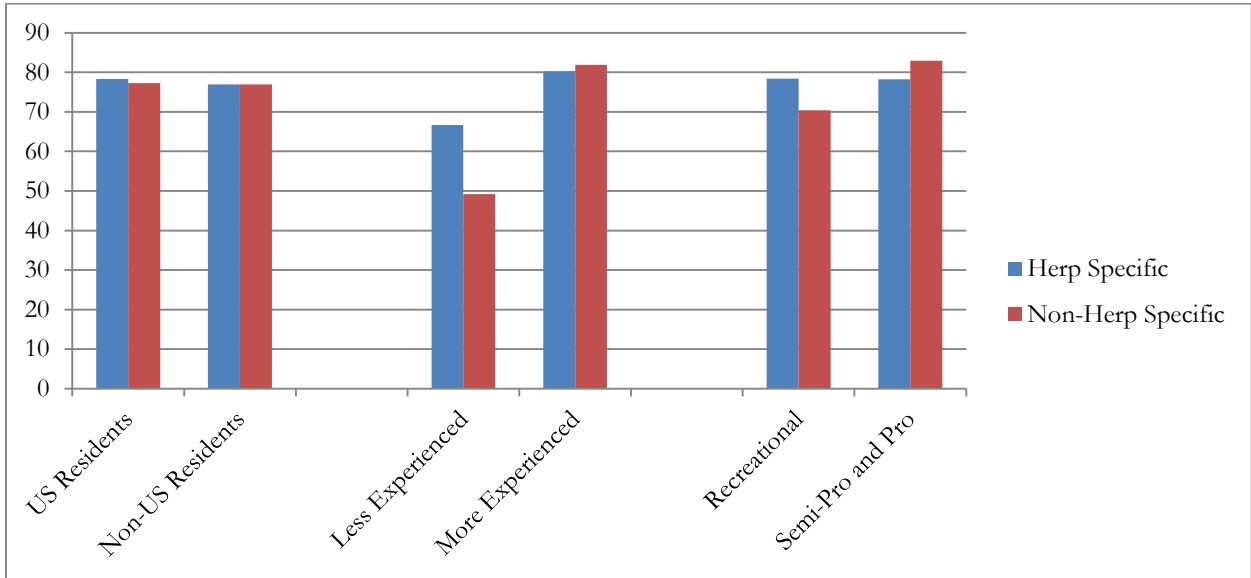


Figure 92. Graph depicting the type of respondents’ herp-keeping equipment and supplies (whether they are herp-specific or more generic products), derived from the following question:

Q196. What is the origin of your equipment and supplies you purchase for your herp keeping activities? (food, housing, enclosure furnishings, lighting, etc.)

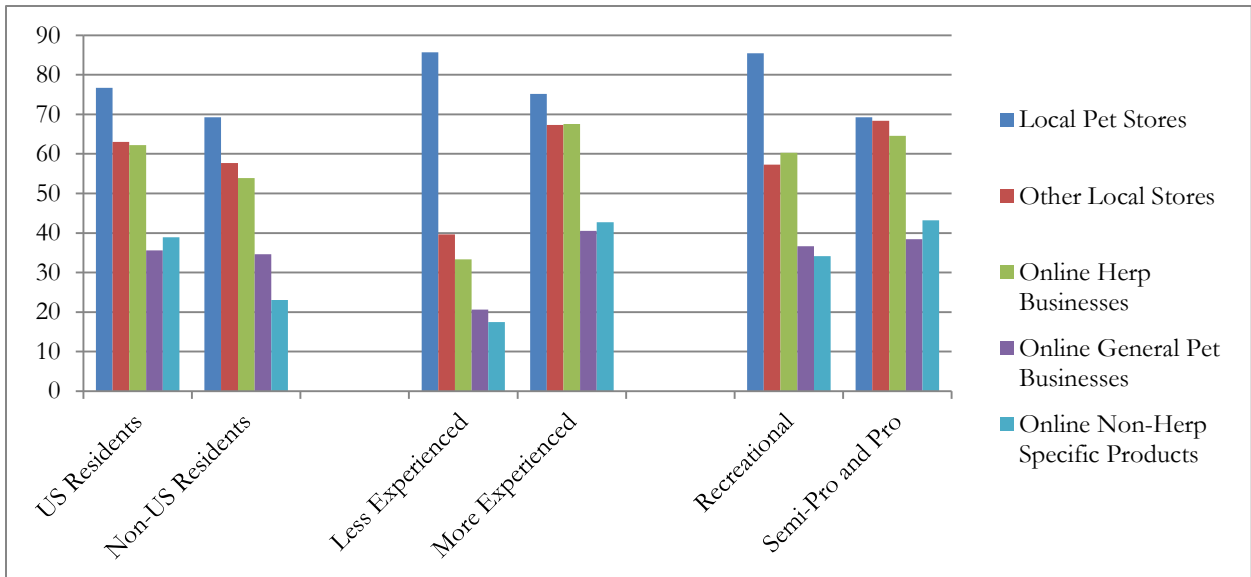


Figure 93. Graph depicting the source of respondents’ herp-keeping equipment and supplies (whether they are local or online vendors), derived from the following question:

Q196. What is the origin of your equipment and supplies you purchase for your herp keeping activities? (food, housing, enclosure furnishings, lighting, etc.)

For both graphs on this page, available responses are as follows:

- Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level
- Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level
- Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals
- Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps
- Other

Respondents are categorized left-to-right by whether they reside in the U.S. or not; whether they are less-experienced (5 years or less) or more-experienced (6 years or more) herp keepers; and whether they are recreational or semi-professional/professional (deriving part or most of their income from herps) keepers.

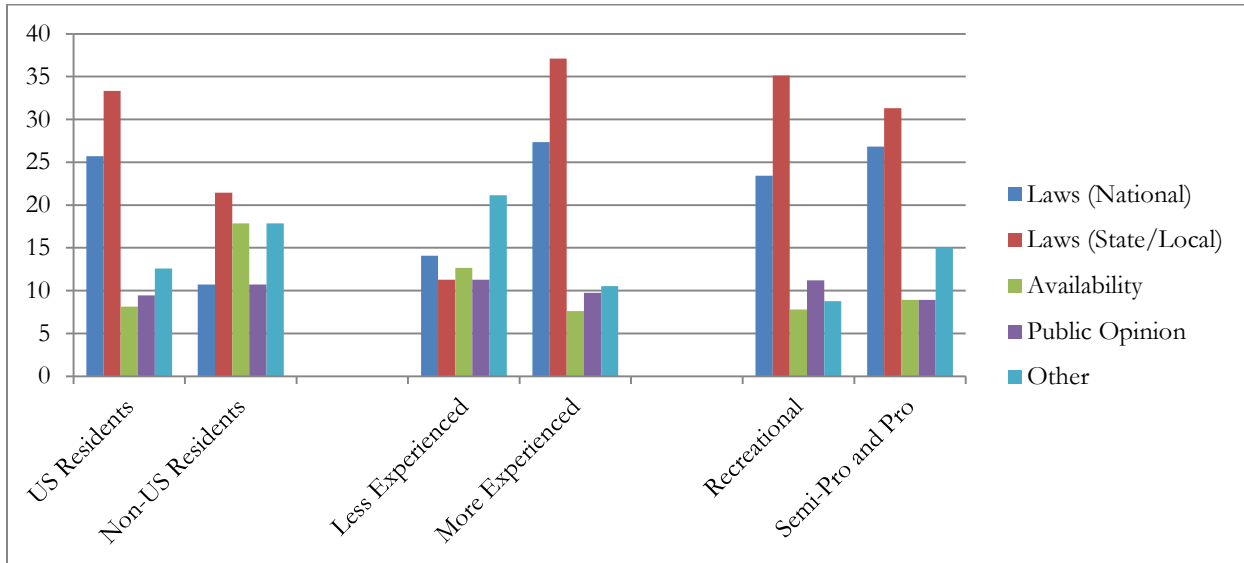


Figure 94. Graph derived from the following question:

Q197. Of the options below, which is your HIGHEST concern related to your ability to keep herps?

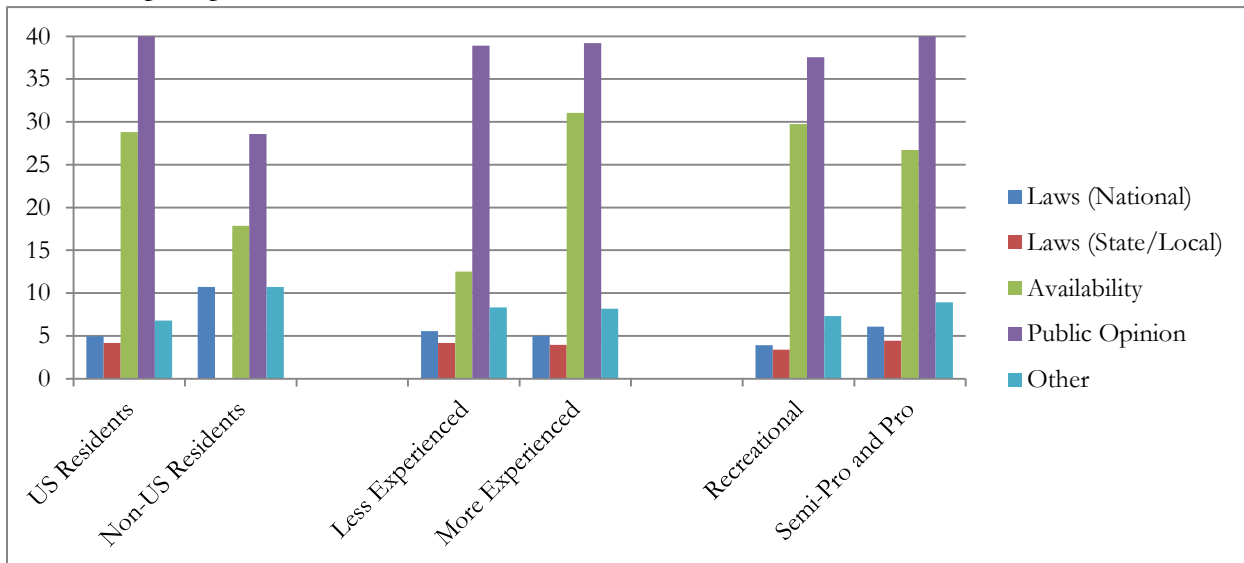


Figure 95. Graph derived from the following question:

Of the options below, which is your LEAST concern related to your ability to keep herps?

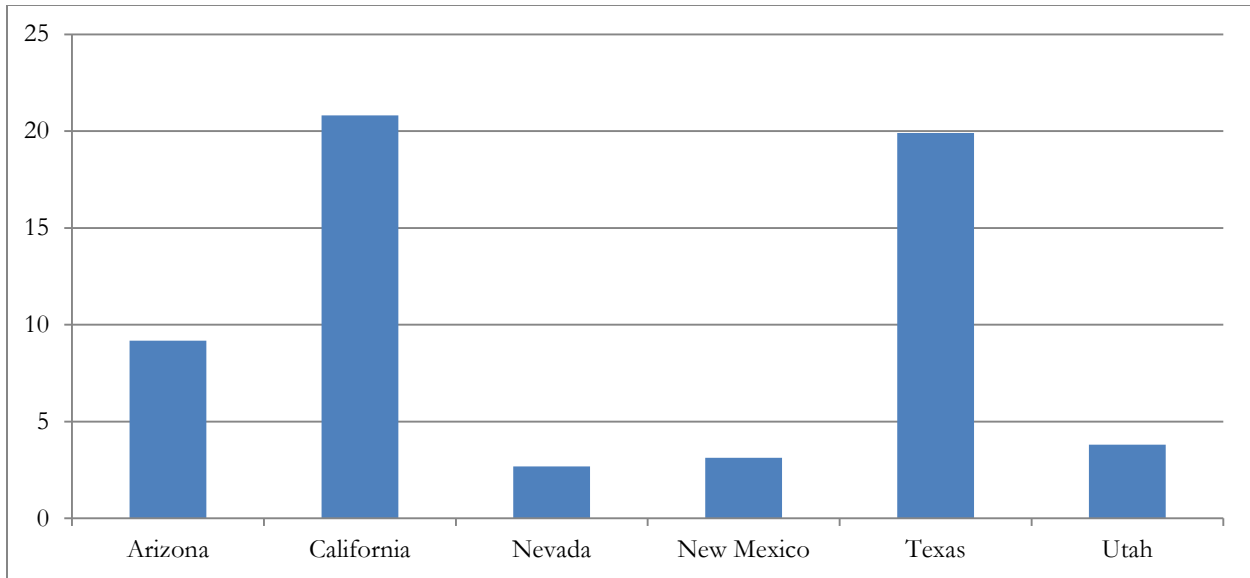


Figure 96. Graph depicting percentage of herp-keeping respondents from each state in the SWCHR Region, compiled from the following questions:

Q217, Q226, Q235, Q244, Q253, Q262: Are you a current or former resident of [state]?

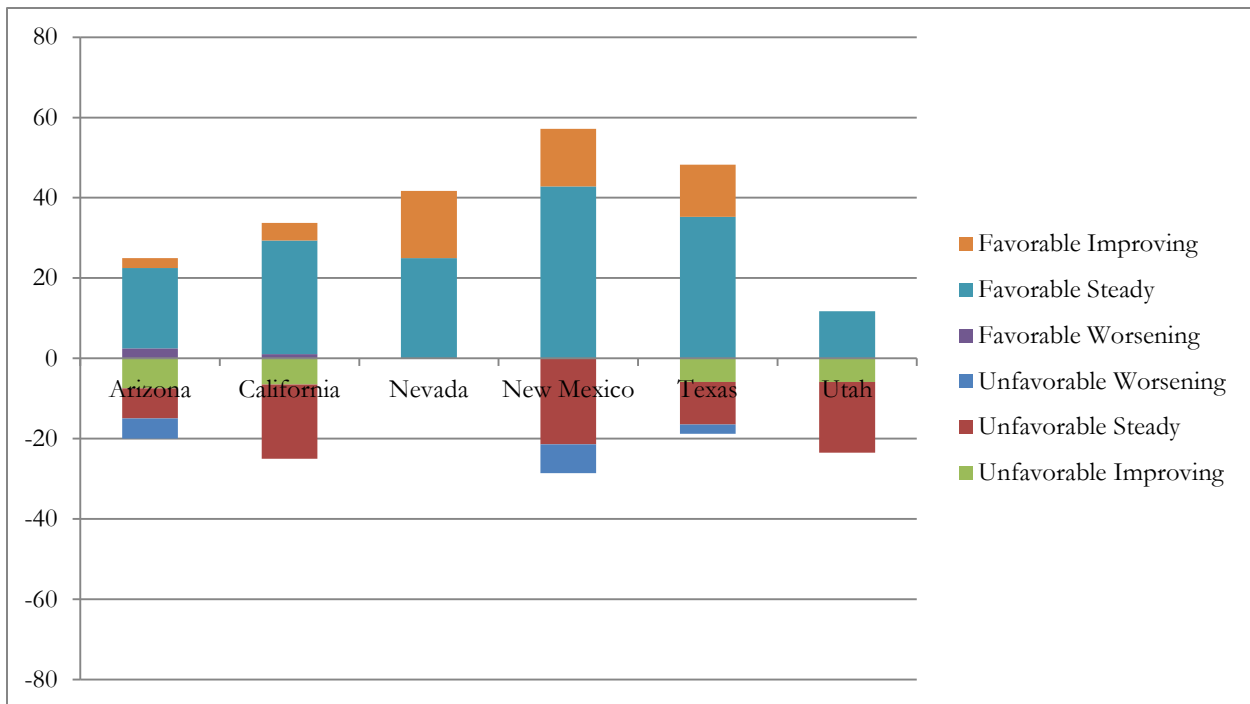


Figure 97. Graph compiled from the following questions regarding **academic herpetologists**: Q218, Q227, Q236, Q245, Q254, Q263: What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in [state]?

Favorable perceptions are depicted as positive values; unfavorable perceptions are depicted as negative values. Trends are depicted with “improving” as the highest color-coded bar, and “worsening” as the lowest, within each perception category.

For both graphs on this page, favorable perceptions are depicted as positive values; unfavorable perceptions are depicted as negative values. Trends are depicted with “improving” as the highest color-coded bar, and “worsening” as the lowest, within each perception category.

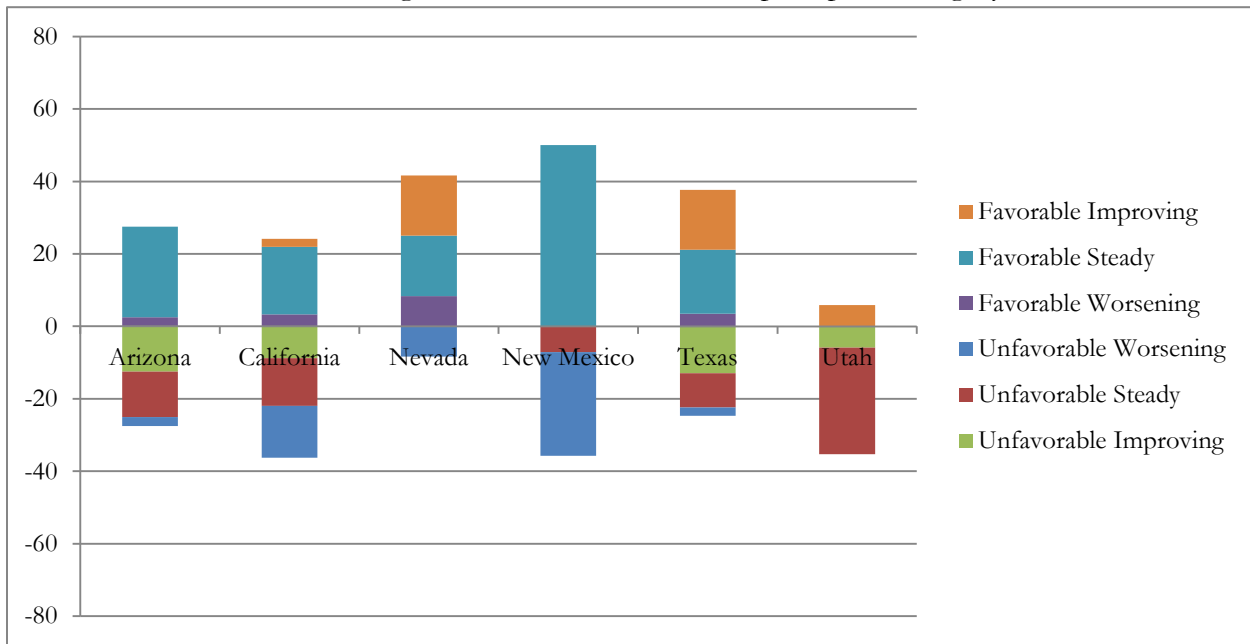


Figure 98. Graph compiled from the following questions regarding **fish and game biologists**: Q218, Q227, Q236, Q245, Q254, Q263: What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in [state]?

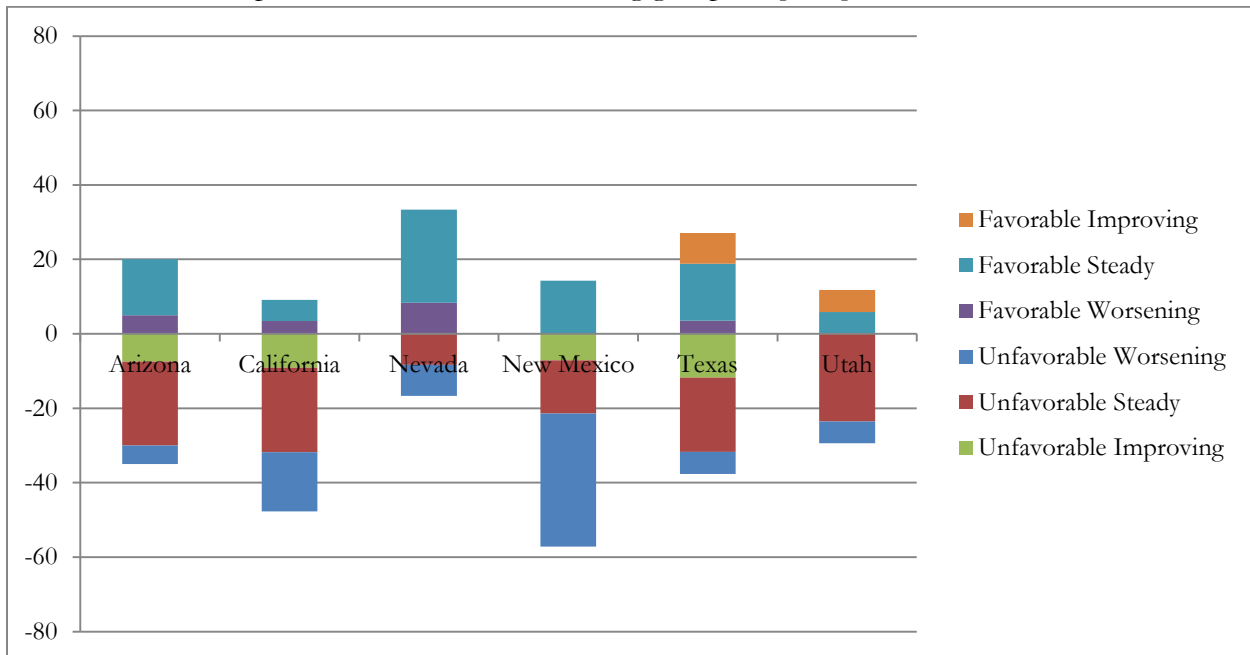


Figure 99. Graph compiled from the following questions regarding **fish and game law enforcement**:

Q218, Q227, Q236, Q245, Q254, Q263: What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in [state]?

For both graphs on this page, favorable perceptions are depicted as positive values; unfavorable perceptions are depicted as negative values. Trends are depicted with “improving” as the highest color-coded bar, and “worsening” as the lowest, within each perception category.

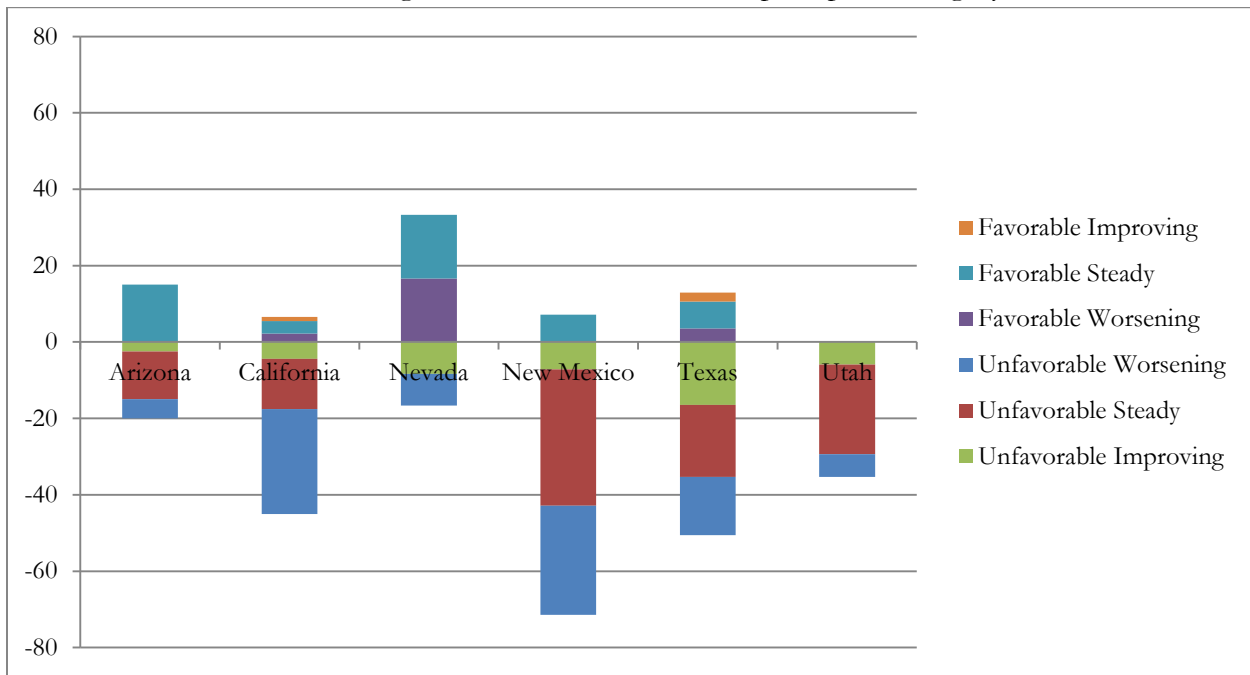


Figure 100. Graph compiled from the following questions regarding **legislatures**: Q218, Q227, Q236, Q245, Q254, Q263: What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in [state]?

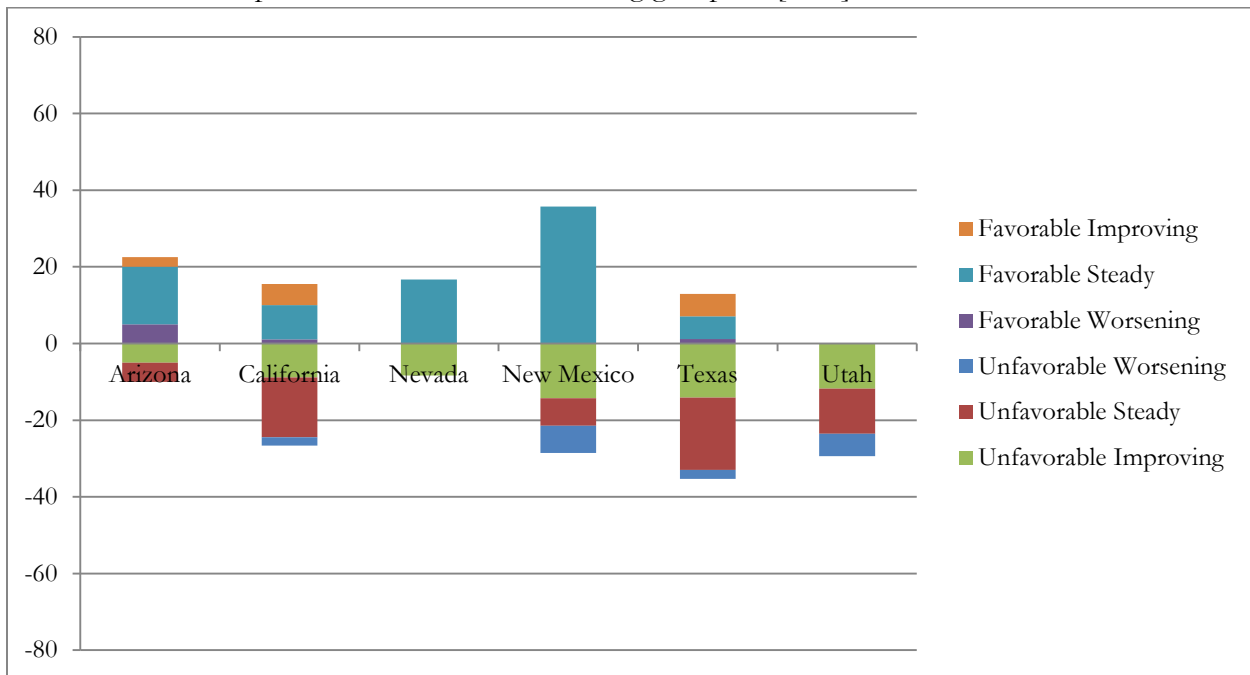


Figure 101. Graph compiled from the following questions regarding **the non-herping community**: Q218, Q227, Q236, Q245, Q254, Q263: What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in [state]?



For both graphs on this page, available responses are as follows:

- Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level
- Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level
- Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees
- Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals
- Other

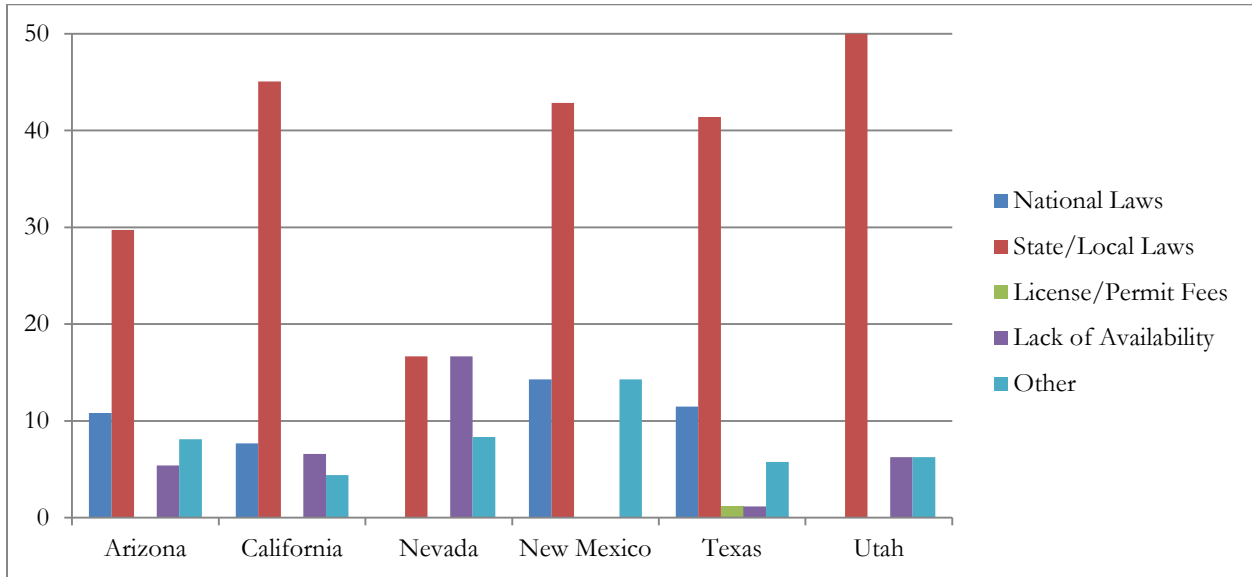


Figure 101. Graph compiled from the following questions: Q222, Q231, Q240, Q249, Q258, Q267: Of the options given, what is the top concern in [state] from a keeper's perspective?

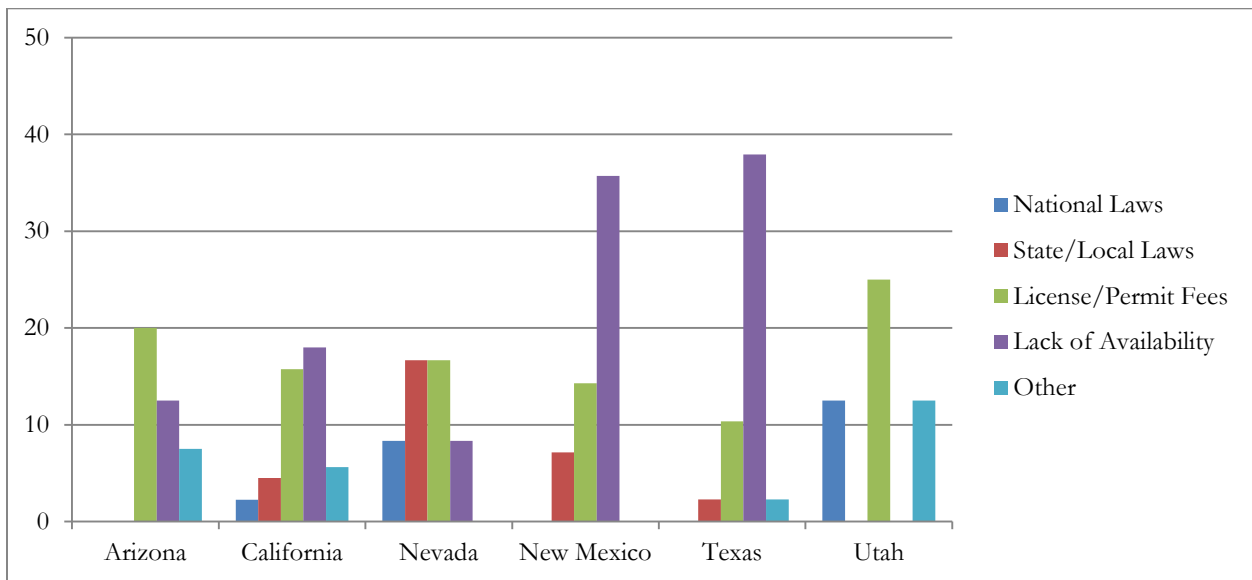


Figure 102. Graph compiled from the following questions: Q223, Q232, Q241, Q250, Q259, Q268: Of the options given, what is the LEAST concern in [state] from a keeper's perspective?

For both graphs on this page, available responses are as follows:

- Permissive laws
- Value herpers as stakeholders
- License/permit requirements/process
- Other

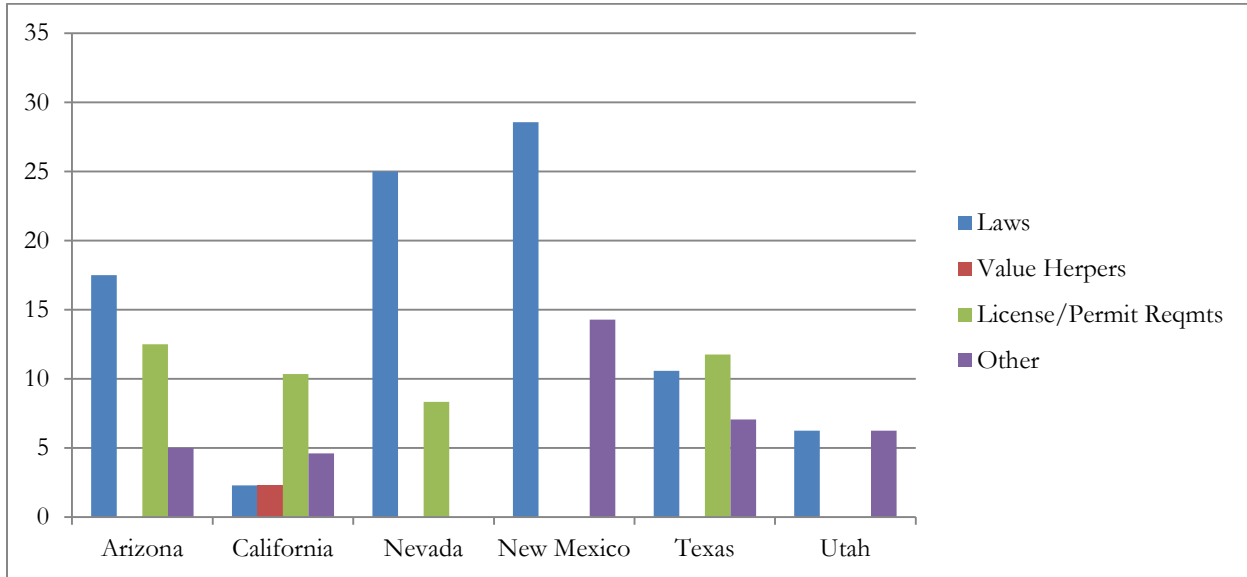


Figure 103. Graph compiled from the following questions: Q224, Q233, Q242, Q251, Q260, Q269: Of the options given, what is the top thing [state] does BEST from a keeper's perspective?

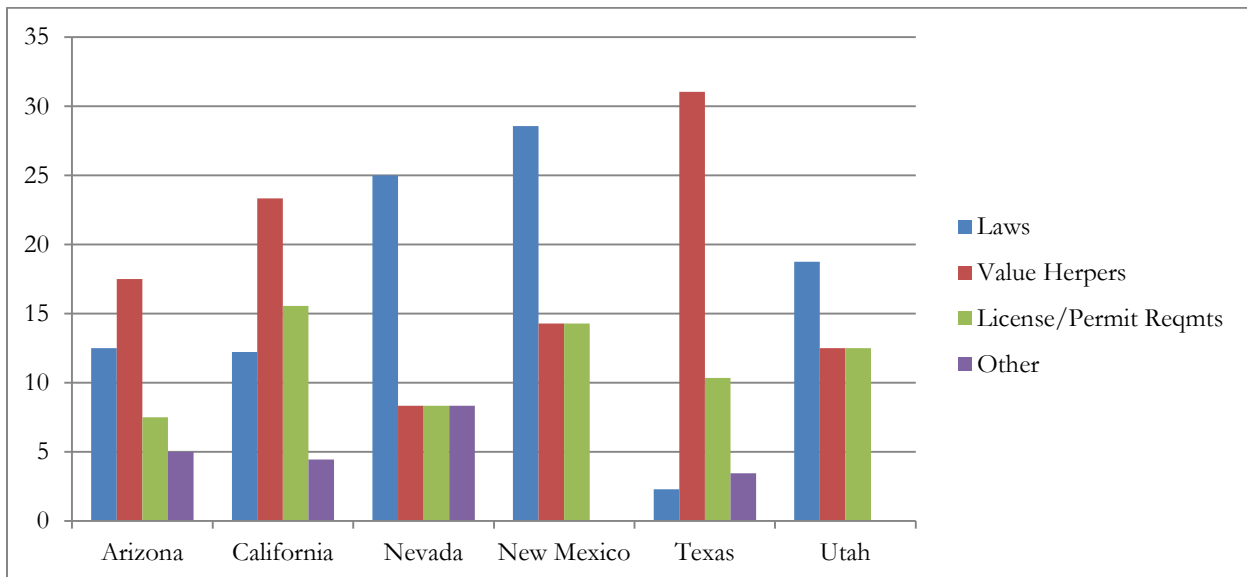


Figure 104. Graph compiled from the following questions: Q225, Q234, Q243, Q252, Q261, Q270: Of the options given, what is the top thing [state] does WORST from a keeper's perspective?

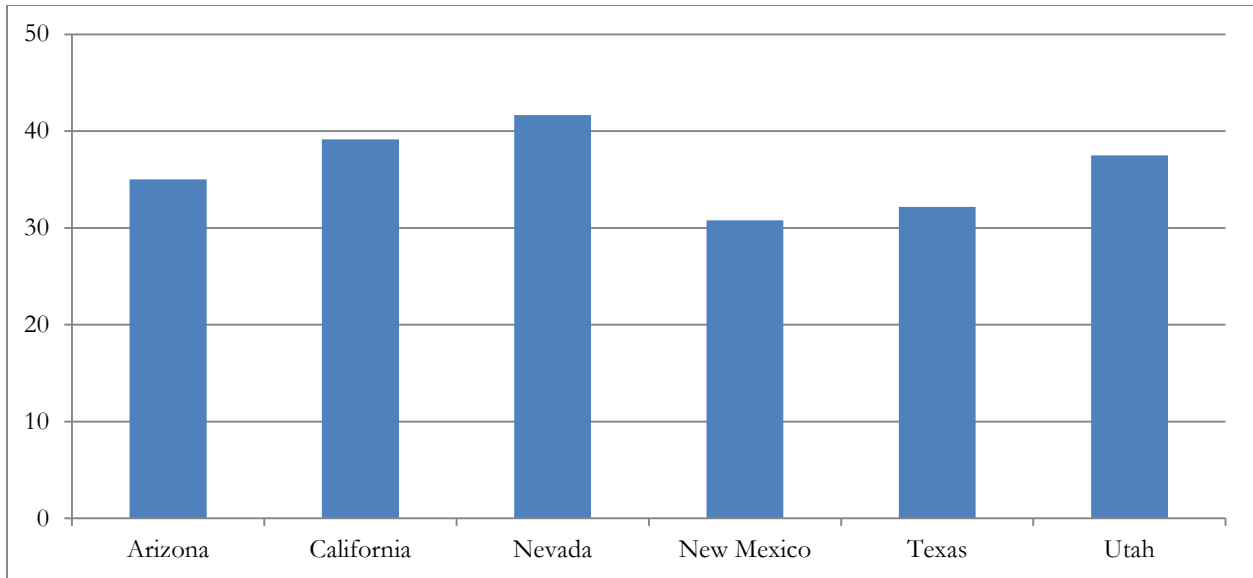


Figure 105. Graph depicting the percentage of keepers in each state who **did not know** whether a license or permit was needed to keep their herps, compiled from the following questions: Q221, Q230, Q239, Q248, Q257, Q266: Do YOU personally have to purchase a license or permit (Federal, state, or local) to keep native herps in [state]?

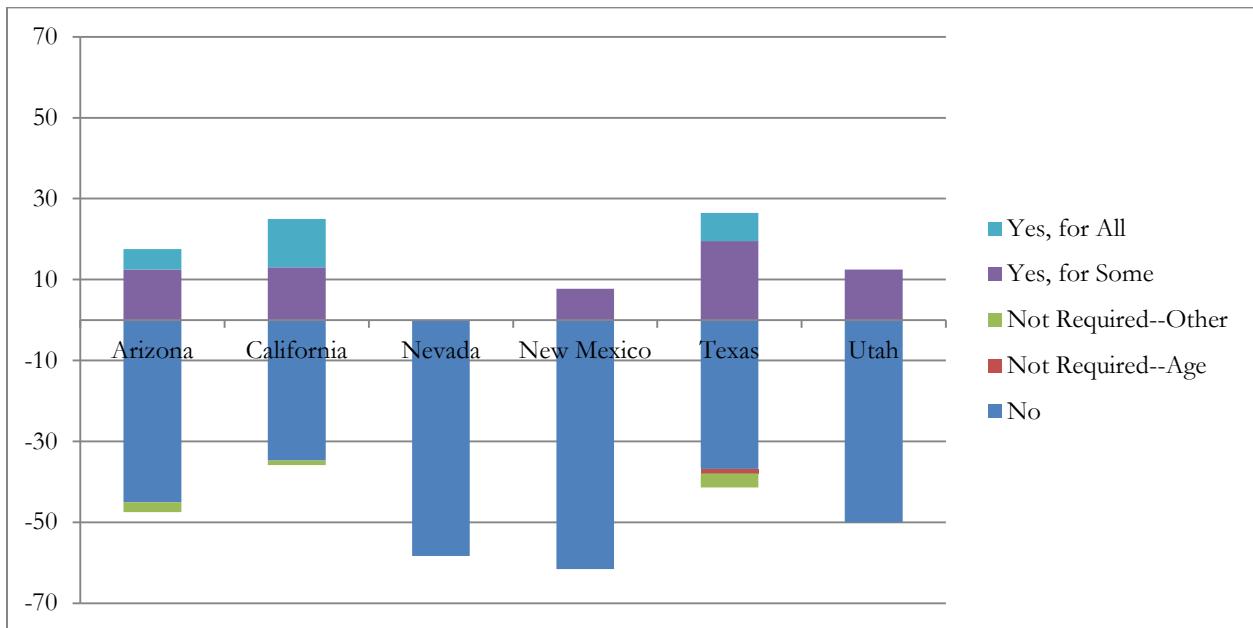


Figure 106. Graph depicting the percentage of keepers in each state who **do know** whether they need a license or permit to keep their herps, compiled from the following questions: Q221, Q230, Q239, Q248, Q257, Q266: Do YOU personally have to purchase a license or permit (Federal, state, or local) to keep native herps in [state]?

On this graph, “yes” responses have positive values; “no” responses have negative values. Responses depicted are: yes, for all species I keep; yes, for some species I keep; not required due to other exemptions; not required due to my age; no.

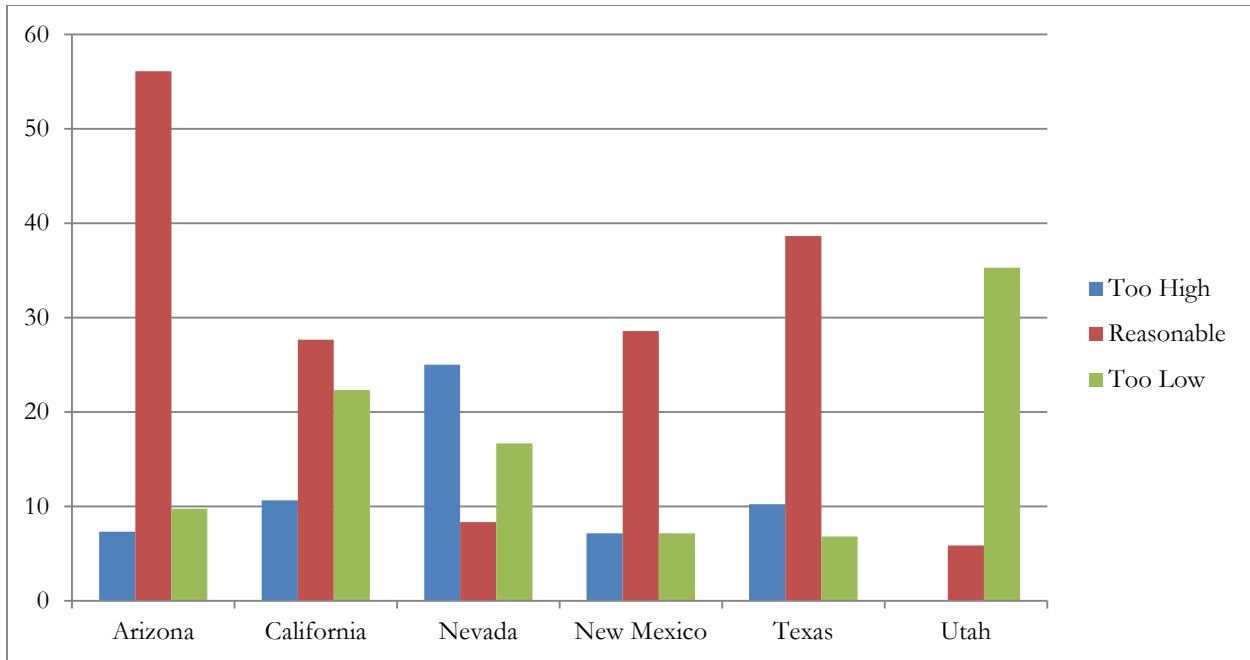


Figure 107. Graph compiled from the following questions:  
Q219, Q228, Q237, Q246, Q255, Q264: What is your opinion of bag/possession limits, in general, IN [state]?

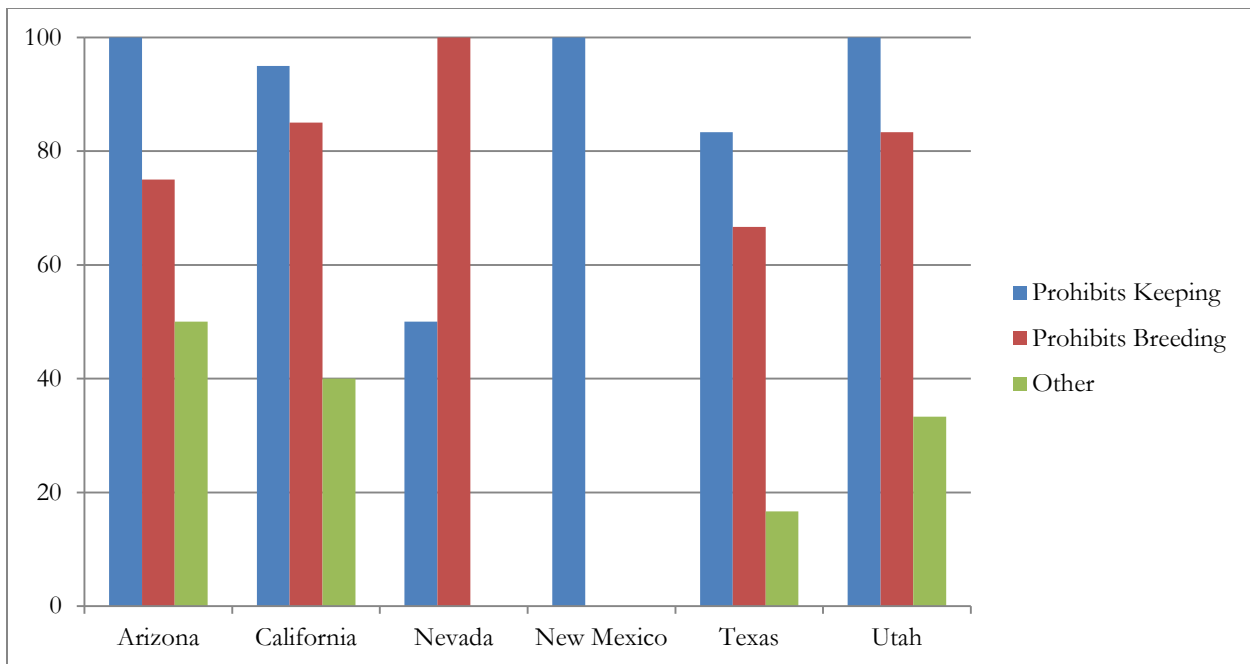


Figure 108. Graph compiled from the following questions:  
Q220, Q229, Q238, Q247, Q256, Q265: Of the options given, why do you think bag/possession limits IN [state] are too low?

These questions were only asked of respondents who think bag/possession limits are too low in their respective states.

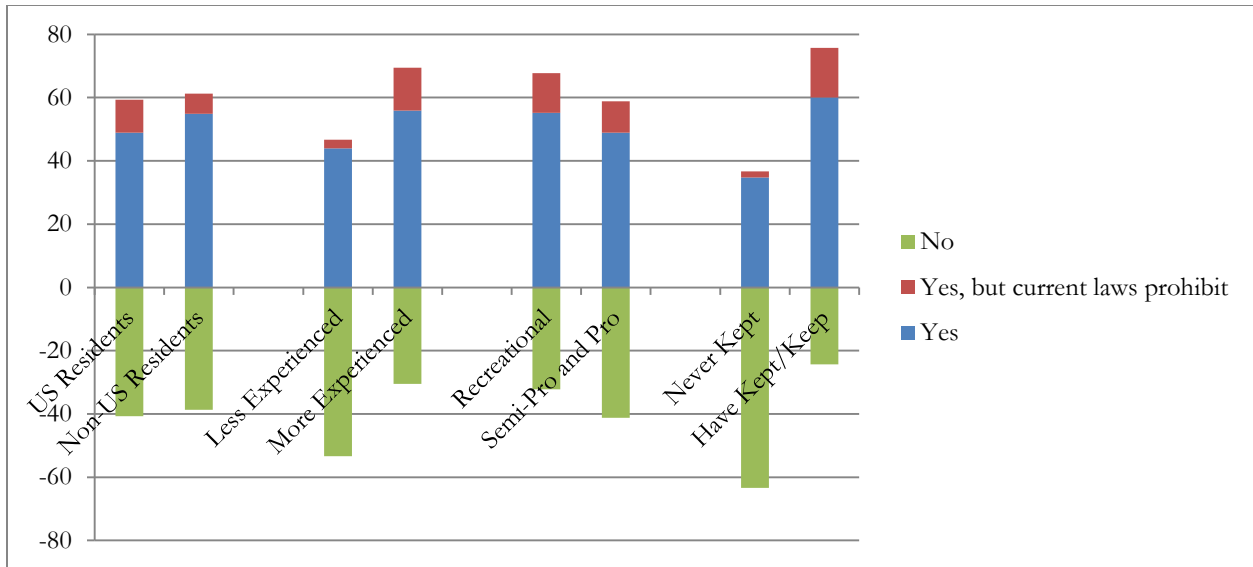


Figure 109. Graph derived from the following question:  
 Q200. Would you LIKE to keep any (or any other, if you already keep some) species of herp—native or introduced, wild-caught or domestically-produced—originating from the SWCHR Region?

“Yes” responses have positive values on the graph. “No” responses have negative values. Respondents are categorized left-to-right by whether or not they are U.S. residents; whether they are less experienced (5 years or less) or more experienced (6 years or more) keepers; whether they are recreational or semi-professional/professional (deriving part or most of their income from herps) keepers; and whether they have ever kept herps native to the SWCHR Region.

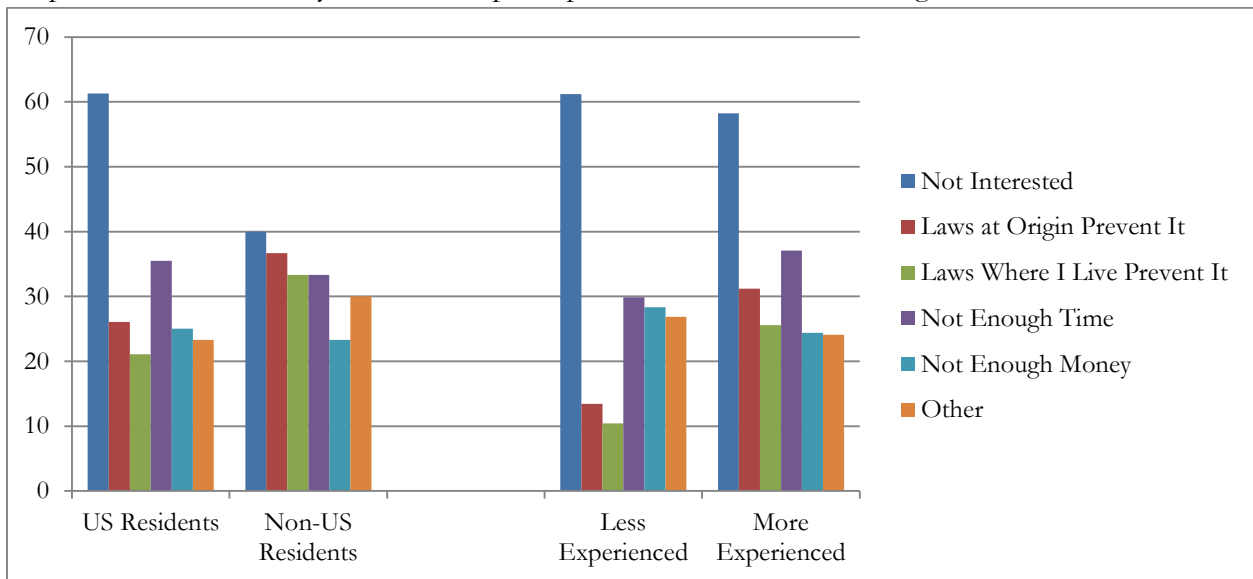


Figure 110. Graph derived from the following question:  
 Q216. What is/are the reason(s) you do not keep herps from the SWCHR Region you do not already keep?

Respondents are categorized by whether or not they are U.S. residents (left) and whether they are less experienced (5 years or less) or more experienced (6 years or more) keepers (right).

For the question graphed on this page, available response options were as follows:

- Have kept, but don't currently
- Currently keep
- Have bred, but don't currently
- Currently breed
- Want to keep

For species-specific information, consult the individual analysis of Questions 201 through 205.

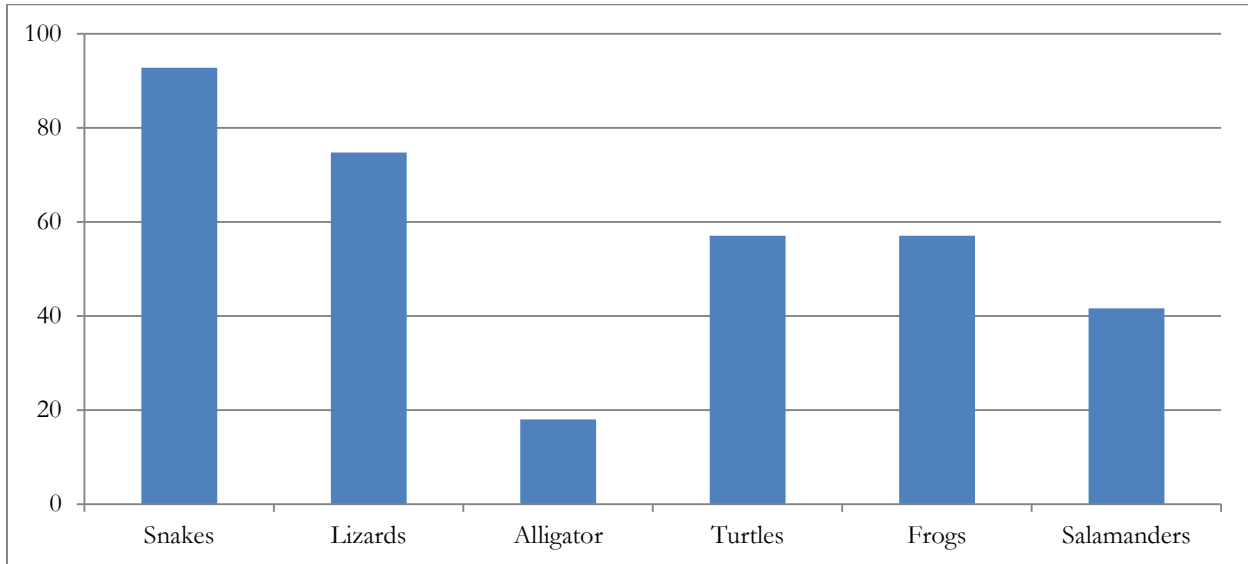


Figure 111. Percentage of respondents who have kept, currently keep, or want to keep SWCHR native herps in each herp category, compiled from the following question:

Q201, Q202, Q203, Q204, Q205: Check all that apply regarding [herp category] species or categories where the specimens ORIGINATED FROM THE SWCHR REGION.

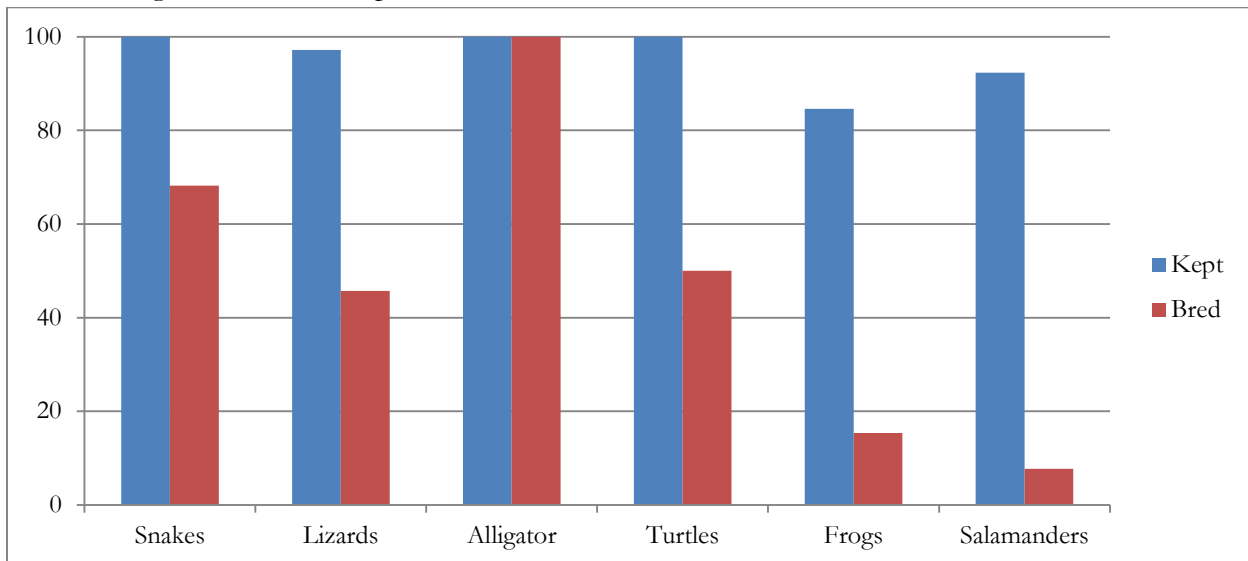


Figure 112. Percentage of herp species listed in each category kept and bred by respondents, compiled from the following question:

Q201, Q202, Q203, Q204, Q205: Check all that apply regarding [herp category] species or categories where the specimens ORIGINATED FROM THE SWCHR REGION.

For species-specific information related to both graphs on this page, consult the individual analysis of Questions 206 through 215.

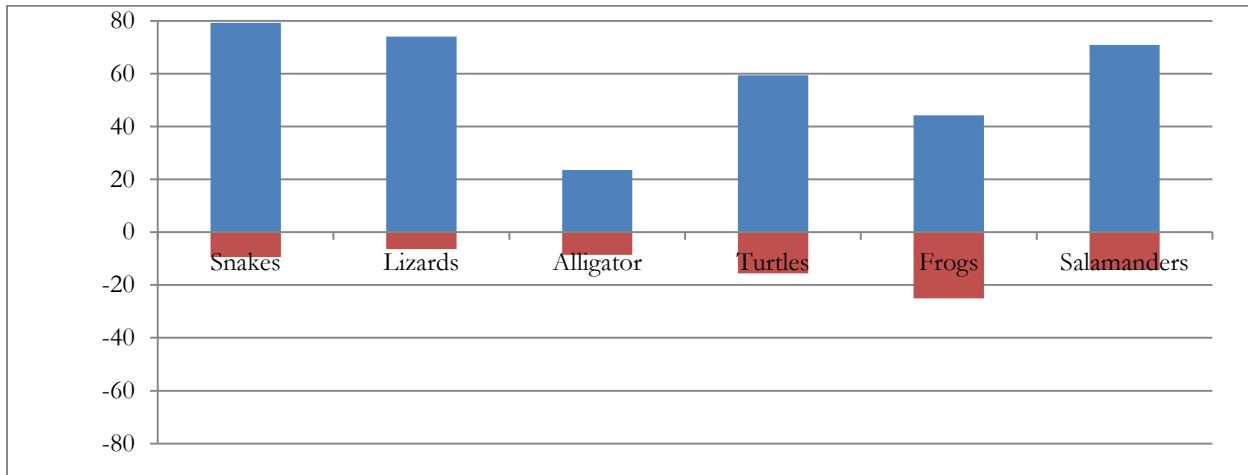


Figure 113. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **color/pattern**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate "appealing," while negative values indicate "unappealing," color/pattern.

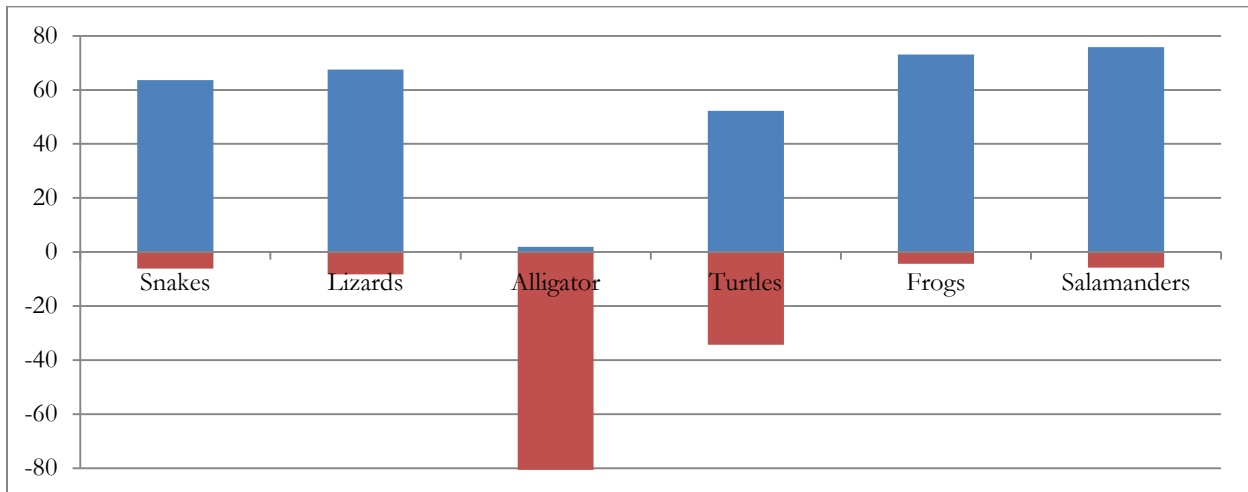


Figure 114. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **size**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate "manageable," while negative values indicate "difficult," size.

For species-specific information related to both graphs on this page, consult the individual analysis of Questions 206 through 215.

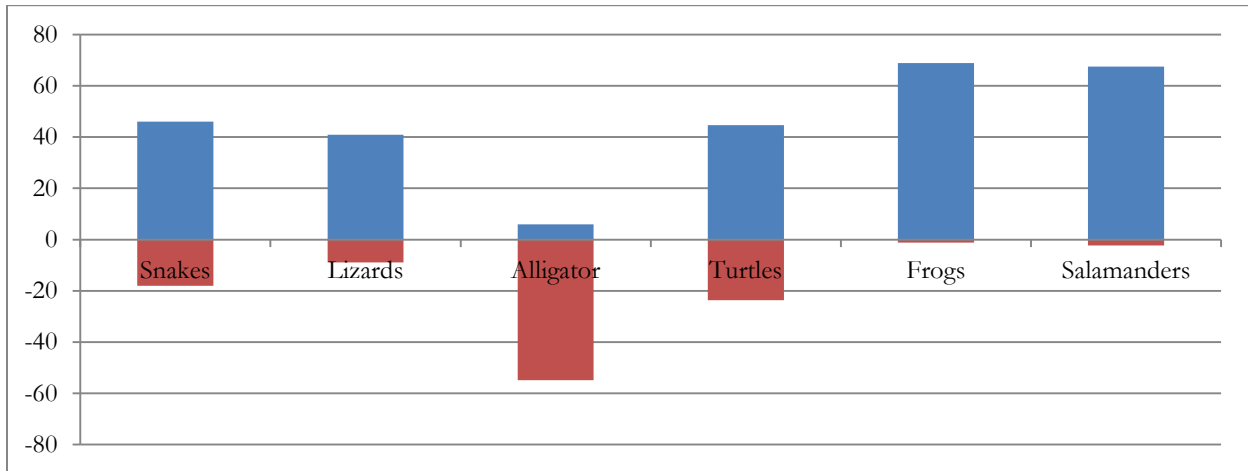


Figure 115. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **temper**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate “good,” while negative values indicate “bad,” temper.

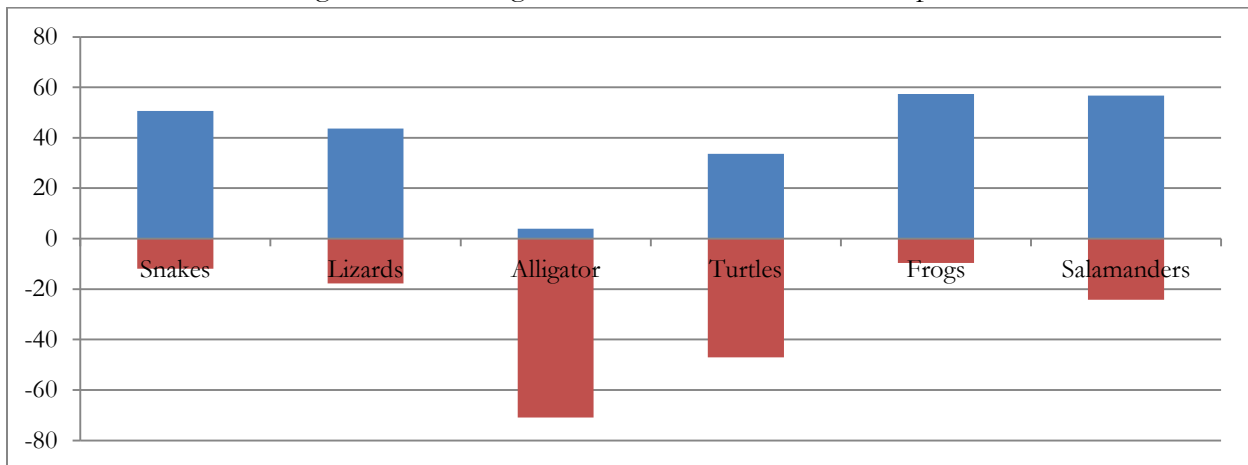


Figure 116. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **housing requirements**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate “easy,” while negative values indicate “difficult,” housing requirements.



For species-specific information related to both graphs on this page, consult the individual analysis of Questions 206 through 215.

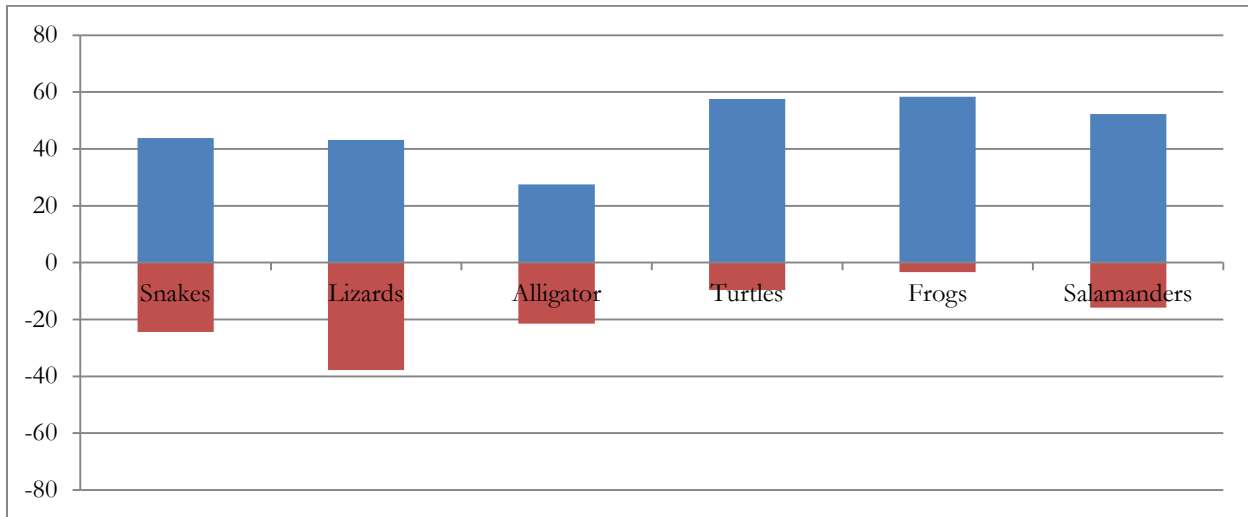


Figure 117. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **feeding requirements**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate "easy," while negative values indicate "difficult," feeding requirements.

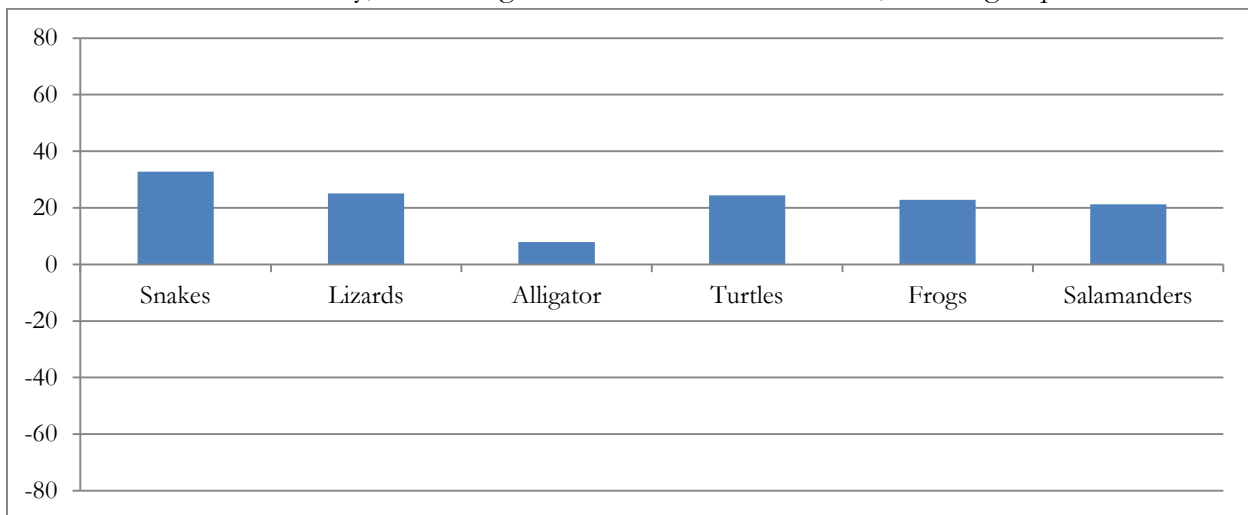


Figure 118. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **ease of breeding**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate "ease" of breeding. There are no negative values as this response category was substituted with "illegal to keep" in the questions (graphed on the next page).

For species-specific information related to both graphs on this page, consult the individual analysis of Questions 206 through 215.

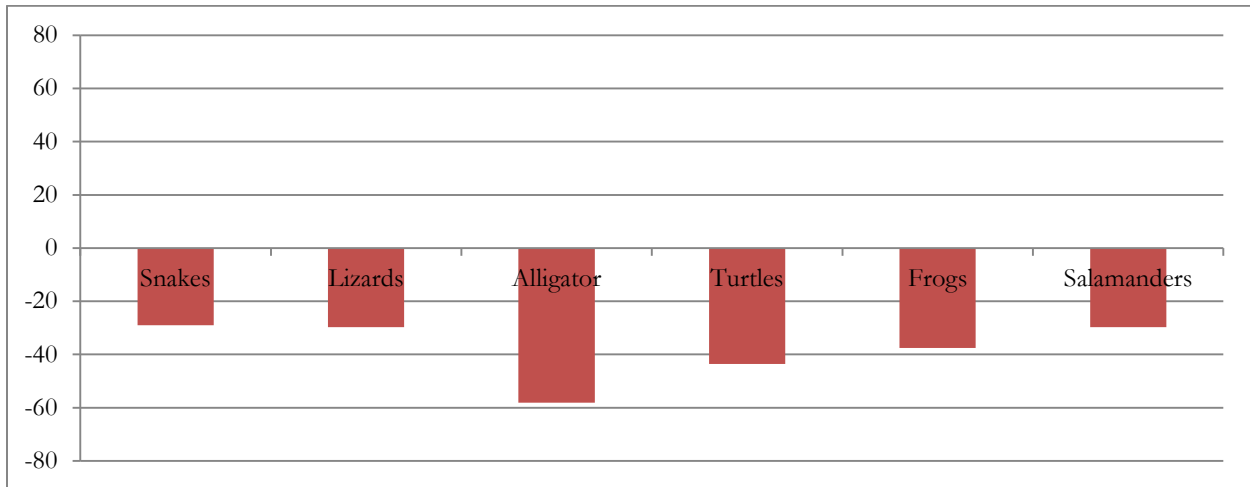


Figure 119. Graph evaluating herp categories' lack of desirability regarding **illegality** in one or more jurisdictions, compiled from the following questions:

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

There are no positive values as this response category substituted “ease of breeding” in the questions (graphed on the previous page). Negative values indicate “illegal to keep” in one or more jurisdictions.

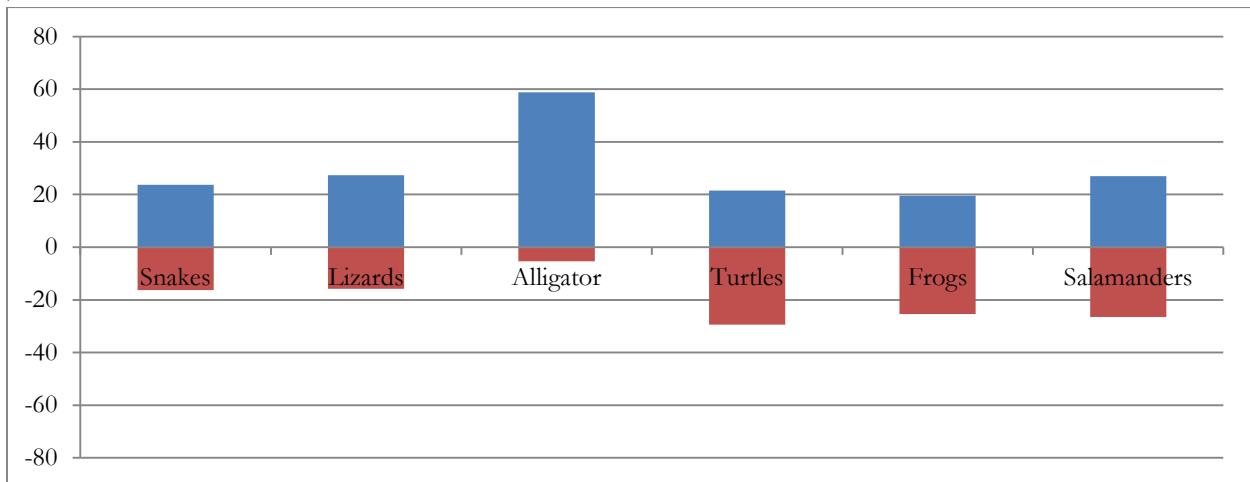


Figure 120. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **abundance in the wild**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate “abundance,” while negative values indicate “scarcity,” in the wild.

For species-specific information related to both graphs on this page, consult the individual analysis of Questions 206 through 215.

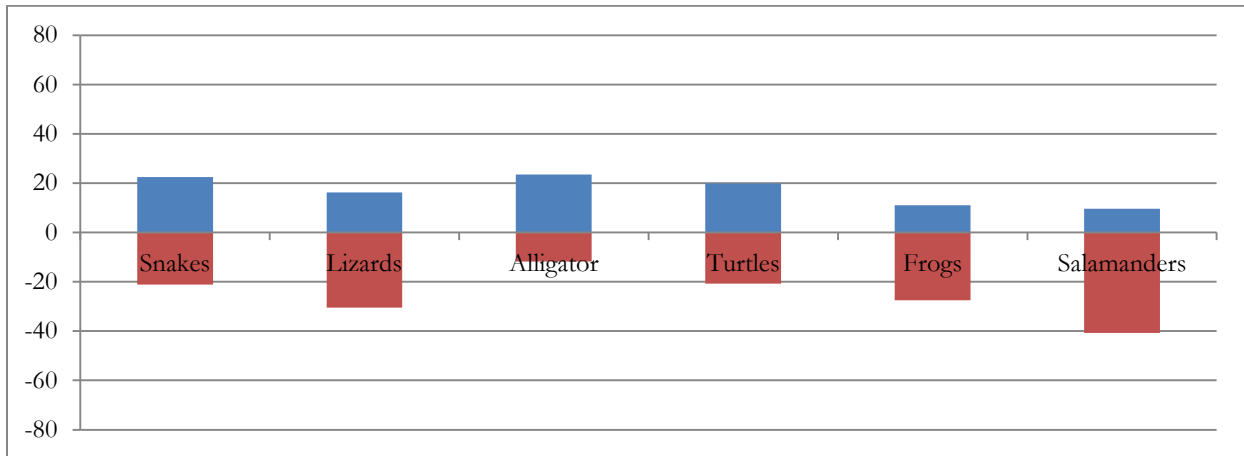


Figure 121. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **abundance in the pet trade**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate "abundance," while negative values indicate "scarcity," in the pet trade.

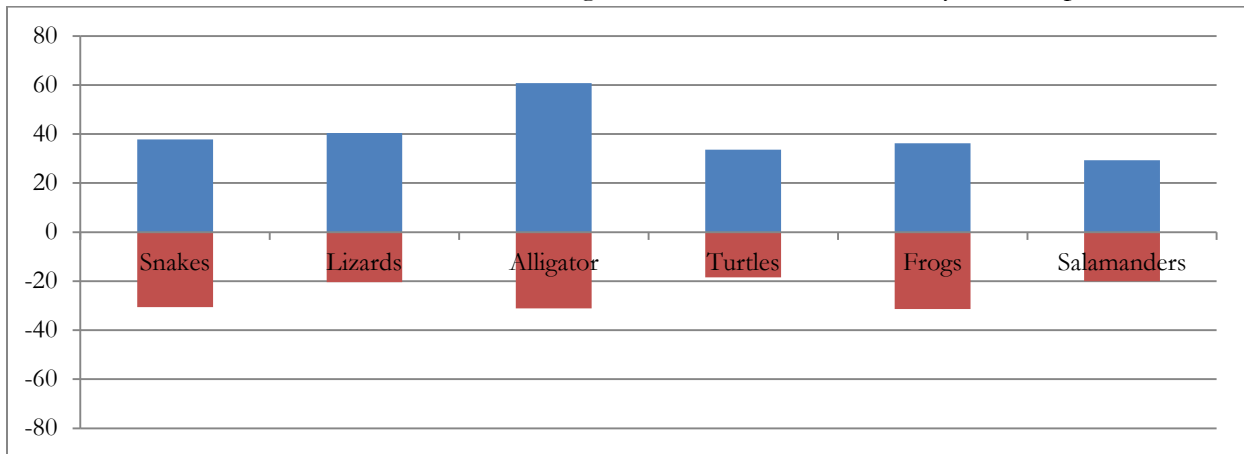


Figure 122. Graph evaluating herp categories' desirability regarding **other unspecified attributes**, compiled from the following questions:

Q206, Q208, Q210, Q212, Q214: Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Q207, Q209, Q211, Q213, Q215: Now rate your thoughts on why [herp category] species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY.

Positive values indicate other positive attributes. Negative values indicate other negative attributes.

# Individual Survey Questions and Analysis

## Demographics of the “Herper Community”

Demographic questions were at the very end of the survey in keeping with common practice in administering surveys. However, this report presents them first to provide a more logical flow to the analysis. Because of their location at the end of the survey, some participants may not have answered them, either due to their exiting the survey prior to completion, or due to technical difficulties.

**Q271. In what country do you CURRENTLY live? For purposes of this question, “currently” means you have lived there, or plan to live there, long enough to require paying local utility bills (i.e. not staying somewhere temporarily, as vacationing or visiting family or friends).**

The vast majority of respondents are from the United States.

| Country/Territory                                      | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| United States of America, Territories, and Possessions | 443                 | 93.07   |
| Antarctica   | 1                   | 0.21    |
| Australia  | 3                   | 0.63    |
| Belgium  | 1                   | 0.21    |
| Canada   | 11                  | 2.31    |
| Germany  | 2                   | 0.42    |
| Spain  | 1                   | 0.21    |
| United Kingdom   | 7                   | 1.47    |
| Ireland  | 1                   | 0.21    |
| India  | 3                   | 0.63    |
| Mexico   | 2                   | 0.42    |
| South Africa   | 1                   | 0.21    |

Total Number of Responses: 476

Response Rate: 59.72%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

The available responses consisted of a drop-down list of all countries and territories in the world.

If respondents selected “United States, Territories, and Possessions, they were presented with the next question. All others skipped to the question 276 regarding gender.

**Q272. In what state, territory, or US possession do you CURRENTLY live?**

This question was only asked of U.S. residents. U.S. respondents are in every state except Hawai'i, Mississippi, North Dakota, and South Dakota, with significant numbers in Texas and California. No respondents are in the District of Columbia or U.S. territories. 143 respondents to this question, or roughly one third (34.13%), live in the six-state SWCHR region.

| State         | Number of Responses | Percent | State          | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---------------|---------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| Alabama       | 8                   | 1.93    | Montana        | 1                   | 0.24    |
| Alaska        | 2                   | 0.48    | Nebraska       | 3                   | 0.72    |
| Arizona       | 22                  | 5.31    | Nevada         | 5                   | 1.21    |
| Arkansas      | 3                   | 0.72    | New Hampshire  | 1                   | 0.24    |
| California    | 42                  | 10.14   | New Jersey     | 4                   | 0.97    |
| Colorado      | 13                  | 3.14    | New Mexico     | 6                   | 1.45    |
| Connecticut   | 1                   | 0.24    | New York       | 11                  | 2.66    |
| Delaware      | 3                   | 0.72    | North Carolina | 10                  | 2.42    |
| Florida       | 27                  | 6.52    | Ohio           | 5                   | 1.21    |
| Georgia       | 8                   | 1.93    | Oklahoma       | 12                  | 2.90    |
| Idaho         | 4                   | 0.97    | Oregon         | 21                  | 5.07    |
| Illinois      | 12                  | 2.90    | Pennsylvania   | 22                  | 5.31    |
| Indiana       | 8                   | 1.93    | Rhode Island   | 1                   | 0.24    |
| Iowa          | 1                   | 0.24    | South Carolina | 5                   | 1.21    |
| Kansas        | 11                  | 2.66    | Tennessee      | 5                   | 1.21    |
| Kentucky      | 5                   | 1.21    | Texas          | 60                  | 14.49   |
| Louisiana     | 8                   | 1.93    | Utah           | 8                   | 1.93    |
| Maine         | 1                   | 0.24    | Vermont        | 1                   | 0.24    |
| Maryland      | 5                   | 1.21    | Virginia       | 8                   | 1.93    |
| Massachusetts | 3                   | 0.72    | Washington     | 4                   | 0.97    |
| Michigan      | 6                   | 1.45    | West Virginia  | 4                   | 0.97    |
| Minnesota     | 5                   | 1.21    | Wisconsin      | 6                   | 1.45    |
| Missouri      | 10                  | 2.42    | Wyoming        | 3                   | 0.72    |

Total Number of Responses: 414

Response Rate: 93.45%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

The available responses consisted of a drop-down list of all U.S. states, territories, and possessions.

**Q273. Regardless of party affiliation, do you vote in FEDERAL elections?**

This question was only asked of U.S. residents. Of those who responded they were eligible to vote (417), 87.05% indicated they vote in Federal elections. This is significantly higher than reported voting rates among the general U.S. population over the past four Presidential elections (see below).

|                    | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Yes                | 363           | 82.69          |
| No                 | 54            | 12.30          |
| Ineligible to Vote | 22            | 5.01           |

Total Number of Responses: 439

Response Rate: 99.10%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

I am ineligible to vote due to age or other reasons

Of the eligible respondents, 363 of 417, or 87.05%, vote in Federal elections.

Voter turnout among U.S. eligible voters in Federal Presidential elections:

| Year | Voter Turnout (Percent) |
|------|-------------------------|
| 2000 | 54.2                    |
| 2004 | 60.4                    |
| 2008 | 62.3                    |
| 2012 | 57.5                    |

Source:

Bipartisan Policy Center, "2012 Voter Turnout." <http://bipartisanpolicy.org/library/report/2012-voter-turnout>; accessed 28 July 2014.

**Q274. Regardless of party affiliation, do you vote in STATE elections?**

This question was only asked of U.S. residents. Of those who responded they were eligible to vote (416), 83.65% indicated they vote in state elections. This is much higher than conservative estimates readily available of the general U.S. voting population turnout (off-cycle from Presidential election years; using state-by-state data for “highest office” voter turnout rates—see below).

|                    | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Yes                | 348           | 79.63          |
| No                 | 68            | 15.56          |
| Ineligible to Vote | 21            | 4.81           |

Total Number of Responses: 437

Response Rate: 98.65%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

I am ineligible to vote due to age or other reasons

Of the eligible respondents, 348 of 416, or 83.65%, vote in state elections.

2010 General Election Voter Turnout Rates

50-State and District of Columbia Mean: 43.23%

50-State and District of Columbia Median: 42.40%

State/District with Highest Voter Turnout: Minnesota (55.40%)

State/District with Lowest Voter Turnout: District of Columbia (28.90%)

Source:

McDonald, Michael P. "2010 General Election Turnout Rates." *United States Elections Project*.

[http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout\\_2010G.html](http://elections.gmu.edu/Turnout_2010G.html); accessed 28 July 2014.

**Q275. Regardless of party affiliation, do you vote in LOCAL elections?**

This question was only asked of U.S. residents. Of those who responded they were eligible to vote (415), 73.01% indicated they vote in state elections. This is much higher than available estimates for the general U.S. voting population (see below).

|                    | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Yes                | 303           | 69.34          |
| No                 | 112           | 25.63          |
| Ineligible to Vote | 22            | 5.03           |

Total Number of Responses: 437

Response Rate: 998.65%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

I am ineligible to vote due to age or other reasons

Of the eligible respondents, 303 of 415, or 73.01%, vote in local elections.

Average Voter Turnout in Local Elections, based on a study of 340 mayoral elections in 144 U.S. cities 1996-2012: 25.80%

Source:

Holbrook, Thomas M. and Aaron C. Weinschenk. "Campaigns, Mobilization, and Turnout in Mayoral Elections."



**Q276. What is your gender; or, with what gender do you most closely identify?**

Respondents to the survey overwhelmingly identify as male. Interestingly, the U.S. respondents specifically were overwhelmingly male. Though the sample size is smaller, the non-U.S. respondents are more equitably distributed among male and female, more in line with overall worldwide gender distribution (see below).

|                      | <b>Overall</b> |         | <b>U.S. Respondents</b> |         | <b>Non-U.S. Respondents</b> |         |
|----------------------|----------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
|                      | Number         | Percent | Number                  | Percent | Number                      | Percent |
| Male                 | 346            | 73.93   | 329                     | 74.94   | 17                          | 58.62   |
| Female               | 114            | 24.36   | 102                     | 23.23   | 12                          | 41.38   |
| Would Rather Not Say | 8              | 1.71    | 8                       | 1.82    | 0                           | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 468

Response Rate: 58.72%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Male

Female

Would rather not say

| Gender | Global Average (2011, Percent) | U.S. Average (2010, Percent) |
|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Male   | 50.35                          | 49.16                        |
| Female | 49.65                          | 50.84                        |

Sources:

Howden, Lindsay M. and Julie A. Meyer. "Age and Sex Composition, 2010." *2010 Census Briefs*, May 2011.

"World Statistics—World Population." <http://en.worldstat.info/World>; accessed 28 July 2014.

**Q277. What is your race or ethnicity; or, with which race or ethnicity do you most closely identify?**

Survey respondents overwhelmingly identify as White/Caucasian/European descent.

|  | <b>Number</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| White/Caucasian/European Descent         | 425           | 91.99          |
| African Descent                          | 2             | 0.43           |
| Asian                                    | 2             | 0.43           |
| Hispanic/Latino                          | 6             | 1.30           |
| Native American or Indigenous/Aboriginal | 6             | 1.30           |
| Multiracial                              | 6             | 1.30           |
| Other                                    | 3             | 0.65           |
| Would rather not say                     | 12            | 2.60           |

Total Number of Responses: 462

Response Rate: 57.97%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

White/Caucasian/European Descent

African Descent

Asian

Arab/Middle Eastern

Hispanic/Latino

Pacific Islander

Native American or Indigenous/Aboriginal

Multiracial

Other

Would rather not say

For the U.S. specifically, respondents indicated a higher proportion of White/Caucasian/European Descent individuals than the nationwide data. Census categories do not align with the survey categories, since Hispanic/Latino is reported as an additional ethnicity separate from an identified race. Therefore, percentages in the “U.S. General Population” column exceed 100 percent. There does not appear to be reliable data for global racial/ethnic demographic information.

|   | U.S. Respondents Only |         | U.S. General Population | Non-U.S. Respondents |         |
|---|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
|   | Number                | Percent | Percent                 | Number               | Percent |
| White/Caucasian/<br>European Descent        | 400                   | 92.38   | 72.4                    | 25                   | 86.21   |
| African Descent                             | 2                     | 0.46    | 12.6                    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Asian                                       | 0                     | 0.00    | 4.8                     | 2                    | 6.90    |
| Hispanic/Latino                             | 6                     | 1.39    | 16.3                    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Native American or<br>Indigenous/Aboriginal | 6                     | 1.39    | 0.9                     | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Pacific Islander                            | 0                     | 0.00    | 0.2                     | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Multiracial                                 | 4                     | 0.92    | 2.9                     | 2                    | 6.90    |
| Other                                       | 3                     | 0.69    | 6.2                     | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Would rather not say                        | 12                    | 2.77    | -                       | 0                    | 0.00    |

Source:

Humes, Karen R., Nicholas A. Jones, and Roberto R. Ramirez. “Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010.” *2010 Census Briefs*, March 2011.

**Q278. What is your age?**

Fully half the respondents are age 19 to 40. Nearly the same number are 41 or older, with less than 5 percent 18 or younger.

| <b>Category</b>      | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 15 or younger        | 11                         | 2.34           |
| 16-18                | 9                          | 1.91           |
| 19-25                | 49                         | 10.43          |
| 26-30                | 76                         | 16.17          |
| 31-35                | 62                         | 13.19          |
| 36-40                | 48                         | 10.21          |
| 41-45                | 39                         | 8.30           |
| 46-50                | 41                         | 8.72           |
| 51-55                | 45                         | 9.58           |
| 56-60                | 40                         | 8.51           |
| 61-65                | 18                         | 3.83           |
| 65 or older          | 24                         | 5.11           |
| Would rather not say | 8                          | 1.70           |

Total Number of Responses: 470

Response Rate: 58.97%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

15 or younger

16-18 years old

19-25

26-30

31-35

36-40

41-45

46-50

51-55

56-60

61-65

66 or older

Would rather not say

NOTE: If respondents chose “15 or younger,” “16 to 18 years old,” or “would rather not say,” they were directed to the end of the survey, as the remaining demographic questions (marital status, education, occupation, and income) would generally not be applicable to them.

| Category             | U.S. Respondents |         | Non-U.S. Respondents |         |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|                      | Number           | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| 15 or younger        | 11               | 2.50    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| 16-18                | 9                | 2.05    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| 19-25                | 38               | 8.64    | 11                   | 36.67   |
| 26-30                | 73               | 16.59   | 3                    | 10.00   |
| 31-35                | 56               | 12.73   | 6                    | 20.00   |
| 36-40                | 46               | 10.45   | 2                    | 6.67    |
| 41-45                | 39               | 8.86    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| 46-50                | 39               | 8.86    | 2                    | 6.67    |
| 51-55                | 43               | 9.77    | 2                    | 6.67    |
| 56-60                | 38               | 8.64    | 2                    | 6.67    |
| 61-65                | 17               | 3.86    | 1                    | 3.33    |
| 65 or older          | 24               | 5.45    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Would rather not say | 7                | 1.59    | 1                    | 3.33    |

U.S. Census data for the national and global population (below) is categorized in slightly different increments than this survey's categories. Future surveys should reflect U.S. Census groupings for easier comparison. The median age in the U.S. in 2010 was 36.7 years; globally it is 27.6 years.

| Age                | U.S. Percent | Global Percent |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 14 years and under | 20.3         | 26.5           |
| 15 to 19 years     | 6.9          | 8.7            |
| 20 to 24 years     | 7.0          | 8.8            |
| 25 to 29 years     | 7.1          | 8.0            |
| 30 to 34 years     | 6.5          | 7.4            |
| 35 to 39 years     | 6.5          | 7.2            |
| 40 to 44 years     | 6.8          | 6.7            |
| 45 to 49 years     | 7.4          | 6.0            |
| 50 to 54 years     | 7.2          | 5.1            |
| 55 to 59 years     | 6.3          | 4.4            |
| 60 to 64 years     | 5.3          | 3.5            |
| 65 years and over  | 12.7         | 7.8            |

Source:

“Age and Sex Composition in the United States: 2010.”

<https://www.census.gov/population/age/data/2010comp.html>; accessed 28 July 2014.

“World Midyear Population by Age and Sex for 2010.” <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/broker>; accessed 28 July 2014.

“World Median Age. Wolfram Alpha.

<http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=World+median+age>; accessed 28 July 2014.

**Q279. What is your current marital status?**

A majority of respondents generally considered old enough to marry (19 or over) are married or functionally equivalent to being married. This question was slightly flawed in that it excluded those respondents less than 19 but nevertheless may be married. The discrepancy is due to this question only being presented to respondents who answered the “age” question as 19 years or older.

| <b>Category</b>            | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Single, never married      | 110                        | 25.5           |
| Single, divorced/separated | 39                         | 8.99           |
| Single, widowed            | 2                          | 0.46           |
| Married or equivalent      | 275                        | 63.36          |
| Would rather not say       | 8                          | 1.84           |

Total Number of Responses: 434

Response Rate: 54.45%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Single, never married

Single, divorced/separated

Single, widowed

Married or equivalent

Would rather not say

Compared with the general U.S. population, survey respondents were comparable in their marital status. Consistent demographic data for global percentages was not readily available.

| <b>Category</b>            | <b>U.S. Respondents</b> |                | <b>U.S. Population</b> | <b>Non-U.S. Respondents</b> |                |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|                            | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Percent</b>         | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| Single, never married      | 99                      | 24.38          | 29.50                  | 11                          | 39.28          |
| Single, divorced/separated | 38                      | 9.36           | 12.73                  | 1                           | 3.57           |
| Single, widowed            | 2                       | 0.49           | 5.90                   | 0                           | 0.00           |
| Married or equivalent      | 259                     | 63.79          | 51.86                  | 16                          | 57.14          |
| Would rather not say       | 8                       | 1.97           | -                      | 0                           | 0.00           |

Source:

“America’s Families and Living Arrangements: 2013: Adults (A table series).”

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/families/data/cps2013A.html>; accessed 28 July 2014.

**Q280. For purposes of this question, ‘occupation’ means your PRIMARY source of income. If you are retired or recently unemployed, select your previous occupation. Please read ALL possible options first, then choose what BEST describes your occupation.**

One quarter of survey respondents are in biological or environmental occupations, with education as the next-highest identified category. The categories did not include Legal/Paralegal Services which may have hindered some respondents’ choices. NOTE: Respondents 18 and younger were not shown this question.

| <b>Category</b>            | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Government                 | 28                         | 6.51           |
| Military                   | 7                          | 1.63           |
| Law Enforcement            | 8                          | 1.86           |
| Education                  | 49                         | 11.40          |
| Manufacturing              | 24                         | 5.58           |
| Sales                      | 30                         | 6.98           |
| Food Service               | 5                          | 1.16           |
| Biological/Environmental   | 107                        | 24.88          |
| Infrastructure             | 8                          | 1.86           |
| Transportation             | 5                          | 1.16           |
| Construction               | 11                         | 2.56           |
| Medical/Healthcare         | 18                         | 4.19           |
| Insurance                  | 5                          | 1.16           |
| Real Estate                | 3                          | 0.70           |
| Agriculture                | 4                          | 0.93           |
| Full-time student          | 34                         | 7.91           |
| Disabled                   | 6                          | 1.40           |
| Stay-at-home Spouse/Parent | 10                         | 2.33           |
| Other                      | 66                         | 15.35          |
| Would Rather Not Say       | 2                          | 0.47           |

Total Number of Responses: 430

Response Rate: 55.34%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Government (political office or administrative staff; Federal, state, or local)

Military (including Guard/Reserve if this is your primary source of income)

Law Enforcement (including Border Patrol, Police, Sheriff, Highway Patrol, Game Warden)

Education (Teacher or support staff at any level—primary through postgraduate level)

Manufacturing (any level of a business whose primary function is manufacture, including management)

Sales (any level of a business whose primary function is retail or wholesale sales of a product or service, including management and support staff of said business)

Food Service (any level of a business whose primary function is to serve food to a customer, including preparation, sales, and management)  
 Biological/Environmental (at any level, research, field work, contract, including support of any of the above occupations)  
 Infrastructure (Electricity, Water Company, Natural Gas, Automobile Gas, Sewer, Garbage, Transportation construction/maintenance)  
 Transportation (Pilot, Driver, Conductor, Maintenance, Support)  
 Construction (if not covered under previous categories)  
 Medical/Healthcare (Doctor, Nurse, Tech, Management, Staff)  
 Insurance (any kind)  
 Real Estate  
 Agriculture  
 Full-Time Student  
 Disabled  
 Stay-at-Home Spouse/Parent  
 Other  
 Would rather not say

The following table breaks the results into U.S. respondents and non-U.S. respondents. No satisfactory national or global demographic data was readily available to use as comparison with the general population.

| Category                   | U.S. Respondents |         | Non-U.S. Respondents |         |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|                            | Number           | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| Government                 | 28               | 6.98    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Military                   | 7                | 1.75    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Law Enforcement            | 8                | 2.00    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Education                  | 45               | 11.22   | 4                    | 12.90   |
| Manufacturing              | 23               | 5.74    | 1                    | 3.22    |
| Sales                      | 28               | 6.98    | 2                    | 6.45    |
| Food Service               | 3                | 0.75    | 2                    | 6.45    |
| Biological/Environmental   | 101              | 25.19   | 6                    | 19.35   |
| Infrastructure             | 8                | 2.00    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Transportation             | 5                | 1.25    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Construction               | 10               | 2.49    | 1                    | 3.22    |
| Medical/Healthcare         | 16               | 3.99    | 2                    | 6.45    |
| Insurance                  | 5                | 1.25    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Real Estate                | 3                | 0.75    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Agriculture                | 4                | 1.00    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Full-time student          | 31               | 7.73    | 3                    | 9.68    |
| Disabled                   | 6                | 1.50    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Stay-at-home Spouse/Parent | 8                | 2.00    | 2                    | 6.45    |
| Other                      | 60               | 14.96   | 6                    | 19.35   |
| Would Rather Not Say       | 2                | 0.50    | 2                    | 6.45    |



**Q281. What is your approximate total household income, in US dollars, before taxes?  
Include the income of everyone living in the same home/apartment/living arrangement.**

Of respondents who answered with a numerical value, nearly two thirds earn greater than the U.S. median income annually. Erring conservatively (using the lowest value of the range for a given category), the mean income for survey participants in U.S. dollars is \$61,653.90 and the median income is \$60,001.00.

| <b>Category</b>      | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Less than \$12,000   | 18                         | 4.18           |
| \$12,001-24,000      | 30                         | 6.96           |
| \$24,001-36,000      | 44                         | 10.21          |
| \$36,001-48,000      | 46                         | 10.67          |
| \$48,001-60,000      | 44                         | 10.21          |
| \$60,001-72,000      | 38                         | 8.82           |
| \$72,001-84,000      | 30                         | 6.96           |
| \$84,001-96,000      | 37                         | 8.58           |
| \$96,001-108,000     | 36                         | 8.35           |
| \$108,001-120,000    | 25                         | 5.80           |
| Over \$120,000       | 44                         | 10.21          |
| Would rather not say | 39                         | 9.05           |

Total Number of Responses: 431

Response Rate: 55.47%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Less than \$12,000

\$12,001-24,000

\$24,001-36,000

\$36,001-48,000

\$48,001-60,000

\$60,001-72,000

\$72,001-84,000

\$84,001-96,000

\$96,001-108,000

\$108,001-120,000

Over \$120,000

Would rather not say

The median household income in the U.S. in 2012 (the most recent data available at the time of this report) was \$51,017. The poverty line was \$11,720 for an individual and \$23,492 for a family of four.

For U.S. respondents who indicated their income range, and erring conservatively (using the lowest value of the range for a given category), the income is \$60,001. This median income is 17.6% higher than the national median income. 9.70 percent of U.S. respondents indicate they live below the U.S. poverty line for a family of four, well below the national rate of 15.0 percent.

| Category             | U.S. Respondents |         | Non-U.S. Respondents |         |
|----------------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|                      | Number           | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| Less than \$12,000   | 13               | 3.23    | 5                    | 17.24   |
| \$12,001-24,000      | 26               | 6.47    | 4                    | 13.79   |
| \$24,001-36,000      | 42               | 10.45   | 2                    | 6.90    |
| \$36,001-48,000      | 45               | 11.19   | 1                    | 3.45    |
| \$48,001-60,000      | 42               | 10.45   | 2                    | 6.90    |
| \$60,001-72,000      | 38               | 9.45    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| \$72,001-84,000      | 28               | 6.97    | 2                    | 6.90    |
| \$84,001-96,000      | 35               | 8.71    | 2                    | 6.90    |
| \$96,001-108,000     | 34               | 8.46    | 2                    | 6.90    |
| \$108,001-120,000    | 21               | 5.22    | 4                    | 13.79   |
| Over \$120,000       | 41               | 10.20   | 3                    | 10.34   |
| Would rather not say | 37               | 9.20    | 2                    | 6.90    |

Source:

DeNavas-Walt, Carmen, Bernadette D. Proctor, and Jessica C. Smith. *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2012*, United States Census Bureau, September 2013.

**Q282. What is your HIGHEST level of education?**

Over two thirds of respondents have an associate's degree or higher.

| <b>Category</b>                 | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Some high school                | 3                          | 0.68           |
| High school diploma/GED         | 22                         | 5.02           |
| Some college (no degree)        | 92                         | 21.00          |
| Associate degree                | 37                         | 8.45           |
| Bachelor's degree               | 131                        | 29.91          |
| Master's degree                 | 98                         | 22.37          |
| Doctoral or professional degree | 33                         | 7.53           |
| Postdoctorate                   | 14                         | 3.20           |
| Would rather not say            | 8                          | 1.83           |

Total Number of Responses: 438

Response Rate: 56.37%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Some high school, but no diploma, GED, or equivalent [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to the end of the survey]

High school diploma, GED, or equivalent [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to the end of the survey]

Some college (no degree) [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to Question 287 regarding field of study]

Associate degree [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to Question 286 regarding their associate degree]

Bachelor's degree [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to Question 285 regarding their bachelor's degree]

Master's degree [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to Question 284 regarding their master's degree]

Doctoral or professional degree [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to the next question]

Postdoctorate [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to the next question]

Would rather not say [If respondents gave this answer, they were sent to the end of the survey]

Considering the U.S. respondents, they are more highly educated overall than the general U.S. population. Comparable global demographics are not readily available.

| Category                        | U.S. Respondents |         | U.S. Population | Non-U.S. Respondents |         |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|---------|
|                                 | Number           | Percent | Percent         | Number               | Percent |
| Some high school                | 2                | 0.49    | 8.18            | 1                    | 3.45    |
| High school diploma/GED         | 21               | 5.13    | 29.54           | 1                    | 3.45    |
| Some college (no degree)        | 88               | 21.52   | 19.61           | 4                    | 13.79   |
| Associate degree                | 32               | 7.82    | 9.37            | 5                    | 17.24   |
| Bachelor's degree               | 124              | 30.32   | 18.73           | 7                    | 24.14   |
| Master's degree                 | 92               | 22.49   | 7.42            | 6                    | 20.69   |
| Doctoral or professional degree | 31               | 7.58    | 2.77            | 2                    | 6.90    |
| Postdoctorate                   | 12               | 2.93    | -               | 2                    | 6.90    |
| Would rather not say            | 7                | 1.71    | -               | 1                    | 3.45    |

Source:

U.S. Census Bureau. "Educational Attainment in the United States: 2013 - Detailed Tables." <https://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/cps/2013/tables.html>; accessed 28 July 2014.

**Q283. In what field is/are your doctoral or professional degree(s)? Check only one for each degree.**

More than two thirds of respondents with a doctoral or professional degree have one in Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math (STEM). Perplexingly, some respondents to this question chose “I do not have a doctoral or professional degree,” despite survey logic only presenting them with this question if they answered on the previous question that they had one.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals could exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| I do not have a doctoral or professional degree | 3                   | 5.88    |
| Law/Legal Studies                               | 2                   | 3.92    |
| Health and Medicine                             | 9                   | 17.65   |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math       | 36                  | 70.59   |
| Would rather not say                            | 1                   | 1.96    |

Total Number of Responses: 51

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I do not have a doctoral or professional degree

Law/Legal Studies

Business

Health and Medicine

Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math

Arts and Humanities (Visual/Performing, Language/Literature, Philosophy, Religion)

Social Sciences (Communication/Journalism, Education, History, Psychology)

General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies

Honorary Degree

Other

Would rather not say

For U.S. respondents, nearly three fourths of those with doctoral or professional degrees have one in STEM. All non-U.S. respondents who have a doctoral or professional degree have one in STEM.

| Category  | U.S. Respondents |         | Non-U.S. Respondents |         |
|---|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|   | Number           | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| I do not have a doctoral or professional degree | 0                | 0.00    | 3                    | 37.50   |
| Law/Legal Studies                               | 2                | 4.65    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Health and Medicine                             | 9                | 20.93   | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math       | 32               | 74.42   | 4                    | 50.00   |
| Would rather not say                            | 0                | 0.00    | 1                    | 12.50   |

**Q284. In what field is/are your master's degree(s)? Check only one for each degree.**

Over two thirds of respondents with master's degrees have them in a STEM field. Based on answers provided, up to three respondents have two or more master's degrees.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>                              | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| I do not have a master's degree              | 19                         | 12.93          |
| Law/Legal Studies                            | 2                          | 1.36           |
| Business                                     | 8                          | 5.44           |
| Health and Medicine                          | 2                          | 1.36           |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math    | 100                        | 68.03          |
| Arts and Humanities                          | 2                          | 1.36           |
| Social Sciences                              | 14                         | 9.52           |
| General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies | 2                          | 1.36           |
| Other  | 1                          | 0.68           |

Total Number of Responses: 147

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I do not have a master's degree

Law/Legal Studies

Business

Health and Medicine

Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math

Arts and Humanities (Visual/Performing, Language/Literature, Philosophy, Religion)

Social Sciences (Communication/Journalism, Education, History, Psychology)

General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies

Other

Would rather not say

As with the doctoral/professional degrees, the overwhelming majority of respondents' master's degrees are in STEM, with 76.42 percent of U.S. and 75.00 percent of non-U.S. respondents who indicated they earned a master's degree responding in that category.

| <b>Category</b>                              | <b>U.S. Respondents</b> |                | <b>Non-U.S. Respondents</b> |                |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| I do not have a master's degree              | 15                      | 11.11          | 4                           | 33.33          |
| Law/Legal Studies                            | 2                       | 1.48           | 0                           | 0.00           |
| Business                                     | 7                       | 5.19           | 1                           | 8.33           |
| Health and Medicine                          | 2                       | 1.48           | 0                           | 0.00           |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math    | 94                      | 69.63          | 6                           | 50.00          |
| Arts and Humanities                          | 2                       | 1.48           | 0                           | 0.00           |
| Social Sciences                              | 13                      | 9.63           | 1                           | 8.33           |
| General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies | 2                       | 1.48           | 0                           | 0.00           |
| Other  | 1                       | 0.74           | 0                           | 0.00           |

**Q285. In what field is/are your bachelor's degree(s)? Check only one for each degree.**

Over three quarters of respondents with bachelor's degrees have them in a STEM field. Based on answers provided, up to fourteen respondents have two or more bachelor's degrees.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>                              | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| I do not have a bachelor's degree            | 1                          | 0.36           |
| Law/Legal Studies                            | 1                          | 0.36           |
| Business                                     | 15                         | 5.43           |
| Health and Medicine                          | 7                          | 2.54           |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math    | 216                        | 78.26          |
| Arts and Humanities                          | 23                         | 8.33           |
| Social Sciences                              | 15                         | 5.43           |
| General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies | 2                          | 0.72           |
| Other  | 10                         | 3.62           |

Total Number of Responses: 276

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I do not have a bachelor's degree

Law/Legal Studies

Business

Health and Medicine

Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math

Arts and Humanities (Visual/Performing, Language/Literature, Philosophy, Religion)

Social Sciences (Communication/Journalism, Education, History, Psychology)

General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies

Other

Would rather not say

As with the doctoral/professional and master's degrees, the overwhelming majority of respondents' bachelor's degrees are in STEM, with 78.21 percent of U.S. and 78.95 percent of non-U.S. respondents who indicated they earned a bachelor's degree responding in that category.

| <b>Category</b>                              | <b>U.S. Respondents</b> |                | <b>Non-U.S. Respondents</b> |                |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| I do not have a bachelor's degree            | 0                       | 0.00           | 1                           | 5.00           |
| Law/Legal Studies                            | 1                       | 0.39           | 0                           | 0.00           |
| Business                                     | 13                      | 5.06           | 2                           | 10.00          |
| Health and Medicine                          | 7                       | 2.72           | 0                           | 0.00           |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math    | 201                     | 78.21          | 15                          | 75.00          |
| Arts and Humanities                          | 22                      | 8.56           | 1                           | 5.00           |
| Social Sciences                              | 15                      | 5.84           | 0                           | 0.00           |
| General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies | 2                       | 0.78           | 0                           | 0.00           |
| Other  | 9                       | 3.50           | 1                           | 5.00           |

**Q286. In what field is/are your associate degree(s)? Check only one for each degree.**

More than half of respondents with an associate's degree have them in a STEM field.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                                     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I do not have an associate degree            | 193                 | 66.32   |
| Law/Legal Studies                            | 2                   | 0.69    |
| Business                                     | 8                   | 2.75    |
| Health and Medicine                          | 5                   | 1.72    |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math    | 50                  | 17.18   |
| Arts and Humanities                          | 13                  | 4.47    |
| Social Sciences                              | 7                   | 2.41    |
| General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies | 7                   | 2.41    |
| Other  | 12                  | 4.12    |
| Would rather not say                         | 1                   | 0.34    |

Total Number of Responses: 291

Response Rate: 92.97%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I do not have an associate degree

Law/Legal Studies

Business

Health and Medicine

Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math

Arts and Humanities (Visual/Performing, Language/Literature, Philosophy, Religion)

Social Sciences (Communication/Journalism, Education, History, Psychology)

General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies

Other

Would rather not say

Comparable to the other degrees, 47.31 percent of U.S. and 50.00 percent of non-U.S. respondents who indicated they earned an associate's degree said they had a STEM degree.

| Category                                     | U.S. Respondents |         | Non-U.S. Respondents |         |
|--|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|  | Number           | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| I do not have an associate degree            | 182              | 67.66   | 11                   | 47.83   |
| Law/Legal Studies                            | 2                | 0.74    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Business                                     | 7                | 2.60    | 1                    | 4.35    |
| Health and Medicine                          | 4                | 1.49    | 1                    | 4.35    |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math    | 44               | 16.36   | 6                    | 26.09   |
| Arts and Humanities                          | 11               | 4.09    | 2                    | 8.70    |
| Social Sciences                              | 6                | 2.23    | 1                    | 4.35    |
| General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies | 7                | 2.60    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Other  | 11               | 4.09    | 1                    | 4.35    |
| Would rather not say                         | 1                | 0.37    | 0                    | 0.00    |

NOTE: After this question, participants were directed to the end of the survey, as the final demographic question pertained to people who have not yet earned a degree.



**Q287. What is/was your primary field of study or declared major?**

For undergraduate respondents, STEM majors represent roughly half of chosen fields of study.

| Category                                     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Business                                     | 9                   | 7.96    |
| Health and Medicine                          | 7                   | 6.19    |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math    | 47                  | 41.59   |
| Arts and Humanities                          | 10                  | 8.85    |
| Social Sciences                              | 7                   | 6.19    |
| General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies | 5                   | 4.42    |
| Other  | 7                   | 6.19    |
| No Primary Field of Study/Declared Major     | 20                  | 17.70   |
| Would rather not say                         | 1                   | 0.88    |

Total Number of Responses: 113

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Law/Legal Studies

Business

Health and Medicine

Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math

Arts and Humanities (Visual/Performing, Language/Literature, Philosophy, Religion)

Social Sciences (Communication/Journalism, Education, History, Psychology)

General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies

Other

I do not/did not have a primary field of study or declared major

Would rather not say

Comparable to respondents with degrees, 51.16 percent of U.S. and 42.86 percent of non-U.S. respondents who have a declared major/field of study said it was in STEM.

| Category                                     | U.S. Respondents |         | Non-U.S. Respondents |         |
|--|------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|  | Number           | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| Business                                     | 8                | 7.55    | 1                    | 14.28   |
| Health and Medicine                          | 7                | 6.60    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Science, Technology, Engineering, or Math    | 44               | 41.51   | 3                    | 42.86   |
| Arts and Humanities                          | 8                | 7.55    | 2                    | 28.57   |
| Social Sciences                              | 7                | 6.60    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| General, Multi- or Interdisciplinary Studies | 5                | 4.72    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Other  | 6                | 5.66    | 1                    | 14.28   |
| No Primary Field of Study/Declared Major     | 20               | 18.87   | 0                    | 0.00    |
| Would rather not say                         | 1                | 0.94    | 0                    | 0.00    |

**This concludes the Demographics series of questions.**

## General Attitudes and Opinions of the “Herper Community”

The following text appeared at the beginning of the survey’s series of questions.

For purposes of this survey:

‘Herp’ is a term meaning both reptiles and amphibians.

A ‘herper’ is someone who participates, in any way and to any extent, in activities related to reptiles and amphibians. This includes people who participate primarily because of, or through activities shared with, a spouse, family, or friends.

‘Herping’ is any activity related to reptiles and amphibians.

### Q1. What category below BEST describes what kind of herper you are PRIMARILY?

Of the survey participants who identified as herpers (and not casual or incidental), a majority derive either part or all of their income from herp-related activities.

| Category                 | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Not a herper             | 13                  | 1.60    |
| Casual/incidental herper | 30                  | 3.70    |
| Recreational herper      | 335                 | 41.36   |
| Semi-professional herper | 239                 | 29.51   |
| Professional herper      | 193                 | 23.83   |

Total Number of Responses: 810

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

I am not a herper; I do not fit in any of the categories below [these responses were directed to the survey exit page]

Casual/Incidental—I tag along with people on herping trips, or interact with other people’s (spouse/significant other, children, friends) domestic herps but don’t purposely seek out these activities on my own [these responses were directed to the “Demographics” section of the survey]

Recreational—I participate in herp-related activities primarily for personal enjoyment [these responses were directed to Question 4 regarding volunteer research questions to exempt them from the following questions regarding semi-professional and professional activity]

Semi-Professional—I get paid, or have been paid in the past, for my herp-related activities, but it does not represent the majority of my income (academic research or teaching, breeding/selling, presentations, displays, shows, parties, photography, etc)

Professional—I get paid, regularly, frequently, and/or ongoing, for my herp-related activities, and it constitutes the majority of my income (academic research or teaching, breeding/selling, presentations, displays, shows, parties, photography, etc)

**Q2. Is your professional herp-related activity a salaried position? Examples would be a staff photographer or academic researcher. If you get paid by the job/event, or per animal/article/photo sold, mark 'no.'**

A slim majority of professional and semi-professional respondents are in salaried positions for their herp-related activity.

| <b>Response</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Yes             | 221                        | 50.92          |
| No              | 213                        | 49.08          |

Total Number of Responses: 434

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes, I am in a salaried herp-related position

No, my herp-related professional activities are paid by the photo, article, job, event, or individual animal sold

Additional Information:

If respondents answered “Yes,” they were directed to Question 3, regarding volunteer research, so as not to answer the following question related to types of herp-related activities they did—presumably academic/research individuals are salaried.

**Q3. In which PROFESSIONAL herp-related activities do you participate? (Check all that apply)**

Most respondents who are non-salaried professionals or semi-professionals breed and sell herps. The second most popular response is to give paid speeches, presentations, displays, or parties.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I sell herps I collect                               | 14                  | 7.87    |
| I sell herps I breed                                 | 110                 | 61.80   |
| I sell photographs of herps                          | 50                  | 28.09   |
| I sell herp-related products                         | 27                  | 15.17   |
| I sell articles I have written                       | 31                  | 17.42   |
| I perform reptile rescue/removal                     | 43                  | 24.16   |
| I give speeches, presentations, displays, or parties | 72                  | 40.45   |

Total Number of Responses: 178

Response Rate: 83.57%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I sell herps I collect

I sell herps I breed

I sell photographs of herps

I sell herp-related products

I sell articles I have written (to include accompanying photographs)

I perform a reptile rescue/removal service for a fee

I give speeches, presentations, displays, or parties for a fee

Responses were further analyzed by categorizing participants into two categories, based on their response to what degree of professional herper they were (semi-professional or full-time professional).

| Response   | Semi-Professional Herpers |         | Professional Herpers |         |
|--|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|  | Number                    | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| I sell herps I collect                               | 14                        | 8.86    | 0                    | 0.00    |
| I sell herps I breed                                 | 103                       | 65.19   | 7                    | 35.00   |
| I sell photographs of herps                          | 44                        | 27.85   | 6                    | 30.00   |
| I sell herp-related products                         | 26                        | 16.46   | 1                    | 5.00    |
| I sell articles I have written                       | 23                        | 14.56   | 8                    | 40.00   |
| I perform reptile rescue/removal                     | 39                        | 24.68   | 4                    | 20.00   |
| I give speeches, presentations, displays, or parties | 55                        | 34.81   | 17                   | 85.00   |

**Q4. Do you conduct any form of volunteer (unpaid) research with your herp-related activity (record notes/observations, etc.) on an individual basis? (If your only research is part of a group field trip or contribution to a group project, answer 'no.')**

A majority of survey participants conduct voluntary research during the course of their herp-related activity on an individual basis.

| <b>Response</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Yes             | 429                        | 57.58          |
| No              | 316                        | 42.42          |

Total Number of Responses: 745

Response Rate: 97.13%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No (respondents choosing this answer skipped the next question as it was not applicable for them).

Responses were further analyzed by categorizing participants into three categories, based on their response to what kind of herper they were. The rate of volunteer participation was much higher among herpers with any degree of financial interest in herping or herp-related activity, and was comparable between both semi-professional and professional herpers.

| <b>Response</b> | <b>Recreational Herpers</b> |                | <b>Semi-Professional Herpers</b> |                | <b>Professional Herpers</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>                    | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| Yes             | 139                         | 42.25          | 153                              | 67.11          | 137                         | 72.87          |
| No              | 190                         | 57.75          | 75                               | 32.89          | 51                          | 27.13          |

**Q5. Have your personal observations or other research been published? (If your only observations/research was incorporated into a different author's or group's publication, answer 'no.')**

Survey participants who conduct individual research are fairly evenly split between their research being published or not.

| <b>Response</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Yes             | 209                        | 48.72          |
| No              | 220                        | 51.28          |

Total Number of Responses: 429

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

Responses were further analyzed by categorizing participants into three categories, based on their response to what kind of herper they were. The rate of volunteer participation increased significantly with the degree of financial interest in herping or herp-related activity.

| <b>Response</b> | <b>Recreational Herpers</b> |                | <b>Semi-Professional Herpers</b> |                | <b>Professional Herpers</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>                    | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| Yes             | 37                          | 26.62          | 78                               | 50.98          | 94                          | 68.61          |
| No              | 102                         | 73.38          | 75                               | 49.02          | 43                          | 31.39          |

**Q6. Do you participate on a voluntary basis (i.e. not getting paid for your services) in any of the following herp-related activities? (Check all that apply)**

Three fourths of survey participants participate in one or more of the following efforts. More than half provide educational displays/presentations and contribute to citizen science. Percentages in the table reflect the percentage of all survey participants who were presented this question (n=767).

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Activity</b>                                       | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Educational Displays/Presentations                    | 386                        | 50.32          |
| Wild Herp Removal and/or Relocation                   | 269                        | 35.07          |
| Domestic Herp Rescue, Rehabilitation, and/or Rehoming | 227                        | 29.60          |
| Contributing to Citizen Science                       | 399                        | 52.02          |

Total Number of Responses: 588

Response Rate: 76.66%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Educational Displays/Presentations

Wild Herp Removal and/or Relocation

Domestic Herp Rescue, Rehabilitation, and/or Rehoming

Contributing to Citizen Science (surveys, database contribution, collection for academic purposes/institutions, etc.)

Responses were further analyzed by categorizing participants into three categories, based on their response to what kind of herper they were. The rate of volunteer participation was somewhat higher among herpers with any degree of financial interest in herping or herp-related activity, and was generally comparable between both salaried and non-salaried semi-pro and professional herpers.

| <b>Response</b>                    | <b>Recreational Herpers</b> |                | <b>Semi-Professional Herpers</b> |                | <b>Professional Herpers</b> |                |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|                                    | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>                    | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| Ed Displays/<br>Presentations      | 133                         | 54.96          | 133                              | 70.37          | 120                         | 76.43          |
| Wild Removal/<br>Relocation        | 100                         | 41.32          | 99                               | 52.38          | 70                          | 44.59          |
| Domestic Rescue/<br>Rehabilitation | 91                          | 37.60          | 80                               | 42.33          | 56                          | 35.67          |
| Citizen Science                    | 146                         | 60.33          | 141                              | 74.60          | 112                         | 71.34          |

**Q7. What is YOUR PERSONAL level of participation in the ‘Herper Community,’ that is, groups (formal organizations or informal groups, in person or online) of people sharing a common interest in herps? (Check all that apply)**

A little more than half of survey participants actively pursue a sense of community with other herpers, by engaging with others online and/or in person. Only five percent appear to pursue their interests solely on an individual (non-social) basis.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Not involved, and OK with that                                 | 38                  | 5.42    |
| Not involved, but would like to be                             | 45                  | 6.42    |
| Feel like part of community ‘in spirit’ but do not participate | 112                 | 15.98   |
| Sense of community online                                      | 376                 | 53.64   |
| Sense of community through meetings, trips, and/or symposia    | 385                 | 54.92   |

Total Number of Responses: 701

Response Rate: 91.40%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I am not involved in any 'herper community,' and I am OK with that

I am not involved in any 'herper community' but would like to be

I FEEL like part of a community 'in spirit' but I do not actively participate

I pursue a sense of community via Internet discussions and online friendships

I pursue a sense of community through attending meetings, trips, and/or symposia

Responses were further analyzed by categorizing participants into three categories, based on their response to what kind of herper they were. The level of involvement in the ‘herper community’ was similar among all categories, but the manner of involvement varied considerably. Recreational and semi-professional herpers are more involved online, while physical interaction with fellow herpers increased with increasing financial involvement with herping.

| Response   | Recreational Herpers |         | Semi-Professional Herpers |         | Professional Herpers |         |
|--|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|  | Number               | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| Not involved, and OK with that                                 | 13                   | 4.32    | 15                        | 6.88    | 10                   | 5.49    |
| Not involved, but would like to be                             | 30                   | 9.97    | 11                        | 5.05    | 4                    | 2.20    |
| Feel like part of community ‘in spirit’ but do not participate | 53                   | 17.61   | 30                        | 13.76   | 29                   | 15.93   |
| Sense of community online                                      | 175                  | 58.14   | 130                       | 59.63   | 71                   | 39.01   |
| Sense of community through meetings, trips, and/or symposia    | 128                  | 42.52   | 126                       | 57.80   | 131                  | 71.98   |



**Q8. Citizen science is research by amateur or nonprofessional individuals. Do you participate in any of the following citizen science activities? Check all that apply. If you are a professional, only check those responses which you perform OUTSIDE your normal work requirements.**

The percentages related to this question in the table below reflect only those survey participants who responded to this question.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Activity</b>                           | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Contributing to Online Databases          | 346                        | 76.38          |
| Contributing to Museums—Photo Vouchers    | 149                        | 32.89          |
| Contributing to Museums—Voucher Specimens | 173                        | 38.19          |
| Publishing Notes, Observations, etc.      | 215                        | 47.46          |

Total Number of Responses: 453

Response Rate: 59.06%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Contributing to Online Databases

Contributing to Museums—Photo Vouchers

Contributing to Museums—Voucher Specimens

Publishing Notes, Observations, etc.

Given that only 453 of 767 self-identified herpers (based on Question 1) responded to this question, the percentages below were calculated using the larger figure, to more accurately reflect the percentage of herpers who contribute to citizen science. Even so, nearly half of herpers contribute to online databases, and over one quarter publish notes, observations, etc. in some form. The question did not specify where said notes were published (local herp organization newsletter, academic journal, or elsewhere). This may be an area for further clarification on future surveys.

| <b>Activity</b>                           | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Contributing to Online Databases          | 346                        | 45.11          |
| Contributing to Museums—Photo Vouchers    | 149                        | 19.43          |
| Contributing to Museums—Voucher Specimens | 173                        | 22.56          |
| Publishing Notes, Observations, etc.      | 215                        | 28.03          |

Of the survey participants who answered this question, responses were further analyzed by categorizing participants into three categories, based on their response to what kind of herper they were. The rate of contribution to online databases decreased with increasing financial involvement in herping, while all other categories increased.

| <b>Response</b>                           | <b>Recreational Herpers (n=335)</b> |                | <b>Semi-Professional Herpers (n=239)</b> |                | <b>Professional Herpers (n=193)</b> |                |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Number</b>                       | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>                            | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>                       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Contributing to Online Databases          | 150                                 | 44.78          | 118                                      | 49.37          | 78                                  | 40.41          |
| Contributing to Museums—Photo Vouchers    | 49                                  | 14.63          | 47                                       | 19.66          | 53                                  | 27.46          |
| Contributing to Museums—Voucher Specimens | 48                                  | 14.33          | 61                                       | 25.52          | 64                                  | 33.16          |
| Publishing Notes, Observations, etc.      | 56                                  | 16.72          | 82                                       | 34.31          | 77                                  | 39.90          |

**Q9. Are you a current or past member of an ‘in-person’ herp-related organization—one that has regularly-scheduled meetings on at least an annual basis? If you have only been a member of an online organization, select ‘no.’**

A strong majority of herpers either have been, or currently are, in a physical (i.e. not online) herp-related organization.

| Category                       | Number of Responses | Percentage |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| No, never                      | 201                 | 28.43      |
| In the past, but not currently | 173                 | 24.47      |
| Yes, currently                 | 333                 | 47.10      |

Total Number of Responses: 707

Response Rate: 92.18%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

No, never [survey participants who chose this response skipped the following questions since they did not apply, and were directed to Question 14, regarding encouragement to join an ‘in-person’ herp-related organization]

In the past, but not currently

Yes, currently

Of the survey participants who answered this question, responses were further analyzed by categorizing participants into three categories, based on their response to what kind of herper they were. The rate of who have never been a member (past or present) of an ‘in-person’ herp-related organization decreased with level of financial involvement in herping.

| Response                       | Recreational Herpers |         | Semi-Professional Herpers |         | Professional Herpers |         |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|                                | Number               | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number               | Percent |
| No, never                      | 119                  | 39.27   | 48                        | 21.82   | 34                   | 18.48   |
| In the past, but not currently | 73                   | 24.09   | 66                        | 30.00   | 34                   | 18.48   |
| Yes, currently                 | 111                  | 36.36   | 106                       | 48.18   | 116                  | 63.04   |

Responses were also analyzed by categorizing participants by age group. The rate of never having been a member (past or present) of an ‘in-person’ herp-related organization decreased with age.

This could be indicative of more reliance on social media over physical interaction by younger herpers than with older herpers.

| Response                       | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                                | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| No, never                      | 8              | 47.06 | 42    | 36.21 | 54    | 29.67 | 17           | 14.17 |
| In the past, but not currently | 3              | 17.65 | 22    | 18.97 | 42    | 23.08 | 32           | 26.67 |
| Yes, currently                 | 6              | 35.29 | 52    | 44.83 | 86    | 47.25 | 71           | 59.17 |

**Q10. How many 'in-person' herp-related organizations have you been a member of (including any you are in now)?**

The majority of herpers who have belonged to a physical, 'in-person' (i.e. not online-only) herp organization have belonged to two or more over the course of their lives.

| Number of Organizations | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1                       | 142                 | 29.52   |
| 2                       | 131                 | 27.23   |
| 3                       | 78                  | 16.22   |
| 4 or more               | 130                 | 27.03   |

Total Number of Responses: 481

Response Rate: 95.06%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4 or more

**Q11. Of the 'in-person' herp-related organizations you have been a member of, how many required payment of dues (one-time, annual, or otherwise)?**

The question did not provide an option for "none," which will need to be remedied if this question is asked in future surveys. 450 respondents of the 481 who answered the previous question regarding organization membership answered this question; perhaps the other 31 have not belonged to a dues-paying herp-related organization. Still, the responses to this question indicate a high percentage of herpers pay dues to belong to physical (i.e. not online-only) herp-related organizations.

| Number of Organizations | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1                       | 195                 | 43.33   |
| 2                       | 109                 | 24.22   |
| 3                       | 63                  | 14.00   |
| 4 or more               | 83                  | 18.44   |

Total Number of Responses: 450

Response Rate: 88.93%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4 or more

**Q12. What is the scope of the 'in-person' herp-related organizations in which you have been involved? (Check all that apply; examples given or omitted do not imply endorsement or lack thereof)**

Among respondents, herp-related organizations appear to be most popular at the regional level (within a state) and state level.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>                  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Local                            | 131                        | 27.35          |
| Regional within a State/Province | 244                        | 50.94          |
| State or Province                | 219                        | 45.72          |
| Multi-State                      | 105                        | 21.92          |
| National                         | 160                        | 33.40          |
| International                    | 145                        | 30.27          |

Total Number of Responses: 479

Response Rate: 94.66%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Local (school, city, etc., e.g. “Smith High School Herp Club”)

Regional (county/parish/province or other area within a state, province, etc., e.g. “South Texas Herpetology Association”)

State or Province (e.g. “Kansas Herpetological Society”)

Multi-State (e.g. “Southwestern Center for Herpetological Research”)

National (e.g. “German Herpetological Society/DGHT,” etc.)

International (e.g. “International Herpetological Society”)

Results were further analyzed by location of the respondent.

| <b>Category</b>                  | <b>U.S. Respondents</b> |                | <b>Non-U.S. Respondents</b> |                |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|                                  | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| Local                            | 77                      | 26.01          | 8                           | 34.78          |
| Regional within a State/Province | 154                     | 52.03          | 8                           | 34.78          |
| State or Province                | 136                     | 45.95          | 6                           | 26.09          |
| Multi-State                      | 73                      | 24.66          | 2                           | 8.70           |
| National                         | 96                      | 32.43          | 8                           | 34.78          |
| International                    | 93                      | 31.42          | 6                           | 26.09          |

**Q13. What is the nature of the ‘in-person’ herp-related organizations in which you have been involved? (Check all that apply)**

The focus of ‘in-person’ (i.e. not online-only) herp-related organizations to which survey respondents belong appears to be manifold, and evenly distributed between academic/research, field herping, herp keeping, and educational outreach. Legislative/policy advocacy appears little more than half as important as the other organizational pursuits.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>               | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Academic/Research             | 318                        | 66.25          |
| Field Herping                 | 350                        | 72.92          |
| Herp Keeping                  | 309                        | 64.38          |
| Educational Outreach          | 339                        | 70.63          |
| Advocacy (legislative/policy) | 187                        | 38.96          |

Total Number of Responses: 480

Response Rate: 94.86%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Academic/Research

Field Herping

Herp Keeping

Educational Outreach

Advocacy (legislative/policy)

Results were further analyzed by location of the respondent. Generally herp organizations both in the U.S. and outside the U.S. seem to focus on the same topics, with only academic/research being markedly more prevalent in U.S. herp organizations to which respondents belong.

| <b>Category</b>               | <b>U.S. Respondents</b> |                | <b>Non-U.S. Respondents</b> |                |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|                               | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| Academic/Research             | 197                     | 66.11          | 10                          | 45.45          |
| Field Herping                 | 216                     | 72.48          | 15                          | 68.18          |
| Herp Keeping                  | 192                     | 64.43          | 15                          | 68.18          |
| Educational Outreach          | 209                     | 70.13          | 18                          | 81.82          |
| Advocacy (legislative/policy) | 119                     | 39.93          | 9                           | 40.91          |

**Q14. What, if anything, would encourage you to join an ‘in-person’ herp-related organization? (Check all that apply)**

Less than ten percent of respondents indicated they would not join a physical (i.e. not online-only) herp-related organization.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Nothing—I already belong to one or more                        | 266                        | 43.32          |
| Nothing—I do not wish to be affiliated                         | 51                         | 8.31           |
| Would join if one was available                                | 180                        | 29.32          |
| Would join if it was free                                      | 76                         | 12.38          |
| Would join if members were more welcoming                      | 95                         | 15.47          |
| Would join if it gave greater leverage in advocacy/legislation | 106                        | 17.26          |
| Would join if it provided benefits I would not otherwise have  | 141                        | 22.96          |

Total Number of Responses: 614

Response Rate: 80.05%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Nothing—I already belong to one or more

Nothing—I do not wish to be affiliated with a herp-related organization

I would join a local (school, city, or regional) organization if one was available

I would join an organization if it was free to do so but not if dues were involved

I would join an organization if the current members were more welcoming

I would join an organization if it gave me greater leverage in advocacy/legislation

I would join an organization if it provided benefits I would not otherwise have (e.g. discounts, insurance, access to field herping sites, ability to keep certain species, etc.)

Subtracting the number of respondents who either already belong to one or more organizations as well as those who do not wish to join one from the total (266 of the 614 respondents, leaving 348 respondents who may be interested in joining a physical herp-related organization) gives a potentially more accurate estimate of percentages for each category. The two largest enticements appear to be availability of a local organization and benefits afforded by belonging to an organization.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Would join if one was available                                | 180                        | 51.72          |
| Would join if it was free                                      | 76                         | 21.84          |
| Would join if members were more welcoming                      | 95                         | 27.30          |
| Would join if it gave greater leverage in advocacy/legislation | 106                        | 30.46          |
| Would join if it provided benefits I would not otherwise have  | 141                        | 40.52          |

**Q15. Do you generally agree or disagree with the following sentence? I prefer to see the herp community be ‘self policing,’ with organizations working together to develop and implement credentialing for herp-related activities (such as, but not limited to, training programs and/or certifications to be able to keep certain species or field herp in certain locations), rather than have governments implement laws covering herp-related activities.**

Two thirds of respondents say the herp community should be ‘self policing’ rather than have governments implement additional laws governing their herp-related activities.

| <b>Category</b>      | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| I generally agree    | 414                        | 66.03          |
| I generally disagree | 126                        | 20.10          |
| I have no opinion    | 46                         | 7.34           |
| I don’t know         | 41                         | 6.54           |

Total Number of Responses: 627

Response Rate: 81.75%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

I generally agree

I generally disagree

I have no opinion

I don’t know

Eliminating the ‘no opinion/don’t know’ responses (leaving 540 responses), the percentages of respondents with a firm opinion are as follows:

| <b>Category</b>      | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| I generally agree    | 414                        | 76.67          |
| I generally disagree | 126                        | 23.33          |

Dividing respondents into those living in the U.S. and those living elsewhere showed no substantial difference between these two groups.

| <b>Category</b>      | <b>U.S. Respondents</b> |                | <b>Non-U.S. Respondents</b> |                |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
|                      | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>               | <b>Percent</b> |
| I generally agree    | 279                     | 76.23          | 22                          | 78.57          |
| I generally disagree | 87                      | 23.77          | 6                           | 21.43          |



Dividing respondents based on type of herper showed less agreement that the herp community should be self-policing with increased financial interest in herping.

| Category             | Recreational |         | Semi-Professional |         | Professional |         |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                      | Number       | Percent | Number            | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| I generally agree    | 198          | 85.71   | 122               | 73.94   | 94           | 65.28   |
| I generally disagree | 33           | 14.28   | 43                | 26.06   | 50           | 34.72   |

Dividing respondents based on age showed the youngest and oldest respondents most supported the herp community being self-policing.

| Category             | 18 and Younger |        | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------------------|----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                      | #              | %      | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| I generally agree    | 15             | 100.00 | 71    | 73.20 | 118   | 73.75 | 94           | 83.93 |
| I generally disagree | 0              | 0.00   | 26    | 26.80 | 42    | 26.25 | 18           | 16.07 |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity showed those who only keep herps support the herp community being self-policing much more so than those who only field herp.

| Category             | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|                      | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| I generally agree    | 7                  | 50.00   | 311                       | 77.94   | 19                | 100.00  |
| I generally disagree | 7                  | 50.00   | 88                        | 22.06   | 0                 | 0.00    |

**Q16. Do you do, or have you done, any of the following? (Check all that apply):**

This question gauges respondents' level of participation in the 'herp community.' Respondents buy herp-related magazines and books, and show preference for online herp-related forums and websites over Facebook herp-related groups. Little more than half attend shows/expos or educational events and trips. Less than 40 percent donate money to herp organizations. The table's percentages reflect the total number of participants presented this question (n=767).

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Purchase or subscribe to herp-related magazine(s)                           | 461                 | 60.10   |
| Purchase herp-related book(s)   | 597                 | 77.84   |
| Read and/or participate in online general-interest herp forums and websites | 523                 | 68.19   |
| Read and/or participate in specific-interest herp forums                    | 495                 | 64.54   |
| Read and/or participate in Facebook general-interest herp-related groups    | 388                 | 50.59   |
| Read and/or participate in Facebook specific-interest herp-related groups   | 346                 | 45.11   |
| Attend herp shows/expos   | 446                 | 58.15   |
| Attend an educational herp lecture, symposium, etc.                         | 416                 | 54.24   |
| Attend a trip, including zoo visits or field surveys                        | 464                 | 60.50   |
| Donate money to herp organizations  | 314                 | 40.94   |

Total Number of Responses: 627

Response Rate: 81.75%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Purchase or subscribe to herp-related magazine(s)

Purchase herp-related book(s)

Read and/or participate in online general-interest herp forums and websites (kingsnake.com, USARK, PARC, etc)

Read and/or participate in specific-interest herp forums (species forums, field herping forums, local forums, etc.)

Read and/or participate in Facebook general-interest herp-related groups

Read and/or participate in Facebook specific-interest herp-related groups (species forums, field herping forums, local forums, etc.)

Attend herp shows/expos (NARBC, etc.)

Attend an educational herp lecture, symposium, etc. other than in conjunction with herp organizational meetings or shows

Attend a trip, including zoo visits or field surveys

Donate money to herp organizations (USARK, Herp Alliance, Orianne Society, etc.)

Survey participants who participate in these activities were divided by type of herper in the table below.

| Category  | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Purchase or subscribe to herp-related magazine(s)                           | 186          | 69.66 | 153      | 77.66 | 122          | 74.85 |
| Purchase herp-related book(s)   | 251          | 94.01 | 187      | 94.92 | 159          | 97.55 |
| Read and/or participate in online general-interest herp forums and websites | 228          | 85.39 | 166      | 84.26 | 129          | 79.14 |
| Read and/or participate in specific-interest herp forums                    | 225          | 84.27 | 158      | 80.20 | 112          | 68.71 |
| Read and/or participate in Facebook general-interest herp-related groups    | 170          | 63.67 | 129      | 65.48 | 89           | 54.60 |
| Read and/or participate in Facebook specific-interest her-related groups    | 140          | 52.43 | 121      | 61.42 | 85           | 52.15 |
| Attend herp shows/expos   | 193          | 72.28 | 148      | 75.13 | 105          | 64.42 |
| Attend an education herp lecture, symposium, etc.                           | 137          | 51.31 | 145      | 73.60 | 134          | 82.21 |
| Attend a trip, including zoo visits or field surveys                        | 186          | 69.66 | 148      | 75.13 | 130          | 79.75 |
| Donate money to herp organizations  | 116          | 43.45 | 98       | 49.75 | 100          | 61.35 |

Survey participants who do participate in these activities were divided by age in the table below.

| Category  | 18 and Younger (n=20) |       | 19-30 (n=111) |        | 31-50 (n=180) |       | 51 and Older (n=122) |       |
|---|-----------------------|-------|---------------|--------|---------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|   | #                     | %     | #             | %      | #             | %     | #                    | %     |
| Purchase or subscribe to herp-related magazine(s)                           | 13                    | 65.00 | 78            | 70.27  | 135           | 75.00 | 92                   | 75.41 |
| Purchase herp-related book(s)   | 15                    | 75.00 | 111           | 100.00 | 173           | 96.11 | 115                  | 94.26 |
| Read and/or participate in online general-interest herp forums and websites | 16                    | 80.00 | 98            | 88.29  | 158           | 87.78 | 93                   | 76.23 |
| Read and/or participate in specific-interest herp forums                    | 15                    | 75.00 | 98            | 88.29  | 142           | 78.89 | 87                   | 71.31 |
| Read and/or participate in Facebook general-interest herp-related groups    | 9                     | 45.00 | 84            | 75.68  | 109           | 60.56 | 55                   | 45.08 |
| Read and/or participate in Facebook specific-interest her-related groups    | 8                     | 40.00 | 72            | 64.86  | 98            | 54.44 | 47                   | 38.52 |
| Attend herp shows/expos   | 14                    | 70.00 | 85            | 76.58  | 127           | 70.56 | 87                   | 71.31 |
| Attend an education herp lecture, symposium, etc.                           | 11                    | 55.00 | 70            | 63.06  | 113           | 62.78 | 90                   | 73.77 |
| Attend a trip, including zoo visits or field surveys                        | 12                    | 60.00 | 86            | 77.48  | 141           | 78.33 | 80                   | 65.57 |
| Donate money to herp organizations  | 6                     | 30.00 | 48            | 43.24  | 99            | 55.00 | 60                   | 49.18 |

**Q17. Which response most closely matches the percentage of your social media contacts (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc.) who are herpers?**

It is doubtful respondents actually calculated the percentage of their social media contacts who are herpers, therefore the responses should be treated as estimates.

| Category                                 | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I do not use social media                | 104                 | 16.56   |
| None of my contacts are herpers          | 17                  | 2.71    |
| Less than 25% of my contacts are herpers | 245                 | 39.01   |
| 25-50% of my contacts are herpers        | 135                 | 21.50   |
| 51-75% of my contacts are herpers        | 64                  | 10.19   |
| More than 75% of my contacts are herpers | 56                  | 8.92    |
| All of my contacts are herpers           | 7                   | 1.11    |

Total Number of Responses: 628

Response Rate: 81.88%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

I do not use social media

None of my contacts are herpers

Less than 25% of my contacts are herpers

25-50% of my contacts are herpers

51-75% of my contacts are herpers

More than 75% of my contacts are herpers

All of my contacts are herpers

Dividing respondents by type of herper shows similar distributions of percentages of contacts who are herpers, among respondents who use social media.

| Category                                 | Recreational<br>(n=219) |       | Semi-Pro<br>(n=167) |       | Professional<br>(n=138) |       |
|--|-------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|
|  | #                       | %     | #                   | %     | #                       | %     |
| None of my contacts are herpers          | 8                       | 3.65  | 7                   | 4.19  | 2                       | 1.45  |
| Less than 25% of my contacts are herpers | 115                     | 52.51 | 64                  | 38.32 | 66                      | 47.83 |
| 25-50% of my contacts are herpers        | 56                      | 25.57 | 48                  | 28.74 | 31                      | 22.46 |
| 51-75% of my contacts are herpers        | 17                      | 7.76  | 27                  | 16.17 | 20                      | 14.49 |
| More than 75% of my contacts are herpers | 19                      | 8.68  | 19                  | 11.38 | 18                      | 13.04 |
| All of my contacts are herpers           | 4                       | 1.83  | 2                   | 1.20  | 1                       | 0.72  |

Dividing respondents by age yields the following results among respondents who use social media.

| Category                                 | 18 and Younger (n=13) |       | 19-30 (n=105) |       | 31-50 (n=155) |       | 51 and Older (n=83) |       |
|--|-----------------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
|  | #                     | %     | #             | %     | #             | %     | #                   | %     |
| None of my contacts are herpers          | 1                     | 7.69  | 1             | 0.95  | 6             | 3.87  | 3                   | 3.61  |
| Less than 25% of my contacts are herpers | 6                     | 46.15 | 59            | 56.19 | 80            | 51.61 | 31                  | 37.35 |
| 25-50% of my contacts are herpers        | 2                     | 15.38 | 26            | 24.76 | 40            | 25.81 | 24                  | 28.92 |
| 51-75% of my contacts are herpers        | 1                     | 7.69  | 12            | 11.43 | 13            | 8.39  | 9                   | 10.84 |
| More than 75% of my contacts are herpers | 1                     | 7.69  | 6             | 5.71  | 14            | 9.03  | 15                  | 18.07 |
| All of my contacts are herpers           | 2                     | 15.38 | 1             | 0.95  | 2             | 1.29  | 1                   | 1.20  |

## Individual Survey Participants' Opinion of the "Herper Community"

The following questions ask about YOUR perceptions and opinions of the MAJORITY of herpers.

### Q18. Which response most closely matches YOUR perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?

The majority of respondents personally think most herpers do not stand out from the general public. Of those who do think herpers stand out, more think they stand out in a positive manner.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| People who do not stand out   | 347                 | 56.89   |
| People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 148                 | 24.26   |
| People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 115                 | 18.85   |

Total Number of Responses: 610

Response Rate: 79.53%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

People who do not stand out

People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes

People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes

Comparing U.S. respondents with non-U.S. respondents indicates herpers think of themselves, as a whole, of standing out negatively more so outside the U.S.

| Category  | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|---|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|   | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| People who do not stand out   | 239              | 57.87 | 17                   | 54.84 |
| People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 100              | 24.21 | 5                    | 16.13 |
| People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 74               | 17.92 | 9                    | 29.03 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows perceived negative perception of the herping community increases relative to a herper's financial interest in herping.

| Category  | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| People who do not stand out   | 162          | 62.79 | 100      | 52.08 | 85           | 53.13 |
| People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 67           | 25.97 | 54       | 28.13 | 27           | 16.88 |
| People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 29           | 11.24 | 38       | 19.79 | 48           | 30.00 |

Comparing responses by age category reveals that respondents 18 and younger have a much more favorable overall perception of herpers in general.

| Category  | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| People who do not stand out   | 7              | 41.18 | 58    | 50.00 | 111   | 61.33 | 75           | 63.03 |
| People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 9              | 52.94 | 35    | 30.17 | 40    | 22.10 | 18           | 15.13 |
| People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 1              | 5.88  | 23    | 19.83 | 30    | 16.57 | 26           | 21.85 |

**Q19. Which response most closely matches YOUR perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?**

A slim majority of respondents think herpers are more educated than the general public. Referencing Demographic question 282, based on survey responses, herpers are in fact more educated than the general public.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| More educated than the general public                   | 306                 | 50.25   |
| About the same level of education as the general public | 287                 | 47.13   |
| Less educated than the general public                   | 16                  | 2.63    |

Total Number of Responses: 609

Response Rate: 79.40%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

More educated than the general public

About the same level of education as the general public

Less educated than the general public

U.S. respondents do not feel as strongly that herpers are more educated than the general public compared to non-U.S. respondents.

| Category  | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|---|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|   | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| More educated than the general public                   | 204              | 49.28 | 14                   | 45.16 |
| About the same level of education as the general public | 201              | 48.55 | 16                   | 51.61 |
| Less educated than the general public                   | 9                | 2.17  | 1                    | 3.23  |

**Q20. Which response most closely matches YOUR perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?**

A plurality of respondents think herpers would be unlikely to be in the news. Many more respondents tend to think if herpers WERE in the news, it would be in a positive way versus a negative way.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Responsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something positive they did   | 249                 | 40.95   |
| They would be unlikely to be in the news; positively or negatively   | 296                 | 48.68   |
| Irresponsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something negative they did | 63                  | 10.63   |

Total Number of Responses: 608

Response Rate: 79.27%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Responsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something positive they did (herp-related or otherwise)

They would be unlikely to be in the news, positively or negatively

Irresponsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something negative they did (herp-related or otherwise)

Divided by type of herper, those respondents with financial interests in herping are much more likely to think herpers would be on the news for something negative versus something positive.

| Category   | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|--|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Responsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something positive they did   | 121          | 47.08 | 75       | 39.06 | 53           | 33.33 |
| They would be unlikely to be in the news; positively or negatively   | 123          | 47.86 | 91       | 47.40 | 82           | 51.57 |
| Irresponsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something negative they did | 13           | 5.06  | 26       | 13.54 | 24           | 15.09 |



## Participants' Opinion of PUBLIC Perception of the "Herper Community"

The following questions ask what you think are the GENERAL PUBLIC'S perceptions and opinions of the MAJORITY of herpers.

### Q21. Which statement most closely matches what you think is the GENERAL PUBLIC'S perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?

Survey participants think the general public has an overwhelmingly negative perception of herpers.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| People who do not stand out   | 156                 | 26.49   |
| People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 41                  | 6.96    |
| People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 392                 | 66.55   |

Total Number of Responses: 589

Response Rate: 76.79%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

People who do not stand out

People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes

People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes

Comparing U.S. respondents with non-U.S. respondents indicates herpers think the public sees them as standing out positively much more outside the U.S. than in.

| Category  | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|---|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|   | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| People who do not stand out   | 108              | 26.34 | 6                    | 20.00 |
| People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 26               | 6.34  | 4                    | 13.33 |
| People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 276              | 67.32 | 20                   | 66.67 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows perceived negative public opinion increases relative to a herper's financial interest in herping.

| Category  | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| People who do not stand out   | 74           | 29.60 | 54       | 28.72 | 28           | 18.54 |
| People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 20           | 8.00  | 10       | 5.32  | 11           | 7.28  |
| People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 156          | 62.40 | 124      | 65.96 | 112          | 74.17 |

Comparing responses by age category shows perceived positive opinion of herpers among the public decreases with age, yet perceived negative opinion remains fairly steady.

| Category  | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|---|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|   | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| People who do not stand out   | 2              | 13.33 | 29    | 25.00 | 41    | 22.65 | 39           | 33.05 |
| People who stand out positively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 2              | 13.33 | 8     | 6.90  | 11    | 6.08  | 7            | 5.93  |
| People who stand out negatively, through dress, behavior, or other attributes | 11             | 73.33 | 79    | 68.10 | 129   | 71.27 | 72           | 61.02 |

**Q22. Which response most closely matches what you think is the GENERAL PUBLIC'S perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?**

Roughly half of respondents think the general public considers herpers to be educated to about the same level as everyone else. Those respondents who think the public has a different viewpoint think the public considers herpers to be less educated by a margin of two to one. In fact, herpers as a whole are more educated than the general population (see Demographic question 282).

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| More educated than the general public                   | 103                 | 17.52   |
| About the same level of education as the general public | 293                 | 49.83   |
| Less educated than the general public                   | 192                 | 32.65   |

Total Number of Responses: 588

Response Rate: 76.66%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

More educated than the general public

About the same level of education as the general public

Less educated than the general public

U.S. respondents feel the public thinks herpers are more educated than the general public more so than non-U.S. respondents.

| Category  | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|---|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|   | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| More educated than the general public                   | 70               | 17.11 | 3                    | 10.00 |
| About the same level of education as the general public | 207              | 50.61 | 18                   | 60.00 |
| Less educated than the general public                   | 132              | 32.27 | 9                    | 30.00 |

**Q23. Which response most closely matches what you think is the GENERAL PUBLIC'S perception of the MAJORITY of herpers in general?**

A strong majority of respondents think the general public considers herpers to be irresponsible members of society, who are more likely to be in the news for something negative.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Responsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something positive they did   | 53                  | 9.03    |
| They would be unlikely to be in the news; positively or negatively   | 174                 | 29.64   |
| Irresponsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something negative they did | 360                 | 61.33   |

Total Number of Responses: 587

Response Rate: 76.53%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Responsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something positive they did (herp-related or otherwise)

They would be unlikely to be in the news, positively or negatively

Irresponsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something negative they did (herp-related or otherwise)

Divided by type of herper, those respondents seemed to be generally consistent in what they thought the general public's perception of herpers in the news would be.

| Category   | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|--|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|  | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Responsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something positive they did   | 25           | 10.04 | 15       | 8.02  | 13           | 8.61  |
| They would be unlikely to be in the news; positively or negatively   | 78           | 31.33 | 51       | 27.27 | 45           | 29.80 |
| Irresponsible members of society; if they were to be in the news, it would be because of something negative they did | 146          | 58.63 | 121      | 64.71 | 93           | 61.59 |

## Friends and Family

The following questions ask about the attitudes of your friends and family—people you know and interact with on a regular basis.

### Q24. Which response most closely matches the attitude of your friends and family towards:

Available categories:

Snakes

Lizards

Turtles and Tortoises

Alligators and Crocodiles

Frogs and Toads

Salamanders and Newts

Available response options for each category (forced-choice):

They are afraid of them

They dislike them but are not afraid of them

They neither like nor dislike them

They like them

I don't know

For purposes of analysis of the responses to this question, a “negative” attitude is considered to be a response in either the “afraid of them” or “dislike them” category. A “positive” attitude is considered to be a response in either the “neither like nor dislike” or “like them” category.

#### SNAKES

46.01 percent of respondents say their family and friends have negative attitudes towards snakes, while 53.48 percent say their family and friends have indifferent or positive attitudes towards them. Only one half of one percent do not know; generally respondents have a very clear understanding of where their family and friends' attitudes toward snakes lie.

| Category                                     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| They are afraid of them                      | 161                 | 27.33   |
| They dislike them but are not afraid of them | 110                 | 18.68   |
| They neither like nor dislike them           | 103                 | 17.49   |
| They like them                               | 212                 | 35.99   |
| I don't know                                 | 3                   | 0.51    |

Total Number of Responses: 589

Response Rate: 76.79%

Respondents were divided into those whose social media contacts were largely herpers, and those whose contacts were not. 47.19 percent of ‘mostly non-herper friends’ had negative attitudes toward snakes, while 39.83 percent of ‘mostly herper friends’ did.

| Category                                    | <=50% Social Media Herper Friends |         | >=51% Social Media Herper Friends |         |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|   | Number                            | Percent | Number                            | Percent |
| They are afraid of them                     | 102                               | 27.35   | 33                                | 27.97   |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 74                                | 19.84   | 14                                | 11.86   |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 68                                | 18.23   | 19                                | 16.10   |
| They like them                              | 127                               | 34.05   | 51                                | 43.22   |
| I don’t know                                | 2                                 | 0.54    | 1                                 | 0.85    |

## LIZARDS

11.02 percent of respondents say their family and friends have negative attitudes towards lizards, while 87.60 percent say their family and friends have indifferent or positive attitudes towards them.

| Category                                    | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| They are afraid of them                     | 9                   | 1.55    |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 55                  | 9.47    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 181                 | 31.15   |
| They like them                              | 328                 | 56.45   |
| I don’t know                                | 8                   | 1.38    |

Total Number of Responses: 581

Response Rate: 75.75%

Respondents were divided into those whose social media contacts were largely herpers, and those whose contacts were not. 10.93 percent of ‘mostly non-herper friends’ had negative attitudes toward lizards, while 11.11 percent of ‘mostly herper friends’ did.

| Category                                    | <=50% Social Media Herper Friends |         | >=51% Social Media Herper Friends |         |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|   | Number                            | Percent | Number                            | Percent |
| They are afraid of them                     | 4                                 | 1.09    | 4                                 | 3.42    |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 36                                | 9.84    | 9                                 | 7.69    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 116                               | 31.69   | 29                                | 24.79   |
| They like them                              | 207                               | 56.56   | 73                                | 62.39   |
| I don’t know                                | 3                                 | 0.82    | 2                                 | 1.71    |

## TURTLES AND TORTOISES

Turtles and tortoises are easily the herp category viewed most favorably by respondents' friends and family. Only 1.36 percent of respondents say their family and friends have negative attitudes towards turtles and tortoises, while 96.6 percent say their family and friends have indifferent or positive attitudes towards them.

| Category                                    | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| They are afraid of them                     | 1                   | 0.17    |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 7                   | 1.19    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 87                  | 14.77   |
| They like them                              | 482                 | 81.83   |
| I don't know                                | 12                  | 2.04    |

Total Number of Responses: 589

Response Rate: 76.79%

Respondents were divided into those whose social media contacts were largely herpers, and those whose contacts were not. Interestingly, 1.07 percent of 'mostly non-herper friends' had negative attitudes toward turtles, while 2.54 percent of 'mostly herper friends' did.

| Category                                    | <=50% Social Media Herper Friends |         | >=51% Social Media Herper Friends |         |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|   | Number                            | Percent | Number                            | Percent |
| They are afraid of them                     | 0                                 | 0.00    | 1                                 | 0.85    |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 4                                 | 1.07    | 2                                 | 1.69    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 54                                | 14.48   | 15                                | 12.71   |
| They like them                              | 308                               | 82.57   | 98                                | 83.05   |
| I don't know                                | 7                                 | 1.88    | 2                                 | 1.69    |

## ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES

36.13 percent of respondents say their family and friends have negative attitudes towards alligators and crocodiles, while 56.00 percent say their family and friends have indifferent or positive attitudes towards them.

| Category                                    | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| They are afraid of them                     | 172                 | 29.45   |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 39                  | 6.68    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 159                 | 27.23   |
| They like them                              | 168                 | 28.77   |
| I don't know                                | 46                  | 7.88    |

Total Number of Responses: 584

Response Rate: 76.14%

Respondents were divided into those whose social media contacts were largely herpers, and those whose contacts were not. 38.01 percent of ‘mostly non-herper friends’ had negative attitudes toward alligators and crocodiles, while 33.05 percent of ‘mostly herper friends’ did.

| Category                                    | <=50% Social Media Herper Friends |         | >=51% Social Media Herper Friends |         |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|   | Number                            | Percent | Number                            | Percent |
| They are afraid of them                     | 112                               | 30.19   | 31                                | 26.96   |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 29                                | 7.82    | 7                                 | 6.09    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 106                               | 28.57   | 25                                | 21.74   |
| They like them                              | 94                                | 25.34   | 46                                | 40.00   |
| I don’t know                                | 30                                | 8.09    | 6                                 | 5.22    |

#### FROGS AND TOADS

6.66 percent of respondents say their family and friends have negative attitudes towards frogs and toads, while 91.45 percent say their family and friends have indifferent or positive attitudes towards them.

| Category                                    | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| They are afraid of them                     | 3                   | 0.51    |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 36                  | 6.15    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 140                 | 23.93   |
| They like them                              | 395                 | 67.52   |
| I don’t know                                | 11                  | 1.88    |

Total Number of Responses: 585

Response Rate: 76.27%

Respondents were divided into those whose social media contacts were largely herpers, and those whose contacts were not. 7.24 percent of ‘mostly non-herper friends’ had negative attitudes toward frogs and toads, while 7.02 percent of ‘mostly herper friends’ did.

| Category                                    | <=50% Social Media Herper Friends |         | >=51% Social Media Herper Friends |         |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|   | Number                            | Percent | Number                            | Percent |
| They are afraid of them                     | 2                                 | 0.54    | 1                                 | 0.88    |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 25                                | 6.70    | 7                                 | 6.14    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 90                                | 24.13   | 22                                | 19.30   |
| They like them                              | 250                               | 67.02   | 82                                | 71.93   |
| I don’t know                                | 6                                 | 1.61    | 2                                 | 1.75    |

### SALAMANDERS AND NEWTS

7.48 percent of respondents say their family and friends have negative attitudes towards salamanders and newts, while 86.22 percent say their family and friends have indifferent or positive attitudes towards them.

| Category                                    | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| They are afraid of them                     | 7                   | 1.19    |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 37                  | 6.29    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 198                 | 33.67   |
| They like them                              | 309                 | 52.55   |
| I don't know                                | 37                  | 6.29    |

Total Number of Responses: 588

Response Rate: 76.66%

Respondents were divided into those whose social media contacts were largely herpers, and those whose contacts were not. 7.77 percent of 'mostly non-herper friends' had negative attitudes toward salamanders and newts, while 8.55 percent of 'mostly herper friends' did.

| Category                                    | <=50% Social Media Herper Friends |         | >=51% Social Media Herper Friends |         |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|   | Number                            | Percent | Number                            | Percent |
| They are afraid of them                     | 4                                 | 1.07    | 2                                 | 1.71    |
| The dislike them but are not afraid of them | 25                                | 6.70    | 8                                 | 6.84    |
| They neither like nor dislike them          | 125                               | 33.51   | 33                                | 28.21   |
| They like them                              | 193                               | 51.74   | 70                                | 59.83   |
| I don't know                                | 26                                | 6.97    | 4                                 | 3.42    |



**Q25. To what extent have you been able to influence your friends and family who dislike one or more types of herp to change their attitude towards them?**

The majority of respondents indicate they have been able to significantly influence their friends and family in a positive way regarding their attitudes toward one or more types of herp.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| I do not discuss herps with my friends and family                                | 8                          | 1.35           |
| Not at all—they have not changed their attitude                                  | 20                         | 3.38           |
| Somewhat—but they still dislike one or more types of herp                        | 171                        | 28.93          |
| Significantly—they have softened their attitude toward one or more types of herp | 368                        | 62.27          |
| I don't know   | 24                         | 4.06           |

Total Number of Responses: 591

Response Rate: 77.05%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

I do not discuss herps with my friends and family

Not at all—they have not changed their attitude

Somewhat—but they still dislike one or more types of herp

Significantly—they have softened their attitude toward one or more types of herp

I don't know

## Individual Opinions on Herp-Related Issues

The following questions pertain to you specifically, as an individual, not representing an employer or organizational position.

**Q26. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding collecting of herps from the wild for PERSONAL use, i.e. not for academic or commercial purposes?**

Available response options for each statement (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

An overall majority of respondents disagree with this statement:

“I do not think anyone should collect herps for personal use.”

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 90                  | 15.85   |
| Neutral  | 139                 | 24.47   |
| Disagree | 339                 | 59.68   |

Total Number of Responses: 568

Response Rate: 74.05%

Non-U.S. respondents feel people should not collect herps for personal use much more so than U.S. respondents.

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Agree    | 57               | 13.94 | 11                   | 36.67 |
| Neutral  | 102              | 24.94 | 7                    | 23.33 |
| Disagree | 250              | 61.12 | 12                   | 40.00 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows relatively small differences in opinion.

| Category | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 36           | 14.75 | 25       | 14.12 | 29           | 19.73 |
| Neutral  | 53           | 21.72 | 41       | 23.16 | 45           | 30.61 |
| Disagree | 155          | 63.52 | 111      | 62.71 | 73           | 49.66 |

Comparing responses by age category reveals no particularly significant differences.

| Category | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 2              | 11.76 | 21    | 18.26 | 27    | 15.00 | 16           | 13.79 |
| Neutral  | 6              | 35.29 | 35    | 30.43 | 47    | 26.11 | 19           | 16.38 |
| Disagree | 9              | 52.94 | 59    | 51.30 | 106   | 58.89 | 81           | 69.83 |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity showed those who only field herp are much more highly opposed to collection for personal use than those who only keep herps.

| Category | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|          | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| Agree    | 11                 | 44.00   | 57                        | 13.07   | 3                 | 15.00   |
| Neutral  | 6                  | 24.00   | 109                       | 25.00   | 7                 | 35.00   |
| Disagree | 8                  | 32.00   | 270                       | 61.93   | 10                | 50.00   |

Three quarters of overall respondents agree with this statement:

“I think people should be allowed to collect herps for personal use, within limits on take based on scientific data.”

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 430                 | 75.57   |
| Neutral  | 82                  | 14.41   |
| Disagree | 57                  | 10.02   |

Total Number of Responses: 569

Response Rate: 74.18%

U.S. respondents support personal herp collection within scientific limits much more so than non-U.S. respondents.

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Agree    | 312              | 76.28 | 17                   | 58.62 |
| Neutral  | 56               | 13.69 | 10                   | 34.48 |
| Disagree | 41               | 10.02 | 2                    | 6.90  |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows similar attitudes towards personal herp collection within scientific limits regardless of financial interest.

| Category | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 180          | 74.07 | 141      | 79.21 | 109          | 73.65 |
| Neutral  | 43           | 17.70 | 22       | 12.36 | 17           | 11.49 |
| Disagree | 20           | 8.23  | 15       | 8.43  | 22           | 14.86 |

Comparing responses by age category reveals that support of personal herp collection within scientific limits generally increases with age.

| Category | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 10             | 58.82 | 89    | 76.72 | 127   | 70.95 | 95           | 82.61 |
| Neutral  | 4              | 23.53 | 12    | 10.34 | 35    | 19.55 | 12           | 10.43 |
| Disagree | 3              | 17.65 | 15    | 12.93 | 17    | 9.50  | 8            | 6.96  |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity showed those who only field herp support personal collection within scientific limits more so than those who only keep herps, and those who both keep and field herp indicated the strongest support.

| Category | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|          | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| Agree    | 15                 | 60.00   | 342                       | 78.44   | 11                | 52.38   |
| Neutral  | 4                  | 16.00   | 54                        | 12.39   | 9                 | 42.86   |
| Disagree | 6                  | 24.00   | 40                        | 9.17    | 1                 | 4.76    |

An overall majority of respondents agree with the following statement:

“I think people should be allowed to collect herps that are not threatened in the wild.”

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 356                 | 62.68   |
| Neutral  | 125                 | 22.01   |
| Disagree | 87                  | 15.32   |

Total Number of Responses: 568

Response Rate: 74.05%

A much higher percentage of U.S. respondents feel people should be able to collect non-threatened herps than non-U.S. respondents.

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Agree    | 257              | 62.99 | 12                   | 41.38 |
| Neutral  | 90               | 22.06 | 9                    | 31.03 |
| Disagree | 61               | 14.95 | 8                    | 27.59 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows decreasing support of personal herp collecting with increasing financial interest in herping.

| Category | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 176          | 72.13 | 112      | 63.28 | 68           | 46.26 |
| Neutral  | 40           | 16.39 | 40       | 22.60 | 45           | 30.61 |
| Disagree | 28           | 11.48 | 25       | 14.12 | 34           | 23.13 |

Comparing responses by age category reveals that support of collecting non-threatened herps for personal use increases with age.

| Category | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 9              | 52.94 | 62    | 54.39 | 110   | 60.44 | 81           | 71.68 |
| Neutral  | 4              | 23.53 | 30    | 26.32 | 43    | 23.63 | 20           | 17.70 |
| Disagree | 4              | 23.53 | 22    | 19.30 | 29    | 15.93 | 12           | 10.62 |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity showed those who only keep herps support collection of non-threatened herps for personal use much more than those who only field herp.

| Category | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|          | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| Agree    | 10                 | 40.00   | 280                       | 64.07   | 14                | 70.00   |
| Neutral  | 6                  | 24.00   | 96                        | 21.97   | 4                 | 20.00   |
| Disagree | 9                  | 36.00   | 61                        | 13.96   | 2                 | 10.00   |

A strong majority of overall respondents agree with the following statement:

“I think people should be allowed to collect herps from areas slated for development.”

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 404                 | 70.88   |
| Neutral  | 119                 | 20.88   |
| Disagree | 47                  | 8.25    |

Total Number of Responses: 570

Response Rate: 74.32%

U.S. respondents support collecting herps for personal use from areas slated for development much more so than non-U.S. respondents.

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Agree    | 297              | 72.26 | 16                   | 53.33 |
| Neutral  | 81               | 19.71 | 8                    | 26.67 |
| Disagree | 33               | 8.03  | 6                    | 20.00 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows decreasing support for personal collection of herps from areas slated for development relative to a herper's financial interest in herping.

| Category | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 190          | 77.24 | 126      | 70.79 | 88           | 60.27 |
| Neutral  | 43           | 17.48 | 34       | 19.10 | 42           | 28.77 |
| Disagree | 13           | 5.28  | 18       | 10.11 | 16           | 10.96 |

Comparing responses by age category reveals strongest support for collecting herps for personal use from areas slated for development among the youngest and oldest age categories.

| Category | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 14             | 82.35 | 72    | 62.61 | 129   | 70.88 | 90           | 77.59 |
| Neutral  | 2              | 11.76 | 27    | 23.48 | 34    | 18.68 | 23           | 19.83 |
| Disagree | 1              | 5.88  | 16    | 13.91 | 19    | 10.44 | 3            | 2.59  |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity shows those who only keep herps support personal herp collection from areas slated for development much more so than those who only field herp, and those who both keep and field herp indicated the strongest support.

| Category | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|          | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| Agree    | 11                 | 44.00   | 328                       | 74.89   | 14                | 66.67   |
| Neutral  | 9                  | 36.00   | 79                        | 18.04   | 4                 | 19.05   |
| Disagree | 5                  | 20.00   | 31                        | 7.08    | 3                 | 14.29   |

**Q27. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding collecting of herps from the wild for COMMERCIAL use, e.g. selling them directly or selling their offspring?**

Available response options for each statement (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

A small majority of overall respondents agree with the following statement:

“I do not think anyone should collect herps to sell them (selling wild-caught herps).”

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 307                 | 53.67   |
| Neutral  | 140                 | 24.48   |
| Disagree | 125                 | 21.85   |

Total Number of Responses: 572

Response Rate: 74.58%

There were not significant differences between U.S. and non-U.S. respondents on this issue.

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Agree    | 227              | 55.23 | 14                   | 46.67 |
| Neutral  | 100              | 24.33 | 9                    | 30.00 |
| Disagree | 84               | 20.44 | 7                    | 23.33 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows relatively small differences in opinion.

| Category | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 138          | 56.33 | 88       | 49.16 | 81           | 54.73 |
| Neutral  | 58           | 23.67 | 48       | 26.82 | 34           | 22.97 |
| Disagree | 49           | 20.00 | 43       | 24.02 | 33           | 22.30 |



Comparing responses by age category indicates stronger opposition to commercial collection of wild-caught herps with increasing age.

| Category | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 6              | 35.29 | 62    | 53.45 | 95    | 52.78 | 72           | 61.54 |
| Neutral  | 5              | 29.41 | 36    | 31.03 | 46    | 25.56 | 18           | 15.38 |
| Disagree | 6              | 35.29 | 18    | 15.52 | 39    | 21.67 | 27           | 23.08 |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity showed those who only field herp are slightly more opposed to commercial collection than those who only keep herps.

| Category | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|          | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| Agree    | 21                 | 87.50   | 221                       | 50.34   | 16                | 76.19   |
| Neutral  | 1                  | 4.17    | 115                       | 26.20   | 3                 | 14.29   |
| Disagree | 2                  | 8.33    | 103                       | 23.46   | 2                 | 9.52    |

A slight plurality of overall respondents disagree with the following statement:

“I think people should be allowed to collect herps to sell them, within limits on take based on scientific data.”

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 199                 | 34.97   |
| Neutral  | 122                 | 21.44   |
| Disagree | 248                 | 43.59   |

Total Number of Responses: 569

Response Rate: 74.18%

U.S. respondents were slightly more likely to disagree with commercial collection within scientific limits than non-U.S. respondents.

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Agree    | 136              | 33.25 | 10                   | 33.33 |
| Neutral  | 91               | 22.25 | 9                    | 30.00 |
| Disagree | 182              | 44.50 | 11                   | 36.67 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows similar attitudes towards commercial herp collection within scientific limits regardless of financial interest.

| Category | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 80           | 32.92 | 64       | 36.16 | 55           | 36.91 |
| Neutral  | 55           | 22.63 | 40       | 22.60 | 27           | 18.12 |
| Disagree | 108          | 44.44 | 73       | 41.24 | 67           | 44.97 |

Comparing responses by age category reveals significantly decreasing support of commercial herp collection within scientific limits with increasing age.

| Category | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 8              | 47.06 | 44    | 38.26 | 59    | 32.60 | 34           | 29.57 |
| Neutral  | 7              | 41.18 | 22    | 19.13 | 45    | 24.86 | 22           | 19.13 |
| Disagree | 2              | 11.76 | 49    | 42.61 | 77    | 42.54 | 59           | 51.30 |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity showed those who only field herp are more strongly opposed to commercial collection within scientific limits than those who only keep herps, and those who both keep and field herp indicated the strongest support (though more oppose the concept).

| Category | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|          | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| Agree    | 4                  | 16.00   | 164                       | 37.53   | 4                 | 19.05   |
| Neutral  | 5                  | 20.00   | 92                        | 21.05   | 6                 | 28.57   |
| Disagree | 16                 | 64.00   | 181                       | 41.42   | 11                | 52.38   |

A slight majority of overall respondents agree with the following statement:

“I think people should be allowed to collect herps, breed them, and sell the offspring (but not the wild-caught ‘founder’ stock).”

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 297                 | 51.83   |
| Neutral  | 163                 | 28.45   |
| Disagree | 113                 | 19.72   |

Total Number of Responses: 573

Response Rate: 74.71%

U.S. respondents and non-U.S. respondents are similar in their views of selling domestically-produced offspring of wild-caught herps..

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Agree    | 209              | 50.73 | 14                   | 45.16 |
| Neutral  | 125              | 30.34 | 11                   | 35.48 |
| Disagree | 78               | 18.93 | 6                    | 19.35 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows decreasing support of selling domestically-produced offspring of wild-caught herps with increasing financial interest.

| Category | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 135          | 54.88 | 94       | 52.51 | 68           | 45.95 |
| Neutral  | 73           | 29.67 | 50       | 27.93 | 40           | 27.03 |
| Disagree | 38           | 15.45 | 35       | 19.55 | 40           | 27.03 |

Comparing responses by age category reveals no significant differences in attitudes toward selling domestically-produced offspring of wild-caught herps.

| Category | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 9              | 52.94 | 54    | 46.55 | 88    | 48.35 | 66           | 56.41 |
| Neutral  | 5              | 29.41 | 35    | 30.17 | 64    | 35.16 | 29           | 24.79 |
| Disagree | 3              | 17.65 | 27    | 23.28 | 30    | 16.48 | 22           | 18.80 |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity showed those who only keep herps support selling domestically-produced offspring of wild-caught herps much more so than those who only field herp, with those who both keep and field herp also favoring the concept.

| Category | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|          | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| Agree    | 7                  | 28.00   | 231                       | 52.38   | 13                | 61.90   |
| Neutral  | 8                  | 32.00   | 129                       | 29.25   | 4                 | 19.05   |
| Disagree | 10                 | 40.00   | 81                        | 18.37   | 4                 | 19.05   |

Respondents were fairly evenly split overall regarding the following statement:  
 “I think people should be allowed to sell herps collected from areas slated for development.”

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 177                 | 30.94   |
| Neutral  | 199                 | 34.79   |
| Disagree | 196                 | 34.27   |

Total Number of Responses: 572

Response Rate: 74.58%

U.S. and non-U.S. respondents were similarly split on collecting herps for commercial use from areas slated for development.

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Agree    | 123              | 29.93 | 9                    | 29.03 |
| Neutral  | 149              | 36.25 | 9                    | 29.03 |
| Disagree | 139              | 33.82 | 13                   | 41.94 |

Comparing respondents by type of herper shows similar attitudes toward collecting herps for commercial use from areas slated for development, regardless of a herper’s financial interest in herping.

| Category | Recreational |       | Semi-Pro |       | Professional |       |
|----------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #            | %     | #        | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 80           | 32.52 | 56       | 31.46 | 41           | 27.70 |
| Neutral  | 79           | 32.11 | 65       | 36.52 | 55           | 37.16 |
| Disagree | 87           | 35.37 | 57       | 32.02 | 52           | 35.14 |

Comparing responses by age category shows relatively similar attitudes toward collecting herps for commercial use from areas slated for development.

| Category | 18 and Younger |       | 19-30 |       | 31-50 |       | 51 and Older |       |
|----------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|          | #              | %     | #     | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Agree    | 4              | 23.53 | 28    | 24.35 | 64    | 35.16 | 32           | 27.35 |
| Neutral  | 9              | 52.94 | 42    | 36.52 | 62    | 34.07 | 41           | 35.04 |
| Disagree | 4              | 23.53 | 45    | 39.13 | 56    | 30.77 | 44           | 37.61 |

Dividing respondents based on herping activity shows those who only keep herps support commercial herp collection from areas slated for development more so than those who only field herp, but more herp keepers disagree with the concept than those who only field herp.

| Category | Field Herping Only |         | Field Herping and Keeping |         | Herp Keeping Only |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
|          | Number             | Percent | Number                    | Percent | Number            | Percent |
| Agree    | 4                  | 16.00   | 147                       | 33.49   | 5                 | 23.81   |
| Neutral  | 10                 | 40.00   | 152                       | 34.62   | 6                 | 28.57   |
| Disagree | 11                 | 44.00   | 140                       | 31.89   | 10                | 47.62   |

## Field Herping

For the following questions, ‘field herping’ means purposely looking for herps in the wild. The term ‘field herping’ itself does not include or imply collecting.

### Q28. Have you ever field herped at any time?

The overwhelming majority of respondents can be considered field herpers.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 556                 | 95.86   |
| No       | 24                  | 4.14    |

Total Number of Responses: 580

Response Rate: 75.62%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No [respondents choosing this answer skipped the following sets of questions pertaining to field herping and were directed to the set of questions pertaining to Herp Keeping, beginning with Question 190.]

## Field Herping—SWCHR Region-wide Questions

**Q29. The SWCHR region of interest includes Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. Have you ever field herped in the SWCHR Region at any time?**

Overall, nearly three fourths of respondents have field herped in the SWCHR region at some point.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 405                 | 72.97   |
| No       | 150                 | 27.03   |

Total Number of Responses: 555

Response Rate: 99.82%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No [respondents choosing this answer skipped the following sets of questions pertaining to field herping in the SWCHR Region and were directed to the set of questions pertaining to Herp Keeping, starting with Question 190.]

U.S. respondents were slightly more likely to have field herped in the SWCHR Region, but an overwhelming majority of non-U.S. respondents who field herp have also done so.

| Category | U.S. Respondents |       | Non-U.S. Respondents |       |
|----------|------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
|          | #                | %     | #                    | %     |
| Yes      | 397              | 95.66 | 27                   | 87.10 |
| No       | 18               | 4.34  | 4                    | 12.90 |

The SWCHR Region is a popular destination for U.S. field herpers, even if they do not live within the six-state region.

| Category | SWCHR Residents |       | Non-SWCHR U.S. Residents |       |
|----------|-----------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
|          | #               | %     | #                        | %     |
| Yes      | 133             | 97.08 | 242                      | 94.90 |
| No       | 4               | 2.92  | 13                       | 5.10  |

The following notes apply to Questions 30 through 34, which ascertain desirability of encountering various species in the field.

Because more than one box could be checked, the values for “percent who targeted” is potentially higher, as an individual respondent may have checked “targeted and found” as well as “targeted but not found.” For purposes of this survey, such higher values indicate a conservative error (i.e. actual percentages of herpers who target a given species may be lower, not higher). Note that “targeting” a species does not connote specific actions taken when found; e.g. photography, collection, etc.

Species selected as categories for these lists were primarily chosen based on their popularity as pets, presence on a state or Federal threatened or endangered list (at the time of the survey), or because they are introduced (not native) to one or more states in the SWCHR Region.

Federally threatened or endangered species or subspecies are highlighted in **red**. Species or subspecies listed as threatened or endangered by one or more of the states where they occur are highlighted in **yellow**. NOTE: The Island Night Lizard (*Xantusia riversiana* ssp.) was removed from Federal Threatened and Endangered Species lists after the survey closed, but is color-coded as still on the lists, since that was its status at the time participants took the survey.

For grouped categories (multiple subspecies or species under one entry) which include one or more Federally and/or state-listed threatened or endangered species or subspecies, the category will be highlighted in the color of the most restrictive protection (e.g. though not all species in “Cave Salamanders” of the genus *Eurycea* are protected, some are state-listed and some are Federally-listed. Therefore, the category will be highlighted in **red**, as the Federal listing is considered most restrictive).

Species which have been introduced into one or more states in the SWCHR Region (even if they occur naturally in other states in the region) are highlighted in **green**.

Of the lists of species provided, the top 10 species targeted overall by field herpers in the SWCHR Region, in order of popularity, are:

Other Rattlesnakes (i.e. not listed separately on the table), *Crotalus* sp. (65.18%)

Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp. (54.07%)

Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp. (50.13%)

Rock Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus lepidus* ssp. (49.63%)

Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (48.40%)

Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater* (43.95%)

Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (43.70%)

Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (43.21%)

Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (42.72%)

Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (40.49%)



Of the lists of species provided, the bottom 10 species LEAST targeted overall by field herpers in the SWCHR Region, in order of least popularity, are:

- Sheep Frog, *Hypopachus variolosus* (2.72%)
- Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica* (3.21%)
- Brahminy Blind Snake, *Ramphotyphlops braminus* (4.20%)
- Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus* (4.20%)
- Rough-tailed Gecko, *Cyrtopodion scabrum* (5.19%)
- Island Night Lizard, *Xantusia riversiana* (5.19%)
- Italian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis siculus* (5.43%)
- Mexican White-Lipped Frog, *Leptodactylus fragilis* (5.68%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (6.67%)
- Amargosa Toad, *Anaxyrus nelson* (6.91%)

Source for Threatened/Endangered statuses:

SWCHR web site. <http://southwesternherp.com/protectedspecies/index.html>; accessed 28 July 2014.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife. *State & Federally Listed Endangered & Threatened Animals of California*, March 2014.

**Q30. Please indicate whether you have specifically targeted the following SNAKE species or categories, and whether you were successful in finding them, IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

Not all species, or groups of species, are listed. If you looked for a species not listed, use the 'Any other snake species found in the SWCHR Region' row at the bottom to record that species.

**Examples:**

If you went herping specifically to find Rosy Boas, but did not find them, you would check 'targeted, but not found.'

If you weren't looking for Lined Snakes but found one, you would check 'not targeted, but found' on the row 'Any other snake species found in the SWCHR Region,' as Lined Snakes are not specifically listed.

If you found a Bull Snake in Kansas, but not in the SWCHR Region, do not check anything under 'Bull and Gopher Snakes!'

You may check more than one response for each species/category, to account for multiple trips/attempts (e.g. found Rosy Boas on one trip, but not on a different trip).

Not checking any box on a given row indicates you have never looked for that species/category in the SWCHR Region and also have never found any in the SWCHR Region.

Overall, 88.89 percent of respondents who field herp in the SWCHR Region target snakes of various species.

Of the list of species provided, the top five snake species targeted by field herpers in the SWCHR region of interest, in order of popularity, are:

- Other Rattlesnakes (i.e. not listed separately on the table), *Crotalus* sp. (65.18%)
- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp. (54.07%)
- Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp. (50.13%)
- Rock Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus lepidus* ssp. (49.63%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (43.70%)

Of the list provided, the five LEAST popular species targeted in the SWCHR region, in order from very least, are:

- Brahminy Blind Snake, *Ramphotyphlops braminus* (4.20%)
- Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus* (4.20%)
- Alameda Striped Racer, *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* (7.16%)
- Black-striped Snake, *Coniophanes imperialis* (8.89%)
- Giant Garter Snake, *Thamnophis gigas* (9.87%)

Because respondents could select more than one response, and provide responses in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Species  | Percent Who Targeted (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) | Targeted and Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Targeted but Not Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Not Targeted but Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         |
|--|---|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
|  |   | Number                                    | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Baja California Ratsnake,<br><i>Bogertophis rosaliae</i>           | 11.11                                       | 9   | 2.22    | 36  | 8.89    | 11  | 2.72    |
| Trans-Pecos Ratsnake,<br><i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>            | 36.30                                       | 96  | 23.70   | 51  | 12.59   | 40  | 9.88    |
| Scarlet Snakes,<br><i>Cemophora coccinea</i> ssp.                  | 11.36                                       | 19  | 4.69    | 27  | 6.67    | 24  | 5.92    |
| Northern Rubber Boa,<br><i>Charina bottae</i>                      | 26.66                                       | 64  | 15.80   | 44  | 10.86   | 26  | 6.42    |
| Southern Rubber Boa,<br><i>Charina umbratica</i>                   | 15.31                                       | 23  | 5.68    | 39  | 9.63    | 13  | 3.21    |
| Organ Pipe Shovel-Nosed Snake,<br><i>Chionactis palustris</i>      | 10.62                                       | 13  | 3.21    | 30  | 7.41    | 19  | 4.69    |
| Black-Striped Snake,<br><i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>              | 8.89  | 11  | 2.72    | 25  | 6.17    | 20  | 4.94    |
| Texas Indigo Snake,<br><i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>       | 23.46                                       | 49  | 12.10   | 46  | 11.36   | 39  | 9.63    |
| Speckled Racer,<br><i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>                 | 15.31                                       | 26  | 6.42    | 36  | 8.89    | 21  | 5.18    |
| Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                             | 43.70                                       | 113                                       | 27.90   | 64  | 15.80   | 64  | 15.80   |
| Gray-banded Kingsnake,<br><i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>              | 36.54                                       | 71  | 17.53   | 77  | 19.01   | 19  | 4.69    |
| Common Kingsnakes,<br><i>Lampropeltis getula</i> sp.               | 54.07                                       | 164                                       | 40.49   | 55  | 13.58   | 107   | 26.42   |
| Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake,<br><i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>      | 35.55                                       | 70  | 17.28   | 74  | 18.27   | 30  | 7.41    |
| Milk Snakes,<br><i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.                | 39.76                                       | 98  | 24.20   | 63  | 15.56   | 36  | 8.89    |
| Mountain Kingsnakes,<br><i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> ssp.            | 34.81                                       | 65  | 16.05   | 76  | 18.76   | 21  | 5.18    |
| Northern Cat-eyed Snake,<br><i>Leptodeira septentrionalis</i>      | 11.85                                       | 13  | 3.21    | 35  | 8.64    | 21  | 5.18    |
| Rosy Boas,<br><i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                     | 38.51                                       | 83  | 20.49   | 73  | 18.02   | 32  | 7.90    |
| Alameda Striped Racer,<br><i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> | 7.16  | 10  | 2.47    | 19  | 4.69    | 17  | 4.20    |
| Blotched Water Snake,<br><i>Nerodia erythrogaster transversa</i>   | 16.30                                       | 46  | 11.36   | 20  | 4.94    | 58  | 14.32   |
| Brazos Water Snake,<br><i>Nerodia harteri</i>                      | 9.88  | 13  | 3.21    | 27  | 6.67    | 15  | 3.70    |
| Smooth Green Snake,<br><i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>                   | 19.76                                       | 37  | 9.14    | 43  | 10.62   | 28  | 6.91    |
| Brown Vine Snake,<br><i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>                        | 22.71                                       | 19  | 4.69    | 73  | 18.02   | 14  | 3.46    |
| Yellow-bellied Sea Snake,<br><i>Pelamis platurus</i>               | 4.20  | 1   | 0.25    | 16  | 3.95    | 10  | 2.47    |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes,<br><i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp.   | 50.13                                       | 163                                       | 40.25   | 40  | 9.88    | 142   | 35.06   |
| Louisiana Pine Snake,<br><i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>                 | 10.87                                       | 7   | 1.73    | 37  | 9.14    | 13  | 3.21    |
| Brahminy Blind Snake,<br><i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>            | 4.20  | 1   | 0.25    | 16  | 3.95    | 30  | 7.41    |
| Green Ratsnake,<br><i>Senticolis triaspis</i>                      | 29.38                                       | 48  | 11.85   | 71  | 17.53   | 18  | 4.44    |
| Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake,<br><i>Tantilla cucullata</i>       | 10.62                                       | 16  | 3.95    | 27  | 6.67    | 36  | 8.89    |
| Mexican Garter Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis eques</i>                   | 12.34                                       | 12  | 2.96    | 38  | 9.38    | 22  | 5.43    |
| Giant Garter Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis gigas</i>                     | 9.87  | 15  | 3.70    | 25  | 6.17    | 9   | 2.22    |
| Ribbon Snake,  | 19.75                                       | 57  | 14.07   | 23  | 5.68    | 79  | 19.51   |

| Species   | Percent Who Targeted (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) | Targeted and Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Targeted but Not Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Not Targeted but Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         |
|---|---|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
|   |   | Number                                    | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| <i>Thamnophis proximus</i>  |   |   |         |   |         |   |         |
| Narrow-headed Garter Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis rufipunctatus</i>        | 16.05                                       | 36  | 8.89    | 29  | 7.16    | 17  | 4.20    |
| San Francisco Garter Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> | 11.60                                       | 19  | 4.69    | 28  | 6.91    | 15  | 3.70    |
| Chihuahuan Lyre Snake,<br><i>Trimorphodon wilkinsonii</i>             | 15.80                                       | 22  | 5.43    | 42  | 10.37   | 29  | 7.16    |
| Copperheads,<br><i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i> ssp.                    | 39.75                                       | 110                                       | 27.16   | 51  | 12.59   | 65  | 16.05   |
| Cottonmouth,<br><i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>                         | 30.13                                       | 88  | 21.73   | 34  | 8.40    | 68  | 16.79   |
| Timber Rattlesnake,<br><i>Crotalus horridus</i>                       | 26.42                                       | 61  | 15.06   | 46  | 11.36   | 36  | 8.89    |
| Rock Rattlesnakes,<br><i>Crotalus lepidus</i> ssp.                    | 49.63                                       | 132                                       | 32.59   | 69  | 17.04   | 35  | 8.64    |
| Twin-spotted Rattlesnake,<br><i>Crotalus pricei</i>                   | 33.58                                       | 73  | 18.02   | 63  | 15.56   | 18  | 4.44    |
| Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake,<br><i>Crotalus willardi</i>                  | 34.08                                       | 72  | 17.78   | 66  | 16.30   | 17  | 4.20    |
| Other Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus</i> sp.                               | 65.18                                       | 209                                       | 51.60   | 55  | 13.58   | 102   | 25.18   |
| Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, <i>Sistrurus</i> sp.                  | 36.05                                       | 79  | 19.51   | 67  | 16.54   | 39  | 9.63    |
| Arizona Coral Snake,<br><i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i>                | 29.38                                       | 52  | 12.84   | 67  | 16.54   | 41  | 10.12   |
| Texas Coral Snake, <i>Micrurus tener</i>                              | 21.73                                       | 43  | 10.62   | 45  | 11.11   | 49  | 12.10   |
| Any other snake species found in the SWCHR region                     | 68.64                                       | 191                                       | 47.16   | 87  | 21.48   | 131   | 32.34   |

Total Number of Responses: 360

Response Rate: 88.89%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Targeted and found

Targeted but not found

Not targeted but found

**Q31. Please indicate whether you have specifically targeted the following LIZARD AND CROCODILIAN species or categories, and whether you were successful in finding them, IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

Not all species, or groups of species, are listed. If you looked for a species not listed, use the 'Any other lizard species found in the SWCHR Region' row at the bottom to record that species.

**Examples:**

If you went herping specifically to find Chuckwallas, but did not find them, you would check 'targeted, but not found.'

If you weren't looking for Eastern Collared Lizards but found one, you would check 'not targeted, but found' on the row 'All other lizard species found in the SWCHR Region,' as Eastern Collared Lizards are not specifically listed.

If you found an Alligator in Louisiana, but not in the SWCHR Region, do not check anything under 'American Alligator!'

You may check more than one response for each species/category, to account for multiple trips/attempts (e.g. found Chuckwallas on one trip, but not on a different trip).

Not checking any box on a given row indicates you have never looked for that species/category in the SWCHR Region and also have never found any in the SWCHR Region.

Overall, 88.40 percent of respondents who field herp in the SWCHR Region target alligators and/or lizards of various species.

Of the list of species provided, the top five lizard/crocodilian species targeted by field herpers in the SWCHR region of interest, in order of popularity, are:

- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (48.40%)
- Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater* (43.95%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (42.72%)
- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (40.49%)
- Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis* (39.26%)

Of the list provided, the five LEAST popular species targeted in the SWCHR region, in order from very least, are:

- Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica* (3.21%)
- Rough-tailed Gecko, *Cyrtopodion scabrum* (5.19%)
- Island Night Lizard, *Xantusia riversiana* (5.19%)
- Italian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis siculus* (5.43%)
- Jackson's Chameleon, *Chamaeleo jacksonii* (7.16%)

Because respondents could select more than one response, and provide responses in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Species   | Percent Who Targeted (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) | Targeted and Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Targeted but Not Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Not Targeted but Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         |
|---|---|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
|   |   | Number                                    | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| American Alligator, <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>           | 28.40                                       | 97  | 23.95   | 18  | 4.44    | 62  | 15.31   |
| Giant Spotted Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus</i> | 10.86                                       | 25  | 6.17    | 19  | 4.69    | 27  | 6.67    |
| Gray Checkered Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis dizoni</i> ssp.        | 7.90  | 12  | 2.96    | 20  | 4.94    | 18  | 4.44    |
| Orange-throated Whiptails, <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> ssp.  | 14.07                                       | 35  | 8.64    | 22  | 5.43    | 23  | 5.68    |
| Reticulated Gecko, <i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i>                  | 19.51                                       | 37  | 9.14    | 42  | 10.37   | 30  | 7.41    |
| Barefoot Gecko, <i>Coleonyx switaki</i>                         | 12.59                                       | 7   | 1.73    | 44  | 10.86   | 10  | 2.47    |
| Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> ssp.          | 40.49                                       | 134                                       | 33.09   | 30  | 7.41    | 84  | 20.74   |
| Reticulated Collared Lizard, <i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>     | 20.00                                       | 51  | 12.59   | 30  | 7.41    | 35  | 8.64    |
| Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>                      | 39.26                                       | 120                                       | 29.63   | 39  | 9.63    | 77  | 19.01   |
| Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.                           | 42.72                                       | 125                                       | 30.86   | 48  | 11.85   | 104   | 25.68   |
| Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard, <i>Gambelia sila</i>                | 20.74                                       | 52  | 12.84   | 32  | 7.90    | 32  | 7.90    |
| Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.                  | 48.40                                       | 108                                       | 26.67   | 88  | 21.73   | 54  | 13.33   |
| Bleached Earless Lizard, <i>Holbrookia maculata ruthveni</i>    | 11.85                                       | 30  | 7.41    | 18  | 4.44    | 23  | 5.68    |
| Blainville's Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>       | 16.79                                       | 37  | 9.14    | 31  | 7.65    | 21  | 5.19    |
| Texas Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>                 | 36.79                                       | 105                                       | 25.93   | 44  | 10.86   | 84  | 20.74   |
| Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma douglassii</i>               | 21.48                                       | 53  | 13.09   | 34  | 8.40    | 57  | 14.07   |
| Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>   | 16.30                                       | 40  | 9.88    | 26  | 6.42    | 42  | 10.37   |
| Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>            | 19.75                                       | 45  | 11.11   | 35  | 8.64    | 15  | 3.70    |
| Round-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma modestum</i>          | 23.70                                       | 58  | 14.32   | 38  | 9.38    | 62  | 15.31   |
| Mountain Skink, <i>Plestiodon callicephalus</i>                 | 11.85                                       | 22  | 5.43    | 26  | 6.42    | 23  | 5.68    |
| Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                              | 43.95                                       | 128                                       | 31.60   | 50  | 12.35   | 61  | 15.06   |
| Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, <i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>            | 10.86                                       | 24  | 5.93    | 20  | 4.94    | 12  | 2.96    |
| Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>            | 22.22                                       | 70  | 17.28   | 20  | 4.94    | 81  | 20.00   |
| Sagebrush Lizards, <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> ssp.             | 23.46                                       | 72  | 17.78   | 23  | 5.68    | 75  | 18.52   |
| Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i>          | 12.84                                       | 32  | 7.90    | 20  | 4.94    | 33  | 8.15    |
| Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, <i>Uma inornata</i>        | 14.32                                       | 35  | 8.64    | 23  | 5.68    | 17  | 4.20    |
| Granite Night Lizard, <i>Xantusia henshawi</i>                  | 19.75                                       | 51  | 12.59   | 29  | 7.16    | 34  | 8.40    |
| Island Night Lizard, <i>Xantusia riversiana</i> ssp.            | 5.19  | 7   | 1.73    | 14  | 3.46    | 8   | 1.98    |
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>                         | 21.73                                       | 65  | 16.05   | 23  | 5.68    | 95  | 23.46   |
| Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i>                 | 7.16  | 3   | 0.74    | 26  | 6.42    | 9   | 2.22    |

| Species  | Percent Who Targeted (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) | Targeted and Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Targeted but Not Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Not Targeted but Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         |
|--|---|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
|  |   | Number                                    | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Spiny-tailed Iguanas, <i>Ctenosaurus</i> sp.       | 9.63  | 29  | 7.16    | 10  | 2.47    | 28  | 6.91    |
| Rough-tailed Gecko, <i>Cyrtopodion scabrum</i>     | 5.19  | 6   | 1.48    | 15  | 3.70    | 7   | 1.73    |
| Mediterranean Gecko, <i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>  | 21.48                                       | 73  | 18.02   | 14  | 3.46    | 126   | 31.11   |
| Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i>                 | 8.15  | 18  | 4.44    | 15  | 3.70    | 25  | 6.17    |
| Italian Wall Lizard, <i>Podarcis siculus</i>       | 5.43  | 8   | 1.98    | 14  | 3.46    | 10  | 2.47    |
| Moorish Gecko, <i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>        | 3.21  | 1   | 0.25    | 12  | 2.96    | 12  | 2.96    |
| Any other lizard species found in the SWCHR region | 57.78                                       | 161                                       | 39.75   | 73  | 18.02   | 144   | 35.56   |

Total Number of Responses: 358

Response Rate: 88.40%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Targeted and found

Targeted but not found

Not targeted but found

NOTE: The Island Night Lizard (*Xantusia riversiana* ssp.) was removed from Federal Threatened and Endangered Species lists after the survey closed, but is color-coded as still on the lists, since that was its status at the time participants took the survey.

**Q32. Please indicate whether you have specifically targeted the following TURTLE AND TORTOISE species or categories, and whether you were successful in finding them, IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

Not all species, or groups of species, are listed. If you looked for a species not listed, use the 'Any other turtle species found in the SWCHR Region' row at the bottom to record that species.

**Examples:**

If you went herping specifically to find Desert Tortoises, but did not find them, you would check 'targeted, but not found.'

If you weren't looking for Yellow Mud Turtles but found one, you would check 'not targeted, but found' on the row 'All other turtle species found in the SWCHR Region,' as Yellow Mud Turtles are not specifically listed.

If you found a Common Snapping Turtle in Massachusetts, but not in the SWCHR Region, do not check anything under 'Common Snapping Turtle!'

You may check more than one response for each species/category, to account for multiple trips/attempts (e.g. found Desert Tortoises on one trip, but not on a different trip).

Not checking any box on a given row indicates you have never looked for that species/category in the SWCHR Region and also have never found any in the SWCHR Region.

Overall, 77.78 percent of respondents who field herp in the SWCHR Region target turtles and tortoises of various species.

Of the list of species provided, the top five turtle and tortoise species targeted by field herpers in the SWCHR region of interest, in order of popularity, are:

- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (43.21%)
- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (36.05%)
- Western Pond Turtle, *Actinemys marmorata* (26.17%)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (23.46%)
- Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (20.74%)

Of the list provided, the five LEAST popular species targeted in the SWCHR region, in order from very least, are:

- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (6.67%)
- Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes* (7.16%)
- Cagle's Map Turtle, *Graptemys caglei* (8.15%)
- Rio Grande Cooter, *Pseudemys gorzugi* (11.11%)
- Diamondback Terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin* (12.10%)



Because respondents could select more than one response, and provide responses in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Species  | Percent Who Targeted (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) | Targeted and Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Targeted but Not Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Not Targeted but Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         |
|--|---|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
|  |   | Number                                    | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Western Pond Turtle, <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>          | 26.17                                       | 69  | 17.04   | 37  | 9.14    | 44  | 10.86   |
| Spiny Softshell, <i>Apalone spinifer</i>                 | 20.74                                       | 61  | 15.06   | 23  | 5.68    | 95  | 23.46   |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>              | 17.04                                       | 51  | 12.59   | 18  | 4.44    | 86  | 21.23   |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>                   | 16.54                                       | 49  | 12.10   | 18  | 4.44    | 59  | 14.57   |
| Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>               | 43.21                                       | 122                                       | 30.12   | 53  | 13.09   | 67  | 16.54   |
| Texas Tortoise, <i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>              | 17.78                                       | 44  | 10.86   | 28  | 6.91    | 44  | 10.86   |
| Cagle's Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys caglei</i>              | 8.15  | 14  | 3.46    | 19  | 4.69    | 10  | 2.47    |
| Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>          | 7.16  | 7   | 1.73    | 22  | 5.43    | 15  | 3.70    |
| Sonoran Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i>        | 18.52                                       | 47  | 11.60   | 28  | 6.91    | 38  | 9.38    |
| Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> | 13.33                                       | 26  | 6.42    | 28  | 6.91    | 23  | 5.68    |
| Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>         | 12.10                                       | 17  | 4.20    | 32  | 7.90    | 11  | 2.72    |
| Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>              | 11.11                                       | 25  | 6.17    | 20  | 4.94    | 24  | 5.93    |
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                        | 36.05                                       | 105                                       | 25.93   | 41  | 10.12   | 95  | 23.46   |
| Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>       | 23.46                                       | 75  | 18.52   | 20  | 4.94    | 125   | 30.86   |
| Leatherback Sea Turtle, <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>      | 6.67  | 6   | 1.48    | 21  | 5.19    | 5   | 1.23    |
| Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)                          | 13.09                                       | 27  | 6.67    | 26  | 6.42    | 29  | 7.16    |
| Any other turtle species found in the SWCHR region       | 19.75                                       | 52  | 12.84   | 28  | 6.91    | 63  | 15.56   |

Total Number of Responses: 315

Response Rate: 77.78%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Targeted and found

Targeted but not found

Not targeted but found

**Q33. Please indicate whether you have specifically targeted the following FROG AND TOAD species or categories, and whether you were successful in finding them, IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

Not all species, or groups of species, are listed. If you looked for a species not listed, use the 'Any other frog species found in the SWCHR Region' row at the bottom to record that species.

**Examples:**

If you went herping specifically to find Sonoran Desert Toads, but did not find them, you would check 'targeted, but not found.'

If you weren't looking for Pacific Chorus Frogs but found one, you would check 'not targeted, but found' on the row 'All other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR Region,' as Pacific Chorus Frogs are not specifically listed.

If you found a Bull Frog in Kansas, but not in the SWCHR Region, do not check anything under 'Bull Frog!'

You may check more than one response for each species/category, to account for multiple trips/attempts (e.g. found Sonoran Desert Toads on one trip, but not on a different trip).

Not checking any box on a given row indicates you have never looked for that species/category in the SWCHR Region and also have never found any in the SWCHR Region.

Overall, 75.31 percent of respondents who field herp in the SWCHR Region target frogs and toads of various species.

Of the list of species provided, the top five frog and toad species targeted by field herpers in the SWCHR region of interest, in order of popularity, are:

- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (24.94%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (24.69%)
- Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (18.77%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (18.77%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (18.27%)

Of the list provided, the five LEAST popular species targeted in the SWCHR region, in order from very least, are:

- Sheep Frog, *Hypopachus variolosus* (2.72%)
- Mexican White-Lipped Frog, *Leptodactylus fragilis* (5.68%)
- Amargosa Toad, *Anaxyrus nelson* (6.91%)
- Oregon Spotted Frog, *Rana pretiosa* (7.16%)
- Relict Leopard Frog, *Lithobates onca* (7.16%)

Because respondents could select more than one response, and provide responses in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Species   | Percent Who Targeted (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) | Targeted and Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Targeted but Not Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Not Targeted but Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         |
|---|---|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
|   |   | Number                                    | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>                      | 24.69                                       | 70  | 17.28   | 30  | 7.41    | 68  | 16.79   |
| Arroyo Toad, <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>                 | 13.58                                       | 23  | 5.68    | 32  | 7.90    | 19  | 4.69    |
| Yosemite Toad, <i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>                    | 7.90  | 12  | 2.96    | 20  | 4.94    | 8   | 1.98    |
| Great Plains Toad, <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>               | 18.27                                       | 54  | 13.33   | 20  | 4.94    | 84  | 20.74   |
| Black Toad, <i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>                         | 8.89  | 17  | 4.20    | 19  | 4.69    | 6   | 1.48    |
| Houston Toad, <i>Anaxyrus houstonensis</i>                | 9.38  | 14  | 3.46    | 24  | 5.93    | 13  | 3.21    |
| Arizona Toad, <i>Anaxyrus microscaphus</i>                | 12.35                                       | 28  | 6.91    | 22  | 5.43    | 40  | 9.88    |
| Amargosa Toad, <i>Anaxyrus nelsoni</i>                    | 6.91  | 10  | 2.47    | 18  | 4.44    | 6   | 1.48    |
| Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, <i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i> | 16.05                                       | 40  | 9.88    | 25  | 6.17    | 72  | 17.78   |
| Sheep Frog, <i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>                  | 2.72  | 10  | 2.47    | 1   | 0.25    | 20  | 4.94    |
| Mexican White-Lipped Frog, <i>Leptodactylus fragilis</i>  | 5.68  | 3   | 0.74    | 20  | 4.94    | 5   | 1.23    |
| Rio Grande Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates berlandieri</i>    | 14.81                                       | 38  | 9.38    | 22  | 5.43    | 71  | 17.53   |
| Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>                 | 24.94                                       | 81  | 20.00   | 20  | 4.94    | 152   | 37.53   |
| Chiricahua Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i> | 18.77                                       | 52  | 12.84   | 24  | 5.93    | 32  | 7.90    |
| Relict Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates onca</i>               | 7.16  | 11  | 2.72    | 18  | 4.44    | 3   | 0.74    |
| Southern Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates sphenoccephalus</i>  | 10.86                                       | 28  | 6.91    | 16  | 3.95    | 63  | 15.56   |
| Lowland Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>      | 11.85                                       | 25  | 6.17    | 23  | 5.68    | 30  | 7.41    |
| Sonoran Desert Toad, <i>Ollotis alvaria</i>               | 18.77                                       | 53  | 13.09   | 23  | 5.68    | 56  | 13.83   |
| California Red-legged Frog, <i>Rana draytonii</i>         | 17.28                                       | 42  | 10.37   | 28  | 6.91    | 28  | 6.91    |
| Spotted Frog, <i>Rana luteiventris</i>                    | 8.15  | 13  | 3.21    | 20  | 4.94    | 10  | 2.47    |
| Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, <i>Rana muscosa</i> | 8.89  | 13  | 3.21    | 23  | 5.68    | 10  | 2.47    |
| Oregon Spotted Frog, <i>Rana pretiosa</i>                 | 7.16  | 11  | 2.72    | 18  | 4.44    | 6   | 1.48    |
| Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                         | 8.89  | 21  | 5.19    | 15  | 3.70    | 42  | 10.37   |
| Mexican Burrowing Toad, <i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i>      | 7.90  | 7   | 1.73    | 25  | 6.17    | 9   | 2.22    |
| Mexican Tree Frog, <i>Smilisca baudinii</i>               | 8.64  | 15  | 3.70    | 20  | 4.94    | 15  | 3.70    |
| African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>                | 8.15  | 15  | 3.70    | 18  | 4.44    | 11  | 2.72    |
| Any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR region | 46.91                                       | 136                                       | 33.58   | 54  | 13.33   | 129   | 31.85   |

Total Number of Responses: 305

Response Rate: 75.31%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Targeted and found

Targeted but not found

Not targeted but found

**Q34. Please indicate whether you have specifically targeted the following SALAMANDER AND NEWT species or categories, and whether you were successful in finding them, IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

Not all species, or groups of species, are listed. If you looked for a species not listed, use the 'Any other salamander species found in the SWCHR Region' row at the bottom to record that species.

**Examples:**

If you went herping specifically to find California Newts, but did not find them, you would check 'targeted, but not found.'

If you weren't looking for Southern Torrent Salamanders but found one, you would check 'not targeted, but found' on the row 'All other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR Region,' as Southern Torrent Salamanders are not specifically listed.

If you found a Tiger Salamander in Kansas, but not in the SWCHR Region, do not check anything under 'Tiger Salamander!'

You may check more than one response for each species/category, to account for multiple trips/attempts (e.g. found *Ensatina*s on one trip, but not on a different trip).

Not checking any box on a given row indicates you have never looked for that species/category in the SWCHR Region and also have never found any in the SWCHR Region.

Overall, 59.26 percent of respondents who field herp in the SWCHR Region target salamanders and newts of various species.

Of the list of species provided, the top five salamander and newt species targeted by field herpers in the SWCHR region of interest, in order of popularity, are:

- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (26.17%)
- Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (23.46%)
- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (20.99%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (16.54%)
- Other Woodland Salamanders, *Plethodon* sp. (16.05%)

Of the list provided, the five LEAST popular species targeted in the SWCHR region, in order from very least, are:

- Black-spotted Newt, *Notophthalmus meridionalis* (7.41%)
- Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp. (7.90%)
- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (8.89%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (9.38%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (10.62%)

Because respondents could select more than one response, and provide responses in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Species   | Percent Who Targeted (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) | Targeted and Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Targeted but Not Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         | Not Targeted but Found (of 405 SWCHR Herpers) |         |
|---|---|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
|   |   | Number                                    | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| California Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>     | 16.54                                       | 25  | 6.17    | 42  | 10.37   | 11  | 2.72    |
| Long-toed Salamanders, <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i> ssp.      | 13.09                                       | 25  | 6.17    | 28  | 6.91    | 12  | 2.96    |
| Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>             | 15.06                                       | 32  | 7.90    | 29  | 7.16    | 36  | 8.89    |
| Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>                     | 20.99                                       | 49  | 12.10   | 36  | 8.89    | 44  | 10.86   |
| Sacramento Mountains Salamander, <i>Aneides hardii</i>          | 10.86                                       | 19  | 4.69    | 25  | 6.17    | 3   | 0.74    |
| Slender Salamanders, <i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.                    | 23.46                                       | 67  | 16.54   | 28  | 6.91    | 40  | 9.88    |
| Cave Salamanders, <i>Eurycea</i> sp.                            | 9.38  | 21  | 5.19    | 17  | 4.20    | 8   | 1.98    |
| Web-toed Salamanders, <i>Hydromantes</i> sp.                    | 7.90  | 12  | 2.96    | 20  | 4.94    | 6   | 1.48    |
| Black-spotted Newt, <i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>           | 7.41  | 8   | 1.98    | 22  | 5.43    | 4   | 0.99    |
| Jemez Mountains Salamander, <i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>       | 10.62                                       | 14  | 3.46    | 29  | 7.16    | 3   | 0.74    |
| Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.                | 16.05                                       | 40  | 9.88    | 25  | 6.17    | 28  | 6.91    |
| Western Lesser Siren, <i>Siren</i> sp.                          | 8.89  | 16  | 3.95    | 20  | 4.94    | 11  | 2.72    |
| California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.                    | 26.17                                       | 69  | 17.04   | 37  | 9.14    | 42  | 10.37   |
| Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region | 29.38                                       | 79  | 19.51   | 40  | 9.88    | 57  | 14.07   |

Total Number of Responses: 240

Response Rate: 59.26%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Targeted and found

Targeted but not found

Not targeted but found

**Q35. Rate YOUR PERCEPTION of the GENERAL relative abundance of the following herp categories, ONLY AS THEY OCCUR IN THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah). Do you think the population in the SWCHR Region is increasing, decreasing, or about the same, compared to historical populations?**

**Snakes**

**Lizards**

**Alligator**

**Turtles and tortoises**

**Frogs and Toads**

**Salamanders and Newts**

Survey respondents think herp species in the SWCHR Region are decreasing in abundance, with the possible exception of the alligator.

|                       | Increasing |       | Decreasing |       | About the Same |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-----------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                       | #          | %     | #          | %     | #              | %     | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 1          | 0.28  | 189        | 52.50 | 75             | 20.83 | 95           | 26.39 |
| Lizards               | 11         | 3.06  | 146        | 40.67 | 100            | 27.86 | 102          | 28.41 |
| Alligator             | 70         | 19.94 | 48         | 13.68 | 35             | 9.97  | 198          | 56.41 |
| Turtles and Tortoises | 4          | 1.13  | 199        | 56.06 | 38             | 10.70 | 114          | 32.11 |
| Frogs and Toads       | 4          | 1.11  | 220        | 61.28 | 38             | 10.58 | 97           | 27.02 |
| Salamanders and Newts | 0          | 0.00  | 164        | 45.81 | 42             | 11.73 | 152          | 42.46 |

Total Number of Responses: 361

Response Rate: 89.14%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Increasing

Decreasing

About the same

I don't know

Respondents living in the SWCHR Region believe the same categories are decreasing in abundance in an even higher proportion than respondents overall.

|                       | SWCHR Region Residents |       |            |       |                |       |              |       |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                       | Increasing             |       | Decreasing |       | About the Same |       | I Don't Know |       |
|                       | #                      | %     | #          | %     | #              | %     | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 0                      | 0.00  | 82         | 62.60 | 36             | 27.48 | 13           | 9.92  |
| Lizards               | 5                      | 3.82  | 61         | 46.56 | 46             | 35.11 | 19           | 14.50 |
| Alligator             | 25                     | 19.84 | 19         | 15.08 | 12             | 9.52  | 70           | 55.56 |
| Turtles and Tortoises | 3                      | 2.34  | 83         | 64.84 | 14             | 10.94 | 28           | 21.88 |
| Frogs and Toads       | 1                      | 0.76  | 98         | 74.84 | 15             | 11.45 | 17           | 12.98 |
| Salamanders and Newts | 0                      | 0.00  | 65         | 50.00 | 21             | 16.15 | 44           | 33.85 |

**Q36. If some herp categories are INCREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the increase IN THE SWCHR REGION? (Select all that apply; if you think a herp category is DECREASING, leave that row blank)**

**Snakes**

**Lizards**

**Alligator**

**Turtles and tortoises**

**Frogs and Toads**

**Salamanders and Newts**

Overall, respondents are unsure of why species in the SWCHR Region would be increasing in abundance. However, of the options presented, they think ‘helpful regulation’ benefits most herp categories, with lizards benefitting slightly more from reduced collection.

Because respondents could select more than one answer, totals exceed 100 percent.

|                       | More Habitat |       | Reduced Collection |        | Helpful Regulation |        | Climate Change |       | Less Roadkill |       | Other |        | I Don't Know |        |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|--------|
|                       | #            | %     | #                  | %      | #                  | %      | #              | %     | #             | %     | #     | %      | #            | %      |
| Snakes                | 4            | 4.71% | 7                  | 8.24%  | 9                  | 10.59% | 3              | 3.53% | 3             | 3.53% | 6     | 7.06%  | 68           | 80.00% |
| Lizards               | 6            | 6.06% | 7                  | 7.07%  | 5                  | 5.05%  | 6              | 6.06% | 2             | 2.02% | 12    | 12.12% | 74           | 74.75% |
| Alligator             | 7            | 4.55% | 27                 | 17.53% | 65                 | 42.21% | 5              | 3.25% | 1             | 0.65% | 10    | 6.49%  | 79           | 51.30% |
| Turtles and tortoises | 5            | 6.02% | 8                  | 9.64%  | 8                  | 9.64%  | 0              | 0.00% | 4             | 4.82% | 4     | 4.82%  | 71           | 85.54% |
| Frogs and Toads       | 3            | 3.61% | 2                  | 2.41%  | 4                  | 4.82%  | 1              | 1.20% | 2             | 2.41% | 8     | 9.64%  | 71           | 85.54% |
| Salamanders and Newts | 3            | 3.85% | 3                  | 3.85%  | 4                  | 5.13%  | 2              | 2.56% | 1             | 1.28% | 2     | 2.56%  | 70           | 89.74% |

Total Number of Responses: 170

Response Rate: 41.98%

Available Response Options (check-all):

More habitat

Reduced collection

Helpful regulation

Climate change

Less roadkill

Other

I don't know

Respondents living in the SWCHR Region are divided on what most benefits snakes and turtles/tortoises, but generally reflect the sentiments of overall respondents.

|                       | SWCHR Region Residents |       |                    |       |                    |       |                |      |               |      |       |       |              |       |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|----------------|------|---------------|------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                       | More Habitat           |       | Reduced Collection |       | Helpful Regulation |       | Climate Change |      | Less Roadkill |      | Other |       | I Don't Know |       |
|                       | #                      | %     | #                  | %     | #                  | %     | #              | %    | #             | %    | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 1                      | 6.25  | 1                  | 6.25  | 1                  | 6.25  | 3              | 6.25 | 0             | 0.00 | 1     | 6.25  | 12           | 75.00 |
| Lizards               | 1                      | 4.17  | 3                  | 12.50 | 1                  | 4.17  | 2              | 8.33 | 0             | 0.00 | 5     | 20.83 | 15           | 62.50 |
| Alligator             | 3                      | 6.25  | 13                 | 27.08 | 25                 | 52.08 | 2              | 4.17 | 0             | 0.00 | 4     | 8.33  | 19           | 39.58 |
| Turtles and tortoises | 2                      | 10.00 | 3                  | 15.00 | 3                  | 15.00 | 0              | 0.00 | 1             | 5.00 | 2     | 10.00 | 15           | 75.00 |
| Frogs and Toads       | 0                      | 0.00  | 0                  | 0.00  | 1                  | 5.88  | 0              | 0.00 | 0             | 0.00 | 2     | 11.76 | 14           | 82.35 |
| Salamanders and Newts | 0                      | 0.00  | 0                  | 0.00  | 1                  | 6.25  | 0              | 0.00 | 0             | 0.00 | 0     | 0.00  | 15           | 93.75 |

**Q37. If some herp categories are DECREASING in abundance, what do you think is/are the reason(s) for the decrease IN THE SWCHR REGION? (Select all that apply; if you think a herp category is INCREASING, leave that row blank)**

**Snakes**

**Lizards**

**Alligator**

**Turtles and tortoises**

**Frogs and Toads**

**Salamanders and Newts**

By far, most respondents overall think less habitat availability is the primary reason for decreasing herp abundance of all species. Roadkill is cited as the second-leading cause for decreased abundance among reptiles (including alligators, turtles, and tortoises), with climate change and disease competing for the second-leading cause among amphibians. The least-likely cause respondents think is responsible for decreased abundance among reptiles is disease, and for amphibians it is harmful regulation.

Top 3 reasons thought to cause decreasing abundance, in order, by herp category:

Snakes: less habitat, more roadkill, increased collection

Lizards: less habitat, more roadkill, climate change

Alligator: less habitat, more roadkill, climate change

Turtles and Tortoises: less habitat, more roadkill, increased collection

Frogs and Toads: less habitat, disease, climate change

Salamanders and Newts: less habitat, climate change, disease

Bottom 3 reasons thought to cause decreasing abundance, in order, by herp category:

Snakes: disease, harmful regulation, other

Lizards: disease, harmful regulation, other

Alligator: disease, increased collection, other

Turtles and Tortoises: harmful regulation, other, disease

Frogs and Toads: harmful regulation, increased collection, other

Salamanders and Newts: harmful regulation, increased collection, other

Of note, more field herpers (79.75%) responded to this question pertaining to decreasing species abundance than did the previous question pertaining to increasing abundance (41.98%). This question also offered more options from which to choose as to the reason for the change in abundance (“disease” was added; which would likely not be a reason to explain an increase). “Harmful regulation” is an ambiguous term open to interpretation of the respondent; it was included for consistency in answer choices with the previous question regarding reasons for increasing abundance.



Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

|                       | Less Habitat |       | Increased Collection |       | Harmful Regulation |       | Climate Change |       | More Roadkill |       | Disease |       | Other |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                       | #            | %     | #                    | %     | #                  | %     | #              | %     | #             | %     | #       | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 193          | 72.01 | 86                   | 32.09 | 42                 | 15.67 | 64             | 23.88 | 139           | 51.87 | 31      | 11.57 | 44    | 16.42 | 52           | 19.40 |
| Lizards               | 171          | 72.15 | 49                   | 20.68 | 22                 | 9.28  | 54             | 22.78 | 63            | 26.58 | 12      | 5.06  | 38    | 16.03 | 54           | 22.78 |
| Alligator             | 65           | 38.69 | 10                   | 5.95  | 16                 | 9.52  | 19             | 11.31 | 19            | 11.31 | 6       | 3.57  | 14    | 8.33  | 98           | 58.33 |
| Turtles and tortoises | 200          | 70.42 | 102                  | 35.92 | 25                 | 8.80  | 65             | 22.89 | 111           | 39.08 | 58      | 20.42 | 41    | 14.44 | 66           | 23.24 |
| Frogs and Toads       | 201          | 68.60 | 32                   | 10.92 | 23                 | 7.85  | 123            | 41.98 | 64            | 21.84 | 140     | 47.78 | 48    | 16.38 | 61           | 20.82 |
| Salamanders and Newts | 167          | 65.49 | 28                   | 10.98 | 18                 | 7.06  | 97             | 38.04 | 46            | 18.04 | 83      | 32.55 | 38    | 14.90 | 72           | 28.24 |

Total Number of Responses: 323

Response Rate: 79.75%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Less habitat

Increased collection

Harmful regulation

Climate change

More roadkill

Disease

Other

I don't know

Respondents who live in the SWCHR Region followed the same general trends as the overall survey respondents.

|                       | SWCHR Region Residents |       |                      |       |                    |       |                |       |               |       |         |       |       |       |              |       |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                       | Less Habitat           |       | Increased Collection |       | Harmful Regulation |       | Climate Change |       | More Roadkill |       | Disease |       | Other |       | I Don't Know |       |
|                       | #                      | %     | #                    | %     | #                  | %     | #              | %     | #             | %     | #       | %     | #     | %     | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 88                     | 83.81 | 32                   | 30.48 | 16                 | 15.24 | 27             | 25.71 | 61            | 58.10 | 11      | 10.48 | 26    | 24.76 | 7            | 6.67  |
| Lizards               | 73                     | 81.11 | 19                   | 21.11 | 10                 | 11.11 | 21             | 23.33 | 32            | 35.56 | 5       | 5.56  | 22    | 24.44 | 10           | 11.11 |
| Alligator             | 24                     | 43.64 | 2                    | 3.64  | 8                  | 14.55 | 6              | 10.91 | 6             | 10.91 | 2       | 3.64  | 4     | 7.27  | 31           | 56.36 |
| Turtles and tortoises | 85                     | 78.70 | 41                   | 37.96 | 9                  | 8.33  | 26             | 24.07 | 42            | 38.89 | 21      | 19.44 | 17    | 15.74 | 15           | 13.89 |
| Frogs and Toads       | 90                     | 78.95 | 14                   | 12.28 | 10                 | 8.77  | 52             | 45.61 | 26            | 22.81 | 61      | 53.51 | 22    | 19.30 | 11           | 9.65  |
| Salamanders and Newts | 68                     | 74.73 | 13                   | 14.29 | 6                  | 6.59  | 38             | 41.76 | 19            | 20.88 | 30      | 32.97 | 16    | 17.58 | 18           | 19.78 |

**Q38. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?**

**Snakes**

**Lizards**

**Alligator**

**Turtles and tortoises**

**Frogs and Toads**

**Salamanders and Newts**

By far, most respondents overall think development and habitat destruction is the primary concern for all herp species in the SWCHR Region.

Top 3 concerns for herp species in the SWCHR Region, in order, by herp category:

Snakes: development and habitat destruction, roadkill, lethal take by humans

Lizards: development and habitat destruction, invasive species, nonlethal take by humans

Alligator: development and habitat destruction, lethal take by humans, nonlethal take by humans

Turtles and Tortoises: development and habitat destruction, roadkill, invasive species

Frogs and Toads: development and habitat destruction, disease, invasive species

Salamanders and Newts: development and habitat destruction, disease, other

|                       | Development and Habitat Destruction |       | Invasive Species |      | Disease |       | Roadkill |      | Lethal Take by Humans |       | Nonlethal Take by Humans |      | Other |      | I Don't Know |       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------|------|---------|-------|----------|------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|-------|------|--------------|-------|
|                       | #                                   | %     | #                | %    | #       | %     | #        | %    | #                     | %     | #                        | %    | #     | %    | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 251                                 | 72.13 | 3                | 0.86 | 1       | 0.29  | 27       | 7.76 | 27                    | 7.76  | 11                       | 3.16 | 4     | 1.15 | 24           | 6.90  |
| Lizards               | 273                                 | 79.82 | 18               | 5.26 | 0       | 0.00  | 5        | 1.46 | 1                     | 0.29  | 7                        | 2.05 | 5     | 1.46 | 33           | 9.65  |
| Alligator             | 154                                 | 50.99 | 0                | 0.00 | 0       | 0.00  | 2        | 0.66 | 33                    | 10.93 | 3                        | 0.99 | 2     | 0.66 | 108          | 35.76 |
| Turtles and tortoises | 226                                 | 66.08 | 17               | 4.97 | 12      | 3.51  | 29       | 8.48 | 7                     | 2.05  | 11                       | 3.22 | 4     | 1.17 | 36           | 10.53 |
| Frogs and Toads       | 196                                 | 56.48 | 21               | 6.05 | 80      | 23.05 | 3        | 0.86 | 0                     | 0.00  | 1                        | 0.29 | 7     | 2.02 | 39           | 11.24 |
| Salamanders and Newts | 211                                 | 62.43 | 11               | 3.25 | 39      | 11.54 | 2        | 0.59 | 2                     | 0.59  | 2                        | 0.59 | 12    | 3.55 | 59           | 17.46 |

Total Number of Responses: 353

Response Rate: 87.16%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Development and habitat destruction

Invasive species (including predators and competitors, both plant and animal)

Disease

Roadkill (intentional or accidental)

Lethal take by humans (e.g. food, leather, sport/pleasure)

Nonlethal take by humans (e.g. personal use, pet trade, farming)

Other

I don't know

Among respondents living in the SWCHR Region, trends were similar, with the exception of lizards. Respondents thought other concerns were the third biggest concern for those species, not nonlethal take by humans.

|                       | SWCHR Region Residents              |       |                  |      |         |       |          |      |                       |       |                          |      |       |      |              |       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|------------------|------|---------|-------|----------|------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|------|-------|------|--------------|-------|
|                       | Development and Habitat Destruction |       | Invasive Species |      | Disease |       | Roadkill |      | Lethal Take by Humans |       | Nonlethal Take by Humans |      | Other |      | I Don't Know |       |
|                       | #                                   | %     | #                | %    | #       | %     | #        | %    | #                     | %     | #                        | %    | #     | %    | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 101                                 | 77.10 | 1                | 0.76 | 0       | 0.00  | 10       | 7.63 | 10                    | 7.63  | 3                        | 2.29 | 4     | 3.05 | 2            | 1.53  |
| Lizards               | 105                                 | 82.68 | 9                | 7.09 | 0       | 0.00  | 1        | 0.79 | 0                     | 0.00  | 1                        | 0.79 | 4     | 3.15 | 7            | 5.51  |
| Alligator             | 50                                  | 46.73 | 0                | 0.00 | 0       | 0.00  | 0        | 0.00 | 13                    | 12.15 | 0                        | 0.00 | 1     | 0.93 | 43           | 40.19 |
| Turtles and tortoises | 84                                  | 67.20 | 9                | 7.20 | 7       | 5.60  | 10       | 8.00 | 2                     | 1.60  | 3                        | 2.40 | 3     | 2.40 | 7            | 5.60  |
| Frogs and Toads       | 70                                  | 54.69 | 9                | 7.03 | 33      | 25.78 | 1        | 0.78 | 0                     | 0.00  | 0                        | 0.00 | 4     | 3.13 | 11           | 8.59  |
| Salamanders and Newts | 76                                  | 62.30 | 5                | 4.10 | 14      | 11.48 | 0        | 0.00 | 1                     | 0.82  | 0                        | 0.00 | 6     | 4.92 | 20           | 16.39 |

**Q39. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in the SWCHR REGION for herp species?**

**Snakes**

**Lizards**

**Alligator**

**Turtles and tortoises**

**Frogs and Toads**

**Salamanders and Newts**

By far, most respondents overall think nonlethal take by humans is the least-important concern for all herp species in the SWCHR Region.

Bottom 3 concerns for herp species in the SWCHR Region, in order (least, second-least, third-least), by herp category:

Snakes: nonlethal take by humans, invasive species, disease

Lizards: nonlethal take by humans, disease, lethal take by humans

Alligator: nonlethal take by humans, invasive species, roadkill

Turtles and Tortoises: nonlethal take by humans, invasive species, lethal take by humans

Frogs and Toads: nonlethal take by humans, lethal take by humans, roadkill

Salamanders and Newts: nonlethal take by humans, lethal take by humans, roadkill

|                       | Development and Habitat Destruction |      | Invasive Species |       | Disease |       | Roadkill |      | Lethal Take by Humans |       | Nonlethal Take by Humans |       | Other |      | I Don't Know |       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|------|--------------|-------|
|                       | #                                   | %    | #                | %     | #       | %     | #        | %    | #                     | %     | #                        | %     | #     | %    | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 1                                   | 0.29 | 55               | 15.94 | 46      | 13.33 | 19       | 5.51 | 25                    | 7.25  | 107                      | 31.01 | 10    | 2.90 | 82           | 23.77 |
| Lizards               | 1                                   | 0.29 | 30               | 8.75  | 47      | 13.70 | 30       | 8.75 | 41                    | 11.95 | 105                      | 30.61 | 9     | 2.62 | 80           | 23.32 |
| Alligator             | 3                                   | 0.93 | 37               | 11.46 | 19      | 5.88  | 24       | 7.43 | 17                    | 5.26  | 82                       | 25.39 | 13    | 4.02 | 128          | 39.63 |
| Turtles and tortoises | 3                                   | 0.88 | 42               | 12.39 | 22      | 6.49  | 30       | 8.85 | 40                    | 11.80 | 87                       | 25.66 | 19    | 5.60 | 96           | 28.32 |
| Frogs and Toads       | 3                                   | 0.88 | 20               | 5.90  | 13      | 3.83  | 27       | 7.96 | 70                    | 20.65 | 108                      | 31.86 | 15    | 4.42 | 83           | 24.48 |
| Salamanders and Newts | 2                                   | 0.60 | 18               | 5.36  | 15      | 4.46  | 29       | 8.63 | 66                    | 19.64 | 101                      | 30.06 | 12    | 3.57 | 93           | 27.68 |

Total Number of Responses: 347

Response Rate: 85.68%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Development and habitat destruction

Invasive species (including predators and competitors, both plant and animal)

Disease

Roadkill (intentional or accidental)

Lethal take by humans (e.g. food, leather, sport/pleasure)

Nonlethal take by humans (e.g. personal use, pet trade, farming)

Other

I don't know

Among respondents living in the SWCHR Region, trends were similar, with the exception of turtles and tortoises. Respondents thought lethal take by humans and roadkill were the second- and third-least important concerns for those species.

|                       | SWCHR Region Residents              |      |                  |       |         |       |          |       |                       |       |                          |       |       |      |              |       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|------|--------------|-------|
|                       | Development and Habitat Destruction |      | Invasive Species |       | Disease |       | Roadkill |       | Lethal Take by Humans |       | Nonlethal Take by Humans |       | Other |      | I Don't Know |       |
|                       | #                                   | %    | #                | %     | #       | %     | #        | %     | #                     | %     | #                        | %     | #     | %    | #            | %     |
| Snakes                | 0                                   | 0.00 | 21               | 16.28 | 18      | 13.95 | 7        | 5.43  | 10                    | 7.75  | 49                       | 37.98 | 3     | 2.33 | 21           | 16.28 |
| Lizards               | 0                                   | 0.00 | 10               | 7.81  | 19      | 14.84 | 13       | 10.16 | 18                    | 14.06 | 44                       | 34.38 | 3     | 2.34 | 21           | 16.41 |
| Alligator             | 1                                   | 0.84 | 12               | 10.08 | 6       | 5.04  | 9        | 7.56  | 7                     | 5.88  | 34                       | 28.57 | 4     | 3.36 | 46           | 38.66 |
| Turtles and tortoises | 0                                   | 0.00 | 13               | 10.32 | 6       | 4.76  | 14       | 11.11 | 21                    | 16.67 | 37                       | 29.37 | 5     | 3.97 | 30           | 23.81 |
| Frogs and Toads       | 1                                   | 0.79 | 7                | 5.56  | 3       | 2.38  | 15       | 11.90 | 27                    | 21.43 | 46                       | 36.51 | 4     | 3.17 | 23           | 18.25 |
| Salamanders and Newts | 1                                   | 0.81 | 6                | 4.84  | 4       | 3.23  | 13       | 10.48 | 26                    | 20.97 | 44                       | 35.48 | 3     | 2.42 | 27           | 21.77 |

## Field Herping—Arizona

### Q40. Have you field herped in ARIZONA?

Two thirds of respondents who have field herped in the SWCHR Region have done so in Arizona.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 245                 | 66.94   |
| No       | 121                 | 33.06   |

Total Number of Responses: 366

Response Rate: 90.37%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No [respondents choosing this answer skipped the following set of questions concerning field herping in Arizona and were sent to the set of questions beginning with Question 65, regarding field herping in California.]

Respondents who live in the SWCHR Region reflect trends similar to the overall response.

However, three fourths of non-U.S. residents who have herped in the SWCHR Region have done so in Arizona.

| Category | SWCHR Region Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|          | Number                 | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Yes      | 89                     | 67.42   | 10                 | 76.92   |
| No       | 43                     | 32.58   | 3                  | 23.08   |

**Q41. Select the response most closely corresponding to your situation. For purposes of this question, “resident” is defined as someone who, if required to purchase a license for hunting or fishing (even if one is not required for herping), would pay the “resident” rate. (To account for household moves into or out of state, check all that apply)**

An overwhelming majority of overall respondents who have field herped in Arizona have done so from out of state.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>             | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Herped AZ as a resident     | 42                         | 17.50          |
| Herped AZ as a non-resident | 213                        | 88.75          |

Total Number of Responses: 240

Response Rate: 97.96%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I field herped in ARIZONA as a resident

I field herped in ARIZONA as a non-resident

**Q42. How many total years have you participated in field herping in ARIZONA? A year should be included if you made at least one attempt to field herp in that year. Include this year if applicable.**

Overall, most respondents who have field herped in Arizona have done so for three years or less. However, one fifth report having done so for 10 years or more. The median for all Arizona field herpers is 3 years.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 66                  | 27.39   |
| 2          | 29                  | 12.03   |
| 3          | 36                  | 14.94   |
| 4          | 20                  | 8.30    |
| 5          | 16                  | 6.64    |
| 6          | 7                   | 2.90    |
| 7          | 5                   | 2.07    |
| 8          | 7                   | 2.90    |
| 9          | 4                   | 1.66    |
| 10 or more | 51                  | 21.16   |

Total Number of Responses: 241

Response Rate: 98.37%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

Based on their response to the previous question (whether they have herped Arizona as a resident or a non-resident), the following shifts in categories were reported. The median for resident herpers is 10 or more years, and for non-residents it is 3 years.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 3        | 7.14    | 62           | 29.25   |
| 2          | 0        | 0.00    | 29           | 13.68   |
| 3          | 4        | 9.52    | 31           | 14.62   |
| 4          | 5        | 11.90   | 17           | 8.02    |
| 5          | 3        | 7.14    | 14           | 6.60    |
| 6          | 3        | 7.14    | 6            | 2.83    |
| 7          | 1        | 2.38    | 4            | 1.89    |
| 8          | 0        | 0.00    | 7            | 3.30    |
| 9          | 1        | 2.38    | 4            | 1.89    |
| 10 or more | 22       | 52.38   | 38           | 17.92   |



**Q43. Which of the following methods have you employed for field herping IN ARIZONA?  
(Check all that apply)**

The following methods are presented in rank order of their reported popularity in Arizona.  
Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 231                 | 95.45   |
| Looking under natural cover    | 215                 | 88.84   |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 203                 | 83.88   |
| Chance encounters              | 196                 | 80.99   |
| Looking under artificial cover | 177                 | 73.14   |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 157                 | 64.88   |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 143                 | 59.09   |
| Shining road cuts              | 50                  | 16.53   |
| Trapping/netting               | 18                  | 7.44    |
| Other                          | 13                  | 5.37    |

Total Number of Responses: 242

Response Rate: 98.78%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hiking (daytime)

Hiking (nighttime)

Road cruising (daytime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Road cruising (nighttime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Shining road cuts with a spotlight

Looking under natural cover items (rocks, logs, etc.)

Looking under artificial cover items (boards, tin, trash, etc.)

Chance encounters (hiking, driving, etc.)

Trapping/netting (on land or in water, including drift fence/pitfall)

Other

Respondents who have field herped in Arizona as residents report a slightly different ranking.

| Category                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 41                  | 97.62   |
| Looking under natural cover    | 39                  | 92.86   |
| Chance encounters              | 39                  | 92.86   |
| Looking under artificial cover | 37                  | 88.10   |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 36                  | 85.71   |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 28                  | 66.67   |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 26                  | 61.90   |
| Trapping/netting               | 9                   | 21.43   |
| Other                          | 8                   | 19.05   |
| Shining road cuts              | 6                   | 14.29   |

**Q44. Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in ARIZONA, and what was your perception of that interaction?**

Field herpers in Arizona report the most interactions with Border Patrol, and the least with Highway Patrol (excluding the “Other” category). Most interactions have been overwhelmingly positive or at least neutral.

| Category       | No  |       | Yes, Positive |       | Yes, Neutral |       | Yes, Negative |      |
|----------------|-----|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|------|
|                | #   | %     | #             | %     | #            | %     | #             | %    |
| Game Warden    | 156 | 69.03 | 43            | 19.03 | 22           | 9.73  | 5             | 2.21 |
| Sheriff        | 162 | 76.06 | 27            | 12.68 | 17           | 7.98  | 7             | 3.29 |
| Local Police   | 161 | 74.19 | 28            | 12.90 | 20           | 9.22  | 8             | 3.69 |
| Highway Patrol | 171 | 79.53 | 21            | 9.77  | 21           | 9.77  | 2             | 0.93 |
| Border Patrol  | 102 | 44.54 | 72            | 31.44 | 41           | 17.90 | 14            | 6.11 |
| Other          | 116 | 89.23 | 4             | 3.08  | 3            | 2.31  | 7             | 5.38 |

Total Number of Responses: 238

Response Rate: 97.14%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

No

Yes, Positive

Yes, Neutral

Yes, Negative

Categories:

Game Warden

Sheriff

Local Police

Highway Patrol

Border Patrol

Other

Of note, respondents who identified as non-U.S. residents and who answered this question reported NO negative encounters with any category of law enforcement in Arizona.

**Q45. Have you ever come to the aid of another person (motorist, hiker, etc.) while field herping in ARIZONA? Aid can be to any degree, including calling or running for help.**

Most respondents to this question have not had to come to the aid of someone in distress in Arizona, but it is still significant that one fifth have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 51                  | 21.43   |
| No       | 187                 | 78.57   |

Total Number of Responses: 238

Response Rate: 97.14%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q46. Have you ever reported suspicious activity to authorities while field herping in ARIZONA? (drugs, illegal immigration, poaching, vandalism, theft, etc.)**

Similar to the responses to the previous question, while most respondents who have field herped in Arizona have not reported suspicious activity, 18 percent have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 44                  | 18.64   |
| No       | 192                 | 81.36   |

Total Number of Responses: 236

Response Rate: 96.33%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q47. For the years in which you have field herped ARIZONA, how many days did you spend annually, on average, field herping IN ARIZONA?**

Overall, respondents who field herp in Arizona spend a median five days in the field annually.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 17                  | 7.14    |
| 2          | 28                  | 11.76   |
| 3          | 36                  | 15.13   |
| 4          | 17                  | 7.14    |
| 5          | 29                  | 12.18   |
| 6          | 15                  | 6.30    |
| 7          | 20                  | 8.40    |
| 8          | 7                   | 2.94    |
| 9          | 10                  | 4.20    |
| 10 or more | 59                  | 24.79   |

Total Number of Responses: 238

Response Rate: 97.14%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

When categorized by whether respondents had field herped Arizona as a resident or a non-resident, it becomes more apparent that residents herp many more days per year than non-residents. This is likely due to the fact that they can make multiple trips of varying duration, compared to out-of-state herpers. Resident herpers spend a median 10 or more days annually field herping Arizona, while of out-of-state herpers spend a median five days annually field herping Arizona.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 0        | 0.00    | 17           | 8.10    |
| 2          | 1        | 2.50    | 27           | 12.86   |
| 3          | 3        | 7.50    | 33           | 15.71   |
| 4          | 0        | 0.00    | 16           | 7.62    |
| 5          | 3        | 7.50    | 28           | 13.33   |
| 6          | 1        | 2.50    | 15           | 7.14    |
| 7          | 1        | 2.50    | 20           | 9.52    |
| 8          | 0        | 0.00    | 7            | 3.33    |
| 9          | 1        | 2.50    | 10           | 4.76    |
| 10 or more | 30       | 75.00   | 37           | 17.62   |

**Q48. For the years in which you have field herped ARIZONA, how much do you estimate you spend annually, on average, on field herping activities IN ARIZONA? (fuel, food, lodging, permits, etc.)**

Overall, respondents who field herp in Arizona spend a median \$375.50 in the state annually during their field herping activities.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| \$0-100         | 40                         | 16.81          |
| \$101-250       | 40                         | 16.81          |
| \$251-500       | 42                         | 17.65          |
| \$501-750       | 50                         | 21.01          |
| \$751-1000      | 26                         | 10.92          |
| \$1001 or more  | 40                         | 16.81          |

Total Number of Responses: 238

Response Rate: 97.14%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

\$0-100, \$101-250, \$251-500, \$501-750, \$751-1000, \$1001 or more

Categorizing by whether respondents had field herped Arizona as a resident or a non-resident, residents spend a median \$625.50 annually while field herping, and non-residents spend a median \$375.50 annually in their pursuit. The discrepancy may be due to residents spending more days field herping annually than non-residents.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| \$0-100         | 7               | 17.50          | 34                  | 16.19          |
| \$101-250       | 5               | 12.50          | 37                  | 17.62          |
| \$251-500       | 6               | 15.00          | 37                  | 17.62          |
| \$501-750       | 7               | 17.50          | 44                  | 20.95          |
| \$751-1000      | 5               | 12.50          | 25                  | 11.90          |
| \$1001 or more  | 10              | 25.00          | 33                  | 15.71          |

**Q49. How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN ARIZONA?**

The table below reflects the raw results, from which it is somewhat difficult to determine any trends.

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |       | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |      | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |      | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %     | #                      | %     | #                         | %    | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %    | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 12                        | 5.06  | 21                     | 8.86  | 14                        | 5.91 | 3                       | 1.27 | 48                   | 20.25 | 12                      | 5.06 | 23         | 9.70  | 104          | 43.88 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 9                         | 3.86  | 26                     | 11.16 | 16                        | 6.87 | 7                       | 3.00 | 38                   | 16.31 | 12                      | 5.15 | 1          | 8.15  | 106          | 45.49 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 16                        | 6.81  | 32                     | 13.62 | 17                        | 7.23 | 3                       | 1.28 | 34                   | 14.47 | 6                       | 2.55 | 23         | 9.79  | 104          | 44.26 |
| Legislature                   | 30                        | 12.88 | 18                     | 7.73  | 7                         | 3.00 | 9                       | 3.86 | 14                   | 6.01  | 2                       | 0.86 | 34         | 14.59 | 119          | 51.07 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 9                         | 3.85  | 10                     | 4.27  | 7                         | 2.99 | 5                       | 2.14 | 27                   | 11.54 | 9                       | 3.85 | 44         | 18.80 | 123          | 52.56 |

Total Number of Responses: 237

Response Rate: 96.73%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Response options:

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

Categories:

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people for whom herpetology is a paid profession)

Fish and Game Department or equivalent agency—Biologist component of agency

Fish and Game Department or other equivalent agency—Law Enforcement component of agency

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 47          | 42.73 | 63        | 57.27 | 15        | 36.58 | 26        | 63.41 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 51          | 47.22 | 57        | 52.78 | 16        | 36.36 | 28        | 63.64 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 65          | 60.18 | 43        | 39.81 | 19        | 45.24 | 23        | 54.76 |
| Legislature                   | 55          | 68.75 | 25        | 31.25 | 39        | 81.25 | 9         | 18.75 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 26          | 38.80 | 41        | 61.19 | 14        | 46.67 | 16        | 53.33 |

**Q50. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?**

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in ARIZONA regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) are generally based on scientific management principles.**

Overall respondents were fairly evenly split between agreeing and disagreeing with this statement.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 51                         | 21.61          |
| Neutral         | 167                        | 58.05          |
| Disagree        | 48                         | 20.34          |

Total Number of Responses: 236

Response Rate: 96.33%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with Arizona laws disagree with this statement much more than non-residents do.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 10              | 25.64          | 45                  | 21.53          |
| Neutral         | 15              | 38.46          | 125                 | 59.81          |
| Disagree        | 14              | 35.90          | 39                  | 18.66          |

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in ARIZONA regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) generally enhance public safety.**

Overall respondents disagreed with this statement by nearly three to one.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 25                         | 10.64          |
| Neutral         | 145                        | 61.70          |
| Disagree        | 65                         | 27.66          |

Total Number of Responses: 235

Response Rate: 95.92%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with Arizona laws disagree with this statement twice as much as non-residents do.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 5               | 12.82          | 22                  | 10.58          |
| Neutral         | 14              | 35.90          | 135                 | 64.90          |
| Disagree        | 20              | 51.28          | 51                  | 24.52          |



**Q51. Has the number of your field herping trips to/in ARIZONA increased, remained steady, decreased, or stopped over time?**

Of respondents who have field herped Arizona more than once, they are fairly evenly split between increasing/remaining steady and decreasing/stopping their trips.

| Category                                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I've only made one field herping trip to/in AZ | 47                  | 19.67   |
| Increased                                      | 36                  | 15.06   |
| Remained steady                                | 66                  | 27.62   |
| Decreased                                      | 55                  | 23.01   |
| Stopped  | 35                  | 14.64   |

Total Number of Responses: 239

Response Rate: 97.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

I've only made one field herping trip to/in ARIZONA [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Increased [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Remained steady [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Decreased

Stopped

**Q52. What was/were the reason(s) your trips to/in ARIZONA decreased or stopped over time? (Check all that apply)**

The primary reason given for decreased field herping trips to/in Arizona was less time available due to occupational reasons. The least significant factor was increasingly restrictive laws/regulations.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                                  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 19                  | 21.84   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 11                  | 12.64   |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 27                  | 31.03   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 42                  | 48.28   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 21                  | 24.14   |
| Other                                     | 22                  | 25.29   |

Total Number of Responses: 87

Response Rate: 96.67%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Personal finances do not permit it

Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations

Moved—too far to travel

Less time available—occupational reasons

Less time available—family reasons

Other

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident more variation in the reasons given for decreased trips to/in Arizona between the two groups.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                                  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 2        | 12.50   | 18           | 23.38   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 2        | 12.50   | 10           | 12.99   |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 12       | 75.00   | 20           | 25.97   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 6        | 37.50   | 39           | 50.65   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 3        | 18.75   | 20           | 25.97   |
| Other                                     | 1        | 6.25    | 21           | 27.27   |

## Arizona Field Licenses

**Q53. Does ARIZONA require you to purchase one (or more) of the following to field herp, at least for some species or some methods of take? Check all that apply; e.g. if some species are covered under hunting license and others under fishing, check both of those options.**

**NOTE: this question applies only to YOUR PERSONAL field herping activities, and not activities in conjunction with a scientific or educational permit.**

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Hunting license  | 110                 | 48.46   |
| Fishing license  | 65                  | 28.63   |
| Herp stamp   | 6                   | 2.64    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 40                  | 17.62   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 2                   | 0.88    |
| Other  | 6                   | 2.64    |
| I don't know   | 70                  | 30.84   |

Total Number of Responses: 227

Response Rate: 92.65%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hunting license

Fishing license

Herp stamp

I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities

I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident reveals greater knowledge of the requirements among residents over non-residents.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Hunting license  | 24       | 63.16   | 94           | 46.77   |
| Fishing license  | 21       | 55.26   | 51           | 25.37   |
| Herp stamp   | 2        | 5.26    | 5            | 2.49    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 8        | 21.05   | 35           | 17.41   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 0        | 0.00    | 2            | 1.00    |
| Other  | 1        | 2.63    | 6            | 2.99    |
| I don't know   | 3        | 7.89    | 66           | 32.84   |

**Q54. Would you purchase a ‘herp stamp’ in ARIZONA if it: (Check all that apply)**

Overall, respondents are most interested in a herp stamp if it raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management, and least interested in one which allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 165                        | 75.69          |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 75                         | 34.40          |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 45                         | 20.64          |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 127                        | 58.26          |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 81                         | 37.16          |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 191                        | 87.61          |

Total Number of Responses: 218

Response Rate: 88.98%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited (managed areas, etc.)

Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license

Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident reveals more variation in the reasons the two groups would be interested in purchasing a herp stamp. Residents would like to be able to take species currently restricted or prohibited and utilize more methods of take more so than non-residents, and non-residents would like to see a herp stamp in lieu of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license; presumably because non-resident license fees are typically higher than resident licenses in most states.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 29       | 78.38   | 143          | 74.48   |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 19       | 51.35   | 61           | 31.77   |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 12       | 32.43   | 37           | 19.27   |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 23       | 62.16   | 107          | 55.73   |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 11       | 29.73   | 71           | 36.98   |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 32       | 86.49   | 166          | 86.46   |

**Q55. Do you have, or have you had, a Scientific Collection Permit (or equivalent), an Educational Display Permit (or equivalent), or similar special permit for herps IN ARIZONA? (Check all that apply)**

21.22 percent of overall survey respondents who said they field herped in Arizona (52 of 245) have had a special permit of some type in the state. Percentages in the table below reflect percentages of all Arizona field herpers who took the survey.

Because respondents could select more than one response, and provide responses in more than one category, totals could exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>                    | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 44                         | 17.96          |
| Educational Display Permit         | 10                         | 4.08           |
| Special permit of a different type | 14                         | 5.71           |

Total Number of Responses: 52

Response Rate: 21.22%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Scientific Collection Permit

Educational Display Permit

Special permit of a different type

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident reveals similar trends between the two groups. Percentages in the following table reflect proportions of both residents (42) and non-residents (213) who hold a special permit of some type in Arizona. Understandably, a much higher proportion of residents hold special permits than non-residents.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b>                    | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                    | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 14              | 33.33          | 37                  | 17.37          |
| Educational Display Permit         | 7               | 16.67          | 5                   | 2.35           |
| Special permit of a different type | 8               | 19.05          | 9                   | 4.22           |

**Q56. To your knowledge, is it legal in ARIZONA to road-cruise? For purposes of this question, ‘road cruising’ is defined as driving along a road, day or night, with the specific purpose of looking for herps, including handling them (e.g. for photos).**

More than two thirds of respondents who field herp in Arizona think it is legal to road-cruise in the state.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 160                 | 68.38   |
| No           | 14                  | 5.98    |
| I Don't Know | 60                  | 25.64   |

Total Number of Responses: 234

Response Rate: 95.51%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [respondents who chose this response were presented the next question]

No [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

I don't know [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident reveals non-residents are less certain that Arizona allows road cruising.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 32       | 80.00   | 137          | 66.83   |
| No           | 2        | 5.00    | 13           | 6.34    |
| I Don't Know | 6        | 15.00   | 55           | 26.83   |



**Q57. At what speed do you typically road-cruise IN ARIZONA?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 56 that they thought road-cruising was legal in Arizona, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses. The overall median road cruising speed in Arizona is 25.5 mph.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 0-10 mph        | 9                          | 5.77           |
| 11-20 mph       | 20                         | 12.82          |
| 21-30 mph       | 55                         | 35.26          |
| 31-40 mph       | 57                         | 36.54          |
| 41-50 mph       | 14                         | 8.97           |
| 51-60 mph       | 1                          | 0.64           |
| 61 mph or more  | 0                          | 0.00           |

Total Number of Responses: 156

Response Rate: 97.50%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

- 0-10 mph
- 11-20 mph
- 21-30 mph
- 31-40 mph
- 41-50 mph
- 51-60 mph
- 61 mph or more

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows the groups use similar road-cruising speeds. The median speed for both residents and non-residents is 25.5 mph.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| 0-10 mph        | 2               | 6.25           | 7                   | 5.26           |
| 11-20 mph       | 4               | 12.50          | 17                  | 12.78          |
| 21-30 mph       | 11              | 34.38          | 47                  | 35.34          |
| 31-40 mph       | 10              | 31.25          | 47                  | 35.34          |
| 41-50 mph       | 5               | 15.63          | 14                  | 10.53          |
| 51-60 mph       | 0               | 0.00           | 1                   | 0.75           |
| 61 mph or more  | 0               | 0.00           | 0                   | 0.00           |

**Q58. For purposes of this question, ‘DOR’ means a herp found ‘Dead on Road,’ to include the improved (paved) shoulder. To your knowledge, is it legal to salvage (take) DORs in ARIZONA without a special permit or other authorization?**

Most overall respondents did not know whether DOR salvage is legal in Arizona. Of those that thought they knew, twice as many said it was illegal than said it was legal. The question may have caused confusion, as it did not specify non-protected species.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 37                  | 15.95   |
| No           | 68                  | 29.31   |
| I Don't Know | 127                 | 54.74   |

Total Number of Responses: 232

Response Rate: 94.69%

Available Response Options (forced-response, response-required):

Yes [if respondents chose this answer, they skipped the next question]

No

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident indicates non-residents are more unsure of the legality of DOR salvage in the state than residents.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 9        | 22.50   | 30           | 14.71   |
| No           | 17       | 42.50   | 56           | 27.45   |
| I Don't Know | 14       | 35.00   | 118          | 57.84   |

**Q59. If it WERE legal, would you salvage DORs FROM ARIZONA? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 58 that they thought DOR salvage was illegal in Arizona, or that they didn't know, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 58                  | 29.74   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 145                 | 74.36   |
| No   | 27                  | 13.85   |
| Unsure   | 23                  | 11.79   |

Total Number of Responses: 195

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

No

Unsure

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows similarity in responses, though more state residents would also retain DORs for personal use.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 14       | 45.16   | 50           | 28.74   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 23       | 74.19   | 130          | 74.71   |
| No   | 5        | 16.13   | 24           | 13.79   |
| Unsure   | 3        | 9.68    | 21           | 12.07   |

After answering this question, all respondents who were presented this question skipped the next question, again to avoid a perceived ethical dilemma if they answered in Question 58 that DOR salvage was illegal.

**Q60. Do YOU salvage, or have you salvaged, DORs in ARIZONA? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of those respondents who answered they thought it was legal in Arizona to salvage DORs, to avoid any perception of an ethical dilemma which may have caused erroneous responses. Overall, most respondents do not salvage DORs in Arizona.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| No   | 19                  | 51.35   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 9                   | 24.32   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 11                  | 29.73   |

Total Number of Responses: 37

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

No

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows a slight majority of non-residents do not salvage DORs, despite their thinking it is legal.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| No   | 2        | 22.22   | 16           | 53.33   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 4        | 44.44   | 6            | 20.00   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 4        | 44.44   | 9            | 30.00   |

**Q61. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in ARIZONA from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents think the most important concern in Arizona from a field herper's perspective is current or proposed laws or regulations affecting field herping.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 102                        | 45.54          |
| Land access for field herping                                | 28                         | 12.50          |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 27                         | 12.05          |
| Other  | 6                          | 2.68           |
| I don't know   | 61                         | 27.23          |

Total Number of Responses: 224

Response Rate: 91.43%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows residents more strongly feel current or proposed laws/regulations are the most important concern.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 23              | 57.50          | 87                  | 44.16          |
| Land access for field herping                                | 5               | 12.50          | 23                  | 11.68          |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 4               | 10.00          | 25                  | 12.69          |
| Other  | 2               | 5.00           | 5                   | 2.54           |
| I don't know   | 6               | 15.00          | 57                  | 28.93          |

**Q62. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in ARIZONA from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents think the least important concern in Arizona from a field herper's perspective is personal safety concerns.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 9                          | 4.04           |
| Land access for field herping                                | 42                         | 18.83          |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 75                         | 33.63          |
| Other  | 15                         | 6.73           |
| I don't know   | 82                         | 36.77          |

Total Number of Responses: 223

Response Rate: 91.02%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think is the least important concern for field herpers in the state (fewer responded "I don't know").

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 3               | 7.50           | 7                   | 3.57           |
| Land access for field herping                                | 8               | 20.00          | 38                  | 19.39          |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 18              | 45.00          | 62                  | 31.63          |
| Other  | 4               | 10.00          | 13                  | 6.63           |
| I don't know   | 7               | 17.50          | 76                  | 38.78          |

**Q63. Of the list below, what is the area ARIZONA does BEST from a field herper's perspective?**

Most overall respondents indicate they do not know what Arizona does best from a field herper's perspective, but those who do give highest marks to native species management.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 36                  | 16.22   |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 11                  | 4.95    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 10                  | 4.50    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 9                   | 4.05    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 30                  | 13.51   |
| Other  | 7                   | 3.15    |
| I don't know   | 119                 | 53.60   |

Total Number of Responses: 222

Response Rate: 90.61%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they Arizona does best from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and they think the state provides land access for field herping best.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 9        | 22.50   | 31           | 15.90   |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 5        | 12.50   | 7            | 3.59    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 2        | 5.00    | 8            | 4.10    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 1        | 2.50    | 8            | 4.10    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 10       | 25.00   | 26           | 13.33   |
| Other  | 2        | 5.00    | 5            | 2.56    |
| I don't know   | 11       | 27.50   | 110          | 56.41   |

**Q64. Of the list below, what is the area ARIZONA does WORST from a field herper's perspective?**

Most overall respondents indicate they do not know what Arizona does worst from a field herper's perspective, but those who do give lowest marks by far to valuing herpers as stakeholders.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 5                   | 2.26    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 8                   | 3.62    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 16                  | 7.24    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 39                  | 17.65   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 11                  | 4.98    |
| Other  | 6                   | 2.71    |
| I don't know   | 136                 | 61.54   |

Total Number of Responses: 221

Response Rate: 90.20%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Arizona as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think Arizona does worst from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and they think the state is worst at valuing herpers as stakeholders.

NOTE: 15 respondents have field herped Arizona both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 1        | 2.50    | 4            | 2.06    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 3        | 7.50    | 6            | 3.09    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 5        | 12.50   | 15           | 7.73    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 12       | 30.00   | 31           | 15.98   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 4        | 10.00   | 8            | 4.12    |
| Other  | 1        | 2.50    | 6            | 3.09    |
| I don't know   | 14       | 35.00   | 124          | 63.92   |



## Field Herping—California

### Q65. Have you field herped in CALIFORNIA?

A majority of respondents who have field herped in the SWCHR Region have done so in California.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 205                 | 59.42   |
| No       | 140                 | 40.58   |

Total Number of Responses: 345

Response Rate: 85.19%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No [Respondents choosing this answer skipped the following set of questions concerning field herping in California and were sent to the question set beginning with Question 90, regarding field herping in Nevada.]

Respondents who live in the SWCHR Region and non-U.S. residents both reflect trends similar to the overall response.

| Category | SWCHR Region Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|          | Number                 | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Yes      | 84                     | 63.64   | 75                 | 55.15   |
| No       | 48                     | 36.36   | 61                 | 44.85   |

**Q66. Select the response most closely corresponding to your situation. For purposes of this question, “resident” is defined as someone who, if required to purchase a license for hunting or fishing (even if one is not required for herping), would pay the “resident” rate. (To account for household moves into or out of state, check all that apply)**

A majority of overall respondents who have field herped in California have done so from out of state.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>             | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Herped CA as a resident     | 98                         | 48.76          |
| Herped CA as a non-resident | 127                        | 63.18          |

Total Number of Responses: 201

Response Rate: 98.05%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I field herped in CALIFORNIA as a resident

I field herped in CALIFORNIA as a non-resident

**Q67. How many total years have you participated in field herping in CALIFORNIA? A year should be included if you made at least one attempt to field herp in that year. Include this year if applicable.**

Overall, most respondents who field herped in California have done so for five years or less. However, more than a third report having done so for 10 years or more. The median for all California field herpers is five years.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 45                  | 22.06   |
| 2          | 29                  | 14.22   |
| 3          | 16                  | 7.84    |
| 4          | 8                   | 3.92    |
| 5          | 19                  | 9.31    |
| 6          | 7                   | 3.43    |
| 7          | 3                   | 1.47    |
| 8          | 2                   | 0.98    |
| 9          | 1                   | 0.49    |
| 10 or more | 74                  | 36.27   |

Total Number of Responses: 204

Response Rate: 99.51%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

Based on their response to the previous question (whether they have herped California as a resident or a non-resident), the following shifts in categories were reported. The median for resident herpers is 10 or more years, and for non-residents it is 3 years.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 3        | 7.14    | 62           | 29.25   |
| 2          | 0        | 0.00    | 29           | 13.68   |
| 3          | 4        | 9.52    | 31           | 14.62   |
| 4          | 5        | 11.90   | 17           | 8.02    |
| 5          | 3        | 7.14    | 14           | 6.60    |
| 6          | 3        | 7.14    | 6            | 2.83    |
| 7          | 1        | 2.38    | 4            | 1.89    |
| 8          | 0        | 0.00    | 7            | 3.30    |
| 9          | 1        | 2.38    | 4            | 1.89    |
| 10 or more | 22       | 52.38   | 38           | 17.92   |

**Q68. Which of the following methods have you employed for field herping IN CALIFORNIA? (Check all that apply)**

The following methods are presented in rank order of their reported popularity in California. Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 198                 | 97.06   |
| Looking under natural cover    | 178                 | 87.25   |
| Chance encounters              | 172                 | 84.31   |
| Looking under artificial cover | 165                 | 80.88   |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 142                 | 69.61   |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 129                 | 63.24   |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 122                 | 59.80   |
| Shining road cuts              | 45                  | 22.06   |
| Trapping/netting               | 24                  | 11.76   |
| Other                          | 22                  | 10.78   |

Total Number of Responses: 204

Response Rate: 99.51%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hiking (daytime)

Hiking (nighttime)

Road cruising (daytime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Road cruising (nighttime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Shining road cuts with a spotlight

Looking under natural cover items (rocks, logs, etc.)

Looking under artificial cover items (boards, tin, trash, etc.)

Chance encounters (hiking, driving, etc.)

Trapping/netting (on land or in water, including drift fence/pitfall)

Other

Respondents who have field herped in California as residents report a slightly different ranking.

| Category                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 97                  | 98.98   |
| Looking under natural cover    | 93                  | 94.90   |
| Looking under artificial cover | 90                  | 91.84   |
| Chance encounters              | 89                  | 90.82   |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 74                  | 75.51   |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 71                  | 72.45   |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 68                  | 69.39   |
| Shining road cuts              | 34                  | 34.69   |
| Trapping/netting               | 20                  | 20.41   |
| Other                          | 20                  | 20.41   |

**Q69. Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in CALIFORNIA, and what was your perception of that interaction?**

Field herpers in California report slightly more interactions with Border Patrol than other agencies, and the least with local police (excluding the “Other” category). Most interactions have been overwhelmingly positive or at least neutral.

| Category       | No  |       | Yes, Positive |       | Yes, Neutral |      | Yes, Negative |      |
|----------------|-----|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|------|---------------|------|
|                | #   | %     | #             | %     | #            | %    | #             | %    |
| Game Warden    | 143 | 76.06 | 22            | 11.70 | 17           | 9.04 | 6             | 3.19 |
| Sheriff        | 148 | 80.87 | 20            | 10.93 | 9            | 4.92 | 6             | 3.28 |
| Local Police   | 156 | 84.32 | 10            | 5.41  | 12           | 6.49 | 7             | 3.78 |
| Highway Patrol | 145 | 78.80 | 20            | 10.87 | 15           | 8.15 | 4             | 2.17 |
| Border Patrol  | 133 | 71.51 | 29            | 15.59 | 16           | 8.60 | 8             | 4.30 |
| Other          | 103 | 84.43 | 9             | 7.38  | 5            | 4.1  | 5             | 4.10 |

Total Number of Responses: 195

Response Rate: 95.12%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Possible Options:

No

Yes, Positive

Yes, Neutral

Yes, Negative

Categories:

Game Warden

Sheriff

Local Police

Highway Patrol

Border Patrol

Other

Of note, respondents who identified as non-U.S. residents and who answered this question reported NO negative encounters with any category of law enforcement in California.

**Q70. Have you ever come to the aid of another person (motorist, hiker, etc.) while field herping in CALIFORNIA? Aid can be to any degree, including calling or running for help.**

Most respondents to this question have not had to come to the aid of someone in distress in California, but it is still significant that nearly one quarter have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 47                  | 23.98   |
| No       | 149                 | 76.02   |

Total Number of Responses: 196

Response Rate: 95.61%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q71. Have you ever reported suspicious activity to authorities while field herping in CALIFORNIA? (drugs, illegal immigration, poaching, vandalism, theft, etc.)**

Similar to the responses to the previous question, while most respondents who have field herped in California have not reported suspicious activity, one fifth have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 40                  | 20.51   |
| No       | 155                 | 79.49   |

Total Number of Responses: 195

Response Rate: 95.61%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q72. For the years in which you have field herped CALIFORNIA, how many days did you spend annually, on average, field herping IN CALIFORNIA?**

Overall, respondents who field herp in California spend a median 7.5 days in the field annually.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 17                  | 8.37    |
| 2          | 25                  | 12.76   |
| 3          | 8                   | 4.08    |
| 4          | 12                  | 6.12    |
| 5          | 15                  | 7.65    |
| 6          | 7                   | 3.57    |
| 7          | 14                  | 7.14    |
| 8          | 3                   | 1.53    |
| 9          | 2                   | 1.02    |
| 10 or more | 93                  | 47.45   |

Total Number of Responses: 196

Response Rate: 95.61%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

When categorized by whether respondents had field herped California as a resident or a non-resident, it becomes more apparent that residents herp many more days per year than non-residents. This is likely due to the fact that they can make multiple trips of varying duration, compared to out-of-state herpers. Resident herpers spend a median 10 or more days annually field herping California, while of out-of-state herpers spend a median five days annually field herping California.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 1        | 1.06    | 16           | 13.11   |
| 2          | 3        | 3.19    | 22           | 18.03   |
| 3          | 3        | 3.19    | 6            | 4.92    |
| 4          | 1        | 1.06    | 11           | 9.02    |
| 5          | 5        | 5.32    | 11           | 9.02    |
| 6          | 1        | 1.06    | 6            | 4.92    |
| 7          | 4        | 4.26    | 11           | 9.02    |
| 8          | 0        | 0.00    | 3            | 2.46    |
| 9          | 1        | 1.06    | 1            | 0.82    |
| 10 or more | 75       | 79.79   | 35           | 28.69   |

**Q73. For the years in which you have field herped CALIFORNIA, how much do you estimate you spend annually, on average, on field herping activities IN CALIFORNIA? (fuel, food, lodging, permits, etc.)**

Overall, respondents who field herp in California spend a median \$375.50 in the state annually during their field herping activities.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| \$0-100         | 43                         | 21.94          |
| \$101-250       | 30                         | 15.31          |
| \$251-500       | 45                         | 22.96          |
| \$501-750       | 24                         | 12.24          |
| \$751-1000      | 13                         | 6.63           |
| \$1001 or more  | 41                         | 20.92          |

Total Number of Responses: 196

Response Rate: 95.61%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

\$0-100

\$101-250

\$251-500

\$501-750

\$751-1000

\$1001 or more

Categorizing by whether respondents had field herped California as a resident or a non-resident, both categories spend a median \$375.50 annually while field herping.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| \$0-100         | 12              | 12.63          | 30                  | 24.79          |
| \$101-250       | 17              | 17.89          | 15                  | 12.40          |
| \$251-500       | 26              | 27.37          | 25                  | 20.66          |
| \$501-750       | 5               | 5.26           | 19                  | 15.70          |
| \$751-1000      | 7               | 7.37           | 10                  | 8.26           |
| \$1001 or more  | 28              | 29.47          | 22                  | 18.18          |



**Q74. How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN CALIFORNIA?**

The table below reflects the raw results, from which it is somewhat difficult to determine any trends.

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |       | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |      | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |      | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %     | #                      | %     | #                         | %    | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %    | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 9                         | 4.66  | 17                     | 8.81  | 8                         | 4.15 | 4                       | 2.07 | 39                   | 20.21 | 19                      | 9.84 | 22         | 11.40 | 75           | 38.86 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 23                        | 11.86 | 24                     | 12.37 | 12                        | 6.19 | 6                       | 3.09 | 27                   | 13.92 | 7                       | 3.61 | 18         | 9.28  | 77           | 39.69 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 23                        | 11.86 | 34                     | 17.53 | 10                        | 5.15 | 5                       | 2.58 | 19                   | 9.79  | 4                       | 2.06 | 20         | 10.31 | 79           | 40.72 |
| Legislature                   | 39                        | 20.31 | 24                     | 12.50 | 5                         | 2.60 | 7                       | 3.65 | 7                    | 3.65  | 1                       | 0.52 | 15         | 7.81  | 94           | 48.96 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 11                        | 5.70  | 16                     | 8.29  | 15                        | 7.77 | 5                       | 2.59 | 16                   | 8.29  | 8                       | 4.15 | 33         | 17.10 | 89           | 46.11 |

Total Number of Responses: 194

Response Rate: 94.63%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Response options:

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people for whom herpetology is a paid profession)

Fish and Game Department or equivalent agency—Biologist component of agency

Fish and Game Department or other equivalent agency—Law Enforcement component of agency

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 34          | 35.42 | 62        | 64.58 | 13        | 32.50 | 27        | 67.50 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 59          | 59.60 | 40        | 40.40 | 29        | 60.42 | 19        | 39.58 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 67          | 70.53 | 28        | 29.47 | 28        | 66.67 | 14        | 33.33 |
| Legislature                   | 68          | 81.93 | 15        | 18.07 | 46        | 88.46 | 6         | 11.54 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 42          | 59.15 | 29        | 40.84 | 16        | 41.02 | 23        | 58.97 |

**Q75. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Possible Responses: Agree, Neutral, Disagree]**

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in CALIFORNIA regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) are generally based on scientific management principles.**

Overall respondents disagreed by almost two to one that California field herping regulations are generally based on scientific management principles.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 34                         | 17.80          |
| Neutral         | 93                         | 48.69          |
| Disagree        | 64                         | 33.51          |

Total Number of Responses: 191

Response Rate: 93.17%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with California laws disagree with this statement slightly more than non-residents do.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 34              | 17.80          | 20                  | 16.81          |
| Neutral         | 93              | 48.69          | 67                  | 56.30          |
| Disagree        | 64              | 33.51          | 32                  | 26.89          |

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in CALIFORNIA regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) generally enhance public safety.**

Overall respondents disagreed by more than five to one that California field herping regulations generally enhance public safety.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 14                         | 7.41           |
| Neutral         | 103                        | 54.50          |
| Disagree        | 72                         | 38.10          |

Total Number of Responses: 189

Response Rate: 92.20%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with California laws disagree with this statement much more than non-residents do.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 6               | 6.52           | 10                  | 8.55           |
| Neutral         | 40              | 43.48          | 71                  | 60.68          |
| Disagree        | 46              | 50.00          | 36                  | 30.77          |

**Q76. Has the number of your field herping trips to/in CALIFORNIA increased, remained steady, decreased, or stopped over time?**

Of respondents who have field herped California more than once, they are fairly evenly split between increasing/remaining steady and decreasing/stopping their trips.

| Category                                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I've only made one field herping trip to/in CA | 27                  | 13.57   |
| Increased                                      | 29                  | 14.57   |
| Remained steady                                | 56                  | 28.14   |
| Decreased                                      | 50                  | 25.13   |
| Stopped  | 37                  | 18.59   |

Total Number of Responses: 199

Response Rate: 97.07%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

I've only made one field herping trip to/in CALIFORNIA [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Increased [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Remained steady [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Decreased

Stopped

**Q77. What was/were the reason(s) your trips to/in CALIFORNIA decreased or stopped over time? (Check all that apply)**

The primary reason given for decreased field herping trips to/in California was moving, making it too far to travel. The least significant factors were increasingly restrictive laws/regulations and insufficient finances.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                                  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 13                  | 15.66   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 13                  | 15.66   |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 40                  | 48.19   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 30                  | 36.14   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 18                  | 21.69   |
| Other                                     | 22                  | 26.51   |

Total Number of Responses: 83

Response Rate: 95.40%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Personal finances do not permit it

Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations

Moved—too far to travel

Less time available—occupational reasons

Less time available—family reasons

Other

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident more variation in the reasons given for decreased trips to/in California between the two groups.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                                  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 6        | 14.29   | 9            | 16.67   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 8        | 19.05   | 8            | 14.81   |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 32       | 76.19   | 20           | 37.04   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 15       | 35.71   | 21           | 38.89   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 11       | 26.19   | 10           | 18.52   |
| Other                                     | 6        | 14.29   | 17           | 31.48   |

**Q78. Does CALIFORNIA require you to purchase one (or more) of the following to field herp, at least for some species or some methods of take? Check all that apply; e.g. if some species are covered under hunting license and others under fishing, check both of those options. NOTE: this question applies only to YOUR PERSONAL field herping activities, and not activities in conjunction with a scientific or educational permit.**

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hunting license  | 16                         | 8.38           |
| Fishing license  | 87                         | 45.55          |
| Herp stamp   | 1                          | 0.52           |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 20                         | 10.47          |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 2                          | 1.05           |
| Other  | 5                          | 2.62           |
| I don't know   | 73                         | 38.22          |

Total Number of Responses: 191

Response Rate: 93.17%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hunting license

Fishing license

Herp stamp

I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities

I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident reveals much greater knowledge of the requirements among residents over non-residents.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Hunting license  | 6        | 6.59    | 12           | 10.00   |
| Fishing license  | 64       | 70.33   | 37           | 30.83   |
| Herp stamp   | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 0.83    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 8        | 8.79    | 14           | 11.67   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 1        | 1.10    | 1            | 0.83    |
| Other  | 3        | 3.30    | 3            | 2.50    |
| I don't know   | 16       | 17.58   | 60           | 50.00   |

**Q79. Would you purchase a ‘herp stamp’ in CALIFORNIA if it: (Check all that apply)**

Overall, respondents are most interested in a herp stamp if it raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management, and least interested in one which allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 136                        | 78.61          |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 73                         | 42.20          |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 46                         | 26.59          |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 105                        | 60.69          |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 74                         | 42.77          |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 148                        | 85.55          |

Total Number of Responses: 173

Response Rate: 84.39%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited (managed areas, etc.)

Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license

Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management



Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident reveals little variation in the reasons the two groups would be interested in purchasing a herp stamp. However, residents would like to be able to take species currently restricted or prohibited, utilize more methods of take, and not have a herp stamp be an additional requirement to purchasing a general hunting and/or fishing license more so than non-residents.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 67       | 79.76   | 88           | 80.73   |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 44       | 52.38   | 43           | 39.45   |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 29       | 34.52   | 26           | 23.85   |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 51       | 60.71   | 68           | 62.39   |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 42       | 50.00   | 44           | 40.37   |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 71       | 84.52   | 92           | 84.40   |

**Q80. Do you have, or have you had, a Scientific Collection Permit (or equivalent), an Educational Display Permit (or equivalent), or similar special permit for herps IN CALIFORNIA? (Check all that apply)**

20.98 percent of overall survey respondents who said they field herped in California (43 of 205) have had a special permit of some type in the state. Percentages in the table below reflect percentages of all California field herpers who took the survey.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals could exceed 100 percent.

| Category                           | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 36                  | 17.56   |
| Educational Display Permit         | 10                  | 4.88    |
| Special permit of a different type | 12                  | 5.85    |

Total Number of Responses: 43

Response Rate: 20.98%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Scientific Collection Permit

Educational Display Permit

Special permit of a different type

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident reveals similar trends between the two groups. Percentages in the following table reflect proportions of both residents (98) and non-residents (127) who hold a special permit of some type in California. Understandably, a much higher proportion of residents hold special permits than non-residents. NOTE: the numbers of respondents identifying as “resident” or “non-resident” is much lower than the overall number who said they field herped in California, as some respondents did not answer the relevant question.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                           | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                    | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 27       | 27.55   | 15           | 11.81   |
| Educational Display Permit         | 10       | 10.20   | 0            | 0.00    |
| Special permit of a different type | 9        | 9.18    | 5            | 3.94    |

**Q81. To your knowledge, is it legal in CALIFORNIA to road-cruise? For purposes of this question, ‘road cruising’ is defined as driving along a road, day or night, with the specific purpose of looking for herps, including handling them (e.g. for photos).**

A majority of respondents who field herp in California think it is legal to road-cruise in California

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 120                 | 61.22   |
| No           | 2                   | 1.02    |
| I Don't Know | 74                  | 37.76   |

Total Number of Responses: 196

Response Rate: 95.61%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [respondents who chose this response were presented the next question]

No [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

I don't know [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident reveals non-residents are less certain that California allows road cruising.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 68       | 73.12   | 70           | 56.91   |
| No           | 1        | 1.08    | 1            | 0.81    |
| I Don't Know | 24       | 25.81   | 52           | 42.28   |

**Q82. At what speed do you typically road-cruise IN CALIFORNIA?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 81 that they thought road-cruising was legal in California, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses. Overall, the median road cruising speed in California is 25.5 mph.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 0-10 mph        | 10                         | 8.77           |
| 11-20 mph       | 18                         | 15.79          |
| 21-30 mph       | 37                         | 32.46          |
| 31-40 mph       | 35                         | 30.70          |
| 41-50 mph       | 13                         | 11.40          |
| 51-60 mph       | 1                          | 0.88           |
| 61 mph or more  | 0                          | 0.00           |

Total Number of Responses: 114

Response Rate: 95.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

- 0-10 mph
- 11-20 mph
- 21-30 mph
- 31-40 mph
- 41-50 mph
- 51-60 mph
- 61 mph or more

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows the groups use similar road-cruising speeds. The median speed for both residents and non-residents is 25.5 mph.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| 0-10 mph        | 6               | 9.09           | 4                   | 6.15           |
| 11-20 mph       | 9               | 13.64          | 9                   | 13.85          |
| 21-30 mph       | 20              | 30.30          | 23                  | 35.38          |
| 31-40 mph       | 24              | 36.36          | 17                  | 26.15          |
| 41-50 mph       | 6               | 9.09           | 12                  | 18.46          |
| 51-60 mph       | 1               | 1.52           | 0                   | 0.00           |
| 61 mph or more  | 0               | 0.00           | 0                   | 0.00           |

**Q83. For purposes of this question, ‘DOR’ means a herp found ‘Dead on Road,’ to include the improved (paved) shoulder. To your knowledge, is it legal to salvage (take) DORs in CALIFORNIA without a special permit or other authorization?**

Most overall respondents did not know whether DOR salvage is legal in California. Of those that thought they knew, respondents were fairly evenly split between saying it is legal and saying it is illegal. The question may have caused confusion, as it did not specify non-protected species.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Yes             | 35                         | 17.86          |
| No              | 38                         | 19.39          |
| I Don't Know    | 123                        | 62.76          |

Total Number of Responses: 196

Response Rate: 95.61%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [if respondents chose this answer, they skipped the next question]

No

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident indicates non-residents are more unsure of the legality of DOR salvage in the state than residents.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Yes             | 23              | 24.73          | 18                  | 14.63          |
| No              | 24              | 25.81          | 20                  | 16.23          |
| I Don't Know    | 46              | 49.46          | 85                  | 69.11          |

**Q84. If it WERE legal, would you salvage DORs FROM CALIFORNIA?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 83 that they thought DOR salvage was illegal in California, or that they didn't know, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 40                  | 24.84   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 110                 | 68.32   |
| No   | 25                  | 15.53   |
| Unsure   | 20                  | 12.42   |

Total Number of Responses: 161

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

No

Unsure

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows similarity in responses, though a greater proportion of state residents would salvage DORs overall.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 23       | 32.86   | 20           | 19.05   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 55       | 78.57   | 68           | 64.76   |
| No   | 8        | 11.43   | 19           | 18.10   |
| Unsure   | 6        | 8.57    | 15           | 14.29   |

After answering this question, all respondents who were presented this question skipped the next question, again to avoid a perceived ethical dilemma if they answered in Question 83 that DOR salvage was illegal.

**Q85. Do YOU salvage, or have you salvaged, DORs in CALIFORNIA? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of those respondents who answered they thought it was legal in California to salvage DORs, to avoid any perception of an ethical dilemma which may have caused erroneous responses. Overall, most respondents do not salvage DORs in California.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| No   | 16                  | 45.71   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 11                  | 31.43   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 17                  | 48.57   |

Total Number of Responses: 35

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

No

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows a slight majority of non-residents do not salvage DORs, despite their thinking it is legal.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| No   | 8        | 34.78   | 10           | 55.56   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 10       | 43.48   | 2            | 11.11   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 13       | 56.52   | 7            | 38.89   |

**Q86. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in CALIFORNIA from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents think the most important concern in California from a field herper's perspective is current or proposed laws or regulations affecting field herping.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 80                         | 42.11          |
| Land access for field herping                                | 38                         | 20.00          |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 9                          | 4.74           |
| Other  | 6                          | 3.16           |
| I don't know   | 57                         | 30.00          |

Total Number of Responses: 190

Response Rate: 92.68%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows residents much more strongly feel current or proposed laws/regulations are the most important concern.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 51              | 56.04          | 42                  | 35.29          |
| Land access for field herping                                | 18              | 19.78          | 23                  | 19.33          |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 6               | 6.59           | 3                   | 2.52           |
| Other  | 5               | 5.49           | 2                   | 1.68           |
| I don't know   | 11              | 12.09          | 49                  | 41.18          |



**Q87. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in CALIFORNIA from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents think the least important concern in California from a field herper's perspective is personal safety concerns.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 4                          | 2.12           |
| Land access for field herping                                | 14                         | 7.41           |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 75                         | 39.68          |
| Other  | 14                         | 7.41           |
| I don't know   | 82                         | 43.39          |

Total Number of Responses: 189

Response Rate: 92.20%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think is the least important concern for field herpers in the state (fewer responded "I don't know").

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 1               | 1.11           | 3                   | 2.52           |
| Land access for field herping                                | 10              | 11.11          | 7                   | 5.88           |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 44              | 48.89          | 41                  | 34.45          |
| Other  | 11              | 12.22          | 5                   | 4.20           |
| I don't know   | 24              | 26.67          | 63                  | 52.94          |

**Q88. Of the list below, what is the area CALIFORNIA does BEST from a field herper's perspective?**

Two thirds of overall respondents indicate they do not know what California does best from a field herper's perspective, but those who do give highest marks to native species management.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 25                  | 13.23   |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 12                  | 6.35    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 5                   | 2.65    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 3                   | 1.59    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 15                  | 7.94    |
| Other  | 5                   | 2.65    |
| I don't know   | 124                 | 65.61   |

Total Number of Responses: 189

Response Rate: 92.20%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think California does best from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and think the state provides native species management best.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 13       | 14.44   | 16           | 13.45   |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 10       | 11.11   | 4            | 3.36    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 3        | 3.33    | 3            | 2.52    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 3        | 3.33    | 1            | 0.84    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 10       | 11.11   | 9            | 7.56    |
| Other  | 4        | 4.44    | 1            | 0.84    |
| I don't know   | 47       | 52.22   | 85           | 71.43   |

**Q89. Of the list below, what is the area CALIFORNIA does WORST from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents are split between not knowing what California does worst from a field herper's perspective and the listed options. Those who do have an opinion give lowest marks to valuing herpers as stakeholders.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Native species management                                  | 24                         | 12.70          |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 12                         | 6.35           |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 14                         | 7.41           |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 31                         | 16.40          |
| Land access for field herping                              | 12                         | 6.35           |
| Other  | 5                          | 2.65           |
| I don't know   | 91                         | 48.15          |

Total Number of Responses: 189

Response Rate: 92.20%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped California as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think California does worst from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and more strongly think the state is worst at valuing herpers as stakeholders.

NOTE: 24 respondents have field herped California both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Native species management                                  | 14              | 15.56          | 12                  | 10.08          |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 7               | 7.78           | 7                   | 5.88           |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 9               | 10.00          | 8                   | 6.72           |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 21              | 23.33          | 16                  | 13.45          |
| Land access for field herping                              | 7               | 7.78           | 5                   | 4.20           |
| Other  | 3               | 3.33           | 2                   | 1.68           |
| I don't know   | 29              | 32.22          | 69                  | 57.98          |

## Field Herping—Nevada

### Q90. Have you field herped in NEVADA?

Only one fifth of respondents who have field herped in the SWCHR Region has done so in Nevada.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 67                  | 20.18   |
| No       | 265                 | 79.82   |

Total Number of Responses: 332

Response Rate: 81.98%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No [respondents choosing this answer skipped the following set of questions concerning field herping in Nevada and were sent to the question set beginning with Question 115, regarding field herping in New Mexico.]

Respondents who live in the SWCHR Region reflect trends similar to the overall response. However, an overwhelming majority of non-U.S. residents who have herped in the SWCHR Region do not do so in Nevada.

| Category | SWCHR Region Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|          | Number                 | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Yes      | 31                     | 23.48   | 1                  | 7.69    |
| No       | 101                    | 76.52   | 12                 | 92.31   |

**Q91. Select the response most closely corresponding to your situation. For purposes of this question, “resident” is defined as someone who, if required to purchase a license for hunting or fishing (even if one is not required for herping), would pay the “resident” rate. (To account for household moves into or out of state, check all that apply)**

A majority of overall respondents who have field herped in Nevada have done so from out of state.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>             | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Herped NV as a resident     | 10                         | 15.87          |
| Herped NV as a non-resident | 57                         | 90.48          |

Total Number of Responses: 63

Response Rate: 94.03%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I field herped in NEVADA as a resident

I field herped in NEVADA as a non-resident

**Q92. How many total years have you participated in field herping in NEVADA? A year should be included if you made at least one attempt to field herp in that year. Include this year if applicable.**

Overall, most respondents who field herped in Nevada have done so for 3 years or less. The median for all Nevada field herpers is 3 years.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 24                  | 38.10   |
| 2          | 6                   | 9.52    |
| 3          | 12                  | 19.05   |
| 4          | 4                   | 6.35    |
| 5          | 5                   | 7.94    |
| 6          | 1                   | 1.59    |
| 7          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 8          | 1                   | 1.59    |
| 9          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 10                  | 15.87   |

Total Number of Responses: 63

Response Rate: 94.03%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

Based on their response to the previous question (whether they have herped Nevada as a resident or a non-resident), the following shifts in categories were reported. The median for resident herpers is 5 years, and for non-residents it is 2 years.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 1        | 10.00   | 23           | 41.82   |
| 2          | 0        | 0.00    | 6            | 10.91   |
| 3          | 2        | 20.00   | 11           | 20.00   |
| 4          | 1        | 10.00   | 4            | 7.27    |
| 5          | 1        | 1.00    | 4            | 7.27    |
| 6          | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 1.82    |
| 7          | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 8          | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 1.82    |
| 9          | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 5        | 50.00   | 5            | 9.09    |

**Q93. Which of the following methods have you employed for field herping IN NEVADA?  
(Check all that apply)**

The following methods are presented in rank order of their reported popularity in Nevada.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>                | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 59                         | 92.19          |
| Chance encounters              | 50                         | 78.13          |
| Looking under natural cover    | 48                         | 75.00          |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 45                         | 70.31          |
| Looking under artificial cover | 42                         | 65.63          |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 36                         | 56.25          |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 25                         | 39.06          |
| Shining road cuts              | 9                          | 14.06          |
| Other                          | 3                          | 4.69           |
| Trapping/netting               | 2                          | 3.13           |

Total Number of Responses: 64

Response Rate: 95.52%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hiking (daytime)

Hiking (nighttime)

Road cruising (daytime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Road cruising (nighttime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Shining road cuts with a spotlight

Looking under natural cover items (rocks, logs, etc.)

Looking under artificial cover items (boards, tin, trash, etc.)

Chance encounters (hiking, driving, etc.)

Trapping/netting (on land or in water, including drift fence/pitfall)

Other

Respondents who have field herped in Nevada as residents report essentially the same ranking.

| <b>Category</b>                | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 10                         | 100.00         |
| Chance encounters              | 10                         | 100.00         |
| Looking under natural cover    | 9                          | 90.00          |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 9                          | 90.00          |
| Looking under artificial cover | 9                          | 90.00          |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 8                          | 80.00          |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 7                          | 70.00          |
| Shining road cuts              | 3                          | 30.00          |
| Other                          | 1                          | 10.00          |
| Trapping/netting               | 1                          | 10.00          |

**Q94. Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in NEVADA, and what was your perception of that interaction?**

Field herpers in Nevada report very few encounters with any law enforcement, with those who have saying the interaction was largely positive or neutral.

| Category       | No |       | Yes, Positive |       | Yes, Neutral |      | Yes, Negative |      |
|----------------|----|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|------|---------------|------|
|                | #  | %     | #             | %     | #            | %    | #             | %    |
| Game Warden    | 53 | 86.89 | 8             | 13.11 | 0            | 0.00 | 0             | 0.00 |
| Sheriff        | 58 | 93.55 | 3             | 4.84  | 1            | 1.61 | 0             | 0.00 |
| Local Police   | 54 | 88.52 | 2             | 3.28  | 3            | 4.92 | 2             | 3.28 |
| Highway Patrol | 57 | 91.94 | 2             | 3.23  | 2            | 3.23 | 1             | 1.61 |
| Border Patrol  | 58 | 96.67 | 2             | 3.33  | 0            | 0.00 | 0             | 0.00 |
| Other          | 43 | 97.73 | 1             | 2.27  | 0            | 0.00 | 0             | 0.00 |

Total Number of Responses: 62

Response Rate: 92.54%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Possible Options:

No

Yes, Positive

Yes, Neutral

Yes, Negative

Categories:

Game Warden

Sheriff

Local Police

Highway Patrol

Border Patrol

Other

Of note, respondents who identified as non-U.S. residents and who answered this question did not encounter any law enforcement in Nevada.



**Q95. Have you ever come to the aid of another person (motorist, hiker, etc.) while field herping in NEVADA? Aid can be to any degree, including calling or running for help.**

Most respondents to this question have not had to come to the aid of someone in distress in Nevada, but it is still noteworthy that 14 percent have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 9                   | 14.06   |
| No       | 55                  | 85.94   |

Total Number of Responses: 64

Response Rate: 95.52%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q96. Have you ever reported suspicious activity to authorities while field herping in NEVADA? (drugs, illegal immigration, poaching, vandalism, theft, etc.)**

Similar to the responses to the previous question, while most respondents who have field herped in Nevada have not reported suspicious activity, 10 percent have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 7                   | 10.94   |
| No       | 57                  | 89.06   |

Total Number of Responses: 64

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q97. For the years in which you have field herped NEVADA, how many days did you spend annually, on average, field herping IN NEVADA?**

Overall, respondents who field herp in Nevada spend a median 3 days in the field annually.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1               | 13                         | 20.63          |
| 2               | 12                         | 19.05          |
| 3               | 8                          | 12.70          |
| 4               | 6                          | 9.52           |
| 5               | 5                          | 7.94           |
| 6               | 2                          | 3.17           |
| 7               | 3                          | 4.76           |
| 8               | 1                          | 1.59           |
| 9               | 0                          | 0.00           |
| 10 or more      | 13                         | 20.63          |

Total Number of Responses: 63

Response Rate: 94.03%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

When categorized by whether respondents had field herped Nevada as a resident or a non-resident, it becomes more apparent that residents herp many more days per year than non-residents. This is likely due to the fact that they can make multiple trips of varying duration, compared to out-of-state herpers. Resident herpers spend a median 10 or more days annually field herping Nevada, while of out-of-state herpers spend a median three days annually field herping Nevada.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| 1               | 0               | 0.00           | 13                  | 23.64          |
| 2               | 0               | 0.00           | 12                  | 21.82          |
| 3               | 0               | 0.00           | 8                   | 14.55          |
| 4               | 0               | 0.00           | 6                   | 10.91          |
| 5               | 0               | 0.00           | 4                   | 7.27           |
| 6               | 0               | 0.00           | 2                   | 3.64           |
| 7               | 0               | 0.00           | 3                   | 5.45           |
| 8               | 0               | 0.00           | 1                   | 1.82           |
| 9               | 0               | 0.00           | 0                   | 0.00           |
| 10 or more      | 10              | 100.00         | 6                   | 10.91          |

**Q98. For the years in which you have field herped NEVADA, how much do you estimate you spend annually, on average, on field herping activities IN NEVADA? (fuel, food, lodging, permits, etc.)**

Overall, respondents who field herp in Nevada spend a median \$175.50 in the state annually during their field herping activities.

| Category       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| \$0-100        | 23                  | 35.94   |
| \$101-250      | 17                  | 26.56   |
| \$251-500      | 11                  | 17.19   |
| \$501-750      | 4                   | 6.25    |
| \$751-1000     | 4                   | 6.25    |
| \$1001 or more | 5                   | 7.81    |

Total Number of Responses: 64

Response Rate: 95.52%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

\$0-100

\$101-250

\$251-500

\$501-750

\$751-1000

\$1001 or more

Categorizing by whether respondents had field herped Nevada as a resident or a non-resident, residents spend a median \$625.50 annually and non-residents spend a median \$50.00 while field herping.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category       | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| \$0-100        | 3        | 30.00   | 21           | 37.50   |
| \$101-250      | 0        | 0.00    | 17           | 30.36   |
| \$251-500      | 1        | 10.00   | 10           | 17.86   |
| \$501-750      | 1        | 10.00   | 3            | 5.36    |
| \$751-1000     | 1        | 10.00   | 3            | 5.36    |
| \$1001 or more | 4        | 40.00   | 2            | 3.57    |

**Q99. How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN NEVADA?**

The table below reflects the raw results, from which it is somewhat difficult to determine any trends.

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |      | Unfavorable and Steady |      | Unfavorable but Improving |      | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |      | Favorable and Improving |      | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %    | #                      | %    | #                         | %    | #                       | %    | #                    | %    | #                       | %    | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 0                         | 0.00 | 3                      | 4.76 | 1                         | 1.59 | 0                       | 0.00 | 6                    | 9.52 | 3                       | 4.76 | 13         | 20.63 | 37           | 58.73 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 1                         | 1.59 | 3                      | 4.76 | 0                         | 0.00 | 1                       | 1.59 | 3                    | 4.76 | 4                       | 6.35 | 13         | 20.63 | 38           | 60.32 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 1                         | 1.59 | 4                      | 6.35 | 0                         | 0.00 | 2                       | 3.17 | 4                    | 6.35 | 3                       | 4.76 | 12         | 19.05 | 37           | 58.73 |
| Legislature                   | 2                         | 3.17 | 5                      | 7.94 | 1                         | 1.59 | 1                       | 1.59 | 3                    | 4.76 | 1                       | 1.59 | 14         | 22.22 | 36           | 57.14 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 0                         | 0.00 | 3                      | 4.76 | 3                         | 4.76 | 2                       | 3.17 | 3                    | 4.76 | 0                       | 0.00 | 16         | 25.40 | 36           | 57.14 |

Total Number of Responses: 63

Response Rate: 94.03%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Response options:

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people for whom herpetology is a paid profession)

Fish and Game Department or equivalent agency—Biologist component of agency

Fish and Game Department or other equivalent agency—Law Enforcement component of agency

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |        |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %      |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 4           | 30.77 | 9         | 69.23 | 0         | 0.00  | 4         | 100.00 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 4           | 33.33 | 8         | 66.67 | 2         | 33.33 | 4         | 66.67  |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 5           | 35.71 | 9         | 64.28 | 3         | 50.00 | 3         | 50.00  |
| Legislature                   | 8           | 61.54 | 5         | 38.46 | 3         | 60.00 | 2         | 40.00  |
| Non-Herping Community         | 6           | 54.54 | 5         | 45.45 | 2         | 40.00 | 3         | 60.00  |

**Q100. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Possible Responses: Agree, Neutral, Disagree]**

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in NEVADA regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) are generally based on scientific management principles.**

Overall respondents slightly disagree that Nevada field herping regulations are generally based on scientific management principles.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 8                          | 12.70          |
| Neutral         | 43                         | 68.25          |
| Disagree        | 12                         | 19.05          |

Total Number of Responses: 63

Response Rate: 94.03%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with Nevada laws disagree with this statement slightly more than non-residents do.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 2               | 20.00          | 8                   | 14.55          |
| Neutral         | 5               | 50.00          | 39                  | 70.91          |
| Disagree        | 3               | 30.00          | 8                   | 14.55          |

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in NEVADA regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) generally enhance public safety.**

Overall respondents disagreed by nearly four to one that Nevada field herping regulations generally enhance public safety.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 4                          | 6.35           |
| Neutral         | 44                         | 69.84          |
| Disagree        | 15                         | 23.81          |

Total Number of Responses: 63

Response Rate: 94.03%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows both groups disagree with this statement much more than they agree with it.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 0               | 0.00           | 4                   | 7.27           |
| Neutral         | 7               | 70.00          | 38                  | 69.09          |
| Disagree        | 3               | 30.00          | 13                  | 23.64          |

**Q101. Has the number of your field herping trips to/in NEVADA increased, remained steady, decreased, or stopped over time?**

Of respondents who have field herped Nevada more than once, more have decreased the frequency of their trips than have increased their number of trips.

| Category                                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I've only made one field herping trip to/in NV | 16                  | 24.62   |
| Increased                                      | 7                   | 10.77   |
| Remained steady                                | 14                  | 21.54   |
| Decreased                                      | 17                  | 26.15   |
| Stopped  | 11                  | 16.92   |

Total Number of Responses: 65

Response Rate: 94.03%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

I've only made one field herping trip to/in NEVADA [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Increased [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Remained steady [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Decreased

Stopped

**Q102. What was/were the reason(s) your trips to/in NEVADA decreased or stopped over time? (Check all that apply)**

The primary reasons given for decreased field herping trips to/in Nevada were evenly split between moving, making it too far to travel, and less time available due to occupational reasons. Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations was not given as a reason by any respondent.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                                  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 5                   | 18.52   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 13                  | 48.15   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 13                  | 48.15   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 11                  | 40.74   |
| Other                                     | 4                   | 14.81   |

Total Number of Responses: 27

Response Rate: 96.43%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Personal finances do not permit it  
 Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations  
 Moved—too far to travel  
 Less time available—occupational reasons  
 Less time available—family reasons  
 Other

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident more variation in the reasons given for decreased trips to/in Nevada between the two groups.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                                  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 1        | 16.67   | 5            | 22.73   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 5        | 83.33   | 10           | 45.45   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 3        | 50.00   | 11           | 50.00   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 2        | 33.33   | 9            | 40.91   |
| Other                                     | 1        | 16.67   | 3            | 13.64   |



**Q103. Does NEVADA require you to purchase one (or more) of the following to field herp, at least for some species or some methods of take? Check all that apply; e.g. if some species are covered under hunting license and others under fishing, check both of those options. NOTE: this question applies only to YOUR PERSONAL field herping activities, and not activities in conjunction with a scientific or educational permit.**

Overall, nearly three fourths of respondents don't know if any sort of license is needed for field herping in Nevada.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Hunting license  | 1                   | 1.59    |
| Fishing license  | 3                   | 4.76    |
| Herp stamp   | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 13                  | 20.63   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Other  | 3                   | 4.76    |
| I don't know   | 46                  | 73.02   |

Total Number of Responses: 63

Response Rate: 94.03%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hunting license

Fishing license

Herp stamp

I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities

I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident reveals much greater confidence in respondents' knowledge of the requirements among residents over non-residents.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Hunting license  | 1        | 10.00   | 0            | 0.00    |
| Fishing license  | 1        | 10.00   | 3            | 5.45    |
| Herp stamp   | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 5        | 50.00   | 8            | 14.55   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 3            | 5.45    |
| I don't know   | 5        | 50.00   | 43           | 78.18   |

**Q104. Would you purchase a ‘herp stamp’ in NEVADA if it: (Check all that apply)**

Overall, respondents are most interested in a herp stamp in Nevada if it raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management, and least interested in one which allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 44                         | 78.57          |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 22                         | 39.29          |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 21                         | 37.50          |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 33                         | 58.93          |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 32                         | 57.14          |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 48                         | 85.71          |

Total Number of Responses: 56

Response Rate: 83.58%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited (managed areas, etc.)

Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license

Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident reveals some variation in the reasons the two groups would be interested in purchasing a herp stamp. Residents would like to be able to take species currently restricted or prohibited, and access to more currently restricted or prohibited locations, much more so than non-residents. Non-residents value not having to purchase a stamp as an additional requirement to purchasing a general license much more so than residents.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 5        | 62.50   | 39           | 79.59   |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 5        | 62.50   | 17           | 34.69   |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 2        | 25.00   | 18           | 36.73   |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 6        | 75.00   | 27           | 55.10   |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 3        | 37.50   | 28           | 57.14   |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 7        | 87.50   | 41           | 83.67   |

**Q105. Do you have, or have you had, a Scientific Collection Permit (or equivalent), an Educational Display Permit (or equivalent), or similar special permit for herps IN NEVADA? (Check all that apply)**

14.93 percent of overall survey respondents who said they field herped in Nevada (10 of 67) have had a special permit of some type in the state. Percentages in the table below reflect percentages of all Nevada field herpers who took the survey.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals could exceed 100 percent.

| Category                           | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 6                   | 8.96    |
| Educational Display Permit         | 3                   | 4.48    |
| Special permit of a different type | 5                   | 7.46    |

Total Number of Responses: 10

Response Rate: 14.93%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Scientific Collection Permit

Educational Display Permit

Special permit of a different type

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident reveals similar trends between the two groups. Percentages in the following table reflect proportions of both residents (10) and non-residents (57) who hold a special permit of some type in Nevada. Understandably, a much higher proportion of residents hold special permits than non-residents. NOTE: the numbers of respondents identifying as “resident” or “non-resident” is much lower than the overall number who said they field herped in Nevada, as some respondents did not answer the relevant question.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                           | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                    | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 2        | 20.00   | 5            | 8.77    |
| Educational Display Permit         | 1        | 10.00   | 3            | 5.26    |
| Special permit of a different type | 1        | 10.00   | 5            | 8.77    |

**Q106. To your knowledge, is it legal in NEVADA to road-cruise? For purposes of this question, ‘road cruising’ is defined as driving along a road, day or night, with the specific purpose of looking for herps, including handling them (e.g. for photos).**

Respondents who field herp in Nevada are fairly evenly split between thinking it is legal to road-cruise in Nevada and not knowing.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 30                  | 46.88   |
| No           | 2                   | 3.13    |
| I Don’t Know | 32                  | 50.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 64

Response Rate: 95.52%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [respondents who chose this response were presented the next question]

No [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

I don’t know [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident reveals non-residents are slightly less certain that Nevada allows road cruising.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 6        | 60.00   | 23           | 41.07   |
| No           | 0        | 0.00    | 2            | 3.57    |
| I Don’t Know | 4        | 40.00   | 31           | 55.36   |

**Q107. At what speed do you typically road-cruise IN NEVADA?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 106 that they thought road cruising was legal in Nevada, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses. Overall, the median road cruising speed in Nevada is 25.5 mph.

| Category       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| 0-10 mph       | 1                   | 3.45    |
| 11-20 mph      | 8                   | 27.59   |
| 21-30 mph      | 8                   | 27.59   |
| 31-40 mph      | 6                   | 20.69   |
| 41-50 mph      | 6                   | 20.69   |
| 51-60 mph      | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 61 mph or more | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 29

Response Rate: 96.67%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

- 0-10 mph
- 11-20 mph
- 21-30 mph
- 31-40 mph
- 41-50 mph
- 51-60 mph
- 61 mph or more

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows a difference between the groups. The median speed for residents is 15.5mph, and for non-residents it is 25.5 mph.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category       | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 0-10 mph       | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 4.55    |
| 11-20 mph      | 4        | 66.67   | 5            | 22.73   |
| 21-30 mph      | 1        | 16.67   | 6            | 27.27   |
| 31-40 mph      | 1        | 16.67   | 5            | 22.73   |
| 41-50 mph      | 0        | 0.00    | 5            | 22.73   |
| 51-60 mph      | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 61 mph or more | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |

**Q108. For purposes of this question, ‘DOR’ means a herp found ‘Dead on Road,’ to include the improved (paved) shoulder. To your knowledge, is it legal to salvage (take) DORs in NEVADA without a special permit or other authorization?**

Two thirds of overall respondents did not know whether DOR salvage is legal in Nevada. Of those that thought they knew, three times as many respondents said it is legal than said it was illegal. The question may have caused confusion, as it did not specify non-protected species.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 16                  | 25.00   |
| No           | 5                   | 7.81    |
| I Don't Know | 43                  | 67.19   |

Total Number of Responses: 64

Response Rate: 95.52%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes [if respondents chose this answer, they skipped the next question]

No

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident indicates non-residents are more unsure of the legality of DOR salvage in the state than residents, and residents are more confident it is legal.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 5        | 50.00   | 11           | 19.64   |
| No           | 1        | 10.00   | 5            | 8.93    |
| I Don't Know | 4        | 40.00   | 40           | 71.43   |



**Q109. If it WERE legal, would you salvage DORs FROM NEVADA?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 108 that they thought DOR salvage was illegal in Nevada, or that they didn't know, so as to not create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 11                  | 22.92   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 33                  | 68.75   |
| No   | 5                   | 10.42   |
| Unsure   | 9                   | 18.75   |

Total Number of Responses: 48

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

No

Unsure

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows similarity in responses, though a greater proportion of state residents would salvage DORs overall.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 1        | 20.00   | 10           | 22.22   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 3        | 60.00   | 30           | 66.67   |
| No   | 1        | 20.00   | 5            | 11.11   |
| Unsure   | 1        | 20.00   | 9            | 20.00   |

After answering this question, all respondents who were presented this question skipped the next question, again to avoid a perceived ethical dilemma if they answered in Question 108 that DOR salvage was illegal.

**Q110. Do YOU salvage, or have you salvaged, DORs in NEVADA? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of those respondents who answered they thought it was legal in Nevada to salvage DORs, to avoid any perception of an ethical dilemma which may have caused erroneous responses. Overall, respondents were fairly evenly split on whether they salvaged DORs in Nevada.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| No   | 6                   | 37.50   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 6                   | 37.50   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 7                   | 43.75   |

Total Number of Responses: 16

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

No

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows a slight majority of non-residents do not salvage DORs, despite their thinking it is legal.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| No   | 0        | 0.00    | 6            | 54.55   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 3        | 60.00   | 2            | 18.18   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 4        | 80.00   | 4            | 36.36   |

**Q111. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in NEVADA from a field herper's perspective?**

Almost half of overall respondents do not know what they think the most important concern in Nevada from a field herper's perspective is, but of those that do, it is current or proposed laws or regulations affecting field herping.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 22                  | 35.48   |
| Land access for field herping                                | 8                   | 12.90   |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 1                   | 1.61    |
| Other  | 1                   | 1.61    |
| I don't know   | 30                  | 48.39   |

Total Number of Responses: 62

Response Rate: 92.54%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows residents much more strongly feel current or proposed laws/regulations are the most important concern.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 7        | 70.00   | 16           | 29.63   |
| Land access for field herping                                | 1        | 10.00   | 7            | 12.96   |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 1.85    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 1.85    |
| I don't know   | 2        | 20.00   | 29           | 53.70   |

**Q112. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in NEVADA from a field herper's perspective?**

More than half of overall respondents do not know what they think the least important concern in Nevada from a field herper's perspective is, but of those that do, it is personal safety concerns.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 2                          | 3.23           |
| Land access for field herping                                | 5                          | 8.06           |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 15                         | 24.19          |
| Other  | 7                          | 11.29          |
| I don't know   | 33                         | 53.23          |

Total Number of Responses: 62

Response Rate: 92.54%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think is the least important concern for field herpers in the state (fewer responded "I don't know").

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 0               | 0.00           | 2                   | 3.70           |
| Land access for field herping                                | 0               | 0.00           | 5                   | 9.26           |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 4               | 40.00          | 11                  | 20.37          |
| Other  | 4               | 40.00          | 5                   | 9.26           |
| I don't know   | 2               | 20.00          | 31                  | 57.41          |

**Q113. Of the list below, what is the area NEVADA does BEST from a field herper's perspective?**

Nearly two thirds of overall respondents indicate they do not know what Nevada does best from a field herper's perspective, but those who do give highest marks to native species management.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 3                   | 4.84    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 9                   | 14.52   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 9                   | 14.52   |
| Other  | 1                   | 1.61    |
| I don't know   | 40                  | 64.52   |

Total Number of Responses: 62

Response Rate: 92.54%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they Nevada does best from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and think the state has permissive field herping regulations and land access as its strongest points.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 0        | 0.00    | 3            | 5.56    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 3        | 30.00   | 7            | 12.96   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 3        | 30.00   | 6            | 11.11   |
| Other  | 1        | 10.00   | 1            | 1.85    |
| I don't know   | 3        | 30.00   | 37           | 68.52   |

**Q114. Of the list below, what is the area NEVADA does WORST from a field herper's perspective?**

The majority of overall respondents do not know what Nevada does worst from a field herper's perspective, but of those who have an opinion, they give lowest marks to valuing herpers as stakeholders.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 5                   | 8.33    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 2                   | 3.33    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 1                   | 1.67    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 9                   | 15.00   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Other  | 1                   | 1.67    |
| I don't know   | 42                  | 70.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 60

Response Rate: 89.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Nevada as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think Nevada does worst from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and more strongly think the state is worst at valuing herpers as stakeholders.

NOTE: 4 respondents have field herped Nevada both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 1        | 10.00   | 3            | 5.77    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 1        | 10.00   | 1            | 1.92    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 1        | 10.00   | 1            | 1.92    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 4        | 40.00   | 5            | 9.62    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 1.92    |
| I don't know   | 3        | 30.00   | 41           | 78.85   |

## Field Herping—New Mexico

### Q115. Have you field herped in NEW MEXICO?

A majority of respondents who have field herped in the SWCHR Region have not done so in New Mexico.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 124                 | 37.80   |
| No       | 204                 | 62.20   |

Total Number of Responses: 328

Response Rate: 80.99%

Available Response Options (forced-choice response-required):

Yes

No [Respondents choosing this answer skipped the following set of questions concerning field herping in New Mexico and were sent to the set of questions beginning with Question 140, regarding field herping in Texas.]

Respondents who live in the SWCHR Region and non-U.S. residents indicate non-U.S. residents are much more likely not to have field herped New Mexico.

| Category | SWCHR Region Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|          | Number                 | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Yes      | 58                     | 43.94   | 3                  | 23.08   |
| No       | 74                     | 56.06   | 10                 | 76.92   |

**Q116. Select the response most closely corresponding to your situation. For purposes of this question, “resident” is defined as someone who, if required to purchase a license for hunting or fishing (even if one is not required for herping), would pay the “resident” rate. (To account for household moves into or out of state, check all that apply)**

An overwhelming majority of overall respondents who have field herped in New Mexico have done so from out of state.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>             | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Herped NM as a resident     | 17                         | 13.82          |
| Herped NM as a non-resident | 108                        | 87.80          |

Total Number of Responses: 123

Response Rate: 99.19%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I field herped in NEW MEXICO as a resident

I field herped in NEW MEXICO as a non-resident



**Q117. How many total years have you participated in field herping in NEW MEXICO? A year should be included if you made at least one attempt to field herp in that year. Include this year if applicable.**

Overall, most respondents who field herped in New Mexico have done so for three years or less. However, one fifth report having done so for 10 years or more. The median for all New Mexico field herpers is three years.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 34                  | 27.64   |
| 2          | 18                  | 14.63   |
| 3          | 23                  | 18.70   |
| 4          | 7                   | 5.69    |
| 5          | 12                  | 9.76    |
| 6          | 3                   | 2.44    |
| 7          | 1                   | 0.81    |
| 8          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 9          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 25                  | 20.33   |

Total Number of Responses: 123

Response Rate: 99.19%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

Based on their response to the previous question (whether they have herped New Mexico as a resident or a non-resident), the following shifts in categories were reported. The median for resident herpers is 10 or more years, and for non-residents it is 3 years.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 1        | 5.88    | 33           | 30.56   |
| 2          | 1        | 5.88    | 17           | 15.74   |
| 3          | 1        | 5.88    | 22           | 20.37   |
| 4          | 1        | 5.88    | 6            | 5.56    |
| 5          | 3        | 17.65   | 9            | 8.33    |
| 6          | 0        | 0.00    | 3            | 2.78    |
| 7          | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 0.93    |
| 8          | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 9          | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 10       | 58.82   | 17           | 15.74   |

**Q118. Which of the following methods have you employed for field herping IN NEW MEXICO? (Check all that apply)**

The following methods are presented in rank order of their reported popularity in New Mexico. Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 106                 | 86.18   |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 95                  | 77.24   |
| Chance encounters              | 94                  | 76.42   |
| Looking under natural cover    | 86                  | 69.92   |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 85                  | 69.11   |
| Looking under artificial cover | 75                  | 60.98   |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 65                  | 52.85   |
| Shining road cuts              | 18                  | 14.63   |
| Trapping/netting               | 9                   | 7.32    |
| Other                          | 3                   | 2.44    |

Total Number of Responses: 123

Response Rate: 99.19%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hiking (daytime)

Hiking (nighttime)

Road cruising (daytime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Road cruising (nighttime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Shining road cuts with a spotlight

Looking under natural cover items (rocks, logs, etc.)

Looking under artificial cover items (boards, tin, trash, etc.)

Chance encounters (hiking, driving, etc.)

Trapping/netting (on land or in water, including drift fence/pitfall)

Other

Respondents who have field herped in New Mexico as residents report a much different ranking.

| Category                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 17                  | 100.00  |
| Looking under natural cover    | 16                  | 94.12   |
| Chance encounters              | 16                  | 94.12   |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 15                  | 88.24   |
| Looking under artificial cover | 15                  | 88.24   |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 14                  | 82.35   |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 14                  | 82.35   |
| Trapping/netting               | 6                   | 35.29   |
| Shining road cuts              | 5                   | 29.41   |
| Other                          | 0                   | 0.00    |

**Q119. Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in NEW MEXICO, and what was your perception of that interaction?**

Field herpers in New Mexico report more interactions with Border Patrol than other agencies, and the least with Game Wardens (excluding the “Other” category). Most interactions have been overwhelmingly positive or at least neutral.

| Category       | No  |       | Yes, Positive |       | Yes, Neutral |      | Yes, Negative |      |
|----------------|-----|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|------|---------------|------|
|                | #   | %     | #             | %     | #            | %    | #             | %    |
| Game Warden    | 102 | 89.47 | 10            | 8.77  | 2            | 1.75 | 0             | 0.00 |
| Sheriff        | 91  | 80.53 | 15            | 13.27 | 3            | 2.65 | 4             | 3.54 |
| Local Police   | 96  | 84.96 | 8             | 7.08  | 6            | 5.31 | 3             | 2.65 |
| Highway Patrol | 97  | 85.84 | 9             | 7.96  | 5            | 4.42 | 2             | 1.77 |
| Border Patrol  | 74  | 65.49 | 26            | 23.01 | 9            | 7.96 | 4             | 3.54 |
| Other          | 62  | 89.86 | 3             | 4.35  | 1            | 1.45 | 3             | 4.35 |

Total Number of Responses: 117

Response Rate: 94.35%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Possible Options:

No

Yes, Positive

Yes, Neutral

Yes, Negative

Categories:

Game Warden

Sheriff

Local Police

Highway Patrol

Border Patrol

Other

Respondents who identified as non-U.S. residents and who answered the question had the following experiences:

| Category       | No |        | Yes, Positive |        | Yes, Neutral |       | Yes, Negative |       |
|----------------|----|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|
|                | #  | %      | #             | %      | #            | %     | #             | %     |
| Game Warden    | 2  | 66.67  | 1             | 33.33  | 0            | 0.00  | 0             | 0.00  |
| Sheriff        | 0  | 0.00   | 3             | 100.00 | 0            | 0.00  | 0             | 0.00  |
| Local Police   | 0  | 0.00   | 1             | 33.33  | 1            | 33.33 | 1             | 33.33 |
| Highway Patrol | 1  | 33.33  | 1             | 33.33  | 1            | 33.33 | 0             | 0.00  |
| Border Patrol  | 0  | 0.00   | 2             | 66.67  | 1            | 33.33 | 0             | 0.00  |
| Other          | 1  | 100.00 | 0             | 0.00   | 0            | 0.00  | 0             | 0.00  |

**Q120. Have you ever come to the aid of another person (motorist, hiker, etc.) while field herping in NEW MEXICO? Aid can be to any degree, including calling or running for help.**

An overwhelming majority of respondents to this question have not had to come to the aid of someone in distress in New Mexico, but it is still noteworthy that 14 percent have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 17                  | 14.17   |
| No       | 103                 | 85.86   |

Total Number of Responses: 120

Response Rate: 96.77%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q121. Have you ever reported suspicious activity to authorities while field herping in NEW MEXICO? (drugs, illegal immigration, poaching, vandalism, theft, etc.)**

Similar to the previous question, an overwhelming majority of respondents who have field herped in New Mexico have not reported suspicious activity. However, nearly ten percent have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 11                  | 9.17    |
| No       | 109                 | 90.83   |

Total Number of Responses: 120

Response Rate: 96.77%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q122. For the years in which you have field herped NEW MEXICO, how many days did you spend annually, on average, field herping IN NEW MEXICO?**

Overall, respondents who field herp in New Mexico spend a median 4 days in the field annually.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 14                  | 11.67   |
| 2          | 20                  | 16.67   |
| 3          | 17                  | 14.17   |
| 4          | 11                  | 9.17    |
| 5          | 13                  | 10.83   |
| 6          | 5                   | 4.17    |
| 7          | 7                   | 5.83    |
| 8          | 2                   | 1.67    |
| 9          | 3                   | 2.50    |
| 10 or more | 28                  | 23.33   |

Total Number of Responses: 120

Response Rate: 96.77%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

When categorized by whether respondents had field herped New Mexico as a resident or a non-resident, it becomes more apparent that residents herp many more days per year than non-residents. This is likely due to the fact that they can make multiple trips of varying duration, compared to out-of-state herpers. Resident herpers spend a median 10 or more days annually field herping New Mexico, while of out-of-state herpers spend a median 4 days annually field herping New Mexico. NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 0        | 0.00    | 14           | 13.33   |
| 2          | 0        | 0.00    | 20           | 19.05   |
| 3          | 0        | 0.00    | 17           | 16.19   |
| 4          | 0        | 0.00    | 11           | 10.48   |
| 5          | 1        | 5.88    | 12           | 11.43   |
| 6          | 1        | 5.88    | 4            | 3.81    |
| 7          | 0        | 0.00    | 7            | 6.67    |
| 8          | 0        | 0.00    | 2            | 1.90    |
| 9          | 0        | 0.00    | 3            | 2.86    |
| 10 or more | 15       | 88.24   | 15           | 14.29   |

**Q123. For the years in which you have field herped NEW MEXICO, how much do you estimate you spend annually, on average, on field herping activities IN NEW MEXICO? (fuel, food, lodging, permits, etc.)**

Overall, respondents who field herp in New Mexico spend a median \$375.50 in the state annually during their field herping activities.

| Category       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| \$0-100        | 34                  | 28.10   |
| \$101-250      | 26                  | 21.49   |
| \$251-500      | 21                  | 17.36   |
| \$501-750      | 13                  | 10.74   |
| \$751-1000     | 10                  | 8.26    |
| \$1001 or more | 17                  | 14.05   |

Total Number of Responses: 121

Response Rate: 97.58%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

\$0-100

\$101-250

\$251-500

\$501-750

\$751-1000

\$1001 or more

Categorizing by whether respondents had field herped New Mexico as a resident or a non-resident, residents spend a median \$625.50 annually while field herping, while non-residents spend a median \$175.50 annually.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category       | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| \$0-100        | 3        | 17.65   | 31           | 29.25   |
| \$101-250      | 2        | 11.76   | 24           | 22.64   |
| \$251-500      | 1        | 5.88    | 20           | 18.87   |
| \$501-750      | 3        | 17.65   | 10           | 9.43    |
| \$751-1000     | 0        | 0.00    | 10           | 9.43    |
| \$1001 or more | 8        | 47.06   | 11           | 10.38   |

**Q124. How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN NEW MEXICO?**

The table below reflects the raw results, from which it is somewhat difficult to determine any trends.

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |      | Unfavorable and Steady |      | Unfavorable but Improving |      | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |      | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %    | #                      | %    | #                         | %    | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %    | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 4                         | 3.39 | 5                      | 4.24 | 5                         | 4.24 | 2                       | 1.69 | 29                   | 24.58 | 2                       | 1.69 | 16         | 13.56 | 55           | 46.61 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 5                         | 4.24 | 7                      | 5.93 | 6                         | 5.08 | 2                       | 1.69 | 27                   | 22.88 | 2                       | 1.69 | 15         | 12.71 | 54           | 45.76 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 6                         | 5.08 | 9                      | 7.63 | 7                         | 5.93 | 3                       | 2.54 | 19                   | 16.10 | 0                       | 0.00 | 18         | 15.25 | 56           | 47.46 |
| Legislature                   | 8                         | 6.78 | 7                      | 5.93 | 5                         | 4.24 | 2                       | 1.69 | 10                   | 8.47  | 0                       | 0.00 | 16         | 13.56 | 70           | 59.32 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 6                         | 5.26 | 6                      | 5.26 | 5                         | 4.39 | 0                       | 0.00 | 11                   | 9.65  | 0                       | 0.00 | 25         | 21.93 | 61           | 53.51 |

Total Number of Responses: 118

Response Rate: 95.16%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Response options:

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people for whom herpetology is a paid profession)

Fish and Game Department or equivalent agency—Biologist component of agency

Fish and Game Department or other equivalent agency—Law Enforcement component of agency

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 14          | 29.79 | 33        | 70.21 | 6         | 46.15 | 7         | 53.85 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 18          | 36.73 | 31        | 63.26 | 7         | 46.67 | 8         | 53.33 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 22          | 50.00 | 22        | 50.00 | 9         | 56.25 | 7         | 43.75 |
| Legislature                   | 20          | 62.50 | 12        | 37.50 | 10        | 66.67 | 5         | 33.33 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 17          | 60.71 | 11        | 39.28 | 6         | 54.54 | 5         | 45.45 |

**Q125. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Possible Responses: Agree, Neutral, Disagree]**

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in NEW MEXICO regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) are generally based on scientific management principles.**

Overall respondents were evenly split on whether they agreed or disagreed that New Mexico field herping regulations are generally based on scientific management principles.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 21                         | 17.65          |
| Neutral         | 77                         | 64.71          |
| Disagree        | 21                         | 17.65          |

Total Number of Responses: 119

Response Rate: 95.97%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents are still evenly split, but residents seem to have more confidence in their position.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 5               | 29.41          | 17                  | 16.35          |
| Neutral         | 7               | 41.18          | 71                  | 68.27          |
| Disagree        | 5               | 29.41          | 16                  | 15.38          |



**Current or proposed laws and regulations in NEW MEXICO regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) generally enhance public safety.**

Overall respondents disagree more than agree with the concept that New Mexico field herping regulations generally enhance public safety.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 12                  | 10.17   |
| Neutral  | 84                  | 71.19   |
| Disagree | 22                  | 18.64   |

Total Number of Responses: 118

Response Rate: 95.16%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows little difference between the two categories.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|          | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Agree    | 2        | 11.76   | 11           | 10.68   |
| Neutral  | 12       | 70.59   | 73           | 70.87   |
| Disagree | 3        | 17.65   | 19           | 18.45   |

**Q126. Has the number of your field herping trips to/in NEW MEXICO increased, remained steady, decreased, or stopped over time?**

Of respondents who have field herped New Mexico more than once, they are fairly evenly split between increasing/remaining steady and decreasing/stopping their trips.

| Category                                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I've only made one field herping trip to/in NM | 22                  | 18.03   |
| Increased                                      | 15                  | 12.30   |
| Remained steady                                | 33                  | 27.05   |
| Decreased                                      | 32                  | 26.23   |
| Stopped  | 20                  | 16.39   |

Total Number of Responses: 122

Response Rate: 98.39%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

I've only made one field herping trip to/in NEW MEXICO [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Increased [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Remained steady [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Decreased

Stopped

**Q127. What was/were the reason(s) your trips to/in NEW MEXICO decreased or stopped over time? (Check all that apply)**

The primary reason given for decreased field herping trips to/in New Mexico was having less time available due to occupational reasons. The least significant factor was increasingly restrictive laws/regulations.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                                  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 11                  | 21.57   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 1                   | 1.96    |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 17                  | 33.33   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 23                  | 45.10   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 14                  | 27.45   |
| Other                                     | 13                  | 25.49   |

Total Number of Responses: 51

Response Rate: 98.08%

## Available Response Options (check-all):

- Personal finances do not permit it
- Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations
- Moved—too far to travel
- Less time available—occupational reasons
- Less time available—family reasons
- Other

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident more variation in the reasons given for decreased trips to/in New Mexico between the two groups.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                                  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 2        | 28.57   | 10           | 21.74   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 2.17    |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 5        | 71.43   | 13           | 28.26   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 3        | 42.86   | 21           | 45.65   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 3        | 42.86   | 11           | 23.91   |
| Other                                     | 1        | 14.29   | 12           | 26.09   |

**Q128. Does NEW MEXICO require you to purchase one (or more) of the following to field herp, at least for some species or some methods of take? Check all that apply; e.g. if some species are covered under hunting license and others under fishing, check both of those options. NOTE: this question applies only to YOUR PERSONAL field herping activities, and not activities in conjunction with a scientific or educational permit.**

Overall, nearly half of respondents don't know whether a license or permit is required to field herp in New Mexico.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Hunting license  | 30                  | 25.21   |
| Fishing license  | 7                   | 5.88    |
| Herp stamp   | 4                   | 3.36    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 27                  | 22.69   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 2                   | 1.68    |
| Other  | 4                   | 3.36    |
| I don't know   | 58                  | 48.74   |

Total Number of Responses: 119

Response Rate: 95.97%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hunting license

Fishing license

Herp stamp

I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities

I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident reveals much greater knowledge of the requirements among residents over non-residents.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Hunting license  | 2        | 11.76   | 29           | 27.88   |
| Fishing license  | 0        | 0.00    | 7            | 6.73    |
| Herp stamp   | 3        | 17.65   | 1            | 0.96    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 10       | 58.82   | 18           | 17.31   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 1        | 5.88    | 1            | 0.96    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 4            | 3.85    |
| I don't know   | 3        | 17.65   | 55           | 52.88   |

**Q129. Would you purchase a 'herp stamp' in NEW MEXICO if it: (Check all that apply)**

Overall, respondents are most interested in a herp stamp if it raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management, and least interested in one which allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 80                         | 74.77          |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 42                         | 39.25          |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 34                         | 31.78          |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 54                         | 50.47          |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 44                         | 41.12          |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 88                         | 82.24          |

Total Number of Responses: 107

Response Rate: 86.29%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited (managed areas, etc.)

Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license

Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident reveals variation in the reasons the two groups would be interested in purchasing a herp stamp. Residents would most like to be able to handle herps for photographic purposes, while non-residents are most interested in raising funds specifically for herp-related research and management.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 10       | 71.43   | 72           | 75.79   |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 5        | 35.71   | 39           | 41.05   |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 4        | 28.57   | 31           | 32.63   |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 9        | 64.29   | 46           | 48.42   |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 4        | 28.57   | 40           | 42.11   |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 9        | 64.29   | 81           | 85.26   |

**Q130. Do you have, or have you had, a Scientific Collection Permit (or equivalent), an Educational Display Permit (or equivalent), or similar special permit for herps IN NEW MEXICO? (Check all that apply)**

17.74 percent of overall survey respondents who said they field herped in New Mexico (22 of 124) have had a special permit of some type in the state. Percentages in the table below reflect percentages of all New Mexico field herpers who took the survey.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                           | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 21                  | 16.94   |
| Educational Display Permit         | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Special permit of a different type | 2                   | 1.61    |

Total Number of Responses: 22

Response Rate: 17.74%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Scientific Collection Permit

Educational Display Permit

Special permit of a different type

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident reveals similar trends between the two groups. Percentages in the following table reflect proportions of both residents (17) and non-residents (108) who hold a special permit of some type in New Mexico. Understandably, a much higher proportion of residents hold special permits than non-residents. NOTE: the numbers of respondents identifying as “resident” or “non-resident” is much lower than the overall number who said they field herped in New Mexico, as some respondents did not answer the relevant question.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                           | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                    | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 4        | 23.53   | 17           | 15.74   |
| Educational Display Permit         | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Special permit of a different type | 1        | 5.88    | 2            | 1.85    |



**Q131. To your knowledge, is it legal in NEW MEXICO to road-cruise? For purposes of this question, ‘road cruising’ is defined as driving along a road, day or night, with the specific purpose of looking for herps, including handling them (e.g. for photos).**

A majority of respondents who field herp in New Mexico think it is legal to road-cruise in New Mexico.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 69                  | 56.56   |
| No           | 5                   | 4.10    |
| I Don't Know | 48                  | 39.34   |

Total Number of Responses: 122

Response Rate: 98.39%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [respondents who chose this response were presented the next question]

No [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

I don't know [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident reveals non-residents are less certain that New Mexico allows road cruising, but a majority still agrees it is legal.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 12       | 70.59   | 58           | 54.72   |
| No           | 1        | 5.88    | 4            | 3.77    |
| I Don't Know | 4        | 23.53   | 44           | 41.51   |

**Q132. At what speed do you typically road-cruise IN NEW MEXICO?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 131 that they thought road cruising was legal in New Mexico, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses.

Overall, the median road cruising speed in New Mexico is 35.5 mph.

| Category       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| 0-10 mph       | 4                   | 6.06    |
| 11-20 mph      | 6                   | 9.09    |
| 21-30 mph      | 19                  | 28.79   |
| 31-40 mph      | 28                  | 42.42   |
| 41-50 mph      | 8                   | 12.12   |
| 51-60 mph      | 1                   | 1.52    |
| 61 mph or more | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 66

Response Rate: 95.65%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

0-10 mph

11-20 mph

21-30 mph

31-40 mph

41-50 mph

51-60 mph

61 mph or more

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows the groups use similar road-cruising speeds. The median speed for residents is 25.5 mph and for non-residents it is 35.5 mph.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category       | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 0-10 mph       | 1        | 9.09    | 3            | 5.36    |
| 11-20 mph      | 2        | 18.18   | 4            | 7.14    |
| 21-30 mph      | 3        | 27.27   | 17           | 30.36   |
| 31-40 mph      | 3        | 27.27   | 26           | 46.43   |
| 41-50 mph      | 1        | 9.09    | 6            | 10.71   |
| 51-60 mph      | 1        | 9.09    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 61 mph or more | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |

**Q133. For purposes of this question, ‘DOR’ means a herp found ‘Dead on Road,’ to include the improved (paved) shoulder. To your knowledge, is it legal to salvage (take) DORs in NEW MEXICO without a special permit or other authorization?**

Most overall respondents did not know whether DOR salvage is legal in New Mexico. Of those that thought they knew, most respondents think it is legal. The question may have caused confusion, as it did not specify non-protected species.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 32                  | 26.45   |
| No           | 20                  | 16.53   |
| I Don't Know | 69                  | 57.02   |

Total Number of Responses: 121

Response Rate: 97.58%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [respondents choosing this response skipped the next question]

No

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident indicates non-residents are more unsure of the legality of DOR salvage in the state than residents.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 10       | 58.82   | 24           | 22.86   |
| No           | 2        | 11.76   | 18           | 17.14   |
| I Don't Know | 5        | 29.41   | 63           | 60.00   |

**Q134. If it WERE legal, would you salvage DORs FROM NEW MEXICO?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 133 that they thought DOR salvage was illegal in New Mexico, or that they didn't know, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 13                  | 14.61   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 61                  | 68.54   |
| No   | 13                  | 14.61   |
| Unsure   | 14                  | 15.73   |

Total Number of Responses: 89

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

No

Unsure

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows similarity in responses, though a much greater proportion of non-residents would salvage DORs for contributing to academic research or institutions.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 1        | 14.29   | 12           | 14.81   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 3        | 42.86   | 57           | 70.37   |
| No   | 1        | 14.29   | 12           | 14.81   |
| Unsure   | 3        | 42.86   | 11           | 13.58   |

After answering this question, all respondents who were presented this question skipped the next question, again to avoid a perceived ethical dilemma if they answered in Question 133 that DOR salvage was illegal.

**Q135. Do YOU salvage, or have you salvaged, DORs in NEW MEXICO? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of those respondents who answered they thought it was legal in New Mexico to salvage DORs, to avoid any perception of an ethical dilemma which may have caused erroneous responses. Overall, a majority of respondents salvage DORs in New Mexico, primarily for contributing to academic research or institutions.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| No   | 14                         | 43.75          |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 5                          | 15.63          |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 17                         | 53.13          |

Total Number of Responses: 32

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

No

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows non-residents are fairly evenly split between salvaging and not salvaging DORs, while a higher proportion of residents do so, primarily for contributing to academic research or institutions.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| No   | 3               | 30.00          | 11                  | 45.83          |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 1               | 10.00          | 5                   | 20.83          |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 7               | 70.00          | 12                  | 50.00          |

**Q136. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in NEW MEXICO from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents do not know what they think the most important concern in New Mexico from a field herper's perspective is. Of those with an opinion, the most important concern is current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 39                  | 32.50   |
| Land access for field herping                                | 26                  | 21.67   |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 8                   | 6.67    |
| Other  | 3                   | 2.50    |
| I don't know   | 44                  | 36.67   |

Total Number of Responses: 120

Response Rate: 96.77%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows residents are more confident current or proposed laws/regulations are the most important concern.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 8        | 47.06   | 32           | 30.48   |
| Land access for field herping                                | 6        | 35.29   | 20           | 19.05   |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 1        | 5.88    | 7            | 6.67    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 3            | 2.86    |
| I don't know   | 2        | 11.76   | 43           | 40.95   |

**Q137. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in NEW MEXICO from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents think the least important concern in New Mexico from a field herper's perspective is personal safety concerns.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 8                   | 6.72    |
| Land access for field herping                                | 14                  | 11.76   |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 39                  | 32.77   |
| Other  | 5                   | 4.20    |
| I don't know   | 53                  | 44.54   |

Total Number of Responses: 119

Response Rate: 95.97%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think is the least important concern for field herpers in the state (fewer responded "I don't know").

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 2        | 12.50   | 6            | 5.71    |
| Land access for field herping                                | 3        | 18.75   | 11           | 10.48   |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 7        | 43.75   | 33           | 31.43   |
| Other  | 2        | 12.50   | 4            | 3.81    |
| I don't know   | 2        | 12.50   | 51           | 48.57   |

**Q138. Of the list below, what is the area NEW MEXICO does BEST from a field herper's perspective?**

A majority of overall respondents indicate they do not know what New Mexico does best from a field herper's perspective, but those who do give highest marks to native species management.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 15                  | 12.61   |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 1                   | 0.84    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 13                  | 10.92   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 14                  | 11.76   |
| Other  | 2                   | 1.68    |
| I don't know   | 74                  | 62.18   |

Total Number of Responses: 119

Response Rate: 95.97%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they New Mexico does best from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and think the state excels most at permissive field herping regulations. Non-residents think New Mexico is best at providing land access for field herping.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 4        | 25.00   | 11           | 10.48   |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 0.95    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 5        | 31.25   | 10           | 9.52    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 2        | 12.50   | 12           | 11.43   |
| Other  | 1        | 6.25    | 1            | 0.95    |
| I don't know   | 4        | 25.00   | 70           | 66.67   |



**Q139. Of the list below, what is the area NEW MEXICO does WORST from a field herper's perspective?**

Two thirds of overall respondents do not know what New Mexico does worst from a field herper's perspective, but of those who have an opinion, they give lowest marks to valuing herpers as stakeholders.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 10                  | 8.33    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 5                   | 4.17    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 5                   | 4.17    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 17                  | 14.17   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 4                   | 3.33    |
| Other  | 1                   | 0.83    |
| I don't know   | 78                  | 65.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 120

Response Rate: 96.77%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped New Mexico as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think New Mexico does worst from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and more strongly think the state is worst at valuing herpers as stakeholders.

NOTE: 2 respondents have field herped New Mexico both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 3        | 17.65   | 8            | 7.62    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 3        | 17.65   | 2            | 1.90    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 1        | 5.88    | 4            | 3.81    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 4        | 23.53   | 14           | 13.33   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 0        | 0.00    | 4            | 3.81    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 0.95    |
| I don't know   | 6        | 35.29   | 72           | 68.57   |

## Field Herping—Texas

### Q140. Have you field herped in TEXAS?

A majority of respondents who have field herped in the SWCHR Region have done so in Texas.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 184                 | 56.62   |
| No       | 141                 | 43.38   |

Total Number of Responses: 325

Response Rate: 80.25%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No [Respondents choosing this answer skipped the following set of questions concerning field herping in Texas and were sent to the question set beginning with Question 165, regarding field herping in Utah.]

Respondents who live in the SWCHR Region were much more likely to have field herped Texas than non-U.S. residents.

| Category | SWCHR Region Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|          | Number                 | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Yes      | 82                     | 62.12   | 2                  | 15.38   |
| No       | 50                     | 37.88   | 11                 | 84.62   |

**Q141. Select the response most closely corresponding to your situation. For purposes of this question, “resident” is defined as someone who, if required to purchase a license for hunting or fishing (even if one is not required for herping), would pay the “resident” rate. (To account for household moves into or out of state, check all that apply)**

A majority of overall respondents who have field herped in Texas have done so from out of state.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>             | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Herped TX as a resident     | 90                         | 49.18          |
| Herped TX as a non-resident | 106                        | 57.92          |

Total Number of Responses: 183

Response Rate: 99.46%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I field herped in TEXAS as a resident

I field herped in TEXAS as a non-resident

**Q142. How many total years have you participated in field herping in TEXAS? A year should be included if you made at least one attempt to field herp in that year. Include this year if applicable.**

Overall, most respondents who field herped in Texas have done so for four years or less. However, more than a third report having done so for 10 years or more. The median for all Texas field herpers is four years.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 34                  | 18.68   |
| 2          | 30                  | 16.48   |
| 3          | 13                  | 7.14    |
| 4          | 15                  | 8.24    |
| 5          | 12                  | 6.59    |
| 6          | 3                   | 1.65    |
| 7          | 2                   | 1.10    |
| 8          | 2                   | 1.10    |
| 9          | 2                   | 1.10    |
| 10 or more | 69                  | 37.91   |

Total Number of Responses: 182

Response Rate: 98.91%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

Based on their response to the previous question (whether they have herped Texas as a resident or a non-resident), the following shifts in categories were reported. The median for resident herpers is 10 or more years, and for non-residents it is 2 years.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 3        | 3.37    | 31           | 29.25   |
| 2          | 5        | 5.62    | 26           | 24.53   |
| 3          | 5        | 5.62    | 8            | 7.55    |
| 4          | 5        | 5.62    | 10           | 9.43    |
| 5          | 8        | 8.99    | 5            | 4.72    |
| 6          | 2        | 2.25    | 1            | 0.94    |
| 7          | 0        | 0.00    | 2            | 1.89    |
| 8          | 1        | 1.12    | 1            | 0.94    |
| 9          | 1        | 1.12    | 1            | 0.94    |
| 10 or more | 59       | 66.29   | 21           | 19.81   |

**Q143. Which of the following methods have you employed for field herping IN TEXAS?  
(Check all that apply)**

The following methods are presented in rank order of their reported popularity in Texas. Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>                | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 166                        | 91.21          |
| Looking under natural cover    | 155                        | 85.16          |
| Chance encounters              | 154                        | 84.62          |
| Looking under artificial cover | 147                        | 80.77          |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 145                        | 79.67          |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 136                        | 74.73          |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 115                        | 63.19          |
| Shining road cuts              | 78                         | 42.86          |
| Trapping/netting               | 33                         | 18.13          |
| Other                          | 15                         | 8.24           |

Total Number of Responses: 182

Response Rate: 98.91%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hiking (daytime)

Hiking (nighttime)

Road cruising (daytime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Road cruising (nighttime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Shining road cuts with a spotlight

Looking under natural cover items (rocks, logs, etc.)

Looking under artificial cover items (boards, tin, trash, etc.)

Chance encounters (hiking, driving, etc.)

Trapping/netting (on land or in water, including drift fence/pitfall)

Other

Respondents who have field herped in Texas as residents report a slightly different ranking.

| <b>Category</b>                | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 97                         | 98.98          |
| Looking under natural cover    | 93                         | 94.90          |
| Looking under artificial cover | 90                         | 91.84          |
| Chance encounters              | 89                         | 90.82          |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 74                         | 75.51          |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 71                         | 72.45          |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 68                         | 69.39          |
| Shining road cuts              | 34                         | 34.69          |
| Trapping/netting               | 20                         | 20.41          |
| Other                          | 20                         | 20.41          |

**Q144. Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in TEXAS, and what was your perception of that interaction?**

Field herpers in Texas report most interactions with law enforcement has been with Border Patrol, and least with Highway Patrol (excluding the “Other” category). Most interactions have been positive or at least neutral.

| Category       | No  |       | Yes, Positive |       | Yes, Neutral |       | Yes, Negative |       |
|----------------|-----|-------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|
|                | #   | %     | #             | %     | #            | %     | #             | %     |
| Game Warden    | 10  | 58.05 | 36            | 20.69 | 18           | 10.34 | 19            | 10.92 |
| Sheriff        | 107 | 62.94 | 24            | 14.12 | 22           | 12.94 | 17            | 10.00 |
| Local Police   | 111 | 66.07 | 25            | 14.88 | 22           | 13.10 | 10            | 5.95  |
| Highway Patrol | 116 | 69.05 | 24            | 14.29 | 16           | 9.52  | 12            | 7.14  |
| Border Patrol  | 85  | 48.85 | 52            | 29.89 | 23           | 13.22 | 14            | 8.05  |
| Other          | 86  | 88.66 | 6             | 6.19  | 3            | 3.09  | 2             | 2.06  |

Total Number of Responses: 177

Response Rate: 96.20%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Possible Options:

No

Yes, Positive

Yes, Neutral

Yes, Negative

Categories:

Game Warden

Sheriff

Local Police

Highway Patrol

Border Patrol

Other

Of note, respondents who identified as non-U.S. residents and who answered this question reported NO negative encounters with any category of law enforcement in Texas (no non-U.S. respondent reported ANY encounters with law enforcement).

**Q145. Have you ever come to the aid of another person (motorist, hiker, etc.) while field herping in TEXAS? Aid can be to any degree, including calling or running for help.**

Most respondents to this question have not had to come to the aid of someone in distress in Texas, but it is still significant that nearly one quarter have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 42                  | 23.46   |
| No       | 137                 | 76.54   |

Total Number of Responses: 179

Response Rate: 97.28%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q146. Have you ever reported suspicious activity to authorities while field herping in TEXAS? (drugs, illegal immigration, poaching, vandalism, theft, etc.)**

Similar to the responses to the previous question, while most respondents who have field herped in Texas have not reported suspicious activity, nearly one fifth have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 35                  | 19.77   |
| No       | 142                 | 80.23   |

Total Number of Responses: 177

Response Rate: 96.20%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q147. For the years in which you have field herped TEXAS, how many days did you spend annually, on average, field herping IN TEXAS?**

Overall, respondents who field herp in Texas spend a median 7 days in the field annually.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 10                  | 5.62    |
| 2          | 16                  | 8.99    |
| 3          | 12                  | 6.74    |
| 4          | 17                  | 9.55    |
| 5          | 19                  | 10.67   |
| 6          | 10                  | 5.62    |
| 7          | 11                  | 6.18    |
| 8          | 4                   | 2.25    |
| 9          | 1                   | 0.56    |
| 10 or more | 78                  | 43.82   |

Total Number of Responses: 178

Response Rate: 96.74%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

When categorized by whether respondents had field herped Texas as a resident or a non-resident, it becomes more apparent that residents herp many more days per year than non-residents. This is likely due to the fact that they can make multiple trips of varying duration, compared to out-of-state herpers. Resident herpers spend a median 10 or more days annually field herping Texas, while out-of-state herpers spend a median five days annually field herping Texas.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 0        | 0.00    | 10           | 9.62    |
| 2          | 1        | 1.15    | 15           | 14.42   |
| 3          | 1        | 1.15    | 11           | 10.58   |
| 4          | 5        | 5.75    | 12           | 11.54   |
| 5          | 6        | 6.90    | 14           | 13.46   |
| 6          | 2        | 2.30    | 8            | 7.69    |
| 7          | 3        | 3.45    | 9            | 8.65    |
| 8          | 2        | 2.30    | 2            | 1.92    |
| 9          | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 0.96    |
| 10 or more | 67       | 77.01   | 22           | 21.15   |



**Q148. For the years in which you have field herped TEXAS, how much do you estimate you spend annually, on average, on field herping activities IN TEXAS? (fuel, food, lodging, permits, etc.)**

Overall, respondents who field herp in Texas spend a median \$625.50 in the state annually during their field herping activities.

| Category       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| \$0-100        | 34                  | 19.10   |
| \$101-250      | 21                  | 11.80   |
| \$251-500      | 30                  | 16.85   |
| \$501-750      | 29                  | 16.29   |
| \$751-1000     | 18                  | 10.11   |
| \$1001 or more | 46                  | 25.84   |

Total Number of Responses: 178

Response Rate: 96.74%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

\$0-100

\$101-250

\$251-500

\$501-750

\$751-1000

\$1001 or more

Categorizing by whether respondents had field herped Texas as a resident or a non-resident, residents spend a median \$875.50 annually while field herping, while non-residents spend \$375.50.

| Category       | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| \$0-100        | 12       | 13.64   | 23           | 22.33   |
| \$101-250      | 7        | 7.95    | 15           | 14.56   |
| \$251-500      | 12       | 13.64   | 19           | 18.45   |
| \$501-750      | 10       | 11.36   | 22           | 21.36   |
| \$751-1000     | 12       | 13.64   | 8            | 7.77    |
| \$1001 or more | 35       | 39.77   | 16           | 15.53   |

**Q149. How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN TEXAS?**

The table below reflect the raw results, from which it is somewhat difficult to determine any trends.

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |       | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |       | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |       | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %     | #                      | %     | #                         | %     | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %     | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 4                         | 2.30  | 11                     | 6.32  | 11                        | 6.32  | 3                       | 1.72 | 42                   | 24.14 | 21                      | 12.04 | 19         | 10.92 | 63           | 36.21 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 10                        | 5.71  | 13                     | 7.43  | 17                        | 9.71  | 3                       | 1.71 | 32                   | 18.29 | 21                      | 12.00 | 18         | 10.29 | 61           | 34.86 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 18                        | 10.29 | 20                     | 11.43 | 29                        | 16.57 | 6                       | 3.43 | 21                   | 12.00 | 8                       | 4.57  | 13         | 7.43  | 60           | 34.29 |
| Legislature                   | 39                        | 22.41 | 23                     | 13.22 | 21                        | 12.07 | 5                       | 2.87 | 4                    | 2.30  | 4                       | 2.30  | 17         | 9.77  | 61           | 35.06 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 11                        | 6.29  | 24                     | 13.71 | 21                        | 12.00 | 2                       | 1.14 | 12                   | 6.86  | 5                       | 2.86  | 32         | 18.29 | 68           | 38.86 |

Total Number of Responses: 176

Response Rate: 95.65%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Response options:

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people for whom herpetology is a paid profession)

Fish and Game Department or equivalent agency—Biologist component of agency

Fish and Game Department or other equivalent agency—Law Enforcement component of agency

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 26          | 28.26 | 66        | 71.74 | 7         | 17.95 | 32        | 82.05 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 40          | 41.67 | 56        | 58.33 | 13        | 25.49 | 38        | 74.51 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 67          | 65.69 | 35        | 34.31 | 24        | 39.34 | 37        | 60.65 |
| Legislature                   | 83          | 86.46 | 13        | 13.54 | 44        | 63.77 | 25        | 36.23 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 56          | 74.67 | 19        | 25.33 | 13        | 33.33 | 26        | 66.67 |

**Q150. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Possible Responses: Agree, Neutral, Disagree]**

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in TEXAS regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) are generally based on scientific management principles.**

Overall respondents disagreed by almost three to one that Texas field herping regulations are generally based on scientific management principles.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Agree    | 25                  | 14.37   |
| Neutral  | 75                  | 43.10   |
| Disagree | 74                  | 42.53   |

Total Number of Responses: 174

Response Rate: 94.57%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with Texas laws disagree with this statement slightly more than non-residents do.

| Category | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|          | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Agree    | 14       | 15.91   | 14           | 14.14   |
| Neutral  | 34       | 38.64   | 48           | 48.48   |
| Disagree | 40       | 45.45   | 37           | 37.37   |

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in TEXAS regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) generally enhance public safety.**

Overall respondents disagreed by more than five to one that Texas field herping regulations generally enhance public safety.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 14                         | 8.09           |
| Neutral         | 83                         | 47.98          |
| Disagree        | 76                         | 43.93          |

Total Number of Responses: 173

Response Rate: 94.02%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with California laws disagree with this statement more than non-residents do.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 8               | 9.09           | 7                   | 7.14           |
| Neutral         | 39              | 44.32          | 52                  | 53.06          |
| Disagree        | 41              | 46.59          | 39                  | 39.80          |

**Q151. Has the number of your field herping trips to/in TEXAS increased, remained steady, decreased, or stopped over time?**

Of respondents who have field herped Texas more than once, more have decreased or stopped their field herping trips than have increased or maintained a steady rate.

| Category                                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I've only made one field herping trip to/in TX | 23                  | 12.78   |
| Increased                                      | 26                  | 14.44   |
| Remained steady                                | 45                  | 25.00   |
| Decreased                                      | 58                  | 32.22   |
| Stopped  | 28                  | 15.56   |

Total Number of Responses: 180

Response Rate: 97.83%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

I've only made one field herping trip to/in TEXAS [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Increased [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Remained steady [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Decreased

Stopped

**Q152. What was/were the reason(s) your trips to/in TEXAS decreased or stopped over time? (Check all that apply)**

The primary reason given for decreased field herping trips to/in Texas was less time available due to occupational reasons, with moving to the point it was too far to travel being a close second. The least significant factor was personal finance.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                                  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 14                  | 16.47   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 22                  | 25.88   |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 25                  | 29.41   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 26                  | 30.59   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 22                  | 25.88   |
| Other                                     | 17                  | 20.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 85

Response Rate: 98.84%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Personal finances do not permit it  
 Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations  
 Moved—too far to travel  
 Less time available—occupational reasons  
 Less time available—family reasons  
 Other

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident more variation in the reasons given for decreased trips to/in Texas between the two groups.

| Category                                  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 7        | 16.28   | 9            | 18.00   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 11       | 25.58   | 13           | 26.00   |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 18       | 41.86   | 13           | 26.00   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 13       | 30.23   | 15           | 30.00   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 11       | 25.58   | 13           | 26.00   |
| Other                                     | 7        | 16.28   | 10           | 20.00   |

**Q153. Does TEXAS require you to purchase one (or more) of the following to field herp, at least for some species or some methods of take? Check all that apply; e.g. if some species are covered under hunting license and others under fishing, check both of those options. NOTE: this question applies only to YOUR PERSONAL field herping activities, and not activities in conjunction with a scientific or educational permit.**

A slight majority of overall respondents know a hunting license is required; however, little more than a third knew a herp stamp is required for some methods of take.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Hunting license  | 93                  | 52.54   |
| Fishing license  | 10                  | 5.65    |
| Herp stamp   | 64                  | 36.16   |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 14                  | 7.91    |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 1                   | 0.56    |
| Other  | 6                   | 3.39    |
| I don't know   | 63                  | 35.59   |

Total Number of Responses: 177

Response Rate: 96.20%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hunting license

Fishing license

Herp stamp

I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities

I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident reveals much greater knowledge of the requirements among residents over non-residents.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Hunting license  | 61              | 69.32          | 40                  | 39.22          |
| Fishing license  | 6               | 6.82           | 6                   | 5.88           |
| Herp stamp   | 54              | 61.36          | 17                  | 16.67          |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 6               | 6.82           | 8                   | 7.84           |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 0               | 0.00           | 1                   | 0.98           |
| Other  | 4               | 4.55           | 3                   | 2.94           |
| I don't know   | 16              | 18.18          | 50                  | 49.02          |



**Q154. Would you purchase a ‘herp stamp’ in TEXAS if it: (Check all that apply)**

Overall, respondents are most interested in a herp stamp if it raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management, and least interested in one which was not an additional requirement to purchasing a general license.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 125                        | 78.62          |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 65                         | 40.88          |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 64                         | 40.25          |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 95                         | 59.75          |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 61                         | 38.36          |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 134                        | 84.28          |

Total Number of Responses: 159

Response Rate: 86.41%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited (managed areas, etc.)

Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license

Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident reveals little variation in the reasons the two groups would be interested in purchasing a herp stamp.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 58              | 73.42          | 76                  | 82.61          |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 31              | 39.24          | 36                  | 39.13          |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 34              | 43.04          | 32                  | 34.78          |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 49              | 62.03          | 49                  | 53.26          |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 27              | 34.18          | 37                  | 40.22          |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 66              | 83.54          | 78                  | 84.78          |

**Q155. Do you have, or have you had, a Scientific Collection Permit (or equivalent), an Educational Display Permit (or equivalent), or similar special permit for herps IN TEXAS? (Check all that apply)**

27.72 percent of overall survey respondents who said they field herped in Texas (51 of 184) have had a special permit of some type in the state. Percentages in the table below reflect percentages of all Texas field herpers who took the survey.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals could exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>                    | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 34                         | 18.48          |
| Educational Display Permit         | 11                         | 5.98           |
| Special permit of a different type | 18                         | 9.78           |

Total Number of Responses: 51

Response Rate: 27.72%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Scientific Collection Permit

Educational Display Permit

Special permit of a different type

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident reveals similar trends between the two groups. Percentages in the following table reflect proportions of both residents (90) and non-residents (106) who hold a special permit of some type in Texas. Understandably, a much higher proportion of residents hold special permits than non-residents.

NOTE: the numbers of respondents identifying as “resident” or “non-resident” is much lower than the overall number who said they field herped in Texas, as some respondents did not answer the relevant question.

| <b>Category</b>                    | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                                    | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 22              | 24.44          | 18                  | 16.98          |
| Educational Display Permit         | 9               | 10.00          | 2                   | 1.89           |
| Special permit of a different type | 14              | 15.56          | 5                   | 4.72           |

**Q156. To your knowledge, is it legal in TEXAS to road-cruise? For purposes of this question, ‘road cruising’ is defined as driving along a road, day or night, with the specific purpose of looking for herps, including handling them (e.g. for photos).**

A slim majority of overall respondents think it is currently illegal to road-cruise in Texas as outlined in the question (being able to handle herps).

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 44                  | 24.44   |
| No           | 99                  | 55.00   |
| I Don't Know | 37                  | 20.56   |

Total Number of Responses: 180

Response Rate: 97.83%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [respondents who chose this response were presented the next question]

No [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

I don't know [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident reveals non-residents are slightly more certain that Texas currently prohibits road cruising.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 26       | 29.55   | 20           | 19.05   |
| No           | 48       | 54.55   | 60           | 57.14   |
| I Don't Know | 14       | 15.91   | 25           | 23.81   |

**Q157. At what speed do you typically road-cruise IN TEXAS?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 156 that they thought road cruising was legal in Texas, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses. Overall, the median road cruising speed in Texas is 25.5 mph.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 0-10 mph        | 4                          | 9.30           |
| 11-20 mph       | 13                         | 30.23          |
| 21-30 mph       | 6                          | 13.95          |
| 31-40 mph       | 12                         | 27.91          |
| 41-50 mph       | 7                          | 16.28          |
| 51-60 mph       | 1                          | 2.33           |
| 61 mph or more  | 0                          | 0.00           |

Total Number of Responses: 43

Response Rate: 97.73%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

- 0-10 mph
- 11-20 mph
- 21-30 mph
- 31-40 mph
- 41-50 mph
- 51-60 mph
- 61 mph or more

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows the groups use similar road-cruising speeds. The median speed for residents is 35.5 mph and for non-residents it is 25.5 mph.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| 0-10 mph        | 2               | 8.00           | 2                   | 10.00          |
| 11-20 mph       | 7               | 28.00          | 6                   | 30.00          |
| 21-30 mph       | 3               | 12.00          | 4                   | 20.00          |
| 31-40 mph       | 8               | 32.00          | 5                   | 25.00          |
| 41-50 mph       | 4               | 16.00          | 3                   | 15.00          |
| 51-60 mph       | 1               | 4.00           | 0                   | 0.00           |
| 61 mph or more  | 0               | 0.00           | 0                   | 0.00           |

**Q158. For purposes of this question, ‘DOR’ means a herp found ‘Dead on Road,’ to include the improved (paved) shoulder. To your knowledge, is it legal to salvage (take) DORs in TEXAS without a special permit or other authorization?**

Half of overall respondents did not know whether DOR salvage is legal in Texas. Of those that thought they knew, most knew it was illegal to do so without a special permit by a ratio of nearly four to one. The question may have caused confusion, as it did not specify non-protected species.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Yes             | 19                         | 10.56          |
| No              | 70                         | 38.89          |
| I Don't Know    | 91                         | 50.56          |

Total Number of Responses: 180

Response Rate: 97.83%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [if respondents chose this answer, they skipped the next question, as it did not apply]

No

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident indicates non-residents are more unsure of the legality of DOR salvage in the state than residents. Surprisingly, many residents do not know DOR salvage without permit is illegal.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Yes             | 13              | 14.77          | 7                   | 6.67           |
| No              | 41              | 46.59          | 34                  | 32.38          |
| I Don't Know    | 34              | 38.64          | 64                  | 60.95          |

**Q159. If it WERE legal, would you salvage DORs FROM TEXAS? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 158 that they thought DOR salvage was illegal in Texas, or that they didn't know, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 43                  | 26.71   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 106                 | 65.84   |
| No   | 25                  | 15.53   |
| Unsure   | 23                  | 14.29   |

Total Number of Responses: 161

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

No

Unsure

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows similarity in responses, though a slightly greater proportion of state residents would salvage DORs overall.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 23       | 30.67   | 22           | 22.45   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 52       | 69.33   | 63           | 64.29   |
| No   | 10       | 13.33   | 16           | 16.33   |
| Unsure   | 8        | 10.67   | 17           | 17.35   |

After answering this question, all respondents who were presented this question skipped the next question, again to avoid a perceived ethical dilemma if they answered in Question 158 that DOR salvage was illegal.

**Q160. Do YOU salvage, or have you salvaged, DORs in TEXAS? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of those respondents who answered they thought it was legal in Texas to salvage DORs, to avoid any perception of an ethical dilemma which may have caused erroneous responses. Overall, most respondents do salvage DORs, primarily for contributing to academic research or institutions.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| No   | 8                   | 42.11   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 5                   | 26.32   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 7                   | 36.84   |

Total Number of Responses: 19

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

No

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows little difference between the two categories.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| No   | 5        | 38.46   | 3            | 42.86   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 3        | 23.08   | 2            | 28.57   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 5        | 38.46   | 3            | 42.86   |



**Q161. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in TEXAS from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents think the most important concern in Texas from a field herper's perspective is current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 82                         | 46.07          |
| Land access for field herping                                | 53                         | 29.78          |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 8                          | 4.49           |
| Other  | 0                          | 0.00           |
| I don't know   | 35                         | 19.66          |

Total Number of Responses: 178

Response Rate: 96.74%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows residents more strongly feel current or proposed laws/regulations are the most important concern.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 46              | 52.27          | 40                  | 38.83          |
| Land access for field herping                                | 28              | 31.82          | 29                  | 28.16          |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 4               | 4.55           | 5                   | 4.85           |
| Other  | 0               | 0.00           | 0                   | 0.00           |
| I don't know   | 10              | 11.36          | 29                  | 28.16          |

**Q162. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in TEXAS from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents think the least important concern in Texas from a field herper's perspective is personal safety concerns.

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 3                          | 1.71           |
| Land access for field herping                                | 8                          | 4.57           |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 83                         | 47.43          |
| Other  | 19                         | 10.86          |
| I don't know   | 62                         | 35.43          |

Total Number of Responses: 175

Response Rate: 95.11%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think is the least important concern for field herpers in the state (fewer responded "I don't know").

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 2               | 2.30           | 2                   | 1.98           |
| Land access for field herping                                | 5               | 5.75           | 4                   | 3.96           |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 48              | 55.17          | 38                  | 37.62          |
| Other  | 7               | 8.05           | 13                  | 12.87          |
| I don't know   | 25              | 28.74          | 44                  | 43.56          |

**Q163. Of the list below, what is the area TEXAS does BEST from a field herper's perspective?**

More than two thirds of overall respondents indicate they do not know what Texas does best from a field herper's perspective, but those who do give highest marks to native species management.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 24                  | 14.20   |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 4                   | 2.37    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 9                   | 5.33    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 2                   | 1.18    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 6                   | 3.55    |
| Other  | 6                   | 3.55    |
| I don't know   | 118                 | 69.82   |

Total Number of Responses: 169

Response Rate: 91.85%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear slightly more confident in their identification of what they Texas does best from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and think the state provides native species management best.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 18       | 21.69   | 7            | 7.14    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 2        | 2.41    | 3            | 3.06    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 6        | 7.23    | 5            | 5.10    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 0        | 0.00    | 2            | 2.04    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 2        | 2.41    | 4            | 4.08    |
| Other  | 2        | 2.41    | 4            | 4.08    |
| I don't know   | 53       | 63.86   | 73           | 74.49   |

**Q164. Of the list below, what is the area TEXAS does WORST from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents are fairly evenly divided on what they think Texas does worst from a field herper's perspective between land access for field herping, valuing herpers as stakeholders, and having permissive field herping regulations.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 15                  | 8.52    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 8                   | 4.55    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 29                  | 16.48   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 30                  | 17.05   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 31                  | 17.61   |
| Other  | 1                   | 0.57    |
| I don't know   | 62                  | 35.23   |

Total Number of Responses: 176

Response Rate: 95.65%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Texas as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think Texas does worst from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and more strongly think the state is worst at valuing herpers as stakeholders. Non-residents think the state is worst at providing land access for field herping.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 9        | 10.34   | 7            | 6.86    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 6        | 6.90    | 2            | 1.96    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 16       | 18.39   | 14           | 13.73   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 21       | 24.14   | 11           | 10.78   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 15       | 17.24   | 20           | 19.61   |
| Other  | 1        | 1.15    | 0            | 0.00    |
| I don't know   | 19       | 21.84   | 48           | 47.06   |

## Field Herping—Utah

### Q165. Have you field herped in UTAH?

Most respondents who have field herped in the SWCHR Region have not done so in Utah.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 58                  | 18.07   |
| No       | 263                 | 81.93   |

Total Number of Responses: 321

Response Rate: 79.26%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No [Respondents choosing this answer skipped the following set of questions concerning field herping in Utah and were sent to the question set beginning with Question 190, regarding herp keeping.]

Respondents who live in the SWCHR Region and non-U.S. residents indicate non-U.S. residents are much less likely to have field herped in Utah.

| Category | SWCHR Region Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|----------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|          | Number                 | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Yes      | 27                     | 20.45   | 1                  | 7.69    |
| No       | 105                    | 79.55   | 12                 | 92.31   |

**Q166. Select the response most closely corresponding to your situation. For purposes of this question, “resident” is defined as someone who, if required to purchase a license for hunting or fishing (even if one is not required for herping), would pay the “resident” rate. (To account for household moves into or out of state, check all that apply)**

A strong majority of overall respondents who have field herped in Utah have done so from out of state.

Because respondents could choose more than one answer, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>             | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Herped UT as a resident     | 13                         | 22.41          |
| Herped UT as a non-resident | 47                         | 81.03          |

Total Number of Responses: 58

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I field herped in UTAH as a resident

I field herped in UTAH as a non-resident

**Q167. How many total years have you participated in field herping in UTAH? A year should be included if you made at least one attempt to field herp in that year. Include this year if applicable.**

Overall, most respondents who field herped in Utah have done so for three years or less. However, one fifth report having done so for 10 years or more. The median for all Utah field herpers is three years.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 13                  | 22.41   |
| 2          | 12                  | 20.69   |
| 3          | 11                  | 18.97   |
| 4          | 3                   | 5.17    |
| 5          | 5                   | 8.62    |
| 6          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 7          | 1                   | 1.72    |
| 8          | 1                   | 1.72    |
| 9          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 12                  | 20.69   |

Total Number of Responses: 58

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

Based on their response to the previous question (whether they have herped Utah as a resident or a non-resident), the following shifts in categories were reported. The median for resident herpers is 10 or more years, and for non-residents it is 3 years.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 1        | 7.69    | 12           | 25.53   |
| 2          | 1        | 7.69    | 11           | 23.40   |
| 3          | 2        | 15.38   | 9            | 19.15   |
| 4          | 1        | 7.69    | 2            | 4.26    |
| 5          | 0        | 0.00    | 5            | 10.64   |
| 6          | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 7          | 1        | 7.69    | 1            | 2.13    |
| 8          | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 2.13    |
| 9          | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 7        | 53.85   | 6            | 12.77   |

**Q168. Which of the following methods have you employed for field herping IN UTAH?  
(Check all that apply)**

The following methods are presented in rank order of their reported popularity in Utah.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>                | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 56                         | 98.25          |
| Looking under natural cover    | 46                         | 80.70          |
| Chance encounters              | 44                         | 77.19          |
| Looking under artificial cover | 36                         | 63.16          |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 33                         | 57.89          |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 30                         | 52.63          |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 25                         | 43.86          |
| Trapping/netting               | 7                          | 12.28          |
| Other                          | 5                          | 8.77           |
| Shining road cuts              | 4                          | 7.02           |

Total Number of Responses: 57

Response Rate: 98.28%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hiking (daytime)

Hiking (nighttime)

Road cruising (daytime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Road cruising (nighttime)—driving a road with the specific intent of finding herps

Shining road cuts with a spotlight

Looking under natural cover items (rocks, logs, etc.)

Looking under artificial cover items (boards, tin, trash, etc.)

Chance encounters (hiking, driving, etc.)

Trapping/netting (on land or in water, including drift fence/pitfall)

Other

Respondents who have field herped in Utah as residents report a slightly different ranking.

| <b>Category</b>                | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Hiking (daytime)               | 13                         | 100.00         |
| Looking under natural cover    | 13                         | 100.00         |
| Chance encounters              | 12                         | 92.31          |
| Looking under artificial cover | 10                         | 76.92          |
| Road cruising (daytime)        | 9                          | 69.23          |
| Road cruising (nighttime)      | 9                          | 69.23          |
| Hiking (nighttime)             | 7                          | 53.85          |
| Trapping/netting               | 6                          | 46.15          |
| Other                          | 4                          | 30.77          |
| Shining road cuts              | 2                          | 15.38          |



**Q169. Have you ever had any interaction with the following law enforcement officials while field herping in UTAH, and what was your perception of that interaction?**

Field herpers in Utah report very little interaction with law enforcement officials, but slightly more with game wardens and local police. Almost all interactions were positive or at least neutral.

| Category       | No |        | Yes, Positive |       | Yes, Neutral |      | Yes, Negative |      |
|----------------|----|--------|---------------|-------|--------------|------|---------------|------|
|                | #  | %      | #             | %     | #            | %    | #             | %    |
| Game Warden    | 47 | 87.04  | 6             | 11.11 | 0            | 0.00 | 1             | 1.85 |
| Sheriff        | 48 | 90.57  | 4             | 7.55  | 1            | 1.89 | 0             | 0.00 |
| Local Police   | 47 | 87.04  | 6             | 11.11 | 0            | 0.00 | 1             | 1.85 |
| Highway Patrol | 50 | 94.34  | 2             | 3.77  | 1            | 1.89 | 0             | 0.00 |
| Border Patrol  | 53 | 100.00 | 0             | 0.00  | 0            | 0.00 | 0             | 0.00 |
| Other          | 39 | 97.50  | 1             | 2.50  | 0            | 0.00 | 0             | 0.00 |

Total Number of Responses: 54

Response Rate: 93.10%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

No

Yes, Positive

Yes, Neutral

Yes, Negative

Categories:

Game Warden

Sheriff

Local Police

Highway Patrol

Border Patrol

Other

Of note, respondents who identified as non-U.S. residents and who answered this question reported NO negative encounters with any category of law enforcement in Utah (no encounters at all).

**Q170. Have you ever come to the aid of another person (motorist, hiker, etc.) while field herping in UTAH? Aid can be to any degree, including calling or running for help.**

Most respondents to this question have not had to come to the aid of someone in distress in Utah, but it is still noteworthy that 16 percent have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 9                   | 16.07   |
| No       | 47                  | 83.93   |

Total Number of Responses: 56

Response Rate: 96.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q171. Have you ever reported suspicious activity to authorities while field herping in UTAH? (drugs, illegal immigration, poaching, vandalism, theft, etc.)**

Similar to the responses to the previous question, while most respondents who have field herped in Utah have not reported suspicious activity, ten percent have.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 6                   | 10.71   |
| No       | 50                  | 89.29   |

Total Number of Responses: 56

Response Rate: 96.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Yes

No

**Q172. For the years in which you have field herped UTAH, how many days did you spend annually, on average, field herping IN UTAH?**

Overall, respondents who field herp in Utah spend a median 4 days in the field annually.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 4                   | 7.14    |
| 2          | 6                   | 10.71   |
| 3          | 12                  | 21.43   |
| 4          | 7                   | 12.50   |
| 5          | 8                   | 14.29   |
| 6          | 2                   | 3.57    |
| 7          | 4                   | 7.14    |
| 8          | 2                   | 3.57    |
| 9          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 11                  | 19.64   |

Total Number of Responses: 56

Response Rate: 96.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

When categorized by whether respondents had field herped Utah as a resident or a non-resident, it becomes more apparent that residents herp many more days per year than non-residents. This is likely due to the fact that they can make multiple trips of varying duration, compared to out-of-state herpers. Resident herpers spend a median 10 or more days annually field herping Utah, while of out-of-state herpers spend a median four days annually field herping Utah.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|            | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 1          | 0        | 0.00    | 4            | 8.89    |
| 2          | 1        | 7.69    | 5            | 11.11   |
| 3          | 0        | 0.00    | 12           | 26.67   |
| 4          | 0        | 0.00    | 7            | 15.56   |
| 5          | 1        | 7.69    | 8            | 17.78   |
| 6          | 0        | 0.00    | 2            | 4.44    |
| 7          | 0        | 0.00    | 4            | 8.89    |
| 8          | 1        | 7.69    | 1            | 2.22    |
| 9          | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 10       | 76.92   | 2            | 4.44    |

**Q173. For the years in which you have field herped UTAH, how much do you estimate you spend annually, on average, on field herping activities IN UTAH? (fuel, food, lodging, permits, etc.)**

Overall, respondents who field herp in Utah spend a median \$375.50 in the state annually during their field herping activities.

| Category       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| \$0-100        | 19                  | 33.93   |
| \$101-250      | 8                   | 14.29   |
| \$251-500      | 15                  | 26.79   |
| \$501-750      | 5                   | 8.93    |
| \$751-1000     | 3                   | 5.36    |
| \$1001 or more | 6                   | 10.71   |

Total Number of Responses: 56

Response Rate: 96.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

\$0-100

\$101-250

\$251-500

\$501-750

\$751-1000

\$1001 or more

Categorizing by whether respondents had field herped Utah as a resident or a non-resident, residents spend a median \$625.50 annually while field herping, and non-residents spend a median \$175.50.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category       | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| \$0-100        | 4        | 30.77   | 15           | 33.33   |
| \$101-250      | 0        | 0.00    | 8            | 17.78   |
| \$251-500      | 1        | 7.69    | 15           | 33.33   |
| \$501-750      | 2        | 15.38   | 4            | 8.89    |
| \$751-1000     | 1        | 7.69    | 2            | 4.44    |
| \$1001 or more | 5        | 38.46   | 1            | 2.22    |

**Q174. How do you perceive the relationship between field herpers and the following groups IN UTAH?**

The table below reflects the raw results, from which it is somewhat difficult to determine any trends.

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |       | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |       | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |      | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %     | #                      | %     | #                         | %     | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %    | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 0                         | 0.00  | 3                      | 5.45  | 3                         | 5.45  | 0                       | 0.00 | 7                    | 12.73 | 4                       | 7.27 | 5          | 9.09  | 33           | 60.00 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 0                         | 0.00  | 6                      | 10.91 | 6                         | 10.91 | 1                       | 1.82 | 1                    | 1.82  | 3                       | 5.45 | 5          | 9.09  | 33           | 60.00 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 2                         | 3.64  | 7                      | 12.73 | 5                         | 9.09  | 0                       | 0.00 | 4                    | 7.27  | 1                       | 1.82 | 5          | 9.09  | 31           | 56.36 |
| Legislature                   | 6                         | 10.91 | 6                      | 10.91 | 2                         | 3.64  | 0                       | 0.00 | 2                    | 3.64  | 1                       | 1.82 | 6          | 10.91 | 32           | 58.18 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 1                         | 1.85  | 2                      | 3.70  | 3                         | 5.56  | 0                       | 0.00 | 3                    | 5.56  | 1                       | 1.85 | 7          | 12.96 | 37           | 68.52 |

Total Number of Responses: 55

Response Rate: 94.83%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Response options:

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people for whom herpetology is a paid profession)

Fish and Game Department or equivalent agency—Biologist component of agency

Fish and Game Department or other equivalent agency—Law Enforcement component of agency

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |        |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %      |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 6           | 35.29 | 11        | 64.70 | 0         | 0.00  | 7         | 100.00 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 12          | 70.59 | 5         | 29.41 | 1         | 10.00 | 9         | 0.00   |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 14          | 73.68 | 5         | 26.32 | 2         | 25.00 | 6         | 75.00  |
| Legislature                   | 14          | 82.35 | 3         | 17.65 | 6         | 66.67 | 3         | 33.33  |
| Non-Herping Community         | 6           | 60.00 | 4         | 40.00 | 1         | 20.00 | 4         | 80.00  |

**Q175. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? [Possible Responses: Agree, Neutral, Disagree]**

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in UTAH regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) are generally based on scientific management principles.**

Overall respondents disagreed by six to one that Utah field herping regulations are based on scientific management principles.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 6                          | 10.71          |
| Neutral         | 16                         | 28.57          |
| Disagree        | 34                         | 60.71          |

Total Number of Responses: 56

Response Rate: 96.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with Utah laws disagree with this statement much more than non-residents do.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 2               | 15.38          | 5                   | 11.11          |
| Neutral         | 4               | 30.77          | 30                  | 66.67          |
| Disagree        | 7               | 53.85          | 10                  | 22.22          |

**Current or proposed laws and regulations in UTAH regarding field herping (not including collection/possession) generally enhance public safety.**

Overall respondents overwhelmingly disagree that Utah field herping regulations generally enhance public safety.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Agree           | 2                          | 3.64           |
| Neutral         | 19                         | 34.55          |
| Disagree        | 34                         | 61.82          |

Total Number of Responses: 55

Response Rate: 94.83%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows respondents with presumably more intimate connections with Utah laws disagree with this statement much more than non-residents do.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Agree           | 2               | 15.38          | 2                   | 4.55           |
| Neutral         | 4               | 30.77          | 27                  | 61.36          |
| Disagree        | 7               | 58.85          | 15                  | 34.09          |

**Q176. Has the number of your field herping trips to/in UTAH increased, remained steady, decreased, or stopped over time?**

Of respondents who have field herped Utah more than once, they are more likely to have decreased or stopped their activity than increased or kept it steady.

| Category                                       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I've only made one field herping trip to/in UT | 9                   | 15.79   |
| Increased                                      | 7                   | 12.28   |
| Remained steady                                | 15                  | 26.32   |
| Decreased                                      | 12                  | 21.05   |
| Stopped  | 14                  | 24.56   |

Total Number of Responses: 57

Response Rate: 98.28%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

I've only made one field herping trip to/in UTAH [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Increased [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Remained steady [respondents selecting this answer skipped the next question as it did not apply]

Decreased

Stopped

**Q177. What was/were the reason(s) your trips to/in UTAH decreased or stopped over time? (Check all that apply)**

The primary reason given for decreased field herping trips to/in Utah was moving, making it too far to travel. The least significant factor was increasingly restrictive laws/regulations.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category                                  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 5                   | 19.23   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 1                   | 3.85    |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 13                  | 50.00   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 8                   | 30.77   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 8                   | 30.77   |
| Other                                     | 7                   | 26.92   |

Total Number of Responses: 26

Response Rate: 100.00%



Available Response Options (check-all):

Personal finances do not permit it

Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations

Moved—too far to travel

Less time available—occupational reasons

Less time available—family reasons

Other

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident more variation in the reasons given for decreased trips to/in Utah between the two groups.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                                  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Personal finances do not permit it        | 2        | 28.57   | 3            | 15.00   |
| Increasingly restrictive laws/regulations | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 5.00    |
| Moved—too far to travel                   | 5        | 71.43   | 9            | 45.00   |
| Less time available—occupational reasons  | 5        | 71.43   | 3            | 15.00   |
| Less time available—family reasons        | 2        | 28.57   | 6            | 30.00   |
| Other                                     | 0        | 0.00    | 7            | 35.00   |

**Q178. Does UTAH require you to purchase one (or more) of the following to field herp, at least for some species or some methods of take? Check all that apply; e.g. if some species are covered under hunting license and others under fishing, check both of those options. NOTE: this question applies only to YOUR PERSONAL field herping activities, and not activities in conjunction with a scientific or educational permit.**

Overall, most respondents don't know whether a license or other permit is required in Utah to field herp.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Hunting license  | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Fishing license  | 2                   | 3.57    |
| Herp stamp   | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 17                  | 30.36   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 1                   | 1.79    |
| Other  | 1                   | 1.79    |
| I don't know   | 36                  | 64.29   |

Total Number of Responses: 56

Response Rate: 96.57%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Hunting license

Fishing license

Herp stamp

I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities

I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident reveals much greater knowledge of the requirements among residents over non-residents.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Hunting license  | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Fishing license  | 0        | 0.00    | 2            | 4.44    |
| Herp stamp   | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| I don't need a license or other permit for my field herping activities                     | 7        | 53.85   | 11           | 24.44   |
| I don't need a license or other permit due to my age, disability, or other legal exemption | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 2.22    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 2.22    |
| I don't know   | 6        | 46.15   | 31           | 68.89   |

**Q179. Would you purchase a ‘herp stamp’ in UTAH if it: (Check all that apply)**

Overall, respondents are most interested in a herp stamp if it raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management, and least interested in one which allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 41                         | 78.85          |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 24                         | 46.15          |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 17                         | 32.69          |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 32                         | 61.54          |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 27                         | 51.92          |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 45                         | 86.54          |

Total Number of Responses: 52

Response Rate: 89.66%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited

Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited (managed areas, etc.)

Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license

Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident reveals more variation in the reasons the two groups would be interested in purchasing a herp stamp. Residents would most like the stamp to raise funds specifically for herp-related research and management, while non-residents were split between this and being allowed to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category  | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|---|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Allowed you to handle herps for photographic purposes, including species currently restricted or prohibited | 7        | 58.33   | 35           | 83.33   |
| Allowed take of species currently restricted or prohibited  | 7        | 58.33   | 19           | 45.24   |
| Allowed methods of take currently restricted or prohibited  | 5        | 41.67   | 13           | 30.95   |
| Allowed activity in locations currently restricted or prohibited  | 7        | 58.33   | 26           | 61.90   |
| Was not an additional requirement on top of purchasing a hunting and/or fishing license                     | 6        | 50.00   | 21           | 50.00   |
| Raised funds specifically for herp-related research and management  | 11       | 91.67   | 35           | 83.33   |

**Q180. Do you have, or have you had, a Scientific Collection Permit (or equivalent), an Educational Display Permit (or equivalent), or similar special permit for herps IN UTAH? (Check all that apply)**

12.07 percent of overall survey respondents who said they field herped in Utah (7 of 58) have had a special permit of some type in the state. Percentages in the table below reflect percentages of all Utah field herpers who took the survey.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals could exceed 100 percent.

| Category                           | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 7                   | 12.07   |
| Educational Display Permit         | 2                   | 3.45    |
| Special permit of a different type | 2                   | 3.45    |

Total Number of Responses: 7

Response Rate: 12.07%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Scientific Collection Permit

Educational Display Permit

Special permit of a different type

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident reveals similar trends between the two groups. Percentages in the following table reflect proportions of both residents (13) and non-residents (47) who hold a special permit of some type in California. Understandably, a much higher proportion of residents hold special permits than non-residents. NOTE: the numbers of respondents identifying as “resident” or “non-resident” is much lower than the overall number who said they field herped in Utah, as some respondents did not answer the relevant question.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category                           | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                    | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Scientific Collection Permit       | 6        | 46.15   | 2            | 4.26    |
| Educational Display Permit         | 2        | 15.38   | 1            | 2.13    |
| Special permit of a different type | 2        | 15.38   | 1            | 2.13    |

**Q181. To your knowledge, is it legal in UTAH to road-cruise? For purposes of this question, ‘road cruising’ is defined as driving along a road, day or night, with the specific purpose of looking for herps, including handling them (e.g. for photos).**

A majority of respondents who field herp in Utah don’t know if it is legal to road-cruise in Utah. Nobody said it was definitely illegal.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Yes             | 24                         | 42.11          |
| No              | 0                          | 0.00           |
| I Don’t Know    | 33                         | 57.89          |

Total Number of Responses: 57

Response Rate: 98.28%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [respondents who chose this response were presented the next question]

No [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

I don’t know [respondents who chose this response skipped the next question]

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident reveals non-residents are less certain that Utah allows road cruising.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Resident</b> |                | <b>Non-Resident</b> |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|                 | <b>Number</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Yes             | 9               | 69.23          | 17                  | 36.96          |
| No              | 0               | 0.00           | 0                   | 0.00           |
| I Don’t Know    | 4               | 30.77          | 29                  | 63.04          |

**Q182. At what speed do you typically road-cruise IN UTAH?**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 181 that they thought road cruising was legal in Utah, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses. Overall the median road cruising speed in Utah is 25.5 mph.

| Category       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| 0-10 mph       | 3                   | 13.64   |
| 11-20 mph      | 2                   | 9.09    |
| 21-30 mph      | 7                   | 31.82   |
| 31-40 mph      | 7                   | 31.82   |
| 41-50 mph      | 3                   | 13.64   |
| 51-60 mph      | 0                   | 0.00    |
| 61 mph or more | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 22

Response Rate: 91.67%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

0-10 mph

11-20 mph

21-30 mph

31-40 mph

41-50 mph

51-60 mph

61 mph or more

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows the groups use similar road-cruising speeds. The median speed for residents and non-residents is 25.5 mph and for non-residents it is 35.5 mph.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category       | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|----------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| 0-10 mph       | 1        | 11.11   | 2            | 13.33   |
| 11-20 mph      | 2        | 22.22   | 1            | 6.67    |
| 21-30 mph      | 4        | 44.44   | 3            | 20.00   |
| 31-40 mph      | 0        | 0.00    | 7            | 46.67   |
| 41-50 mph      | 2        | 22.22   | 2            | 13.33   |
| 51-60 mph      | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| 61 mph or more | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |



**Q183. For purposes of this question, ‘DOR’ means a herp found ‘Dead on Road,’ to include the improved (paved) shoulder. To your knowledge, is it legal to salvage (take) DORs in UTAH without a special permit or other authorization?**

Most overall respondents did not know whether DOR salvage is legal in Utah. Of those that thought they knew, respondents were fairly evenly split between saying it is legal and saying it is illegal. The question may have caused confusion, as it did not specify non-protected species.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes          | 8                   | 14.04   |
| No           | 9                   | 15.79   |
| I Don't Know | 40                  | 70.18   |

Total Number of Responses: 57

Response Rate: 98.28%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes [if respondents chose this answer, they skipped the next question]

No

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident indicates non-residents are more unsure of the legality of DOR salvage in the state than residents.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category     | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|              | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes          | 3        | 23.08   | 6            | 13.04   |
| No           | 3        | 23.08   | 6            | 13.04   |
| I Don't Know | 7        | 53.85   | 34           | 73.91   |

**Q184. If it WERE legal, would you salvage DORs FROM UTAH? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of survey participants who indicated in Question 183 that they thought DOR salvage was illegal in Utah, or that they didn't know, so as not to create an ethical dilemma for the participant (even though the survey was anonymous), which was felt may have lead to erroneous responses.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 10                  | 20.41   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 30                  | 61.22   |
| No   | 11                  | 22.45   |
| Unsure   | 7                   | 14.29   |

Total Number of Responses: 49

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

No

Unsure

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows similarity in responses, though a greater proportion of state residents would salvage DORs overall.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 3        | 30.00   | 7            | 17.50   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 5        | 50.00   | 25           | 62.50   |
| No   | 1        | 10.00   | 11           | 27.50   |
| Unsure   | 3        | 30.00   | 4            | 10.00   |

After answering this question, all respondents who were presented this question skipped the next question, again to avoid a perceived ethical dilemma if they answered in Question 183 that DOR salvage was illegal.

**Q185. Do YOU salvage, or have you salvaged, DORs in UTAH? (Check all that apply)**

This question was only asked of those respondents who answered they thought it was legal in Utah to salvage DORs, to avoid any perception of an ethical dilemma which may have caused erroneous responses. Overall, most respondents salvage DORs in Utah, the majority of those who do contribute them to academic research or institutions.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| No   | 2                   | 25.00   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 2                   | 25.00   |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 6                   | 75.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 8

Response Rate: 88.89%

Available Response Options (check-all):

No

Yes, for personal use and/or study

Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows both categories tend to salvage DORs.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing “resident” and “non-resident” responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| No   | 0        | 0.00    | 2            | 33.33   |
| Yes, for personal use and/or study                         | 2        | 66.67   | 0            | 0.00    |
| Yes, for contributing to academic research or institutions | 3        | 100.00  | 4            | 66.67   |

**Q186. Of the list below, what is the MOST IMPORTANT concern in UTAH from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall respondents don't know what they think the most important concern in Utah from a field herper's perspective is, but those who do think it is current or proposed laws or regulations affecting field herping.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 23                  | 41.07   |
| Land access for field herping                                | 5                   | 8.93    |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 1                   | 1.79    |
| Other  | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know   | 27                  | 48.21   |

Total Number of Responses: 56

Response Rate: 96.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows residents much more strongly feel current or proposed laws/regulations are the most important concern, to the exclusion of all other listed concerns.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 9        | 69.23   | 16           | 35.56   |
| Land access for field herping                                | 0        | 0.00    | 5            | 11.11   |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 2.22    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| I don't know   | 4        | 30.77   | 23           | 51.11   |

**Q187. Of the list below, what is the LEAST IMPORTANT concern in UTAH from a field herper's perspective?**

Overall, respondents do not know what they think is the least important concern in Utah from a field herper's perspective, but those who have an opinion think it is personal safety concerns.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Land access for field herping                                | 5                   | 9.26    |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 23                  | 42.59   |
| Other  | 1                   | 1.85    |
| I don't know   | 25                  | 46.30   |

Total Number of Responses: 54

Response Rate: 93.10%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping

Land access for field herping

Personal safety concerns

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think is the least important concern for field herpers in the state (fewer responded "I don't know").

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Current or proposed laws/regulations affecting field herping | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Land access for field herping                                | 1        | 8.33    | 4            | 9.09    |
| Personal safety concerns                                     | 8        | 66.67   | 17           | 38.64   |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 2.27    |
| I don't know   | 3        | 25.00   | 22           | 50.00   |

**Q188. Of the list below, what is the area UTAH does BEST from a field herper's perspective?**

Two thirds of overall respondents indicate they do not know what Utah does best from a field herper's perspective, but those who do give highest marks to land access for field herping.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 3                   | 5.45    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 2                   | 3.64    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 13                  | 23.64   |
| Other  | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know   | 37                  | 67.27   |

Total Number of Responses: 55

Response Rate: 94.83%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think Utah does best from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and think the state provides land access for field herping best.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 0        | 0.00    | 3            | 6.82    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 2        | 15.38   | 1            | 2.27    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| Land access for field herping                              | 5        | 38.46   | 8            | 18.18   |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| I don't know   | 6        | 46.15   | 32           | 72.73   |

**Q189. Of the list below, what is the area UTAH does WORST from a field herper's perspective?**

Two thirds of overall respondents do not know what they think Utah does worst from a field herper's perspective, but those with an opinion are split between permissive field herping regulations and valuing herpers as stakeholders.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| Native species management                                  | 2                   | 3.64    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 1                   | 1.82    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 7                   | 12.73   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 7                   | 12.73   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 2                   | 3.64    |
| Other  | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know   | 36                  | 65.45   |

Total Number of Responses: 55

Response Rate: 94.83%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Native species management

Invasive species management (including plants and animals)

Permissive field herping regulations

Value herpers as stakeholders

Land access for field herping

Other

I don't know

Categorizing respondents by those who have field herped Utah as a resident versus non-resident shows residents appear more confident in their identification of what they think Utah does worst from a field herper's perspective (fewer responded "I don't know"), and more strongly think the state is worst at having permissive field herping regulations.

NOTE: 3 respondents have field herped Utah both as a resident and as a non-resident, e.g. due to household moves into or out of state. It cannot be determined how they specifically responded to this question; their responses are embedded within the existing "resident" and "non-resident" responses.

| Category   | Resident |         | Non-Resident |         |
|--|----------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number   | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Native species management                                  | 2        | 15.38   | 0            | 0.00    |
| Invasive species management (including plants and animals) | 0        | 0.00    | 1            | 2.27    |
| Permissive field herping regulations                       | 4        | 30.77   | 4            | 9.09    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders                              | 1        | 7.69    | 7            | 15.91   |
| Land access for field herping                              | 1        | 7.69    | 1            | 2.27    |
| Other  | 0        | 0.00    | 0            | 0.00    |
| I don't know   | 5        | 38.46   | 31           | 70.45   |

## Herp Keeping

**Q190. Do you, or have you previously at any point in your life, maintained one or more herps domestically (in captivity)?**

The overwhelming majority of respondents have kept a herp domestically.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 466                 | 94.33   |
| No       | 28                  | 5.67    |

Total Number of Responses: 494

Response Rate: 64.41%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

No [respondents selecting this response skipped the following set of questions, as they did not pertain to them, and were directed to Question 199, regarding keeping herps from the SWCHR Region.]



**Q191. Choose the response most closely matching your situation. What types of herp species do you keep, or have kept? For purposes of this question, ‘US native’ means herps found naturally in the United States (corn snakes, red-eared sliders, etc.)—not invasive species. ‘Non-native’ means any herps not found naturally in the United States (bearded dragons, Burmese pythons, etc.)**

Over three fourths of overall respondents currently keep herps. Nearly half currently keep both U.S. native and non-native herps.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| I used to keep herps, but do not any more—US native herps only                | 32                         | 6.93           |
| I used to keep herps, but do not any more—non-native herps only               | 8                          | 1.73           |
| I used to keep herps, but do not any more—both US native and non-native herps | 63                         | 13.64          |
| I currently keep US native herps only   | 75                         | 16.23          |
| I currently keep non-native herps only  | 60                         | 12.99          |
| I currently keep both US native and non-native herps                          | 224                        | 48.48          |

Total Number of Responses: 462

Response Rate: 99.14%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

I used to keep herps, but do not any more—US native herps only

I used to keep herps, but do not any more—non-native herps only

I used to keep herps, but do not any more—both US native and non-native herps

I currently keep US native herps only

I currently keep non-native herps only

I currently keep both US native and non-native herps

The following table is a breakdown of U.S. and non-U.S. residents.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>U.S. Residents</b> |                | <b>Non-U.S. Residents</b> |                |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Number</b>         | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>             | <b>Percent</b> |
| I used to keep herps, but do not any more—US native herps only                | 27                    | 6.89           | 3                         | 11.11          |
| I used to keep herps, but do not any more—non-native herps only               | 7                     | 1.79           | 0                         | 0.00           |
| I used to keep herps, but do not any more—both US native and non-native herps | 57                    | 14.54          | 4                         | 14.81          |
| I currently keep US native herps only   | 67                    | 17.09          | 1                         | 3.70           |
| I currently keep non-native herps only  | 45                    | 11.48          | 8                         | 29.63          |
| I currently keep both US native and non-native herps                          | 189                   | 48.21          | 11                        | 40.74          |

Consolidating responses into keeping (past OR present) U.S. natives vs. non-natives yields the following results. The numbers in the categories for keeping both U.S. natives and non-natives were “double-counted” for “keep U.S. natives” and “keep non-U.S. natives.” It is understandable that U.S. residents show a slight preference for keeping U.S. natives, and non-U.S. residents show a slight preference for keeping non-natives.

| Category                    | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|                             | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Keep/kept U.S. native herps | 340            | 53.29   | 19                 | 45.24   |
| Keep/kept non-native herps  | 298            | 46.71   | 23                 | 54.76   |

Consolidating responses for those respondents who keep/kept either U.S. natives or non-natives exclusively (i.e. not keeping both categories of herp) indicates stronger preferences among these respondents than those who keep both U.S. natives and non-natives.

| Category                                | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|---|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|   | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Keep/kept U.S. native herps exclusively | 94             | 64.38   | 4                  | 33.33   |
| Keep/kept non-native herps exclusively  | 52             | 35.62   | 8                  | 66.67   |

**Q192. What is the origin of the animals you keep? (Check all that apply)**

Overall, the most popular source for kept herps is purchasing or receiving domestically-produced animals. The least popular source is keeping animals self-produced.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Wild-caught by me   | 214                        | 47.24          |
| Wild-caught by someone else, who gave or sold them to me                          | 177                        | 39.07          |
| Domestically produced (captive-bred) by me  | 169                        | 37.31          |
| Domestically produced (captive-bred) by someone else, who gave or sold them to me | 380                        | 83.89          |

Total Number of Responses: 453

Response Rate: 97.21%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Wild-caught by me

Wild-caught by someone else, who gave or sold them to me

Domestically produced (captive-bred) by me

Domestically produced (captive-bred) by someone else, who gave or sold them to me

Dividing respondents into U.S. and non-U.S. residents indicates wild-caught specimens are less popular with non-U.S. residents.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>U.S. Residents</b> |                | <b>Non-U.S. Residents</b> |                |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Number</b>         | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>             | <b>Percent</b> |
| Wild-caught by me   | 19                    | 49.74          | 8                         | 29.63          |
| Wild-caught by someone else, who gave or sold them to me                          | 150                   | 39.06          | 8                         | 29.63          |
| Domestically produced (captive-bred) by me  | 141                   | 36.72          | 7                         | 25.93          |
| Domestically produced (captive-bred) by someone else, who gave or sold them to me | 319                   | 83.07          | 23                        | 85.19          |

**Q193. How many total years have you participated in herp keeping? A year should be included if you kept at least one herp for any part of that year. Include this year if applicable.**

Overall, nearly three fourths of respondents have kept herps for 10 or more years.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1          | 17                  | 3.69    |
| 2          | 16                  | 3.47    |
| 3          | 9                   | 1.95    |
| 4          | 10                  | 2.17    |
| 5          | 25                  | 5.42    |
| 6          | 12                  | 2.60    |
| 7          | 11                  | 2.39    |
| 8          | 8                   | 1.74    |
| 9          | 10                  | 2.17    |
| 10 or more | 343                 | 74.40   |

Total Number of Responses: 461

Response Rate: 98.93%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more

Dividing respondents into U.S. and non-U.S. residents gives the results in the table below.

| Category   | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|            | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| 1          | 11             | 2.82    | 4                  | 14.29   |
| 2          | 12             | 3.08    | 1                  | 3.57    |
| 3          | 8              | 2.05    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| 4          | 10             | 2.56    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| 5          | 21             | 5.38    | 3                  | 10.71   |
| 6          | 10             | 2.56    | 1                  | 3.57    |
| 7          | 9              | 2.31    | 1                  | 3.57    |
| 8          | 6              | 1.54    | 1                  | 3.57    |
| 9          | 10             | 2.56    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| 10 or more | 293            | 75.13   | 17                 | 60.71   |

**Q194. How much money do you spend annually on herp keeping activities? (food, utilities, permits, enclosures etc.)**

Overall, respondents who identify as herp keepers spend a median \$625.50 annually on herp keeping activities.

| Category       | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| \$0-100        | 67                  | 14.82   |
| \$101-250      | 60                  | 13.27   |
| \$251-500      | 81                  | 17.92   |
| \$501-750      | 60                  | 13.27   |
| \$751-1000     | 33                  | 7.30    |
| \$1001 or more | 151                 | 33.41   |

Total Number of Responses: 452

Response Rate: 97.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

\$0-100

\$101-250

\$251-500

\$501-750

\$751-1000

\$1001 or more

Dividing respondents into U.S and non-U.S. residents indicates U.S. residents spend a median \$625.50 annually and non-U.S. residents spend a median \$500.50 annually.

| Category       | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|----------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|                | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| \$0-100        | 62             | 16.27   | 5                  | 17.86   |
| \$101-250      | 50             | 13.12   | 1                  | 3.57    |
| \$251-500      | 70             | 18.37   | 6                  | 21.43   |
| \$501-750      | 51             | 13.39   | 3                  | 10.71   |
| \$751-1000     | 26             | 6.82    | 3                  | 10.71   |
| \$1001 or more | 122            | 32.02   | 10                 | 35.71   |

Dividing respondents by years of experience (5 years or less versus 6 years or more) indicates less experienced herp keepers spend a median \$175.50 annually and more experienced herp keepers spend a median \$625.50 annually.

| Category       | Less Experienced |         | More Experienced |         |
|----------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                | Number           | Percent | Number           | Percent |
| \$0-100        | 27               | 36.49   | 40               | 10.61   |
| \$101-250      | 11               | 14.86   | 48               | 12.73   |
| \$251-500      | 12               | 16.22   | 69               | 18.30   |
| \$501-750      | 7                | 9.46    | 53               | 14.06   |
| \$751-1000     | 9                | 12.16   | 24               | 6.37    |
| \$1001 or more | 8                | 10.81   | 143              | 37.93   |

Dividing respondents by whether they indicated they are recreational (not deriving the majority of their income from herp-related activities) or semi-professional/professional indicates both groups spend a median \$625.50 annually.

| Category       | Recreational |         | Semi-Pro/Pro |         |
|----------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                | Number       | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| \$0-100        | 27           | 13.11   | 40           | 16.26   |
| \$101-250      | 29           | 14.08   | 31           | 12.60   |
| \$251-500      | 38           | 18.45   | 43           | 17.48   |
| \$501-750      | 40           | 19.42   | 20           | 8.13    |
| \$751-1000     | 21           | 10.19   | 12           | 4.88    |
| \$1001 or more | 51           | 24.76   | 100          | 40.65   |

**Q195. How much time do you spend, in an average week, on herp keeping activities?  
(feeding, cleaning enclosures, etc.)**

Overall, respondents who keep herps spend a median 3 hours per week on herp keeping activities.

| Category           | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Less than 1 hour   | 90                  | 20.18   |
| 1-5 hours          | 161                 | 36.10   |
| 6-10 hours         | 67                  | 15.02   |
| 11-15 hours        | 33                  | 7.40    |
| 16-20 hours        | 37                  | 8.30    |
| 21-25 hours        | 11                  | 2.47    |
| 26-30 hours        | 11                  | 2.47    |
| 31-35 hours        | 6                   | 1.35    |
| 36-40 hours        | 7                   | 1.57    |
| More than 40 hours | 23                  | 5.16    |

Total Number of Responses: 446

Response Rate: 95.71%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Less than 1 hour

1-5 hours

6-10 hours

11-15 hours

16-20 hours

21-25 hours

26-30 hours

31-35 hours

36-40 hours

More than 40 hours

Dividing respondents into U.S and non-U.S. residents indicates U.S. residents spend a median 3 hours weekly and non-U.S. residents spend a median 8 hours weekly on herp keeping activities.

| Category           | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|--------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|                    | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Less than 1 hour   | 83             | 22.13   | 5                  | 17.86   |
| 1-5 hours          | 153            | 36.00   | 8                  | 28.57   |
| 6-10 hours         | 52             | 13.87   | 8                  | 28.57   |
| 11-15 hours        | 27             | 7.20    | 2                  | 7.14    |
| 16-20 hours        | 36             | 9.60    | 1                  | 3.57    |
| 21-25 hours        | 6              | 1.60    | 2                  | 7.14    |
| 26-30 hours        | 9              | 2.40    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| 31-35 hours        | 3              | 0.80    | 1                  | 3.57    |
| 36-40 hours        | 7              | 1.87    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| More than 40 hours | 17             | 4.53    | 1                  | 3.57    |

Dividing respondents by years of experience (5 years or less versus 6 years or more) indicates herp keepers spend a median 3 hours weekly regardless of years of experience.

| Category           | Less Experienced |         | More Experienced |         |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                    | Number           | Percent | Number           | Percent |
| Less than 1 hour   | 28               | 39.44   | 62               | 16.53   |
| 1-5 hours          | 21               | 29.58   | 140              | 37.33   |
| 6-10 hours         | 9                | 12.68   | 58               | 15.47   |
| 11-15 hours        | 6                | 8.45    | 27               | 7.20    |
| 16-20 hours        | 2                | 2.82    | 35               | 9.33    |
| 21-25 hours        | 1                | 1.41    | 10               | 2.67    |
| 26-30 hours        | 1                | 1.41    | 10               | 2.67    |
| 31-35 hours        | 1                | 1.41    | 5                | 1.33    |
| 36-40 hours        | 1                | 1.41    | 6                | 1.60    |
| More than 40 hours | 1                | 1.41    | 22               | 5.87    |

Dividing respondents by whether they indicated they are recreational (not deriving the majority of their income from herp-related activities) or semi-professional/professional indicates both groups spend a median 3 hours weekly on herp keeping activities.

| Category           | Recreational |         | Semi-Pro/Pro |         |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                    | Number       | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Less than 1 hour   | 42           | 20.49   | 48           | 19.92   |
| 1-5 hours          | 88           | 42.93   | 73           | 30.29   |
| 6-10 hours         | 30           | 14.63   | 37           | 15.35   |
| 11-15 hours        | 13           | 6.34    | 20           | 8.30    |
| 16-20 hours        | 14           | 6.83    | 23           | 9.54    |
| 21-25 hours        | 4            | 1.95    | 7            | 2.90    |
| 26-30 hours        | 5            | 2.44    | 6            | 2.49    |
| 31-35 hours        | 3            | 1.46    | 3            | 1.24    |
| 36-40 hours        | 2            | 0.98    | 5            | 2.07    |
| More than 40 hours | 4            | 1.95    | 19           | 7.88    |



**Q196. What is the origin of your equipment and supplies you purchase for your herp keeping activities? (food, housing, enclosure furnishings, lighting, etc.) (Check all that apply)**

Overall respondents who keep herps use both herp-specific and non-herp-specific products roughly equally. If purchasing products locally, they slightly prefer to purchase from pet stores rather than other types of stores. If purchasing online, they strongly prefer buying from a herp-specific business over other types of businesses.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--|---------------------|---------|
| I buy products specifically designed and/or packaged for herps (e.g. name-brand food, housing, lighting, etc.) | 339                 | 78.29   |
| I adapt non-herp-specific products for use (e.g. storage tubs as housing, supermarket food, etc.)              | 334                 | 77.14   |
| I purchase products from local pet stores  | 332                 | 76.67   |
| I purchase products from local stores other than pet stores  | 274                 | 63.28   |
| I order products online from herp-specific businesses  | 271                 | 62.59   |
| I order products online from general pet-related businesses  | 163                 | 37.64   |
| I order non-herp-specific products online and adapt them for use   | 169                 | 39.03   |

Total Number of Responses: 433

Response Rate: 92.92%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I buy products specifically designed and/or packaged for herps (e.g. name-brand food, housing, lighting, etc.)

I adapt non-herp-specific products for use (e.g. storage tubs as housing, supermarket food, etc.)

I purchase products from local pet stores

I purchase products from local stores other than pet stores

I order products online from herp-specific businesses

I order products online from general pet-related businesses

I order non-herp-specific products online and adapt them for use

Dividing respondents into U.S and non-U.S. residents indicates these two groups have similar herp product purchasing preferences.

| Category   | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|--|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|  | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| I buy products specifically designed and/or packaged for herps (e.g. name-brand food, housing, lighting, etc.) | 286            | 78.36   | 20                 | 76.92   |
| I adapt non-herp-specific products for use (e.g. storage tubs as housing, supermarket food, etc.)              | 282            | 77.26   | 20                 | 76.92   |
| I purchase products from local pet stores  | 280            | 76.71   | 18                 | 69.23   |
| I purchase products from local stores other than pet stores  | 230            | 63.01   | 15                 | 57.69   |
| I order products online from herp-specific businesses  | 227            | 62.19   | 14                 | 53.85   |
| I order products online from general pet-related businesses  | 130            | 35.62   | 9                  | 34.62   |
| I order non-herp-specific products online and adapt them for use   | 142            | 38.90   | 6                  | 23.08   |

Dividing respondents by years of experience (5 years or less versus 6 years or more) indicates less experienced herp keepers strongly prefer purchasing herp products locally over online, and prefer purchasing herp-specific products rather than adapting non-herp-specific products. More experienced herp keepers purchase herp-specific and non-herp-specific products roughly equally, and while they slightly prefer purchasing from local pet stores, if shopping online they strongly prefer purchasing products from herp-specific businesses.

| Category   | Less Experienced |         | More Experienced |         |
|--|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|  | Number           | Percent | Number           | Percent |
| I buy products specifically designed and/or packaged for herps (e.g. name-brand food, housing, lighting, etc.) | 42               | 66.67   | 297              | 80.27   |
| I adapt non-herp-specific products for use (e.g. storage tubs as housing, supermarket food, etc.)              | 31               | 49.21   | 303              | 81.89   |
| I purchase products from local pet stores  | 54               | 85.71   | 278              | 75.14   |
| I purchase products from local stores other than pet stores  | 25               | 39.68   | 249              | 67.30   |
| I order products online from herp-specific businesses  | 21               | 33.33   | 250              | 67.57   |
| I order products online from general pet-related businesses  | 13               | 20.63   | 150              | 40.54   |
| I order non-herp-specific products online and adapt them for use   | 11               | 17.46   | 158              | 42.70   |

Dividing respondents by whether they indicated they are recreational (not deriving the majority of their income from herp-related activities) or semi-professional/professional indicates semi-professional/professional herp keepers are more likely to purchase non-herp-specific products, less likely to purchase from local pet stores (and more likely to purchase from other local stores), and slightly more likely to purchase online from herp-specific businesses.

| Category   | Recreational |         | Semi-Pro/Pro |         |
|--|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|  | Number       | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| I buy products specifically designed and/or packaged for herps (e.g. name-brand food, housing, lighting, etc.) | 156          | 78.39   | 183          | 78.20   |
| I adapt non-herp-specific products for use (e.g. storage tubs as housing, supermarket food, etc.)              | 140          | 70.35   | 194          | 82.90   |
| I purchase products from local pet stores  | 170          | 85.43   | 162          | 69.23   |
| I purchase products from local stores other than pet stores  | 114          | 57.29   | 160          | 68.38   |
| I order products online from herp-specific businesses  | 120          | 60.30   | 151          | 64.53   |
| I order products online from general pet-related businesses  | 73           | 36.68   | 90           | 38.46   |
| I order non-herp-specific products online and adapt them for use   | 68           | 34.17   | 10           | 43.16   |

**Q197. Of the options below, which is your HIGHEST concern related to your ability to keep herps?**

Over half of overall respondents who keep herps indicate their highest concern is overly restrictive/confusing laws; they are roughly evenly split between concerns about laws at the national level and those at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 114                 | 25.28   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 149                 | 33.04   |
| Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals             | 38                  | 8.43    |
| Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps                                 | 45                  | 9.98    |
| Other   | 55                  | 12.20   |
| I don't know  | 50                  | 11.09   |

Total Number of Responses: 451

Response Rate: 96.78%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level

Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals

Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps

Other

I don't know

Dividing respondents into U.S and non-U.S. residents indicates U.S. residents are more concerned about restrictions than non-U.S. residents.

| Category  | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|---|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|   | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 98             | 25.72   | 3                  | 10.71   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 127            | 33.33   | 6                  | 21.43   |
| Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals             | 31             | 8.14    | 5                  | 17.86   |
| Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps                                 | 36             | 9.45    | 3                  | 10.71   |
| Other   | 48             | 12.60   | 5                  | 17.86   |
| I don't know  | 41             | 10.76   | 6                  | 21.43   |

Dividing respondents by years of experience (5 years or less versus 6 years or more) indicates more than half of less experienced herp keepers either have no opinion or do not know what they think is of highest concern regarding herp keeping. More experienced herp keepers are much more confident that overly restrictive/confusing laws are the highest concern.

| Category  | Less Experienced |         | More Experienced |         |
|---|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|   | Number           | Percent | Number           | Percent |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 10               | 14.08   | 104              | 27.37   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 8                | 11.27   | 141              | 37.11   |
| Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals             | 9                | 12.68   | 29               | 7.63    |
| Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps                                 | 8                | 11.27   | 37               | 9.74    |
| Other   | 15               | 21.13   | 40               | 10.53   |
| I don't know  | 21               | 29.58   | 29               | 7.63    |

Dividing respondents by whether they indicated they are recreational (not deriving the majority of their income from herp-related activities) or semi-professional/professional indicates similar responses between the two groups.

| Category  | Recreational |         | Semi-Pro/Pro |         |
|---|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number       | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 48           | 23.41   | 66           | 26.83   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 72           | 35.12   | 77           | 31.30   |
| Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals             | 16           | 7.80    | 22           | 8.94    |
| Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps                                 | 23           | 11.22   | 22           | 8.94    |
| Other   | 18           | 8.78    | 37           | 15.04   |
| I don't know  | 28           | 13.66   | 22           | 8.94    |

**Q198. Of the options below, which is your LEAST concern related to your ability to keep herps?**

Overall respondents who keep herps indicate their least concern related to their ability to keep hers is public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 23                         | 5.09           |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 18                         | 3.98           |
| Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals             | 127                        | 28.10          |
| Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps                                 | 177                        | 39.16          |
| Other   | 37                         | 8.19           |
| I don't know  | 70                         | 15.49          |

Total Number of Responses: 452

Response Rate: 97.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level

Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals

Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps

Other

I don't know

Dividing respondents into U.S and non-U.S. residents indicates generally similar responses between the two groups.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>U.S. Residents</b> |                | <b>Non-U.S. Residents</b> |                |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Number</b>         | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>             | <b>Percent</b> |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 19                    | 4.97           | 3                         | 10.71          |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 16                    | 4.19           | 0                         | 0.00           |
| Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals             | 110                   | 28.80          | 5                         | 17.86          |
| Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps                                 | 153                   | 40.05          | 8                         | 28.57          |
| Other   | 26                    | 6.81           | 3                         | 10.71          |
| I don't know  | 58                    | 15.18          | 9                         | 32.14          |

Dividing respondents by years of experience (5 years or less versus 6 years or more) indicates generally similar responses between the two groups. More experienced herpers are more likely to have an opinion, and are less concerned about availability of domestically-produced animals than less experienced herpers.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Less Experienced</b> |                | <b>More Experienced</b> |                |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>           | <b>Percent</b> |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 4                       | 5.56           | 1                       | 5.00           |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 3                       | 4.17           | 15                      | 3.95           |
| Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals             | 9                       | 12.50          | 118                     | 31.05          |
| Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps                                 | 28                      | 38.89          | 149                     | 39.21          |
| Other   | 6                       | 8.33           | 31                      | 8.16           |
| I don't know  | 22                      | 30.56          | 48                      | 12.63          |

Dividing respondents by whether they indicated they are recreational (not deriving the majority of their income from herp-related activities) or semi-professional/professional indicates similar responses between the two groups.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Recreational</b> |                | <b>Semi-Pro/Pro</b> |                |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Number</b>       | <b>Percent</b> |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 8                   | 3.90           | 15                  | 6.07           |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 7                   | 3.41           | 11                  | 4.45           |
| Availability of domestically-produced (not wild-caught) animals             | 61                  | 29.76          | 66                  | 26.72          |
| Public opinion unfavorable to keeping herps                                 | 77                  | 37.56          | 100                 | 40.48          |
| Other   | 15                  | 7.32           | 22                  | 8.91           |
| I don't know  | 37                  | 18.05          | 33                  | 13.36          |

## Herp Keeping—SWCHR Region-wide Questions

**Q199. The SWCHR region of interest includes Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, and Utah. How many total years have you kept any specimens of herp—native or introduced, wild-caught or domestically produced—that originated from the SWCHR REGION? A year should be included if you kept at least one herp from the SWCHR Region for any part of that year. Include this year if applicable.**

Overall respondents who keep herps indicate two thirds have kept species native to the SWCHR Region. Of those that have kept such species, the median experience level with them is 10 or more years.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| I have never kept any specimens of herp that originated from the SWCHR Region | 161                 | 33.13   |
| 1   | 39                  | 8.02    |
| 2   | 20                  | 4.12    |
| 3   | 18                  | 3.70    |
| 4   | 12                  | 2.47    |
| 5   | 31                  | 6.38    |
| 6   | 6                   | 1.23    |
| 7   | 5                   | 1.03    |
| 8   | 8                   | 1.65    |
| 9   | 5                   | 1.03    |
| 10 or more  | 181                 | 37.24   |

Total Number of Responses: 486

Response Rate: 63.36%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

I have never kept any specimens of herp that originated from the SWCHR Region

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 or more



Dividing respondents into U.S and non-U.S. residents indicates more than half of non-U.S. resident herp keepers have never kept any herp species native to the SWCHR region. The median experience level for U.S. residents is 10 or more years and for non-U.S. residents it is 6 years.

| Category  | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|---|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|   | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| I have never kept any specimens of herp that originated from the SWCHR Region | 137            | 33.01   | 17                 | 54.84   |
| 1   | 34             | 8.19    | 4                  | 12.90   |
| 2   | 17             | 4.10    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| 3   | 16             | 3.86    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| 4   | 8              | 1.93    | 2                  | 6.45    |
| 5   | 28             | 6.75    | 1                  | 3.23    |
| 6   | 6              | 1.45    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| 7   | 4              | 0.96    | 1                  | 3.23    |
| 8   | 6              | 1.45    | 0                  | 0.00    |
| 9   | 3              | 0.72    | 1                  | 3.23    |
| 10 or more  | 156            | 37.59   | 5                  | 16.13   |

Dividing respondents by years of experience (5 years or less versus 6 years or more) indicates less experienced herpers are nearly three times as likely to have never kept a herp species native to the SWCHR Region, whereas more than three fourths of more experienced herpers *have* done so.

| Category  | Less Experienced |         | More Experienced |         |
|---|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|   | Number           | Percent | Number           | Percent |
| I have never kept any specimens of herp that originated from the SWCHR Region | 4                | 62.67   | 91               | 23.76   |
| 1   | 9                | 12.00   | 29               | 7.57    |
| 2   | 10               | 13.33   | 10               | 2.61    |
| 3   | 1                | 1.33    | 16               | 4.18    |
| 4   | 4                | 5.33    | 8                | 2.09    |
| 5   | 4                | 5.33    | 26               | 6.79    |
| 6   | 0                | 0.00    | 6                | 1.57    |
| 7   | 0                | 0.00    | 5                | 1.31    |
| 8   | 0                | 0.00    | 8                | 2.09    |
| 9   | 0                | 0.00    | 5                | 1.31    |
| 10 or more  | 0                | 0.00    | 179              | 46.74   |

Dividing respondents by whether they indicated they are recreational (not deriving the majority of their income from herp-related activities) or semi-professional/professional indicates similar responses between the two groups. The median experience level with SWCHR Region native herp species for recreational herp keepers is 9.5 years and for semi-professional/professional herp keepers it is 10 years.

| Category  | Recreational |         | Semi-Pro/Pro |         |
|---|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|   | Number       | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| I have never kept any specimens of herp that originated from the SWCHR Region | 78           | 36.45   | 83           | 30.51   |
| 1   | 20           | 9.35    | 19           | 6.98    |
| 2   | 11           | 5.14    | 9            | 3.31    |
| 3   | 8            | 3.74    | 10           | 3.68    |
| 4   | 7            | 3.27    | 5            | 1.84    |
| 5   | 10           | 4.67    | 21           | 7.72    |
| 6   | 4            | 1.87    | 2            | 0.74    |
| 7   | 4            | 1.87    | 1            | 0.37    |
| 8   | 2            | 0.93    | 6            | 2.20    |
| 9   | 2            | 0.93    | 3            | 1.10    |
| 10 or more  | 68           | 31.78   | 113          | 41.54   |

**Q200. Would you LIKE to keep any (or any other, if you already keep some) species of herp—native or introduced, wild-caught or domestically-produced—originating from the SWCHR Region?**

Overall, nearly two thirds of respondents would like to keep species native to the SWCHR Region.

| Category                          | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes                               | 251                 | 51.65   |
| Yes, but current laws prohibit it | 54                  | 11.11   |
| No                                | 181                 | 37.24   |

Total Number of Responses: 486

Response Rate: 63.36%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response-required):

Yes

Yes, but current laws prohibit it

No [respondents selecting this response skipped the next 15 questions pertaining to SWCHR Region native species desirability and were directed to Question 216 regarding reasons they do not keep those species.]

Dividing respondents into U.S and non-U.S. residents indicates the divide between wanting to keep SWCHR Region native herp species and not wanting to keep them is consistent between the two groups overall, though U.S. residents are slightly more inclined to want to keep species (or keep them in states/localities) currently not allowed.

| Category                          | U.S. Residents |         | Non-U.S. Residents |         |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
|                                   | Number         | Percent | Number             | Percent |
| Yes                               | 203            | 48.92   | 17                 | 54.84   |
| Yes, but current laws prohibit it | 43             | 10.36   | 2                  | 6.45    |
| No                                | 169            | 40.72   | 12                 | 38.71   |

Dividing respondents by years of experience (5 years or less versus 6 years or more) indicates a slight majority of less experienced herpers do not want to keep herp species native to the SWCHR Region, whereas more than two thirds of more experienced herpers want to.

| Category                          | Less Experienced |         | More Experienced |         |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                                   | Number           | Percent | Number           | Percent |
| Yes                               | 33               | 44.00   | 214              | 55.87   |
| Yes, but current laws prohibit it | 2                | 2.67    | 52               | 13.58   |
| No                                | 40               | 53.33   | 117              | 30.55   |

Dividing respondents by whether they indicated they are recreational (not deriving the majority of their income from herp-related activities) or semi-professional/professional indicates similar responses between the two groups, with a slightly less proportion of semi-professional/professional herp keepers wanting to keep herp species native to the SWCHR Region.

| Category                          | Recreational |         | Semi-Pro/Pro |         |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                   | Number       | Percent | Number       | Percent |
| Yes                               | 118          | 55.14   | 133          | 48.90   |
| Yes, but current laws prohibit it | 27           | 12.62   | 27           | 9.92    |
| No                                | 69           | 32.24   | 112          | 41.18   |

Dividing respondents by whether they indicated they keep, or previously kept, herp species native to the SWCHR Region or not shows more than a third of respondents who have never kept these species would like to. Three fourths of respondents who either already kept or keep SWCHR Region native herp species would like to do so (presumably species they don't already keep, or if they don't currently keep them, they would like to resume keeping).

| Category                          | Never Kept SWCHR Native Species |         | Kept or Keep SWCHR Native Species |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|
|                                   | Number                          | Percent | Number                            | Percent |
| Yes                               | 56                              | 34.78   | 195                               | 60.00   |
| Yes, but current laws prohibit it | 3                               | 1.86    | 51                                | 15.69   |
| No                                | 102                             | 63.35   | 79                                | 24.31   |

The following notes apply to Questions 201 through 205, which ascertain popularity and desirability of various species to be maintained and/or bred domestically.

Because more than one box could be checked, an individual respondent may have checked “have kept, but don’t currently” as well as “want to keep” for a certain species. For purposes of this survey, such higher values indicate a conservative error (i.e. actual percentages of herpers who have never kept, but want to keep, a given species may be lower, not higher).

Species selected as categories for these lists were primarily chosen based on their popularity as pets, presence on a state or Federal threatened or endangered list (at the time of the survey), or because they are introduced (not native) to one or more states in the SWCHR Region.

Federally threatened or endangered species or subspecies are highlighted in **red**. Species or subspecies listed as threatened or endangered by one or more of the states where they occur are highlighted in **yellow**. NOTE: The Island Night Lizard (*Xantusia riversiana* ssp.) was removed from Federal Threatened and Endangered Species lists after the survey closed, but is color-coded as still on the lists, since that was its status at the time participants took the survey.

For grouped categories (multiple subspecies or species under one entry) which include one or more Federally and/or state-listed threatened or endangered species or subspecies, the category will be highlighted in the color of the most restrictive protection (e.g. though not all subspecies in “Milk Snakes” are protected, some are state-listed. Therefore, the category will be highlighted in **yellow**).

Species which have been introduced into one or more states in the SWCHR Region (even if they occur naturally in other states in the region) are highlighted in **green**.

Note that these questions did not ask whether respondents who have kept, or currently keep, species listed as threatened or endangered did so before those species were listed, or if they currently do so under permit (such as for research).

**Q201. Check all that apply regarding SNAKE species or categories where the specimens ORIGINATED FROM THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah). In other words, if you have a common kingsnake whose parents were from Missouri stock, do not check anything for that specimen!**

**For purposes of these questions, breeding includes unsuccessful attempts (such as having a pair that produced eggs which did not hatch).**

**If you WANT to keep the species, assume for purposes of these questions that it would be legal to do so.**

**If you leave a line blank, it is assumed you have never kept that species, nor want to.**

The following “top 5/bottom 5” lists, and the overall species table, reflect the percentages of survey respondents who were presented this question (n=305). For those who did not choose any responses, it is assumed they have not kept, bred, nor desired any of the listed species. After the percentage, trend information (“increasing,” “decreasing,” or “steady”) is based on comparisons of respondents who answered that they either “previously” or “currently” keep or breed these species.

The top five snake species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp. (50.49%, decreasing)
- Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp. (42.29%, decreasing)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (39.67%, decreasing)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (39.02%, decreasing)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (34.76%, decreasing)

The top five snake species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp. (12.46%, decreasing)
  - Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna* (11.80%, increasing)
  - Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (9.83%, decreasing)
  - Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (7.86%, steady)
  - Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, *Bogertophis subocularis* (7.54%, decreasing)
- NOTE: the catch-all “any other snake species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The top five snake species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

- Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus* (27.54%)
- Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, *Crotalus willardi* (18.03%)
- Rock Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus lepidus* ssp. (17.70%)
- Mountain Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis zonata* ssp. (17.38%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (17.05%)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other snake species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The bottom five snake species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popular:

- Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus* (0.33%, decreasing)
- Black-striped Snake, *Coniophanes imperialis* (0.33%, decreasing)
- Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, *Tantilla cucullata* (0.99%, decreasing)
- Alameda Striped Racer, *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* (0.99%, decreasing)
- Giant Garter Snake, *Thamnophis gigas* (1.31%, decreasing)

None of these snake species were reported to have been bred domestically (past or present).

Percentages indicate respondents who have ever kept them, and who want to keep them:

- Texas Coral Snake, *Micrurus tener* (have kept: 6.23%; want to keep: 9.18%)
- Arizona Coral Snake, *Micruroides euryxanthus* (have kept: 5.25%; want to keep: 10.49%)
- Blotched Water Snake, *Nerodia erythrogaster transversa* (have kept: 4.91%; want to keep: 4.92%)
- Northern Cat-eyed Snake, *Leptodeira septentrionalis* (have kept: 3.61%; want to keep: 8.52%)
- Southern Rubber Boa, *Charina umbratica* (have kept: 3.28%; want to keep: 8.85%)
- Brown Vine Snake, *Oxybelis aeneus* (have kept: 3.28%; want to keep: 7.87%)
- Brahminy Blind Snake, *Ramphotyphlops braminus* (have kept: 2.30%; want to keep: 3.93%)
- Narrow-headed Garter Snake, *Thamnophis rufipunctatus* (have kept: 1.97%; want to keep: 5.57%)
- Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, *Chionactis palarostris* (have kept: 1.31%; want to keep: 7.54%)
- Brazos Water Snake, *Nerodia harteri* (have kept: 1.31%; want to keep: 4.26%)
- Giant Garter Snake, *Thamnophis gigas* (have kept: 1.31%; want to keep: 6.89%)
- Alameda Striped Racer, *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* (have kept: 0.99%; want to keep: 5.57%)
- Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, *Tantilla cucullata* (have kept: 0.99%; want to keep: 5.25%)
- Black-striped Snake, *Coniophanes imperialis* (have kept: 0.33%; want to keep: 6.23%)

The bottom five snake species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popular:

- Brahminy Blind Snake, *Ramphotyphlops braminus* (3.93%)
- Brazos Water Snake, *Nerodia harteri* (4.26%)
- Ribbon Snake, *Thamnophis proximus* (4.59%)
- Blotched Water Snake, *Nerodia erythrogaster transversa* (4.92%)
- Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, *Tantilla cucullata* (5.25%)

Because respondents could select more than one response, and responses could be provided in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Have Kept, but Don't Currently |       | Currently Keep |       | Have bred, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Breed |      | Want to Keep |       |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------|-------|
|   | #                              | %     | #              | %     | #                              | %    | #               | %    | #            | %     |
| Baja California Ratsnake,<br><i>Bogertophis rosaliae</i>              | 13                             | 4.26  | 2              | 0.66  | 2                              | 0.66 | 0               | 0.00 | 33           | 10.82 |
| Trans-Pecos Ratsnake,<br><i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>               | 53                             | 17.38 | 22             | 7.21  | 12                             | 3.93 | 11              | 3.61 | 41           | 13.44 |
| Scarlet Snakes,<br><i>Cemophora coccinea</i> ssp.                     | 15                             | 4.92  | 0              | 0.00  | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 22           | 7.21  |
| Northern Rubber Boa,<br><i>Charina bottae</i>                         | 39                             | 12.79 | 11             | 3.61  | 3                              | 0.98 | 1               | 0.33 | 37           | 12.13 |
| Southern Rubber Boa,<br><i>Charina umbratica</i>                      | 9                              | 2.95  | 1              | 0.33  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 27           | 8.85  |
| Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake,<br><i>Chionactis parvirostris</i>      | 4                              | 1.31  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 23           | 7.54  |
| Black-striped Snake,<br><i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>                 | 1                              | 0.33  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 19           | 6.23  |
| Texas Indigo Snake,<br><i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>          | 22                             | 7.21  | 2              | 0.66  | 2                              | 0.66 | 2               | 0.66 | 84           | 27.54 |
| Speckled Racer,<br><i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>                    | 5                              | 1.64  | 0              | 0.00  | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 34           | 11.15 |
| Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                                | 72                             | 23.61 | 47             | 15.41 | 12                             | 3.93 | 12              | 3.93 | 52           | 17.05 |
| Gray-banded Kingsnake,<br><i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>                 | 64                             | 20.98 | 32             | 10.49 | 17                             | 5.57 | 19              | 6.23 | 50           | 16.39 |
| Common Kingsnakes,<br><i>Lampropeltis getula</i> sp.                  | 89                             | 29.18 | 65             | 21.31 | 24                             | 7.87 | 14              | 4.59 | 29           | 9.51  |
| Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake,<br><i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>         | 32                             | 10.49 | 26             | 8.52  | 13                             | 4.26 | 6               | 1.97 | 44           | 14.43 |
| Milk Snakes,<br><i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.                   | 81                             | 26.56 | 40             | 13.11 | 18                             | 5.90 | 12              | 3.93 | 38           | 12.46 |
| Mountain Kingsnakes,<br><i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> ssp.               | 34                             | 11.15 | 21             | 6.89  | 9                              | 2.95 | 7               | 2.30 | 53           | 17.38 |
| Northern Cat-eyed Snake,<br><i>Leptodeira septentrionalis</i>         | 11                             | 3.61  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 26           | 8.52  |
| Rosy Boas, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                           | 68                             | 22.30 | 38             | 12.46 | 12                             | 3.93 | 10              | 3.28 | 45           | 14.75 |
| Alameda Striped Racer,<br><i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>    | 2                              | 0.66  | 1              | 0.33  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 17           | 5.57  |
| Blotched Water Snake,<br><i>Nerodia erythrogaster transversa</i>      | 12                             | 3.93  | 3              | 0.98  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 15           | 4.92  |
| Brazos Water Snake,<br><i>Nerodia harteri</i>                         | 4                              | 1.31  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 13           | 4.26  |
| Smooth Green Snake,<br><i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>                      | 14                             | 4.59  | 1              | 0.33  | 2                              | 0.66 | 0               | 0.00 | 29           | 9.51  |
| Brown Vine Snake, <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>                              | 7                              | 2.30  | 3              | 0.98  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 24           | 7.87  |
| Yellow-bellied Sea Snake,<br><i>Pelamis platurus</i>                  | 1                              | 0.33  | 0              | 0.00  | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 18           | 5.90  |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes,<br><i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp.      | 84                             | 27.54 | 45             | 14.75 | 17                             | 5.57 | 5               | 1.64 | 32           | 10.49 |
| Louisiana Pine Snake,<br><i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>                    | 9                              | 2.95  | 3              | 0.98  | 3                              | 0.98 | 0               | 0.00 | 30           | 9.84  |
| Brahminy Blind Snake,<br><i>Ramphotyphlops braminus</i>               | 7                              | 2.30  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 12           | 3.93  |
| Green Ratsnake, <i>Senticolis triaspis</i>                            | 15                             | 4.92  | 10             | 3.28  | 2                              | 0.66 | 5               | 1.64 | 46           | 15.08 |
| Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake,<br><i>Tantilla cucullata</i>          | 3                              | 0.98  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Mexican Garter Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis eques</i>                      | 4                              | 1.31  | 1              | 0.33  | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 19           | 6.23  |
| Giant Garter Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis gigas</i>                        | 4                              | 1.31  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 21           | 6.89  |
| Ribbon Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis proximus</i>                           | 33                             | 10.82 | 2              | 0.66  | 1                              | 0.33 | 1               | 0.33 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Narrow-headed Garter Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis rufipunctatus</i>        | 5                              | 1.64  | 1              | 0.33  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 17           | 5.57  |
| San Francisco Garter Snake,<br><i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> | 6                              | 1.97  | 0              | 0.00  | 2                              | 0.66 | 1               | 0.33 | 47           | 15.41 |
| Chihuahuan Lyre Snake,<br><i>Trimorphodon vilkinsonii</i>             | 13                             | 4.26  | 1              | 0.33  | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 26           | 8.52  |
| Copperheads,  | 35                             | 11.48 | 25             | 8.20  | 6                              | 1.97 | 4               | 1.31 | 42           | 13.77 |



| Category   | Have Kept, but Don't Currently |       | Currently Keep |      | Have bred, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Breed |      | Want to Keep |       |
|--|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------|-------|
|  | #                              | %     | #              | %    | #                              | %    | #               | %    | #            | %     |
| <i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i> ssp.                   |                                |       |                |      |                                |      |                 |      |              |       |
| Cottonmouth, <i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>           | 19                             | 6.23  | 14             | 4.59 | 3                              | 0.98 | 1               | 0.33 | 30           | 9.84  |
| Timber Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus horridus</i>         | 19                             | 6.23  | 13             | 4.26 | 3                              | 0.98 | 2               | 0.66 | 33           | 10.82 |
| Rock Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus lepidus</i> ssp.      | 30                             | 9.84  | 17             | 5.57 | 6                              | 1.97 | 7               | 2.30 | 54           | 17.70 |
| Twin-spotted Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus pricei</i>     | 8                              | 2.62  | 3              | 0.98 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 48           | 15.74 |
| Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus willardi</i>    | 8                              | 2.62  | 3              | 0.98 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 55           | 18.03 |
| Other Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus</i> sp.              | 39                             | 12.79 | 23             | 7.54 | 5                              | 1.64 | 4               | 1.31 | 45           | 14.75 |
| Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, <i>Sistrurus</i> sp. | 29                             | 9.51  | 16             | 5.25 | 6                              | 1.97 | 4               | 1.31 | 40           | 13.11 |
| Arizona Coral Snake, <i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i>  | 14                             | 4.59  | 2              | 0.66 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 32           | 10.49 |
| Texas Coral Snake, <i>Micrurus tener</i>             | 13                             | 4.26  | 6              | 1.97 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 28           | 9.18  |
| Any other snake species found in the SWCHR region    | 63                             | 20.66 | 29             | 9.51 | 12                             | 3.93 | 12              | 3.93 | 53           | 17.38 |

Total Number of Responses: 283

Response Rate: 92.79%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Have kept, but don't currently

Currently keep

Have bred, but don't currently

Currently breed

Want to keep

Filtering by survey participants who indicated they live outside the U.S. (17 of whom answered this question) or in the U.S. (227 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top five snake species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents  | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 84.00   | Decreasing | Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 41.18   | Increasing |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 85.60   | Decreasing | Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 35.29   | Increasing |
| Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                        | 72.67   | Decreasing | Gray-banded Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>            | 23.53   | Increasing |
| Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 71.76   | Decreasing | Rosy Boas, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                   | 23.53   | Steady     |
| Rosy Boas, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                   | 70.40   | Decreasing | Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 17.65   | Increasing |
|   |         |            | Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>          | 5.88    | Increasing |
|   |         |            | Louisiana Pine Snake, <i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>               | 5.88    | Increasing |
|   |         |            | Chihuahuan Lyre Snake, <i>Trimorphodon vilkinsonii</i>        | 5.88    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Other Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus</i> sp.                       | 5.88    | Increasing |
|   |         |            | Arizona Coral Snake, <i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i>           | 5.88    | Decreasing |

NOTE: ALL species reported as ever being kept by non-U.S. residents are listed here.

The top five snake species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents  | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 14.54   | Decreasing | Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                        | 17.65   | Increasing |
| Gray-banded Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>           | 12.78   | Increasing | Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 17.65   | Decreasing |
| Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 9.69    | Decreasing | Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 11.76   | Steady     |
| Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>          | 8.37    | Decreasing | Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>          | 5.88    | Increasing |
| Rosy Boa, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                    | 7.49    | Decreasing | Texas Indigo Snake, <i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>     | 5.88    | Increasing |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 7.49    | Decreasing | Rosy Boas, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                   | 5.88    | Increasing |
|   |         |            | Green Ratsnake, <i>Senticolis triaspis</i>                    | 5.88    | Increasing |
|   |         |            | Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 5.88    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Smooth Green Snake, <i>Ophedrys vernalis</i>                  | 5.88    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Rock Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus lepidus</i> ssp.               | 5.88    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, <i>Sistrurus</i> sp.          | 5.88    | Decreasing |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other snake species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top three for non-U.S. respondents, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The top five snake species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents   | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents  | Percent |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| Texas Indigo Snake, <i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>          | 29.07   | Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 70.59   |
| Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus willardi</i>                  | 20.26   | Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 64.70   |
| Rock Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus lepidus</i> sp.                     | 18.94   | Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 52.94   |
| Mountain Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> sp.                | 17.62   | Gray-banded Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>            | 47.06   |
| Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                             | 17.18   | Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>    | 47.06   |
| Gray-banded Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>                 | 17.18   |   |         |
| San Francisco Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> | 17.18   |   |         |

The bottom five snake species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents | Percent | Trend |
|---|---------|------------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| Black-striped Snake, <i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>              | 0.35    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, <i>Pelamis platurus</i>               | 0.35    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Alameda Striped Racer, <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> | 1.06    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, <i>Tantilla cucullata</i>       | 1.06    | Decreasing | SEE NOTE BELOW     |         |       |
| Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, <i>Chionactis palarostris</i>    | 1.41    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Brazos Water Snake, <i>Nerodia barteri</i>                      | 1.41    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Giant Water Snake, <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>                      | 1.41    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |

Besides the species previously listed in the top snake species maintained, none of the remaining species listed as possible responses were reported kept by any non-U.S. survey participant.

The bottom five snake species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents                                     | Percent |
|---|---------|--|---------|
| Brahminy Blind Snake, <i>Rhombotyphlops braminus</i>            | 3.52    | Baja California Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis rosaliae</i>  | 5.88    |
| Brazos Water Snake, <i>Nerodia barteri</i>                      | 3.52    | Scarlet Snakes, <i>Cemophora coccinea</i> ssp.         | 5.88    |
| Blotched Water Snake, <i>Nerodia erythrogaster transversa</i>   | 3.96    | Black-striped Snake, <i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>     | 5.88    |
| Ribbon Snake, <i>Thamnophis proximus</i>                        | 4.40    | Brown Vine Snake, <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>               | 5.88    |
| Alameda Striped Racer, <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> | 4.84    | Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, <i>Pelamis platurus</i>      | 5.88    |
| Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, <i>Tantilla cucullata</i>       | 4.84    | Louisiana Pine Snake, <i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>        | 5.88    |
| Mexican Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis eques</i>                   | 4.84    | Brahminy Blind Snake, <i>Rhombotyphlops braminus</i>   | 5.88    |
| Narrow-headed Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis rufipunctatus</i>     | 4.84    | Chihuahuan Lyre Snake, <i>Trimorphodon vilkinsonii</i> | 5.88    |
|   |         | Texas Coral Snake, <i>Micrurus tener</i>               | 5.88    |

Filtering by survey participants' herp-keeping experience level (5 years or less—29 respondents, or 6 years or more—251 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top five snake species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                                 | Percent | Trend      | Six Years or More Experience                                  | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 27.59   | Increasing | Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 58.17   | Decreasing |
| Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 17.24   | Increasing | Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 49.40   | Decreasing |
| Gray-banded Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>            | 13.79   | Increasing | Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                        | 46.61   | Decreasing |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 13.79   | Steady     | Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 45.82   | Decreasing |
| Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>          | 6.90    | Increasing | Rosy Boas, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                   | 41.43   | Decreasing |
| Arizona Mountain Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>    | 6.90    | Increasing |   |         |            |
| Mountain Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> ssp.          | 6.90    | Increasing |   |         |            |
| Rosy Boas, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                   | 6.90    | Increasing |   |         |            |
| Southern Rubber Boa, <i>Charina umbratica</i>                 | 3.45    | Decreasing |   |         |            |
| Speckled Racer, <i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>               | 3.45    | Decreasing |   |         |            |
| Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                        | 3.45    | Increasing |   |         |            |
| Copperheads, <i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i> ssp.               | 3.45    | Increasing |   |         |            |
| Cottonmouth, <i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>                    | 3.45    | Increasing |   |         |            |
| Other Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus</i> sp.                       | 3.45    | Increasing |   |         |            |
| Texas Coral Snake, <i>Micrurus tener</i>                      | 3.45    | Increasing |   |         |            |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other snake species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five for inexperienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species. ALL species reported kept by inexperienced keepers are listed here since the list was relatively short.

The top five snake species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                                 | Percent | Trend      | Six Years or More Experience                                  | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>          | 6.90    | Increasing | Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 14.74   | Decreasing |
| Gray-banded Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>           | 6.90    | Increasing | Gray-banded Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>           | 13.54   | Steady     |
| Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 3.45    | Increasing | Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 11.16   | Decreasing |
| Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 3.45    | Increasing | Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                        | 9.56    | Steady     |
| Rosy Boa, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                    | 3.45    | Increasing | Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>          | 8.37    | Decreasing |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 3.45    | Increasing | Rosy Boa, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                    | 8.37    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 8.37    | Decreasing |

The top five snake species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                                 | Percent | Six Years or More Experience                              | Percent |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                        | 41.38   | Texas Indigo Snake, <i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i> | 30.28   |
| Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.              | 34.48   | Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus willardi</i>         | 20.72   |
| Smooth Green Snake, <i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>                 | 34.48   | Rock Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus lepidus</i> ssp.           | 19.12   |
| Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> ssp.            | 31.03   | Mountain Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> ssp.      | 18.33   |
| Texas Indigo Snake, <i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>     | 27.59   | Twin-spotted Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus pricei</i>         | 17.93   |
| Gray-banded Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>            | 27.59   |   |         |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp. | 27.59   |   |         |
| Green Ratsnake, <i>Senticolis triaspis</i>                    | 27.59   |   |         |

The bottom five snake species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Trend | Six Years or More Experience                                    | Percent | Trend      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---|---------|------------|
|                               |         |       | Black-striped Snake, <i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>              | 0.40    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, <i>Pelamis platurus</i>               | 0.40    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Alameda Striped Racer, <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> | 1.20    | Decreasing |
| SEE NOTE BELOW                |         |       | Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, <i>Tantilla cucullata</i>       | 1.20    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, <i>Chionactis palarostris</i>    | 1.59    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Speckled Racer, <i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>                 | 1.59    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Brazos Water Snake, <i>Nerodia harteri</i>                      | 1.59    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Giant Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>                     | 1.59    | Decreasing |

Besides the previously-listed top snake species kept, no other species listed as possible responses were reported kept by herp keepers with five or less years of keeping experience.

The bottom five snake species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| <b>Five Years or Less Experience</b>                         | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Six Years or More Experience</b>                           | <b>Percent</b> |
|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, <i>Chionactis palarostris</i> | 3.45           | Brazos Water Snake, <i>Nerodia barteri</i>                    | 4.38           |
| Black-striped Snake, <i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>           | 3.45           | Brahminy Blind Snake, <i>Rhampotyphlops braminus</i>          | 4.38           |
| Brown Vine Snake, <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>                     | 3.45           | Ribbon Snake, <i>Thamnophis proximus</i>                      | 4.38           |
| Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, <i>Pelamis platurus</i>            | 3.45           | Blotched Water Snake, <i>Nerodia erythrogaster transversa</i> | 4.78           |
| Louisiana Pine Snake, <i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>              | 3.45           | Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, <i>Tantilla cucullata</i>     | 5.18           |
| Brahminy Blind Snake, <i>Rhampotyphlops braminus</i>         | 3.45           |   |                |
| Chihuahuan Lyre Snake, <i>Trimorphodon wilkinsonii</i>       | 3.45           |   |                |
| Texas Coral Snake, <i>Micrurus tener</i>                     | 3.45           |   |                |
|  |                |   |                |

**Q202. Check all that apply regarding LIZARD AND CROCODILIAN species or categories where the specimens ORIGINATED FROM THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah). In other words, if you have a collared lizard whose parents were from Oklahoma stock, do not check anything for that specimen!**

**For purposes of these questions, breeding includes unsuccessful attempts (such as having a pair that produced eggs which did not hatch).**

**If you WANT to keep the species, assume for purposes of these questions that it would be legal to do so.**

**If you leave a line blank, it is assumed you have never kept that species, nor want to.**

The following “top 5/bottom 5” lists, and the overall species table, reflect the percentages of survey respondents who were presented this question (n=305). For those who did not choose any responses, it is assumed they have not kept, bred, nor desired any of the listed species. After the percentage, trend information (“increasing,” “decreasing,” or “steady”) is based on comparisons of respondents who answered that they either “previously” or “currently” keep or breed these species.

Though it was included in the category for the question (“lizards and crocodilians”), the American Alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) did not make any of the compiled lists below.

The top five lizard species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (20.99%, decreasing)

Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (20.99%, decreasing)

Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (20.32%, decreasing)

Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana* (20.00%, decreasing)

Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis* (17.05%, decreasing)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other lizard species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The top five lizard species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (5.25%, decreasing)

Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (3.28%, decreasing)

Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus* (2.63%, decreasing)

Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (1.97%, decreasing)

Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater* (1.97%, steady)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other lizard species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The top five lizard species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (26.89%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (15.41%)
- Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater* (15.41%)
- Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis* (12.46%)
- Texas Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma cornutum* (12.46%)

The bottom five lizard species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popular:

- Island Night Lizards, *Xantusia riversiana* ssp. (no respondent reported keeping them)
- Rough-tailed Gecko, *Cyrtopodion scabrum* (0.33%, decreasing)
- Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, *Sceloporus slevini* (0.66%, steady)
- Barefoot Gecko, *Coleonyx switaki* (0.66%, decreasing)
- Mountain Skink, *Plestiodon callicephalus* (0.99%, decreasing)

No respondent reported having bred the following lizard species domestically (past or present).

Percentages indicate respondents who have ever kept them, and who want to keep them:

- Texas Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma cornutum* (have kept: 11.15%; want to keep: 12.46%)
- Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma douglassii* (have kept: 4.59%; want to keep: 8.52%)
- Round-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma modestum* (have kept: 3.61%; want to keep: 5.90%)
- Granite Night Lizard, *Xantusia henshawi* (have kept: 3.61%; want to keep: 8.52%)
- Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard, *Gambelia sila* (have kept: 3.28%; want to keep: 5.90%)
- Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii* (have kept: 1.97%; want to keep: 6.56%)
- Italian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis siculus* (have kept: 1.97%; want to keep: 4.59%)
- Reticulated Gecko, *Coleonyx reticulatus* (have kept: 5.58%; want to keep: 12.13%)
- Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, *Uma inornata* (have kept: 1.64%; want to keep: 4.59%)
- Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, *Sceloporus arenicolus* (have kept: 1.31%; want to keep: 3.61%)
- Giant Spotted Whiptail, *Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus* (have kept: 0.99%; want to keep: 5.25%)
- Gray Checkered Whiptail, *Aspidoscelis dixonii* ssp. (have kept: 0.99%; want to keep: 4.59%)
- Orange-throated Whiptails, *Aspidoscelis hyperythra* ssp. (have kept: 0.99%; want to keep: 5.25%)
- Bleached Earless Lizard, *Holbrookia maculata ruthveni* (have kept: 0.99%; want to keep: 4.26%)
- Mountain Skink, *Plestiodon callicephalus* (have kept: 0.99%; want to keep: 4.59%)
- Barefoot Gecko, *Coleonyx switaki* (have kept: 0.66%; want to keep: 10.82%)
- Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, *Sceloporus slevini* (have kept: 0.66%; want to keep: 3.61%)
- Rough-tailed Gecko, *Cyrtopodion scabrum* (have kept: 0.33%; want to keep: 6.89%)
- Island Night Lizards, *Xantusia riversiana* ssp. (have kept: 0.00%; want to keep: 8.20%)



The bottom five lizard species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popular:

Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, *Sceloporus slevini* (3.61%)

Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, *Sceloporus arenicolus* (3.61%)

Southwestern Fence Lizard, *Sceloporus cowlesi* (3.61%)

Sagebrush Lizards, *Sceloporus graciosus* ssp. (3.93%)

Bleached Earless Lizard, *Holbrookia maculata ruthveni* (4.26%)

Because respondents could select more than one response, and responses could be provided in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Have Kept, but Don't Currently |       | Currently Keep |      | Have bred, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Breed |      | Want to Keep |       |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------|-------|
|   | #                              | %     | #              | %    | #                              | %    | #               | %    | #            | %     |
| American Alligator, <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>           | 18                             | 5.90  | 8              | 2.62 | 0                              | 0.00 | 1               | 0.33 | 29           | 9.51  |
| Giant Spotted Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus</i> | 2                              | 0.66  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Gray Checkered Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis dixonii</i> ssp.       | 3                              | 0.98  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Orange-throated Whiptails, <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> ssp.  | 3                              | 0.98  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Reticulated Gecko, <i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i>                  | 5                              | 1.64  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 37           | 12.13 |
| Barefoot Gecko, <i>Coleonyx switaki</i>                         | 2                              | 0.66  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 33           | 10.82 |
| Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> ssp.          | 50                             | 16.39 | 12             | 3.93 | 11                             | 3.61 | 5               | 1.64 | 32           | 10.49 |
| Reticulated Collared Lizard, <i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>     | 16                             | 5.25  | 1              | 0.33 | 2                              | 0.66 | 1               | 0.33 | 34           | 11.15 |
| Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>                      | 45                             | 14.75 | 7              | 2.30 | 3                              | 0.98 | 1               | 0.33 | 38           | 12.46 |
| Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.                           | 53                             | 17.38 | 11             | 3.61 | 5                              | 1.64 | 1               | 0.33 | 47           | 15.41 |
| Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard, <i>Gambelia sila</i>                | 9                              | 2.95  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 18           | 5.90  |
| Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.                  | 21                             | 6.89  | 15             | 4.92 | 2                              | 0.66 | 4               | 1.31 | 82           | 26.89 |
| Bleached Earless Lizard, <i>Holbrookia maculata ruthveni</i>    | 3                              | 0.98  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 13           | 4.26  |
| Blainville's Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>       | 5                              | 1.64  | 0              | 0.00 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 19           | 6.23  |
| Texas Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>                 | 33                             | 10.82 | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 38           | 12.46 |
| Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma douglasii</i>                | 13                             | 4.26  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 26           | 8.52  |
| Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>   | 8                              | 2.62  | 0              | 0.00 | 2                              | 0.66 | 0               | 0.00 | 23           | 7.54  |
| Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>            | 6                              | 1.97  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 20           | 6.56  |
| Round-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma modestum</i>          | 11                             | 3.61  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 18           | 5.90  |
| Mountain Skink, <i>Plestiodon callicephalus</i>                 | 2                              | 0.66  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                              | 44                             | 14.43 | 5              | 1.64 | 3                              | 0.98 | 3               | 0.98 | 47           | 15.41 |
| Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, <i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>            | 4                              | 1.31  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61  |
| Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>            | 24                             | 7.87  | 3              | 0.98 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61  |
| Sagebrush Lizards, <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> ssp.             | 15                             | 4.92  | 1              | 0.33 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 12           | 3.93  |
| Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i>          | 1                              | 0.33  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61  |
| Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, <i>Uma inornata</i>        | 5                              | 1.64  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Granite Night Lizard, <i>Xantusia henshawi</i>                  | 10                             | 3.28  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 26           | 8.52  |

| Category  | Have Kept, but Don't Currently |       | Currently Keep |      | Have bred, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Breed |      | Want to Keep |       |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------|-------|
|   | #                              | %     | #              | %    | #                              | %    | #               | %    | #            | %     |
| Island Night Lizards, <i>Xantusia riversiana</i> ssp. | 0                              | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 25           | 8.20  |
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>               | 57                             | 18.69 | 7              | 2.30 | 6                              | 1.97 | 4               | 1.31 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i>       | 22                             | 7.21  | 3              | 0.98 | 4                              | 1.31 | 2               | 0.66 | 29           | 9.51  |
| Spiny-tailed Iguanas, <i>Ctenosaurus</i> sp.          | 20                             | 6.56  | 5              | 1.64 | 1                              | 0.33 | 1               | 0.33 | 24           | 7.87  |
| Rough-tailed Gecko, <i>Cyrtopodion scabrum</i>        | 1                              | 0.33  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 21           | 6.89  |
| Mediterranean Gecko, <i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>     | 45                             | 14.75 | 3              | 0.98 | 7                              | 2.30 | 1               | 0.33 | 13           | 4.26  |
| Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i>                    | 48                             | 15.74 | 13             | 4.26 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 17           | 5.57  |
| Italian Wall Lizard, <i>Podarcis siculus</i>          | 6                              | 1.97  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Moorish Gecko, <i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>           | 10                             | 3.28  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 1               | 0.33 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Any other lizard species found in the SWCHR region    | 47                             | 15.41 | 16             | 5.25 | 6                              | 1.97 | 4               | 1.31 | 35           | 11.48 |

Total Number of Responses: 228

Response Rate: 74.75%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Have kept, but don't currently

Currently keep

Have bred, but don't currently

Currently breed

Want to keep

NOTE: The Island Night Lizard (*Xantusia riversiana* ssp.) was removed from Federal Threatened and Endangered Species lists after the survey closed, but is color-coded as still on the lists, since that was its status at the time participants took the survey.

Filtering by survey participants who indicated they live outside the U.S. (13 of whom answered this question) or in the U.S. (184 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top five lizard and crocodylian species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents  | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.                 | 29.35   | Decreasing | Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>                       | 30.77   | Decreasing |
| Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> sp. | 28.80   | Decreasing | Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> sp.         | 15.38   | Steady     |
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>               | 25.00   | Decreasing | Mediterranean Gecko, <i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>             | 15.38   | Decreasing |
| Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i>                    | 25.00   | Decreasing | Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i>                            | 15.38   | Steady     |
| Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>            | 22.28   | Decreasing | Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.                | 7.69    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Texas Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>               | 7.69    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i> | 7.69    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Round-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma modestum</i>        | 7.69    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                            | 7.69    | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>          | 7.69    | Decreasing |

The top five lizard and crocodilian species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents   | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents                                | Percent | Trend      |
|--|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> ssp. | 7.61    | Decreasing | Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>           | 15.38   | Steady     |
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>                | 3.80    | Decreasing | Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i>   | 7.69    | Increasing |
| Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.                  | 2.72    | Decreasing | Spiny-tailed Iguanas, <i>Ctenosaura</i> sp.       | 7.69    | Increasing |
| Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.         | 2.72    | Increasing | Mediterranean Gecko, <i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i> | 7.69    | Increasing |
| Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                     | 1.63    | Decreasing | Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>        | 7.69    | Decreasing |
| Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i>        | 1.63    | Decreasing | Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                | 7.69    | Decreasing |

NOTE: No other lizard and crocodilian species were reported as ever being bred by non-U.S. residents.

The top five lizard and crocodilian species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents                                  | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents  | Percent |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.  | 35.33   | Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.              | 53.85   |
| Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.           | 22.28   | Reticulated Collared Lizard, <i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i> | 38.46   |
| Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>              | 18.48   | Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>                  | 38.46   |
| Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>      | 15.76   | American Alligator, <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>       | 30.77   |
| Texas Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i> | 15.76   | Reticulated Gecko, <i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i>              | 30.77   |
|   |         | Texas Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>             | 30.77   |
|   |         | Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                          | 30.77   |

The bottom five lizard and crocodilian species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popularity:

| U.S. Residents   | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents | Percent | Trend |
|--|---------|------------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| Island Night Lizards, <i>Xantusia riversiana</i> ssp.          | 0.00    | Steady     |                    |         |       |
| Rough-tailed Gecko, <i>Cyrtopodion scabrum</i>                 | 0.54    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Orange-throated Whiptails, <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> ssp. | 1.09    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Reticulated Gecko, <i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i>                 | 1.09    | Decreasing | SEE NOTE BELOW     |         |       |
| Barefoot Gecko, <i>Coleonyx switaki</i>                        | 1.09    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i>         | 1.09    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
|  |         |            |                    |         |       |

NOTE: Besides the previously-listed top lizard and crocodilian species kept, no other species were reported as ever having been kept by non-U.S. respondents.

The bottom five lizard and crocodylian species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| U.S. Residents   | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents | Percent |
|--|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, <i>Sceloporus arenicolor</i>   | 4.35    |                    |         |
| Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>   | 4.35    |                    |         |
| Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i> | 4.35    | SEE NOTE BELOW     |         |
| Mountain Skink, <i>Plestiodon callicephalus</i>        | 4.89    |                    |         |
| Sagebrush Lizards, <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> ssp.    | 4.89    |                    |         |

NOTE: Besides the previously-listed top desired lizard and crocodylian species kept, no other species were reported as desired by non-U.S. respondents.

Filtering by survey participants' herp-keeping experience level (5 years or less—23 respondents, or 6 years or more—203 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top five lizard and crocodylian species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                         | Percent | Trend      | Six Years or More Experience                          | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>  | 13.04   | Decreasing | Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.                 | 31.53   | Decreasing |
| Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i>       | 8.70    | Steady     | Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>               | 30.54   | Decreasing |
| Sagebrush Lizard, <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>         | 8.70    | Decreasing | Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> sp. | 30.05   | Decreasing |
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>               | 8.70    | Decreasing | Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i>                    | 28.57   | Decreasing |
| Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i>                    | 8.70    | Decreasing | Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>            | 25.62   | Decreasing |
| Mediterranean Gecko, <i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>     | 4.35    | Increasing |   |         |            |
| Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> sp. | 4.35    | Decreasing |   |         |            |

NOTE: the catch-all "any other lizard species found in the SWCHR Region" was in the top five for both inexperienced and experienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

ALL species reported kept by inexperienced keepers are listed here since the list was relatively short.

The top five lizard and crocodilian species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                          | Percent | Trend      | Six Years or More Experience                           | Percent | Trend      |
|--|---------|------------|--|---------|------------|
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>                | 4.35    | Increasing | Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> ssp. | 7.39    | Decreasing |
| Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> ssp. | 4.35    | Decreasing | Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>                | 4.43    | Decreasing |
|  |         |            | Mediterranean Gecko, <i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>      | 3.94    | Decreasing |
|  |         |            | Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.         | 2.96    | Increasing |
|  |         |            | Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                     | 2.96    | Steady     |
|  |         |            | Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.                  | 2.96    | Decreasing |
|  |         |            | Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i>        | 2.96    | Decreasing |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other lizard species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five for experienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The top five lizard and crocodilian species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                   | Percent | Six Years or More Experience                   | Percent |
|---|---------|--|---------|
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>         | 43.48   | Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp. | 36.45   |
| Alligator, <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>    | 34.78   | Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.          | 20.20   |
| Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>      | 34.78   | Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>             | 19.21   |
| Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.  | 34.78   | Reticulated Gecko, <i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i> | 16.26   |
| Texas Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i> | 34.78   | Barefoot Gecko, <i>Coleonyx switaki</i>        | 15.27   |
| Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>              | 34.78   |  |         |
| Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i> | 34.78   |  |         |

The bottom five lizard and crocodilian species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Trend | Six Years or More Experience                                    | Percent | Trend      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---|---------|------------|
|                               |         |       | Island Night Lizard, <i>Xantusia riversiana</i>                 | 0.00    | Steady     |
|                               |         |       | Rough-tailed Gecko, <i>Cyrtopodion scabrum</i>                  | 0.49    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Barefoot Gecko, <i>Coleonyx switaki</i>                         | 0.98    | Decreasing |
| SEE NOTE BELOW                |         |       | Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i>          | 0.98    | Steady     |
|                               |         |       | Giant Spotted Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus</i> | 1.48    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Bleached Earless Lizard, <i>Holbrookia maculate ruthveni</i>    | 1.48    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Mountain Skink, <i>Plestiodon callicephalus</i>                 | 1.48    | Decreasing |

Besides the previously-listed top lizard and crocodilian species kept, no other species listed as possible responses were reported kept by herp keepers with five or less years of keeping experience.

The bottom five lizard and crocodylian species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| <b>Five Years or Less Experience</b>                          | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Six Years or More Experience</b>                          | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| Gray Checkered Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis dixonii</i> ssp.     | 4.35           | Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>                      | 4.43           |
| Orange-throated Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> ssp. | 4.35           | Bleached Earless Lizard, <i>Holbrookia maculate ruthveni</i> | 4.93           |
| Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, <i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>          | 4.35           | Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, <i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>         | 4.93           |
| Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>          | 4.35           | Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>         | 4.93           |
| Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i>        | 4.35           | Sagebrush Lizards, <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> ssp.          | 4.93           |
|   |                | Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i>       | 4.93           |

**Q203. Check all that apply regarding TURTLE AND TORTOISE species or categories where the specimens ORIGINATED FROM THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah). In other words, if you have a box turtle whose parents were from Florida stock, do not check anything for that specimen!**

**For purposes of these questions, breeding includes unsuccessful attempts (such as having a pair that produced eggs which did not hatch).**

**If you WANT to keep the species, assume for purposes of these questions that it would be legal to do so.**

**If you leave a line blank, it is assumed you have never kept that species, nor want to.**

The following “top 5/bottom 5” lists, and the overall species table, reflect the percentages of survey respondents who were presented this question (n=305). For those who did not choose any responses, it is assumed they have not kept, bred, nor desired any of the listed species. After the percentage, trend information (“increasing,” “decreasing,” or “steady”) is based on comparisons of respondents who answered that they either “previously” or “currently” keep or breed these species.

The top five turtle and tortoise species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (30.49%, decreasing)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (27.87%, decreasing)
- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (19.02%, decreasing)
- Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (17.05%, decreasing)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (14.43%, decreasing)

The top five turtle and tortoise species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (4.60%, steady)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (0.99%, decreasing)
- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (0.66%, steady)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (0.66%, decreasing)
- Western Pond Turtle, *Actinemys marmorata* (0.66%, decreasing)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other turtle species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The top five turtle and tortoise species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (8.85%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (7.54%)
- Western Pond Turtle, *Actinemys marmorata* (6.56%)
- Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (5.25%)
- Cagle's Map Turtle, *Graptemys caglei* (4.92%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (4.92%)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other turtle species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The bottom five turtle and tortoise species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popular:

- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (0.33%, decreasing)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (0.66%, decreasing)
- Cagle's Map Turtle, *Graptemys caglei* (1.64%, decreasing)
- Rio Grande Cooter, *Pseudemys gorzugi* (1.97%, decreasing)
- Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes* (2.63%, decreasing)

No respondent reported having bred the following turtle and tortoise species domestically (past or present). Percentages indicate respondents who have ever kept them, and who want to keep them:

- Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (have kept: 14.10%; want to keep: 5.25%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (have kept: 4.92%; want to keep: 7.54%)
- Sonoran Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon sonoriense* (have kept: 3.94%; want to keep: 3.93%)
- Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes* (have kept: 2.63%; want to keep: 4.26%)
- Rio Grande Cooter, *Pseudemys gorzugi* (have kept: 1.97%; want to keep: 3.61%)
- Cagle's Map Turtle, *Graptemys caglei* (have kept: 1.64%; want to keep: 4.92%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (have kept: 0.33%; want to keep: 4.92%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (have kept: 0.66%; want to keep: 4.59%)

The bottom five turtle and tortoise species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popular:

- Rio Grande Cooter, *Pseudemys gorzugi* (3.61%)
- Sonoran Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon sonoriense* (3.93%)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (3.93%)
- Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes* (4.26%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (4.59%)



Because respondents could select more than one response, and responses could be provided in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category   | Have Kept, but Don't Currently |       | Currently Keep |       | Have bred, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Breed |      | Want to Keep |       |
|--|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------|-------|
|  | #                              | %     | #              | %     | #                              | %    | #               | %    | #            | %     |
| Western Pond Turtle, <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>          | 20                             | 6.56  | 2              | 0.66  | 2                              | 0.66 | 0               | 0.00 | 20           | 6.56  |
| Spiny Softshell, <i>Apalone spinifer</i>                 | 37                             | 12.13 | 6              | 1.97  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>              | 41                             | 13.44 | 11             | 3.61  | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 23           | 7.54  |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>                   | 48                             | 15.74 | 10             | 3.28  | 1                              | 0.33 | 1               | 0.33 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>               | 28                             | 9.18  | 16             | 5.25  | 2                              | 0.66 | 0               | 0.00 | 27           | 8.85  |
| Texas Tortoise, <i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>              | 13                             | 4.26  | 2              | 0.66  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 23           | 7.54  |
| Cagle's Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys caglei</i>              | 4                              | 1.31  | 1              | 0.33  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 15           | 4.92  |
| Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>          | 7                              | 2.30  | 1              | 0.33  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 13           | 4.26  |
| Sonoran Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i>        | 10                             | 3.28  | 2              | 0.66  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 12           | 3.93  |
| Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> | 17                             | 5.57  | 12             | 3.93  | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 30           | 9.84  |
| Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>         | 14                             | 4.59  | 11             | 3.61  | 0                              | 0.00 | 1               | 0.33 | 31           | 10.16 |
| Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>              | 5                              | 1.64  | 1              | 0.33  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61  |
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                        | 61                             | 20.00 | 32             | 10.49 | 7                              | 2.30 | 7               | 2.30 | 27           | 8.85  |
| Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>       | 66                             | 21.64 | 19             | 6.23  | 2                              | 0.66 | 1               | 0.33 | 12           | 3.93  |
| Leatherback Sea Turtle, <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>      | 1                              | 0.33  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 15           | 4.92  |
| Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)                          | 2                              | 0.66  | 0              | 0.00  | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Any other turtle species found in the SWCHR region       | 11                             | 3.61  | 5              | 1.64  | 2                              | 0.66 | 1               | 0.33 | 17           | 5.57  |

Total Number of Responses: 174

Response Rate: 57.05%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Have kept, but don't currently

Currently keep

Have bred, but don't currently

Currently breed

Want to keep

Filtering by survey participants who indicated they live outside the U.S. (7 of whom answered this question) or in the U.S. (144 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top five turtle and tortoise species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents                                     | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents                                 | Percent | Trend      |
|--|---------|------------|--|---------|------------|
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                  | 54.86   | Decreasing | Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> | 28.57   | Steady     |
| Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> | 50.69   | Decreasing | Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>         | 14.28   | Decreasing |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemis picta</i>             | 34.72   | Decreasing | Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>        | 14.28   | Decreasing |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>        | 30.56   | Decreasing | Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                  | 14.28   | Decreasing |
| Spiny Softshell, <i>Apalone spinifera</i>          | 25.00   | Decreasing |  |         |            |
| Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>         | 25.00   | Decreasing |  |         |            |

The top five turtle and tortoise species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents                | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                       | 6.94    | Increasing | Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp. | 14.28   | Decreasing |
| Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>      | 2.08    | Decreasing |                                   |         |            |
| Western Pond Turtle, <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>         | 1.39    | Decreasing |                                   |         |            |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>             | 0.69    | Decreasing |                                   |         |            |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemis picta</i>                  | 0.69    | Decreasing |                                   |         |            |
| Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>              | 0.69    | Decreasing |                                   |         |            |
| Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrolemys temminckii</i> | 0.69    | Decreasing |                                   |         |            |

NOTE: No other turtle and tortoise species were reported as ever being bred by respondents.

The top five turtle and tortoise species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents   | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents                                       | Percent |
|--|---------|--|---------|
| Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> | 16.67   | Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>              | 42.86   |
| Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>         | 15.97   | Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> | 42.86   |
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                        | 15.28   | Spiny Softshell, <i>Apalone spinifer</i>                 | 28.57   |
| Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>               | 13.19   | Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>               | 28.57   |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>              | 12.50   | Texas Tortoise, <i>Gopherus berlandiere</i>              | 28.57   |
|  |         | Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>         | 28.57   |

The bottom five turtle and tortoise species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popularity:

| U.S. Residents                                      | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents | Percent | Trend |
|---|---------|------------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| Leatherback Sea Turtle, <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | 0.00    | Steady     |                    |         |       |
| Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)                     | 0.69    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Cagle's Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys caglei</i>         | 2.78    | Decreasing | SEE NOTE BELOW     |         |       |
| Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>         | 3.47    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |
| Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>     | 4.17    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |

NOTE: Besides the previously-listed top turtle and tortoise species kept, no other species were reported as ever having been kept by non-U.S. respondents.

The bottom five turtle and tortoise species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| U.S. Residents                                     | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents                                  | Percent |
|--|---------|---|---------|
| Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>        | 4.86    | Western Pond Turtle, <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>     | 14.28   |
| Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> | 6.25    | Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>              | 14.28   |
| Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>    | 6.94    | Cagle's Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys caglei</i>         | 14.28   |
| Sonoran Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i>  | 6.94    | Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>     | 14.28   |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>             | 7.64    | Sonoran Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i>   | 14.28   |
| Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)                    | 7.64    | Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>         | 14.28   |
|  |         | Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                   | 14.28   |
|  |         | Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>  | 14.28   |
|  |         | Leatherback Sea Turtle, <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | 14.28   |
|  |         | Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)                     | 14.28   |

Filtering by survey participants' herp-keeping experience level (5 years or less—17 respondents, or 6 years or more—155 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top five turtle and tortoise species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                           | Percent | Trend      | Six Years or More Experience                       | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|--|---------|------------|
| Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>      | 41.18   | Decreasing | Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                  | 56.13   | Decreasing |
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                       | 29.41   | Decreasing | Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> | 49.68   | Decreasing |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>                  | 11.76   | Decreasing | Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>             | 35.48   | Decreasing |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>             | 5.88    | Increasing | Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>        | 32.90   | Decreasing |
| Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrolemys temminckii</i> | 5.88    | Increasing | Desert Box Turtle, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>       | 27.74   | Decreasing |
| Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>        | 5.88    | Increasing |  |         |            |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other turtle and tortoise species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five for inexperienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

ALL species reported kept by inexperienced keepers are listed here since the list was relatively short.

The top five turtle and tortoise species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Trend | Six Years or More Experience                            | Percent | Trend      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---|---------|------------|
|                               |         |       | Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                       | 9.03    | Steady     |
|                               |         |       | Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>      | 1.94    | Decreasing |
| (none were bred)              |         |       | Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>                  | 1.29    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Western Pond Turtle, <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>         | 1.29    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>              | 1.29    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>             | 0.64    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrolemys temminckii</i> | 0.64    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>        | 0.64    | Increasing |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other turtle and tortoise species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five for experienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The top five turtle and tortoise species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                            | Percent | Six Years or More Experience                             | Percent |
|--|---------|--|---------|
| Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> | 35.29   | Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>         | 16.77   |
| Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>         | 29.41   | Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>               | 16.13   |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>              | 23.53   | Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> | 15.48   |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>                   | 23.53   | Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                        | 14.84   |
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                        | 23.53   | Texas Tortoise, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                     | 14.19   |

The bottom five turtle and tortoise species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Trend | Six Years or More Experience                        | Percent | Trend      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---|---------|------------|
|                               |         |       | Leatherback Sea Turtle, <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | 0.64    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)                     | 1.29    | Decreasing |
| SEE NOTE BELOW                |         |       | Cagle's Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys caglei</i>         | 3.22    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>         | 3.87    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>     | 5.16    | Decreasing |

Besides the previously-listed top turtle and tortoise species kept, no other species listed as possible responses were reported kept by herp keepers with five or less years of keeping experience.

The bottom five turtle and tortoise species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                     | Percent | Six Years or More Experience                       | Percent |
|---|---------|--|---------|
| Texas Tortoise, <i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>       | 5.88    | Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> | 5.81    |
| Cagle's Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys caglei</i>       | 5.88    | Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>             | 6.45    |
| Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>   | 5.88    | Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>        | 6.45    |
| Sonoran Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i> | 5.88    | Sonoran Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i>  | 7.10    |
| Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorzugi</i>       | 5.88    | Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>    | 7.74    |
|   |         | Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)                    | 7.74    |

**Q204. Check all that apply regarding FROG AND TOAD species or categories where the specimens ORIGINATED FROM THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah). In other words, if you have a bull frog whose parents were from Florida stock, do not check anything for that specimen!**

**For purposes of these questions, breeding includes unsuccessful attempts (such as having a pair that produced eggs which did not hatch).**

**If you WANT to keep the species, assume for purposes of these questions that it would be legal to do so.**

**If you leave a line blank, it is assumed you have never kept that species, nor want to.**

The following “top 5/bottom 5” lists, and the overall species table, reflect the percentages of survey respondents who were presented this question (n=305). For those who did not choose any responses, it is assumed they have not kept, bred, nor desired any of the listed species. After the percentage, trend information (“increasing,” “decreasing,” or “steady”) is based on comparisons of respondents who answered that they either “previously” or “currently” keep or breed these species.

Top five frog and toad species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (13.12%, decreasing)

Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (9.18%, decreasing)

African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (8.52%, decreasing)

Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (6.55%, decreasing)

Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (5.25%, decreasing)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The only frog and toad species reported as being bred domestically (past or present):

Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (0.33%, increasing)

Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (0.33%, increasing)

Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (0.33%, decreasing)

African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (0.33%, decreasing)

Top five frog and toad species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (5.25%)

Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (5.25%)

African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (4.92%)

Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, *Gastrophryne olivacea* (4.59%)

Mexican Burrowing Toad, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis* (4.59%)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

Bottom five frog and toad species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popular:

- Black Toad, *Anaxyrus exsul* (nobody reported maintaining this species, past or present)
- Amargosa Toad, *Anaxyrus nelsoni* (nobody reported maintaining this species, past or present)
- Sheep Frog, *Hypopachus variolosus* (nobody reported maintaining this species, past or present)
- Mexican Tree Frog, *Smilisca baudinii* (nobody reported maintaining this species, past or present)
- Mexican Burrowing Toad, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis* (0.33%, decreasing)

Bottom seven frog and toad species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popular:

- Relict Leopard Frog, *Lithobates onca* (2.62%)
- Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (2.62%)
- Lowland Leopard Frog, *Lithobates yavapaiensis* (2.62%)
- Oregon Spotted Frog, *Rana pretiosa* (2.95%)
- Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, *Rana muscosa* (2.95%)
- Spotted Frog, *Rana luteiventris* (2.95%)
- California Red-legged Frog, *Rana draytonii* (2.95%)

Because respondents could select more than one response, and responses could be provided in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Have Kept, but Don't Currently |       | Currently Keep |      | Have bred, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Breed |      | Want to Keep |      |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------|------|
|   | #                              | %     | #              | %    | #                              | %    | #               | %    | #            | %    |
| Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>                      | 25                             | 8.20  | 3              | 0.98 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25 |
| Arroyo Toad, <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>                 | 1                              | 0.33  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61 |
| Yosemite Toad, <i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>                    | 1                              | 0.33  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 13           | 4.26 |
| Great Plains Toad, <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>               | 17                             | 5.57  | 3              | 0.98 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 12           | 3.93 |
| Black Toad, <i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>                         | 0                              | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59 |
| Houston Toad, <i>Anaxyrus houstonensis</i>                | 2                              | 0.66  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61 |
| Arizona toad, <i>Anaxyrus microscaphus</i>                | 5                              | 1.64  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 13           | 4.26 |
| Amargosa Toad, <i>Anaxyrus nelsoni</i>                    | 0                              | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 10           | 3.28 |
| Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, <i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i> | 4                              | 1.31  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59 |
| Sheep Frog, <i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>                  | 0                              | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 10           | 3.28 |
| Mexican White-Lipped Frog, <i>Leptodactylus fragilis</i>  | 2                              | 0.66  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61 |
| Rio Grande Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates berlandieri</i>    | 7                              | 2.30  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61 |
| Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>                 | 38                             | 12.46 | 2              | 0.66 | 0                              | 0.00 | 1               | 0.33 | 13           | 4.26 |
| Chiricahua Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i> | 5                              | 1.64  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 8            | 2.62 |
| Relict Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates onca</i>               | 2                              | 0.66  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 8            | 2.62 |
| Southern Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates sphenoccephalus</i>  | 10                             | 3.28  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 11           | 3.61 |
| Lowland Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>      | 6                              | 1.97  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 8            | 2.62 |
| Sonoran Desert Toad, <i>Ollotis alvaria</i>               | 14                             | 4.59  | 2              | 0.66 | 0                              | 0.00 | 1               | 0.33 | 12           | 3.93 |
| California Red-legged Frog, <i>Rana draytonii</i>         | 7                              | 2.30  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 9            | 2.95 |
| Spotted Frog, <i>Rana luteiventris</i>                    | 2                              | 0.66  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 9            | 2.95 |

| Category  | Have Kept, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Keep |      | Have bred, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Breed |      | Want to Keep |      |
|---|--------------------------------|------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------|------|
|   | #                              | %    | #              | %    | #                              | %    | #               | %    | #            | %    |
| Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, <i>Rana muscosa</i> | 2                              | 0.66 | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 9            | 2.95 |
| Oregon Spotted Frog, <i>Rana pretiosa</i>                 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 9            | 2.95 |
| Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                         | 12                             | 3.93 | 2              | 0.66 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25 |
| Mexican Burrowing Toad, <i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i>      | 1                              | 0.33 | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59 |
| Mexican Tree Frog, <i>Smilisca baudinii</i>               | 0                              | 0.00 | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 13           | 4.26 |
| African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>                | 23                             | 7.54 | 3              | 0.98 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 15           | 4.92 |
| Any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR region | 24                             | 7.87 | 6              | 1.97 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 21           | 6.89 |

Total Number of Responses: 174

Response Rate: 57.05%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Have kept, but don't currently

Currently keep

Have bred, but don't currently

Currently breed

Want to keep

Filtering by survey participants who indicated they live outside the U.S. (8 of whom answered this question) or in the U.S. (88 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top frog and toad species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents                                       | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents                                       | Percent | Trend      |
|--|---------|------------|--|---------|------------|
| Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>            | 38.64   | Decreasing | Great Plains Toad, <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>              | 33.33   | Decreasing |
| Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>                 | 27.27   | Decreasing | Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>                     | 16.67   | Increasing |
| African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>           | 23.86   | Decreasing | Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>                | 16.67   | Decreasing |
| Great Plains Toad, <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>          | 18.18   | Decreasing | Southern Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates sphenoccephalus</i> | 16.67   | Decreasing |
| Sonoran Desert Toad, <i>Ollotis alvaria</i>          | 14.77   | Decreasing | Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                        | 16.67   | Decreasing |
| Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                    | 1.14    | Decreasing |  |         |            |
| Mexican Burrowing Toad, <i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i> | 1.14    | Decreasing |  |         |            |

NOTE: the catch-all "any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR Region" was in the top five for both U.S. and non-U.S. herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species. No other species were reported as being kept by any respondents who specifically identified their country of residence.



The top frog and toad species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents                            | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents | Percent | Trend |
|---|---------|------------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i> | 1.14    | Increasing | SEE NOTE BELOW     |         |       |
| Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>      | 1.14    | Decreasing |                    |         |       |

NOTE: No other frog and toad species were reported as ever being bred by respondents. No species were bred by non-U.S. herp keepers.

The top five frog and toad species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents                          | Percent |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                         | 14.77   | Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>        | 33.33   |
| African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>                | 13.64   | Yosemite Toad, <i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>      | 33.33   |
| Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>                      | 12.50   | Sonoran Desert Toad, <i>Ollotis alvaria</i> | 33.33   |
| Mexican Burrowing Toad, <i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i>      | 12.50   |   |         |
| Black Toad, <i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>                         | 11.36   |   |         |
| Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, <i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i> | 11.36   |   |         |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five for both U.S. and non-U.S. herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The bottom five frog and toad species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents                         | Percent |
|---|---------|--|---------|
| Chiricahua Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i> | 5.68    | African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i> | 0.00    |
| Relict Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates onca</i>               | 5.68    |  |         |
| Lowland Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>      | 5.68    |  |         |
| Amargosa Toad, <i>Anaxyrus nelsonii</i>                   | 6.82    |  |         |
| Sheep Frog, <i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>                  | 6.82    |  |         |
| Rio Grande Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates berlandieri</i>    | 6.82    | SEE NOTE BELOW                             |         |
| California Red-legged Frog, <i>Rana draytonii</i>         | 6.82    |  |         |
| Spotted Frog, <i>Rana luteiventris</i>                    | 6.82    |  |         |
| Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, <i>Rana muscosa</i> | 6.82    |  |         |
| Oregon Spotted Frog, <i>Rana pretiosa</i>                 | 6.82    |  |         |

NOTE: All other frog and toad species listed received one vote each from non-U.S. respondents.

Filtering by survey participants' herp-keeping experience level (5 years or less—10 respondents, or 6 years or more—97 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top frog and toad species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience              | Percent | Trend      | Six Years or More Experience                | Percent | Trend      |
|--|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i> | 30.00   | Decreasing | Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>   | 39.18   | Decreasing |
| Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>  | 20.00   | Decreasing | Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>        | 28.86   | Decreasing |
|  |         |            | African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>  | 23.71   | Decreasing |
|  |         |            | Great Plains Toad, <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i> | 20.62   | Decreasing |
|  |         |            | Sonoran Desert Toad, <i>Ollotis alvaria</i> | 16.49   | Decreasing |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top species for both inexperienced and experienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

ALL species reported kept by inexperienced keepers are listed here since the list was relatively short.

The top frog and toad species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Trend | Six Years or More Experience                | Percent | Trend      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---|---------|------------|
|                               |         |       | Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>   | 1.03    | Increasing |
| (None)                        |         |       | Sonoran Desert Toad, <i>Ollotis alvaria</i> | 1.03    | Increasing |
|                               |         |       | Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>        | 1.03    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>  | 1.03    | Decreasing |

The top five frog and toad species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                            | Percent | Six Years or More Experience                                 | Percent |
|--|---------|--|---------|
| Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>                | 20.00   | Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>                         | 15.46   |
| Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                        | 20.00   | Black Toad, <i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>                            | 14.43   |
| Great Plains Toad, <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>              | 10.00   | Western Narrow-mouthed Toad,<br><i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i> | 14.43   |
| Southern Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates sphenoccephalus</i> | 10.00   | Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                            | 14.43   |
| African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>               | 10.00   | Mexican Burrowing Toad, <i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i>         | 14.43   |
|  |         | African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>                   | 14.43   |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top species for experienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The bottom five frog and toad species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Trend | Six Years or More Experience                         | Percent | Trend      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|--|---------|------------|
|                               |         |       | Black Toad, <i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>                    | 0.00    | Steady     |
|                               |         |       | Amargosa Toad, <i>Anaxyrus nelsonii</i>              | 0.00    | Steady     |
|                               |         |       | Sheep Frog, <i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>             | 0.00    | Steady     |
| (None)                        |         |       | Mexican Tree Frog, <i>Smilisca baudinii</i>          | 0.00    | Steady     |
|                               |         |       | Arroyo Toad, <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>            | 1.03    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Yosemite Toad, <i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>               | 1.03    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Oregon Spotted Frog, <i>Rana pretiosa</i>            | 1.03    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Mexican Burrowing Toad, <i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i> | 1.03    | Decreasing |

The bottom five frog and toad species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Six Years or More Experience                                 | Percent |
|-------------------------------|---------|--|---------|
|                               |         | Chiricahua Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i>    | 8.25    |
|                               |         | Relict Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates onca</i>                  | 8.25    |
|                               |         | Lowland Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates yarapaiensis</i>         | 8.25    |
| (None)                        |         | California Red-legged Frog, <i>Rana draytonii</i>            | 9.28    |
|                               |         | Oregon Spotted Frog, <i>Rana pretiosa</i>                    | 9.28    |
|                               |         | Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog,<br><i>Rana muscosa</i> | 9.28    |

**Q205. Check all that apply regarding SALAMANDER AND NEWT species or categories where the specimens ORIGINATED FROM THE SWCHR REGION (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah). In other words, if you have a rough-skinned newt whose parents were from Oregon stock, do not check anything for that specimen!**

**For purposes of these questions, breeding includes unsuccessful attempts (such as having a pair that produced eggs which did not hatch).**

**If you WANT to keep the species, assume for purposes of these questions that it would be legal to do so.**

**If you leave a line blank, it is assumed you have never kept that species, nor want to.**

The following “top 5/bottom 5” lists, and the overall species table, reflect the percentages of survey respondents who were presented this question (n=305). For those who did not choose any responses, it is assumed they have not kept, bred, nor desired any of the listed species. After the percentage, trend information (“increasing,” “decreasing,” or “steady”) is based on comparisons of respondents who answered that they either “previously” or “currently” keep or breed these species.

Top five salamander and newt species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (15.74%, decreasing)

Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (9.18%, decreasing)

California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (9.18%, decreasing)

Other Woodland Salamanders, *Plethodon* sp. (5.58%, decreasing)

Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (4.59%, decreasing)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The only salamander and newt species reported as being bred domestically (past or present):

California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (0.33%, decreasing)

Top five salamander and newt species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (10.82%)

California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (10.49%)

Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (8.52%)

California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (7.54%)

Other Woodland Salamanders, *Plethodon* sp. (6.23%)

Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (6.23%)

NOTE: the catch-all “any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

Bottom five salamander and newt species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popular:

- Black-spotted Newt, *Notophthalmus meridionalis* (nobody reported keeping this species)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (0.33%, decreasing)
- Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp. (0.66%, decreasing)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (1.31%, decreasing)
- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (1.64%, decreasing)

Bottom five salamander and newt species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popular:

- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (3.93%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (4.59%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (4.59%)
- Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp. (5.25%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (5.25%)

Because respondents could select more than one response, and responses could be provided in more than one category, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Have Kept, but Don't Currently |       | Currently Keep |      | Have bred, but Don't Currently |      | Currently Breed |      | Want to Keep |       |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|----------------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------|-------|
|   | #                              | %     | #              | %    | #                              | %    | #               | %    | #            | %     |
| California Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>     | 13                             | 4.26  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 32           | 10.49 |
| Long-toed Salamanders, <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i> ssp.      | 5                              | 1.64  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 12           | 3.93  |
| Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>             | 18                             | 5.90  | 10             | 3.28 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 26           | 8.52  |
| Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>                     | 41                             | 13.44 | 7              | 2.30 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 33           | 10.82 |
| Sacramento Mountains Salamander, <i>Aneides hardii</i>          | 4                              | 1.31  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Slender Salamanders, <i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.                    | 13                             | 4.26  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Cave Salamanders, <i>Eurycea</i> sp.                            | 8                              | 2.62  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Web-toed Salamanders, <i>Hydromantes</i> sp.                    | 2                              | 0.66  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 16           | 5.25  |
| Black-spotted Newt, <i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>           | 0                              | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 18           | 5.90  |
| Jemez Mountains Salamander, <i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>       | 1                              | 0.33  | 0              | 0.00 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 14           | 4.59  |
| Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.                | 15                             | 4.92  | 2              | 0.66 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 19           | 6.23  |
| Western Lesser Siren, <i>Siren</i> sp.                          | 6                              | 1.97  | 1              | 0.33 | 0                              | 0.00 | 0               | 0.00 | 19           | 6.23  |
| California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.                    | 28                             | 9.18  | 0              | 0.00 | 1                              | 0.33 | 0               | 0.00 | 23           | 7.54  |
| Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region | 18                             | 5.90  | 4              | 1.31 | 2                              | 0.66 | 1               | 0.33 | 23           | 7.54  |

Total Number of Responses: 127

Response Rate: 41.64%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Have kept, but don't currently

Currently keep

Have bred, but don't currently

Currently breed

Want to keep

Filtering by survey participants who indicated they live outside the U.S. (5 of whom answered this question) or in the U.S. (109 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top salamander and newt species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents                                      | Percent | Trend      | Non-U.S. Residents                                  | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>         | 35.78   | Decreasing | Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>         | 60.00   | Decreasing |
| California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.        | 23.85   | Decreasing | Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i> | 20.00   | Decreasing |
| Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i> | 21.10   | Decreasing | Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.    | 20.00   | Decreasing |
| Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.    | 13.76   | Decreasing |   |         |            |
| Slender Salamanders, <i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.        | 11.93   | Decreasing |   |         |            |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five for U.S. herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species. No other species were reported as being kept by any respondents who specifically identified their country of residence.

No salamander or newt species were reported as being bred by any respondents who specifically identified their country of residence.

The top salamander and newt species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| U.S. Residents  | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents | Percent |
|---|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>                 | 27.52   |                    |         |
| California Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> | 23.85   |                    |         |
| Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>         | 18.35   | SEE NOTE BELOW     |         |
| California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.                | 18.35   |                    |         |
| Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.            | 14.68   |                    |         |
| Western Lesser Siren, <i>Siren</i> sp.                      | 14.68   |                    |         |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top five for U.S. herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species. All species were listed by non-U.S. respondents as desired—one response (20.00%) for each species.

The bottom five salamander and newt species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| U.S. Residents   | Percent | Non-U.S. Residents | Percent |
|--|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Long-toed Salamanders, <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i> ssp. | 8.26    |                    |         |
| Sacramento Mountains Salamander, <i>Aneides hardii</i>     | 10.09   |                    |         |
| Jemez Mountains Salamander, <i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>  | 10.09   | SEE NOTE BELOW     |         |
| Slender Salamanders, <i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.               | 11.93   |                    |         |
| Cave Salamanders, <i>Eurycea</i> sp.                       | 11.93   |                    |         |
| Web-toed Salamanders, <i>Hydromantes</i> sp.               | 11.93   |                    |         |

NOTE: All salamander and newt species listed received one vote each (20.00%) from non-U.S. respondents.

Filtering by survey participants' herp-keeping experience level (5 years or less—9 respondents, or 6 years or more—116 respondents), the following responses are noted.

The top salamander and newt species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                       | Percent | Trend      | Six Years or More Experience                        | Percent | Trend      |
|---|---------|------------|---|---------|------------|
| Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>         | 22.22   | Decreasing | Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>         | 38.79   | Decreasing |
| Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i> | 11.11   | Decreasing | California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.        | 24.14   | Decreasing |
| Cave Salamanders, <i>Eurycea</i> sp.                | 11.11   | Decreasing | Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i> | 23.28   | Decreasing |
| Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.    | 11.11   | Decreasing | Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.    | 13.79   | Decreasing |
|   |         |            | Slender Salamanders, <i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.        | 12.07   | Decreasing |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top species for experienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

ALL species reported kept by inexperienced keepers are listed here since the list was relatively short.

The top salamander and newt species bred domestically (past or present), in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Trend | Six Years or More Experience                 | Percent | Trend      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|--|---------|------------|
| (None)                        |         |       | California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp. | 0.86    | Decreasing |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top species for experienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.



The top five salamander and newt species desired to maintain domestically, in order of popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience                               | Percent | Six Years or More Experience                                | Percent |
|---|---------|---|---------|
| Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>                 | 55.56   | California Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> | 25.00   |
| Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>         | 44.44   | Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>                 | 24.14   |
| California Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> | 33.33   | Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>         | 18.96   |
| Western Lesser Siren, <i>Siren</i> sp.                      | 22.22   | California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.                | 17.24   |
| California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.                | 22.22   | Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.            | 15.52   |

NOTE: the catch-all “any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR Region” was in the top species for experienced herp keepers, but was excluded from this list since it did not specify which species.

The bottom salamander and newt species maintained domestically (past or present), in order of least popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Trend | Six Years or More Experience                               | Percent | Trend      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|--|---------|------------|
|                               |         |       | Black-spotted Newt, <i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>      | 0.00    | Steady     |
|                               |         |       | Jemez Mountains Salamander, <i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>  | 0.86    | Decreasing |
| (None)                        |         |       | Web-toed Salamanders, <i>Hydromantes</i> sp.               | 1.72    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Sacramento Mountains Salamander, <i>Aneides hardii</i>     | 3.45    | Decreasing |
|                               |         |       | Long-toed Salamanders, <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i> ssp. | 4.31    | Decreasing |

The bottom five salamander and newt species desired to maintain domestically, in order of least popularity:

| Five Years or Less Experience | Percent | Six Years or More Experience                               | Percent |
|-------------------------------|---------|--|---------|
|                               |         | Long-toed Salamanders, <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i> ssp. | 9.48    |
|                               |         | Sacramento Mountains Salamander, <i>Aneides hardii</i>     | 11.21   |
| SEE NOTE BELOW                |         | Jemez Mountains Salamander, <i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>  | 11.21   |
|                               |         | Slender Salamanders, <i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.               | 12.07   |
|                               |         | Cave Salamanders, <i>Eurycea</i> sp.                       | 12.93   |
|                               |         | Web-toed Salamanders, <i>Hydromantes</i> sp.               | 12.93   |

NOTE: Each species received one response from keepers with five years of less experience.

**Q206. As a reminder, only address specimens of the species or categories as they are found (or originated) in the SWCHR Region (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

**Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the SNAKE species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Example: You personally may think Southern Rubber Boas are cute, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them drab. Therefore, you decide to check “Good temper,” “Easy housing,” and “Easy feeding,” but leave “Appealing color/pattern” unchecked for “Southern Rubber Boa.”**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (74.79%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (69.16%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (68.22%)
- Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna* (64.49%)
- Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, *Bogertophis subocularis* (59.81%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded:

- Brazos Water Snake, *Nerodia harteri* (7.94%)
- Brahminy Blind Snake, *Ramphotyphlops braminus* (8.88%)
- Black-striped Snake, *Coniophanes imperialis* (10.28%)
- Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus* (10.75%)
- Blotched Water Snake, *Nerodia erythrogaster transversa* (10.75%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of positive comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as bad species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the next question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

## Appealing color/pattern:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (69.63%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (65.42%)
- Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna* (61.68%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (55.61%)
- Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis pyromelana* (53.74%)

## Manageable size:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (66.82%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (62.62%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (57.94%)
- Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna* (56.07%)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (49.07%)

## Good temper:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (59.35%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (56.07%)
- Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna* (52.80%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (49.53%)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (44.39%)

## Ease of housing:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (62.62%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (55.61%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (52.80%)
- Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna* (51.40%)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (43.93%)

## Ease of feeding:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (62.62%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (43.46%)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (42.52%)
- Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp. (39.72%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (36.45%)

## Ease of breeding:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (52.80%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (37.38%)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (36.45%)
- Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp. (34.11%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (33.64%)

Perceived abundance in the wild:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (41.12%)
- Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp. (31.78%)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (23.83%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (22.43%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (22.43%)

Perceived abundance in the pet trade:

- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (49.53%)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (35.05%)
- Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp. (34.11%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (33.64%)
- Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna* (31.78%)

Other, unspecified positive attributes:

- Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus* (28.97%)
- Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp. (22.43%)
- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (21.50%)
- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (19.16%)
- Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna* (19.16%)

| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Manageable Size |       | Good Temper |       | Easy Housing |       | Easy Feeding |       | Easy Breeding |       | Abundant in Wild |       | Abundant in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %     | #               | %     | #           | %     | #            | %     | #            | %     | #             | %     | #                | %     | #                     | %     | #     | %     |
| Baja California Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis rosaliae</i>            | 99              | 46.26 | 68            | 31.78 | 69              | 32.24 | 43          | 20.09 | 49           | 22.90 | 47           | 21.96 | 20            | 9.35  | 6                | 2.80  | 4                     | 1.87  | 40    | 18.69 |
| Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>             | 128             | 59.81 | 108           | 50.47 | 98              | 45.79 | 82          | 38.32 | 81           | 37.85 | 75           | 35.05 | 53            | 24.77 | 37               | 17.29 | 45                    | 21.03 | 34    | 15.89 |
| Scarlet Snakes, <i>Camphora coccinea</i> ssp.                    | 71              | 33.18 | 63            | 29.44 | 46              | 21.50 | 24          | 11.21 | 24           | 11.21 | 7            | 3.27  | 2             | 0.93  | 10               | 4.67  | 1                     | 0.47  | 18    | 8.41  |
| Northern Rubber Boa, <i>Charina boitae</i>                       | 107             | 50.00 | 16            | 7.48  | 83              | 38.79 | 87          | 40.65 | 72           | 33.64 | 53           | 24.77 | 24            | 11.21 | 33               | 15.42 | 4                     | 1.87  | 38    | 17.76 |
| Southern Rubber Boa, <i>Charina umbratica</i>                    | 90              | 42.06 | 11            | 5.14  | 69              | 32.24 | 76          | 35.51 | 60           | 28.04 | 43           | 20.09 | 18            | 8.41  | 14               | 6.54  | 5                     | 2.34  | 29    | 13.55 |
| Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, <i>Chionactis parastris</i>       | 47              | 21.96 | 38            | 17.76 | 32              | 14.95 | 18          | 8.41  | 19           | 8.88  | 10           | 4.67  | 1             | 0.47  | 5                | 2.34  | 0                     | 0.00  | 17    | 7.94  |
| Black-striped Snake, <i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>               | 22              | 10.28 | 14            | 6.54  | 13              | 6.07  | 3           | 1.40  | 6            | 2.80  | 2            | 0.93  | 0             | 0.00  | 3                | 1.40  | 0                     | 0.00  | 8     | 3.74  |
| Texas Indigo Snake, <i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>        | 109             | 50.93 | 86            | 40.19 | 17              | 7.94  | 43          | 20.09 | 19           | 8.88  | 55           | 25.70 | 16            | 7.48  | 5                | 2.34  | 4                     | 1.87  | 62    | 28.97 |
| Speckled Racer, <i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>                  | 57              | 26.64 | 49            | 22.90 | 25              | 11.68 | 2           | 0.93  | 9            | 4.21  | 11           | 5.14  | 3             | 1.40  | 2                | 0.93  | 0                     | 0.00  | 20    | 9.35  |
| Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                           | 148             | 69.16 | 119           | 55.61 | 134             | 62.62 | 120         | 56.07 | 119          | 55.61 | 78           | 36.45 | 72            | 33.64 | 48               | 22.43 | 72                    | 33.64 | 48    | 22.43 |
| Gray-banded Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>               | 138             | 64.49 | 132           | 61.68 | 120             | 56.07 | 113         | 52.80 | 110          | 51.40 | 70           | 32.71 | 72            | 33.64 | 43               | 20.09 | 68                    | 31.78 | 41    | 19.16 |
| Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> sp.                | 160             | 74.77 | 149           | 69.63 | 143             | 66.82 | 127         | 59.35 | 134          | 62.62 | 134          | 62.62 | 113           | 52.80 | 88               | 41.12 | 106                   | 49.53 | 46    | 21.50 |
| Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>       | 121             | 56.54 | 115           | 53.74 | 102             | 47.66 | 85          | 39.72 | 86           | 40.19 | 59           | 27.57 | 50            | 23.36 | 36               | 16.82 | 48                    | 22.43 | 35    | 16.36 |
| Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.                 | 146             | 68.22 | 140           | 65.42 | 124             | 57.94 | 106         | 49.53 | 113          | 52.80 | 93           | 43.46 | 80            | 37.38 | 48               | 22.43 | 73                    | 34.11 | 37    | 17.29 |
| Mountain Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> ssp.             | 115             | 53.74 | 109           | 50.93 | 91              | 42.52 | 78          | 36.45 | 80           | 37.38 | 53           | 24.77 | 47            | 21.96 | 31               | 14.49 | 28                    | 13.08 | 34    | 15.89 |
| Northern Cat-eyed Snake, <i>Leptodeira septentrionalis</i>       | 35              | 16.36 | 25            | 11.68 | 17              | 7.94  | 4           | 1.87  | 8            | 3.74  | 2            | 0.93  | 2             | 0.93  | 1                | 0.47  | 0                     | 0.00  | 16    | 7.48  |
| Rosy Boas, <i>Lichanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                      | 122             | 57.01 | 103           | 48.13 | 105             | 49.07 | 95          | 44.39 | 94           | 43.93 | 91           | 42.52 | 78            | 36.45 | 51               | 23.83 | 75                    | 35.05 | 41    | 19.16 |
| Alameda Striped Racer, <i>Masticophis lateralis carssantinus</i> | 26              | 12.15 | 23            | 10.75 | 11              | 5.14  | 2           | 0.93  | 3            | 1.40  | 6            | 2.80  | 4             | 1.87  | 1                | 0.47  | 0                     | 0.00  | 11    | 5.14  |
| Blotched Water Snake, <i>Nerodia erythrogaster transversa</i>    | 23              | 10.75 | 11            | 5.14  | 11              | 5.14  | 1           | 0.47  | 7            | 3.27  | 9            | 4.21  | 7             | 3.27  | 8                | 3.74  | 0                     | 0.00  | 10    | 4.67  |
| Brazos Water Snake,  | 17              | 7.94  | 8             | 3.74  | 9               | 4.21  | 0           | 0.00  | 4            | 1.87  | 6            | 2.80  | 6             | 2.80  | 3                | 1.40  | 0                     | 0.00  | 9     | 4.21  |

| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Manageable Size |       | Good Temper |       | Easy Housing |       | Easy Feeding |       | Easy Breeding |       | Abundant in Wild |       | Abundant in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |  |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %     | #               | %     | #           | %     | #            | %     | #            | %     | #             | %     | #                | %     | #                     | %     | #     | %     |  |
| <i>Nerodia barteri</i>   |                 |       |               |       |                 |       |             |       |              |       |              |       |               |       |                  |       |                       |       |       |       |  |
| Smooth Green Snake, <i>Ophedrys ternalis</i>                       | 47              | 21.96 | 43            | 20.09 | 33              | 15.42 | 18          | 8.41  | 20           | 9.35  | 13           | 6.07  | 6             | 2.80  | 10               | 4.67  | 5                     | 2.34  | 17    | 7.94  |  |
| Brown Vine Snake, <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>                           | 32              | 14.95 | 21            | 9.81  | 14              | 6.54  | 4           | 1.87  | 7            | 3.27  | 3            | 1.40  | 2             | 0.93  | 3                | 1.40  | 1                     | 0.47  | 19    | 8.88  |  |
| Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, <i>Pelamis platurus</i>                  | 23              | 10.75 | 20            | 9.35  | 3               | 1.40  | 0           | 0.00  | 1            | 0.47  | 0            | 0.00  | 0             | 0.00  | 1                | 0.47  | 0                     | 0.00  | 13    | 6.07  |  |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp.      | 105             | 49.07 | 90            | 42.06 | 63              | 29.44 | 58          | 27.10 | 72           | 33.64 | 85           | 39.72 | 73            | 34.11 | 68               | 31.78 | 64                    | 29.91 | 32    | 14.95 |  |
| Louisiana Pine Snake, <i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>                    | 61              | 28.50 | 50            | 23.36 | 34              | 15.89 | 28          | 13.08 | 37           | 17.29 | 44           | 20.56 | 31            | 14.49 | 7                | 3.27  | 9                     | 4.21  | 27    | 12.62 |  |
| Brahminy Blind Snake, <i>Ramphorhynchus brahinus</i>               | 19              | 8.88  | 4             | 1.87  | 11              | 5.14  | 4           | 1.87  | 4            | 1.87  | 0            | 0.00  | 1             | 0.47  | 2                | 0.93  | 0                     | 0.00  | 8     | 3.74  |  |
| Green Ratsnake, <i>Senticolis triaspis</i>                         | 69              | 32.24 | 64            | 29.91 | 50              | 23.36 | 34          | 15.89 | 37           | 17.29 | 30           | 14.02 | 20            | 9.35  | 19               | 8.88  | 8                     | 3.74  | 24    | 11.21 |  |
| Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, <i>Tantilla cucullata</i>          | 25              | 11.68 | 14            | 6.54  | 13              | 6.07  | 8           | 3.74  | 10           | 4.67  | 4            | 1.87  | 3             | 1.40  | 1                | 0.47  | 1                     | 0.47  | 10    | 4.67  |  |
| Mexican Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis elegans</i>                    | 30              | 14.02 | 21            | 9.81  | 25              | 11.68 | 15          | 7.01  | 16           | 7.48  | 14           | 6.54  | 13            | 6.07  | 4                | 1.87  | 3                     | 1.40  | 13    | 6.07  |  |
| Giant Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>                        | 30              | 14.02 | 19            | 8.88  | 22              | 10.28 | 9           | 4.21  | 14           | 6.54  | 13           | 6.07  | 11            | 5.14  | 2                | 0.93  | 3                     | 1.40  | 17    | 7.94  |  |
| Ribbon Snake, <i>Thamnophis proximus</i>                           | 36              | 16.82 | 30            | 14.02 | 32              | 14.95 | 19          | 8.88  | 21           | 9.81  | 18           | 8.41  | 16            | 7.48  | 13               | 6.07  | 12                    | 5.61  | 11    | 5.14  |  |
| Narrow-headed Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis rufipunctatus</i>        | 27              | 12.62 | 14            | 6.54  | 21              | 9.81  | 9           | 4.21  | 12           | 5.61  | 10           | 4.67  | 11            | 5.14  | 2                | 0.93  | 2                     | 0.93  | 15    | 7.01  |  |
| San Francisco Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> | 60              | 28.04 | 52            | 24.30 | 37              | 17.29 | 25          | 11.68 | 30           | 14.02 | 26           | 12.15 | 20            | 9.35  | 2                | 0.93  | 4                     | 1.87  | 27    | 12.62 |  |
| Chihuahuan Lyre Snake, <i>Trimorphodon vilkinsonii</i>             | 36              | 16.82 | 28            | 13.08 | 18              | 8.41  | 10          | 4.67  | 11           | 5.14  | 4            | 1.87  | 2             | 0.93  | 4                | 1.87  | 0                     | 0.00  | 17    | 7.94  |  |
| Copperheads, <i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i> ssp.                    | 81              | 37.85 | 73            | 34.11 | 42              | 19.63 | 12          | 5.61  | 30           | 14.02 | 33           | 15.42 | 23            | 10.75 | 24               | 11.21 | 13                    | 6.07  | 30    | 14.02 |  |
| Cottonmouth, <i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>                         | 51              | 23.83 | 25            | 11.68 | 18              | 8.41  | 6           | 2.80  | 16           | 7.48  | 19           | 8.88  | 13            | 6.07  | 16               | 7.48  | 7                     | 3.27  | 28    | 13.08 |  |
| Timber Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus horridus</i>                       | 74              | 34.58 | 63            | 29.44 | 19              | 8.88  | 9           | 4.21  | 16           | 7.48  | 23           | 10.75 | 17            | 7.94  | 6                | 2.80  | 3                     | 1.40  | 32    | 14.95 |  |
| Rock Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus lepidus</i> ssp.                    | 89              | 41.59 | 79            | 36.92 | 45              | 21.03 | 15          | 7.01  | 27           | 12.62 | 30           | 14.02 | 20            | 9.35  | 17               | 7.94  | 7                     | 3.27  | 34    | 15.89 |  |
| Twin-spotted Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus pricei</i>                   | 71              | 33.18 | 59            | 27.57 | 28              | 13.08 | 7           | 3.27  | 19           | 8.88  | 19           | 8.88  | 14            | 6.54  | 6                | 2.80  | 3                     | 1.40  | 33    | 15.42 |  |
| Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus willardi</i>                  | 76              | 35.51 | 65            | 30.37 | 32              | 14.95 | 8           | 3.74  | 20           | 9.35  | 21           | 9.81  | 14            | 6.54  | 9                | 4.21  | 1                     | 0.47  | 39    | 18.22 |  |
| Other Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus</i> sp.                            | 72              | 33.64 | 59            | 27.57 | 22              | 10.28 | 4           | 1.87  | 16           | 7.48  | 21           | 9.81  | 13            | 6.07  | 17               | 7.94  | 9                     | 4.21  | 34    | 15.89 |  |
| Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, <i>Sistrurus</i> sp.               | 70              | 32.71 | 58            | 27.10 | 32              | 14.95 | 7           | 3.27  | 18           | 8.41  | 18           | 8.41  | 14            | 6.54  | 9                | 4.21  | 4                     | 1.87  | 28    | 13.08 |  |
| Arizona Coral Snake, <i>Micruroides eryxanthus</i>                 | 71              | 33.18 | 65            | 30.37 | 24              | 11.21 | 4           | 1.87  | 11           | 5.14  | 3            | 1.40  | 2             | 0.93  | 6                | 2.80  | 2                     | 0.93  | 32    | 14.95 |  |
| Texas Coral Snake, <i>Micruis tenebrosus</i>                       | 63              | 29.44 | 56            | 26.17 | 19              | 8.88  | 3           | 1.40  | 8            | 3.74  | 2            | 0.93  | 3             | 1.40  | 5                | 2.34  | 1                     | 0.47  | 29    | 13.55 |  |
| Any other snake species found in the SWCHR region                  | 38              | 17.76 | 29            | 13.55 | 21              | 9.81  | 17          | 7.94  | 19           | 8.88  | 19           | 8.88  | 18            | 8.41  | 17               | 7.94  | 11                    | 5.14  | 22    | 10.28 |  |

Total Number of Responses: 214

Response Rate: 76.72%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Appealing color/pattern

Manageable size

Good temper

Easy housing

Easy feeding

Easy breeding

Abundant in the wild

Abundant in pet trade

Desirable for other reasons

**Q207. Now rate your thoughts on why SNAKE species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Using the previous example: You personally may think Southern Rubber Boas are cute, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them drab, and they are currently protected in California. Therefore, you decide to check “Unappealing color/pattern” and “Illegal to obtain/keep” for “Southern Rubber Boa.”**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of highest negative percentage:

- Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, *Crotalus willardi* (58.82%)
- Twin-spotted Rattlesnake, *Crotalus pricei* (57.35%)
- Arizona Coral Snake, *Micruroides euryxanthus* (56.62%)
- Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus* (55.88%)
- Texas Coral Snake, *Micrurus tener* (55.15%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded (NOTE: The “Any other snake species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the bottom five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp. (9.56%)
- Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp. (9.56%)
- Ribbon Snake, *Thamnophis proximus* (12.50%)
- Mexican Garter Snake, *Thamnophis eques* (18.38%)
- Green Ratsnake, *Senticolis triaspis* (18.38%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of negative comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as good species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the previous question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows:

## Unappealing color/pattern:

- Northern Rubber Boa, *Charina bottae* (22.06%)
- Southern Rubber Boa, *Charina umbratica* (19.12%)
- Brahminy Blind Snake, *Ramphotyphlops braminus* (13.24%)
- Blotched Water Snake, *Nerodia erythrogaster transversa* (7.35%)
- Brazos Water Snake, *Nerodia harteri* (7.35%)
- Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, *Tantilla cucullata* (7.35%)

## Difficult size:

- Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennusi* (27.94%)
- Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp. (9.56%)
- Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus* (5.15%)
- Louisiana Pine Snake, *Pituophis ruthveni* (4.41%)
- Cottonmouth, *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (3.68%)
- Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp. (3.68%)

## Bad temper:

- Cottonmouth, *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (19.12%)
- Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp. (19.12%)
- Copperheads, *Agkistrodon contortrix* ssp. (16.91%)
- Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus* (16.18%)
- Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, *Sistrurus* sp. (15.44%)

## Difficulty of housing:

- Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus* (16.91%)
- Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus* (15.44%)
- Arizona Coral Snake, *Micruroides euryxanthus* (9.56%)
- Texas Coral Snake, *Micrurus tener* (8.82%)
- Cottonmouth, *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (8.09%)
- Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp. (8.09%)
- Copperheads, *Agkistrodon contortrix* ssp. (8.09%)
- Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus* (8.09%)
- Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, *Sistrurus* sp. (8.09%)
- Twin-spotted Rattlesnake, *Crotalus pricei* (8.09%)
- Rock Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus lepidus* ssp. (8.09%)

## Difficulty of feeding:

- Scarlet Snakes, *Cemophora coccinea* ssp. (38.97%)
- Arizona Coral Snake, *Micruroides euryxanthus* (22.79%)
- Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, *Chionactis palarostris* (21.32%)
- Texas Coral Snake, *Micrurus tener* (20.59%)
- Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus* (15.44%)

## Illegal to obtain/keep:

- Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus* (33.09%)
- Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, *Crotalus willardi* (27.94%)
- Twin-spotted Rattlesnake, *Crotalus pricei* (27.21%)
- San Francisco Garter Snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia* (25.00%)
- Southern Rubber Boa, *Charina umbratica* (20.59%)

## Perceived scarcity in the wild:

- Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus* (15.44%)
- Baja California Ratsnake, *Bogertophis rosaliae* (13.24%)
- San Francisco Garter Snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia* (12.50%)
- Louisiana Pine Snake, *Pituophis ruthveni* (12.50%)
- Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, *Crotalus willardi* (10.29%)

## Perceived scarcity in the pet trade:

- Baja California Ratsnake, *Bogertophis rosaliae* (23.53%)
- Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus* (19.12%)
- Northern Rubber Boa, *Charina bottae* (16.91%)
- Southern Rubber Boa, *Charina umbratica* (15.44%)
- Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, *Chionactis palarostris* (11.76%)

## Other, unspecified negative attributes:

- Texas Coral Snake, *Micrurus tener* (30.88%)
- Arizona Coral Snake, *Micruroides euryxanthus* (30.15%)
- Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus* (27.94%)
- Cottonmouth, *Agkistrodon piscivorus* (27.94%)
- Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, *Crotalus willardi* (27.21%)
- Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, *Sistrurus* sp. (27.21%)

Of note, all ten species/genera of venomous snake listed for consideration comprised the top ten undesirable snakes to keep for unspecified “other” attributes.



| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Difficult Size |       | Bad Temper |       | Difficult Housing |       | Difficult Feeding |       | Illegal to Obtain/Keep |       | Scarce in Wild |       | Scarce in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %     | #              | %     | #          | %     | #                 | %     | #                 | %     | #                      | %     | #              | %     | #                   | %     | #     | %     |
| Baja California Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis rosaliae</i>            | 47              | 34.56 | 6             | 4.41  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 3                 | 2.21  | 7                 | 5.15  | 19                     | 13.97 | 18             | 13.24 | 32                  | 23.53 | 4     | 2.94  |
| Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, <i>Bogertophis subocularis</i>             | 30              | 22.06 | 1             | 0.74  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 3                 | 2.21  | 11                | 8.09  | 6                      | 4.41  | 5              | 3.68  | 9                   | 6.62  | 4     | 2.94  |
| Scarlet Snakes, <i>Campylora coccinea</i> ssp.                   | 65              | 47.79 | 0             | 0.00  | 1              | 0.74  | 0          | 0.00  | 5                 | 3.68  | 53                | 38.97 | 9                      | 6.62  | 13             | 9.56  | 12                  | 8.82  | 5     | 3.68  |
| Northern Rubber Boa, <i>Charina bottae</i>                       | 59              | 43.38 | 30            | 22.06 | 1              | 0.74  | 0          | 0.00  | 5                 | 3.68  | 15                | 11.03 | 8                      | 5.88  | 7              | 5.15  | 23                  | 16.91 | 7     | 5.15  |
| Southern Rubber Boa, <i>Charina umbratica</i>                    | 66              | 48.53 | 26            | 19.12 | 0              | 0.00  | 1          | 0.74  | 5                 | 3.68  | 16                | 11.76 | 28                     | 20.59 | 12             | 8.82  | 21                  | 15.44 | 6     | 4.41  |
| Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, <i>Chionactis palustris</i>       | 54              | 39.71 | 1             | 0.74  | 2              | 1.47  | 0          | 0.00  | 3                 | 2.21  | 29                | 21.32 | 16                     | 11.76 | 4              | 2.94  | 16                  | 11.76 | 6     | 4.41  |
| Black-striped Snake, <i>Coniophanes imperialis</i>               | 33              | 24.26 | 2             | 1.47  | 1              | 0.74  | 1          | 0.74  | 1                 | 0.74  | 15                | 11.03 | 9                      | 6.62  | 3              | 2.21  | 11                  | 8.09  | 7     | 5.15  |
| Texas Indigo Snake, <i>Drymarchon melanurus erebennus</i>        | 76              | 55.88 | 2             | 1.47  | 38             | 27.94 | 4          | 2.94  | 21                | 15.44 | 2                 | 1.47  | 45                     | 33.09 | 21             | 15.44 | 26                  | 19.12 | 10    | 7.35  |
| Speckled Racer, <i>Drymobius margaritiferus</i>                  | 46              | 33.82 | 1             | 0.74  | 2              | 1.47  | 17         | 12.50 | 6                 | 4.41  | 11                | 8.09  | 18                     | 13.24 | 7              | 5.15  | 14                  | 10.29 | 5     | 3.68  |
| Hog-nosed Snakes, <i>Heterodon</i> sp.                           | 25              | 18.38 | 2             | 1.47  | 1              | 0.74  | 2          | 1.47  | 0                 | 0.00  | 13                | 9.56  | 2                      | 1.47  | 3              | 2.21  | 3                   | 2.21  | 7     | 5.15  |
| Gray-banded Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis alterna</i>               | 32              | 23.53 | 0             | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 2          | 1.47  | 0                 | 0.00  | 19                | 13.97 | 4                      | 2.94  | 9              | 6.62  | 2                   | 1.47  | 6     | 4.41  |
| Common Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i> sp.                | 13              | 9.56  | 0             | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 5          | 3.68  | 0                 | 0.00  | 0                 | 0.00  | 0                      | 0.00  | 2              | 1.47  | 1                   | 0.74  | 6     | 4.41  |
| Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>       | 27              | 19.85 | 0             | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 0                 | 0.00  | 14                | 10.29 | 4                      | 2.94  | 9              | 6.62  | 3                   | 2.21  | 6     | 4.41  |
| Milk Snakes, <i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i> ssp.                 | 27              | 19.85 | 1             | 0.74  | 0              | 0.00  | 6          | 4.41  | 0                 | 0.00  | 7                 | 5.15  | 4                      | 2.94  | 6              | 4.41  | 1                   | 0.74  | 6     | 4.41  |
| Mountain Kingsnakes, <i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> ssp.             | 34              | 25.00 | 0             | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 0                 | 0.00  | 17                | 12.50 | 14                     | 10.29 | 10             | 7.35  | 10                  | 7.35  | 5     | 3.68  |
| Northern Cat-eyed Snake, <i>Leptodeira septentrionalis</i>       | 31              | 22.79 | 2             | 1.47  | 0              | 0.00  | 1          | 0.74  | 2                 | 1.47  | 16                | 11.76 | 10                     | 7.35  | 4              | 2.94  | 10                  | 7.35  | 5     | 3.68  |
| Rosy Boas, <i>Liabanura trivirgata</i> ssp.                      | 13              | 9.56  | 1             | 0.74  | 2              | 1.47  | 0          | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.74  | 3                 | 2.21  | 1                      | 0.74  | 2              | 1.47  | 2                   | 1.47  | 4     | 2.94  |
| Alameda Striped Racer, <i>Masticophis lateralis erysanthus</i>   | 32              | 23.53 | 3             | 2.21  | 2              | 1.47  | 9          | 6.62  | 7                 | 5.15  | 9                 | 6.62  | 13                     | 9.56  | 10             | 7.35  | 8                   | 5.88  | 6     | 4.41  |
| Blotched Water Snake, <i>Nerodia erythrogaster transversa</i>    | 35              | 25.74 | 10            | 7.35  | 1              | 0.74  | 20         | 14.71 | 1                 | 0.74  | 5                 | 3.68  | 1                      | 0.74  | 0              | 0.00  | 5                   | 3.68  | 9     | 6.62  |
| Brazos Water Snake, <i>Nerodia barteri</i>                       | 36              | 26.47 | 10            | 7.35  | 0              | 0.00  | 15         | 11.03 | 2                 | 1.47  | 5                 | 3.68  | 9                      | 6.62  | 5              | 3.68  | 6                   | 4.41  | 8     | 5.88  |
| Smooth Green Snake, <i>Ophedrys vernalis</i>                     | 28              | 20.59 | 1             | 0.74  | 0              | 0.00  | 1          | 0.74  | 4                 | 2.94  | 15                | 11.03 | 6                      | 4.41  | 7              | 5.15  | 9                   | 6.62  | 7     | 5.15  |
| Brown Vine Snake, <i>Oxybelis aeneus</i>                         | 26              | 19.12 | 3             | 2.21  | 0              | 0.00  | 4          | 2.94  | 3                 | 2.21  | 13                | 9.56  | 5                      | 3.68  | 8              | 5.88  | 7                   | 5.15  | 5     | 3.68  |
| Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, <i>Pelamis platurus</i>                | 39              | 28.68 | 2             | 1.47  | 2              | 1.47  | 9          | 6.62  | 23                | 16.91 | 21                | 15.44 | 14                     | 10.29 | 6              | 4.41  | 15                  | 11.03 | 17    | 12.50 |
| Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i> ssp.    | 27              | 19.85 | 3             | 2.21  | 13             | 9.56  | 14         | 10.29 | 2                 | 1.47  | 0                 | 0.00  | 2                      | 1.47  | 0              | 0.00  | 1                   | 0.74  | 3     | 2.21  |
| Louisiana Pine Snake, <i>Pituophis rithreni</i>                  | 33              | 24.26 | 1             | 0.74  | 6              | 4.41  | 5          | 3.68  | 1                 | 0.74  | 1                 | 0.74  | 14                     | 10.29 | 17             | 12.50 | 11                  | 8.09  | 6     | 4.41  |
| Brahminy Blind Snake, <i>Ramphorophops brahimius</i>             | 34              | 25.00 | 18            | 13.24 | 3              | 2.21  | 1          | 0.74  | 3                 | 2.21  | 15                | 11.03 | 1                      | 0.74  | 3              | 2.21  | 9                   | 6.62  | 11    | 8.09  |
| Green Ratsnake, <i>Senticolis triaspis</i>                       | 25              | 18.38 | 1             | 0.74  | 1              | 0.74  | 3          | 2.21  | 1                 | 0.74  | 6                 | 4.41  | 3                      | 2.21  | 7              | 5.15  | 7                   | 5.15  | 5     | 3.68  |
| Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, <i>Tantilla cucullata</i>        | 30              | 22.06 | 10            | 7.35  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 3                 | 2.21  | 14                | 10.29 | 4                      | 2.94  | 2              | 1.47  | 7                   | 5.15  | 6     | 4.41  |
| Mexican Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis equeus</i>                   | 25              | 18.38 | 7             | 5.15  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 1                 | 0.74  | 1                 | 0.74  | 11                     | 8.09  | 3              | 2.21  | 7                   | 5.15  | 4     | 2.94  |
| Giant Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>                      | 27              | 19.85 | 9             | 6.62  | 1              | 0.74  | 4          | 2.94  | 1                 | 0.74  | 2                 | 1.47  | 11                     | 8.09  | 4              | 2.94  | 9                   | 6.62  | 4     | 2.94  |
| Ribbon Snake, <i>Thamnophis proximus</i>                         | 17              | 12.50 | 6             | 4.41  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 2                 | 1.47  | 4                 | 2.94  | 1                      | 0.74  | 1              | 0.74  | 3                   | 2.21  | 5     | 3.68  |
| Narrow-headed Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis rufipunctatus</i>      | 30              | 22.06 | 8             | 5.88  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 2                 | 1.47  | 4                 | 2.94  | 13                     | 9.56  | 4              | 2.94  | 8                   | 5.88  | 4     | 2.94  |
| San Francisco Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetraoena</i> | 45              | 33.09 | 2             | 1.47  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 1                 | 0.74  | 2                 | 1.47  | 34                     | 25.00 | 17             | 12.50 | 14                  | 10.29 | 6     | 4.41  |
| Chihuahuan Lyre Snake, <i>Trimorphodon vukobanovi</i>            | 28              | 20.59 | 1             | 0.74  | 0              | 0.00  | 3          | 2.21  | 2                 | 1.47  | 8                 | 5.88  | 8                      | 5.88  | 6              | 4.41  | 9                   | 6.62  | 6     | 4.41  |
| Copperheads, <i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i> ssp.                  | 61              | 44.85 | 1             | 0.74  | 2              | 1.47  | 23         | 16.91 | 11                | 8.09  | 3                 | 2.21  | 12                     | 8.82  | 1              | 0.74  | 1                   | 0.74  | 34    | 25.00 |
| Cottonmouth, <i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>                       | 68              | 50.00 | 5             | 3.68  | 5              | 3.68  | 26         | 19.12 | 11                | 8.09  | 4                 | 2.94  | 12                     | 8.82  | 1              | 0.74  | 2                   | 1.47  | 38    | 27.94 |
| Timber Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus borridus</i>                     | 74              | 54.41 | 0             | 0.00  | 7              | 5.15  | 22         | 16.18 | 11                | 8.09  | 3                 | 2.21  | 24                     | 17.65 | 9              | 6.62  | 4                   | 2.94  | 38    | 27.94 |
| Rock Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus lepidus</i> ssp.                  | 71              | 52.21 | 0             | 0.00  | 3              | 2.21  | 20         | 14.71 | 11                | 8.09  | 4                 | 2.94  | 24                     | 17.65 | 11             | 8.09  | 7                   | 5.15  | 36    | 26.47 |
| Twin-spotted Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus pricei</i>                 | 78              | 57.35 | 1             | 0.74  | 3              | 2.21  | 20         | 14.71 | 11                | 8.09  | 6                 | 4.41  | 37                     | 27.21 | 12             | 8.82  | 11                  | 8.09  | 36    | 26.47 |
| Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, <i>Crotalus willardi</i>                | 80              | 58.82 | 0             | 0.00  | 3              | 2.21  | 18         | 13.24 | 10                | 7.35  | 6                 | 4.41  | 38                     | 27.94 | 14             | 10.29 | 11                  | 8.09  | 37    | 27.21 |
| Other Rattlesnakes, <i>Crotalus</i> sp.                          | 68              | 50.00 | 0             | 0.00  | 5              | 3.68  | 26         | 19.12 | 11                | 8.09  | 3                 | 2.21  | 15                     | 11.03 | 3              | 2.21  | 7                   | 5.15  | 35    | 25.74 |
| Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, <i>Sistrurus</i> sp.             | 72              | 52.94 | 0             | 0.00  | 3              | 2.21  | 21         | 15.44 | 11                | 8.09  | 5                 | 3.68  | 19                     | 13.97 | 9              | 6.62  | 8                   | 5.88  | 37    | 27.21 |
| Arizona Coral Snake, <i>Micruroides erythraeus</i>               | 77              | 56.62 | 1             | 0.74  | 4              | 2.94  | 9          | 6.62  | 13                | 9.56  | 31                | 22.79 | 13                     | 9.56  | 10             | 7.35  | 12                  | 8.82  | 41    | 30.15 |

| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |      | Difficult Size |      | Bad Temper |      | Difficult Housing |      | Difficult Feeding |       | Illegal to Obtain/Keep |      | Scarce in Wild |      | Scarce in Pet Trade |      | Other |       |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|------|----------------|------|------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|------|----------------|------|---------------------|------|-------|-------|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %    | #              | %    | #          | %    | #                 | %    | #                 | %     | #                      | %    | #              | %    | #                   | %    | #     | %     |
| Texas Coral Snake,<br><i>Micruurus tener</i>         | 75              | 55.15 | 0             | 0.00 | 3              | 2.21 | 10         | 7.35 | 12                | 8.82 | 28                | 20.59 | 12                     | 8.82 | 7              | 5.15 | 10                  | 7.35 | 42    | 30.88 |
| Any other snake species<br>found in the SWCHR region | 15              | 11.03 | 4             | 2.94 | 4              | 2.94 | 4          | 2.94 | 4                 | 2.94 | 6                 | 4.41  | 7                      | 5.15 | 3              | 2.21 | 4                   | 2.94 | 8     | 5.88  |

Total Number of Responses: 136

Response Rate: 44.59%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Unappealing color/pattern

Difficult size

Bad temper

Difficult housing

Difficult feeding

Illegal to obtain/keep

Scarce in the wild

Scarce in the pet trade

Undesirable for other reasons

**Q208. As a reminder, only address specimens of the species or categories as they are found (or originated) in the SWCHR Region (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

**Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the LIZARD AND CROCODILIAN species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Example: You personally may think Desert Night Lizards are cute, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them drab. Therefore, you decide to check “Good temper,” “Easy housing,” and “Easy feeding,” but leave “Appealing color/pattern” unchecked for “Any other lizard species found in the SWCHR region,” since Desert Night Lizards are not listed separately.**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of highest positive percentage:

- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (63.57%)
- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (52.71%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (48.84%)
- Reticulated Collared Lizard, *Crotaphytus reticulatus* (34.88%)
- Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater* (40.31%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded:

- Rough-tailed Gecko, *Cyrtopodion scabrum* (11.63%)
- Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, *Sceloporus arenicolus* (11.63%)
- Mountain Skink, *Plestiodon callicephalus* (11.63%)
- Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, *Uma inornata* (12.40%)
- Slevin’s Bunch Grass Lizard, *Sceloporus slevini* (12.40%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of positive comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as bad species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the next question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

Appealing color/pattern:

- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (57.36%)
- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (46.51%)
- Reticulated Collared Lizard, *Crotaphytus reticulatus* (37.98%)
- Jackson's Chameleon, *Chamaeleo jacksonii* (35.66%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (34.88%)

Manageable size (NOTE: There is not much variation in the sizes of various SWCHR-region lizard species, but the category was kept for the sake of consistency between this series of questions):

- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (44.96%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (36.43%)
- Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (33.33%)
- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (31.78%)
- Barefoot Gecko, *Coleonyx switaki* (29.46%)

Good temper:

- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (39.53%)
- Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (25.58%)
- Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis* (24.03%)
- Barefoot Gecko, *Coleonyx switaki* (19.38%)
- Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater* (19.38%)

Ease of housing:

- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (41.09%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (31.78%)
- Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (28.68%)
- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (25.58%)
- Barefoot Gecko, *Coleonyx switaki* (21.71%)

Ease of feeding:

- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (37.98%)
- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (34.11%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (33.33%)
- Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (27.91%)
- Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis* (22.48%)

## Ease of breeding:

- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (25.58%)  
 Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (21.71%)  
 Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus* (15.50%)  
 Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (13.95%)  
 Jackson's Chameleon, *Chamaeleo jacksonii* (13.18%)

## Perceived abundance in the wild:

- Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (27.13%)  
 Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (25.58%)  
 American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (23.26%)  
 Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (21.71%)  
 Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis* (17.83%)

## Perceived abundance in the pet trade:

- Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (28.68%)  
 Jackson's Chameleon, *Chamaeleo jacksonii* (21.71%)  
 Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana* (20.93%)  
 Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus* (13.95%)  
 Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (9.30%)  
 American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (9.30%)

## Other, unspecified positive attributes:

- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (36.43%)  
 American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (24.03%)  
 Jackson's Chameleon, *Chamaeleo jacksonii* (17.05%)  
 Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (16.28%)  
 Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (15.50%)

| Category  | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Manageable Size |       | Good Temper |       | Easy Housing |       | Easy Feeding |       | Easy Breeding |       | Abundant in Wild |       | Abundant in Pet Trade |      | Other |       |
|---|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|
|   | #               | %     | #             | %     | #               | %     | #           | %     | #            | %     | #            | %     | #             | %     | #                | %     | #                     | %    | #     | %     |
| American Alligator, <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>           | 51              | 39.53 | 12            | 9.30  | 1               | 0.78  | 3           | 2.33  | 2            | 1.55  | 14           | 10.85 | 4             | 3.10  | 30               | 23.26 | 12                    | 9.30 | 31    | 24.03 |
| Giant Spotted Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus</i> | 22              | 17.05 | 15            | 11.63 | 13              | 10.08 | 6           | 4.65  | 6            | 4.65  | 10           | 7.75  | 1             | 0.78  | 3                | 2.33  | 0                     | 0.00 | 9     | 6.98  |
| Gray Checkered Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis dizoni</i> ssp.        | 20              | 15.50 | 11            | 8.53  | 13              | 10.08 | 5           | 3.88  | 4            | 3.10  | 7            | 5.43  | 1             | 0.78  | 4                | 3.10  | 0                     | 0.00 | 8     | 6.20  |
| Orange-throated Whiptails, <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> ssp.  | 22              | 17.05 | 16            | 12.40 | 16              | 12.40 | 6           | 4.65  | 6            | 4.65  | 9            | 6.98  | 2             | 1.55  | 3                | 2.33  | 0                     | 0.00 | 8     | 6.20  |
| Reticulated Gecko, <i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i>                  | 45              | 34.88 | 38            | 29.46 | 35              | 27.13 | 22          | 17.05 | 24           | 18.60 | 23           | 17.83 | 11            | 8.53  | 4                | 3.10  | 2                     | 1.55 | 14    | 10.85 |
| Barefoot Gecko, <i>Coleonyx switaki</i>                         | 48              | 37.21 | 40            | 31.01 | 38              | 29.46 | 25          | 19.38 | 28           | 21.71 | 26           | 20.16 | 16            | 12.40 | 3                | 2.33  | 2                     | 1.55 | 19    | 14.73 |
| Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> ssp.          | 68              | 52.71 | 60            | 46.51 | 58              | 44.96 | 51          | 39.53 | 53           | 41.09 | 49           | 37.98 | 33            | 25.58 | 35               | 27.13 | 12                    | 9.30 | 20    | 15.50 |
| Reticulated Collared Lizard, <i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>     | 55              | 42.64 | 49            | 37.98 | 35              | 27.13 | 11          | 8.53  | 16           | 12.40 | 22           | 17.05 | 7             | 5.43  | 6                | 4.65  | 2                     | 1.55 | 15    | 11.63 |
| Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>                      | 50              | 38.76 | 36            | 27.91 | 35              | 27.13 | 31          | 24.03 | 22           | 17.05 | 29           | 22.48 | 12            | 9.30  | 23               | 17.83 | 8                     | 6.20 | 20    | 15.50 |
| Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.                           | 63              | 48.84 | 45            | 34.88 | 47              | 36.43 | 15          | 11.63 | 41           | 31.78 | 43           | 33.33 | 18            | 13.95 | 28               | 21.71 | 6                     | 4.65 | 21    | 16.28 |
| Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard, <i>Cambusia siva</i>                | 26              | 20.16 | 21            | 16.28 | 14              | 10.85 | 3           | 2.33  | 7            | 5.43  | 12           | 9.30  | 3             | 2.33  | 2                | 1.55  | 1                     | 0.78 | 14    | 10.85 |
| Gila Monsters, <i>Heloderma suspectum</i> ssp.                  | 82              | 63.57 | 74            | 57.36 | 41              | 31.78 | 13          | 10.08 | 33           | 25.58 | 44           | 34.11 | 12            | 9.30  | 7                | 5.43  | 11                    | 8.53 | 47    | 36.43 |
| Bleached Earless Lizard, <i>Holbrookia maculata rubreni</i>     | 18              | 13.95 | 10            | 7.75  | 14              | 10.85 | 8           | 6.20  | 8            | 6.20  | 8            | 6.20  | 3             | 2.33  | 3                | 2.33  | 2                     | 1.55 | 9     | 6.98  |

| Category  | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Manageable Size |       | Good Temper |       | Easy Housing |       | Easy Feeding |       | Easy Breeding |       | Abundant in Wild |       | Abundant in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|---|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | #               | %     | #             | %     | #               | %     | #           | %     | #            | %     | #            | %     | #             | %     | #                | %     | #                     | %     | #     | %     |
| Blainville's Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>     | 31              | 24.03 | 20            | 15.50 | 22              | 17.05 | 15          | 11.63 | 9            | 6.98  | 0            | 0.00  | 3             | 2.33  | 2                | 1.55  | 0                     | 0.00  | 12    | 9.30  |
| Texas Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>               | 37              | 28.68 | 27            | 20.93 | 24              | 18.60 | 14          | 10.85 | 10           | 7.75  | 1            | 0.78  | 4             | 3.10  | 3                | 2.33  | 0                     | 0.00  | 13    | 10.08 |
| Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma douglassii</i>             | 33              | 25.58 | 21            | 16.28 | 22              | 17.05 | 12          | 9.30  | 9            | 6.98  | 0            | 0.00  | 3             | 2.33  | 3                | 2.33  | 0                     | 0.00  | 12    | 9.30  |
| Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i> | 32              | 24.81 | 22            | 17.05 | 22              | 17.05 | 15          | 11.63 | 10           | 7.75  | 0            | 0.00  | 3             | 2.33  | 6                | 4.65  | 0                     | 0.00  | 13    | 10.08 |
| Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma mullii</i>           | 32              | 24.81 | 21            | 16.28 | 20              | 15.50 | 14          | 10.85 | 9            | 6.98  | 0            | 0.00  | 2             | 1.55  | 2                | 1.55  | 0                     | 0.00  | 12    | 9.30  |
| Round-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma modestum</i>        | 34              | 26.36 | 21            | 16.28 | 20              | 15.50 | 14          | 10.85 | 9            | 6.98  | 0            | 0.00  | 2             | 1.55  | 3                | 2.33  | 0                     | 0.00  | 12    | 9.30  |
| Mountain Skink, <i>Plestiodon callisephalus</i>               | 15              | 11.63 | 9             | 6.98  | 11              | 8.53  | 5           | 3.88  | 7            | 5.43  | 7            | 5.43  | 3             | 2.33  | 4                | 3.10  | 1                     | 0.78  | 8     | 6.20  |
| Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                            | 52              | 40.31 | 43            | 33.33 | 33              | 25.58 | 25          | 19.38 | 25           | 19.38 | 26           | 20.16 | 14            | 10.85 | 19               | 14.73 | 7                     | 5.43  | 19    | 14.73 |
| Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, <i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>          | 15              | 11.63 | 8             | 6.20  | 11              | 8.53  | 6           | 4.65  | 6            | 4.65  | 6            | 4.65  | 6             | 4.65  | 5                | 3.88  | 1                     | 0.78  | 6     | 4.65  |
| Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>          | 28              | 21.71 | 15            | 11.63 | 23              | 17.83 | 15          | 11.63 | 17           | 13.18 | 16           | 12.40 | 11            | 8.53  | 13               | 10.08 | 4                     | 3.10  | 10    | 7.75  |
| Sagebrush Lizards, <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> ssp.           | 21              | 16.28 | 12            | 9.30  | 16              | 12.40 | 10          | 7.75  | 11           | 8.53  | 11           | 8.53  | 7             | 5.43  | 12               | 9.30  | 1                     | 0.78  | 7     | 5.43  |
| Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i>        | 16              | 12.40 | 7             | 5.43  | 14              | 10.85 | 5           | 3.88  | 7            | 5.43  | 7            | 5.43  | 4             | 3.10  | 2                | 1.55  | 0                     | 0.00  | 8     | 6.20  |
| Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, <i>Uma notata</i>        | 16              | 12.40 | 9             | 6.98  | 11              | 8.53  | 4           | 3.10  | 3            | 2.33  | 2            | 1.55  | 2             | 1.55  | 1                | 0.78  | 0                     | 0.00  | 6     | 4.65  |
| Granite Night Lizard, <i>Xantusia henshawi</i>                | 27              | 20.93 | 20            | 15.50 | 19              | 14.73 | 12          | 9.30  | 10           | 7.75  | 11           | 8.53  | 7             | 5.43  | 8                | 6.20  | 1                     | 0.78  | 11    | 8.53  |
| Island Night Lizards, <i>Xantusia riversiana</i> ssp.         | 23              | 17.83 | 16            | 12.40 | 16              | 12.40 | 8           | 6.20  | 7            | 5.43  | 8            | 6.20  | 5             | 3.88  | 5                | 3.88  | 0                     | 0.00  | 12    | 9.30  |
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>                       | 50              | 38.76 | 42            | 32.56 | 43              | 33.33 | 33          | 25.58 | 37           | 28.68 | 36           | 27.91 | 28            | 21.71 | 33               | 25.58 | 37                    | 28.68 | 18    | 13.95 |
| Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksonii</i>               | 49              | 37.98 | 46            | 35.66 | 36              | 27.91 | 23          | 17.83 | 20           | 15.50 | 24           | 18.60 | 17            | 13.18 | 12               | 9.30  | 28                    | 21.71 | 22    | 17.05 |
| Spiny-tailed Iguanas, <i>Ctenosaurus</i> sp.                  | 21              | 16.28 | 16            | 12.40 | 7               | 5.43  | 6           | 4.65  | 5            | 3.88  | 5            | 3.88  | 6             | 4.65  | 7                | 5.43  | 7                     | 5.43  | 11    | 8.53  |
| Rough-tailed Gecko, <i>Crottopodon scabrum</i>                | 15              | 11.63 | 8             | 6.20  | 10              | 7.75  | 4           | 3.10  | 5            | 3.88  | 6            | 4.65  | 4             | 3.10  | 4                | 3.10  | 1                     | 0.78  | 7     | 5.43  |
| Mediterranean Gecko, <i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>             | 34              | 26.36 | 17            | 13.18 | 26              | 20.16 | 21          | 16.28 | 24           | 18.60 | 24           | 18.60 | 20            | 15.50 | 22               | 17.05 | 18                    | 13.95 | 18    | 13.95 |
| Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i>                            | 38              | 29.46 | 32            | 24.81 | 3               | 2.33  | 3           | 2.33  | 3            | 2.33  | 14           | 10.85 | 8             | 6.20  | 14               | 10.85 | 27                    | 20.93 | 13    | 10.08 |
| Italian Wall Lizard, <i>Podarcis siculus</i>                  | 22              | 17.05 | 15            | 11.63 | 15              | 11.63 | 12          | 9.30  | 13           | 10.08 | 12           | 9.30  | 7             | 5.43  | 10               | 7.75  | 5                     | 3.88  | 9     | 6.98  |
| Moorish Gecko, <i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>                   | 17              | 13.18 | 10            | 7.75  | 11              | 8.53  | 6           | 4.65  | 8            | 6.20  | 8            | 6.20  | 5             | 3.88  | 6                | 4.65  | 4                     | 3.10  | 8     | 6.20  |
| Any other lizard species found in the SWCHR region            | 20              | 15.50 | 15            | 11.63 | 14              | 10.85 | 11          | 8.53  | 11           | 8.53  | 11           | 8.53  | 10            | 7.75  | 11               | 8.53  | 6                     | 4.65  | 12    | 9.30  |

Total Number of Responses: 129

Response Rate: 42.30%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Appealing color/pattern

Manageable size

Good temper

Easy housing

Easy feeding

Easy breeding

Abundant in the wild

Abundant in pet trade

Desirable for other reasons

NOTE: The Island Night Lizard (*Xantusia riversiana* ssp.) was removed from Federal Threatened and Endangered Species lists after the survey closed, but is color-coded as still on the lists, since that was its status at the time participants took the survey.

**Q209. Now rate your thoughts on why LIZARD AND CROCODILIAN species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Using the previous example: You personally may think Desert Night Lizards are cute, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them drab, and some species are protected in some states. Therefore, you decide to check “Unappealing color/pattern” and “Illegal to obtain/keep” for “Any other lizard species found in the SWCHR region,” since Desert Night Lizards are not listed separately.**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of highest negative percentage:

- American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (82.30%)
- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (62.83%)
- Texas Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma cornutum* (44.25%)
- Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma douglassii* (41.59%)
- Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii* (41.59%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded (NOTE: The “Any other lizard species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the bottom five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Italian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis siculus* (6.19%)
- Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus* (6.19%)
- Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica* (7.08%)
- Rough-tailed Gecko, *Cyrtopodion scabrum* (7.08%)
- Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (7.96%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of negative comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as good species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the previous question). Interestingly, four of the five species receiving the fewest negative responses are introduced Old World species. The fifth (Green Anole) is introduced in some areas of the SWCHR region, occurring naturally only in southeastern Texas.

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

Unappealing color/pattern:

- American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (7.08%)
- Sagebrush Lizards, *Sceloporus graciosus* ssp. (4.42%)
- Southwestern Fence Lizard, *Sceloporus cowlesi* (3.54%)
- Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus* (3.54%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (2.65%)
- Mountain Skink, *Plestiodon callicephalus* (2.65%)
- Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, *Sceloporus slevini* (2.65%)
- Spiny-tailed Iguanas, *Ctenosaurus* sp. (2.65%)

Difficult size:

- American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (66.37%)
- Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana* (27.43%)
- Spiny-tailed Iguanas, *Ctenosaurus* sp. (7.96%)
- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (7.08%)
- Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis* (3.54%)
- Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater* (3.54%)

Bad temper:

- American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (45.13%)
- Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana* (22.12%)
- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (15.04%)
- Spiny-tailed Iguanas, *Ctenosaurus* sp. (6.19%)
- Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp. (6.19%)

Difficulty of housing:

- American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (58.41%)
- Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana* (20.35%)
- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (11.50%)
- Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater* (7.96%)
- Jackson's Chameleon, *Chamaeleo jacksonii* (7.08%)
- Giant Spotted Whiptail, *Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus* (7.08%)
- Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis* (7.08%)
- Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii* (7.08%)



## Difficulty of feeding:

- Texas Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma cornutum* (40.71%)  
 Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma douglassii* (39.82%)  
 Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii* (38.94%)  
 Round-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma modestum* (38.05%)  
 Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma hernandesi* (37.17%)

## Illegal to obtain/keep:

- American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (47.79%)  
 Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (46.02%)  
 Barefoot Gecko, *Coleonyx switaki* (20.35%)  
 Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii* (14.16%)  
 Reticulated Gecko, *Coleonyx reticulatus* (14.16%)

## Perceived scarcity in the wild:

- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (19.47%)  
 Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii* (9.73%)  
 Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard, *Gambelia sila* (9.73%)  
 Barefoot Gecko, *Coleonyx switaki* (8.85%)  
 Reticulated Collared Lizard, *Crotaphytus reticulatus* (7.08%)

## Perceived scarcity in the pet trade:

- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (15.04%)  
 Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii* (11.50%)  
 Texas Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma cornutum* (11.50%)  
 Round-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma modestum* (11.50%)  
 Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp. (11.50%)

## Other, unspecified negative attributes:

- Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp. (27.43%)  
 American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis* (25.66%)  
 Jackson's Chameleon, *Chamaeleo jacksonii* (7.08%)  
 Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana* (6.19%)  
 Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis* (6.19%)

| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |      | Difficult Size |       | Bad Temper |       | Difficult Housing |       | Difficult Feeding |       | Illegal to Obtain/Keep |       | Scarce in Wild |      | Scarce in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|------|----------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %    | #              | %     | #          | %     | #                 | %     | #                 | %     | #                      | %     | #              | %    | #                   | %     | #     | %     |
| American Alligator, <i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>            | 93              | 82.30 | 8             | 7.08 | 75             | 66.37 | 51         | 45.13 | 66                | 58.41 | 20                | 17.70 | 54                     | 47.79 | 5              | 4.42 | 11                  | 9.73  | 29    | 25.66 |
| Giant Spotted Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis burtii stictogrammus</i> | 21              | 18.58 | 2             | 1.77 | 1              | 0.88  | 1          | 0.88  | 8                 | 7.08  | 2                 | 1.77  | 3                      | 2.65  | 4              | 3.54 | 10                  | 8.85  | 5     | 4.42  |
| Gray Checkered Whiptail, <i>Aspidoscelis dixonii</i> ssp.        | 21              | 18.58 | 2             | 1.77 | 0              | 0.00  | 1          | 0.88  | 5                 | 4.42  | 2                 | 1.77  | 3                      | 2.65  | 1              | 0.88 | 10                  | 8.85  | 6     | 5.31  |
| Orange-throated Whiptails, <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> ssp.   | 22              | 19.47 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 1          | 0.88  | 4                 | 3.54  | 2                 | 1.77  | 7                      | 6.19  | 3              | 2.65 | 9                   | 7.96  | 6     | 5.31  |
| Reticulated Gecko, <i>Coleonyx reticulatus</i>                   | 27              | 23.89 | 0             | 0.00 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 0                 | 0.00  | 2                 | 1.77  | 16                     | 14.16 | 7              | 6.19 | 11                  | 9.73  | 3     | 2.65  |
| Barefoot Gecko, <i>Coleonyx switaki</i>                          | 33              | 29.20 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 0                 | 0.00  | 2                 | 1.77  | 23                     | 20.35 | 10             | 8.85 | 12                  | 10.62 | 2     | 1.77  |
| Western Banded Geckos, <i>Coleonyx variegatus</i> ssp.           | 21              | 18.58 | 0             | 0.00 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 0                 | 0.00  | 2                 | 1.77  | 6                      | 5.31  | 3              | 2.65 | 13                  | 11.50 | 4     | 3.54  |
| Reticulated Collared Lizard, <i>Crotaphytus reticulatus</i>      | 31              | 27.43 | 0             | 0.00 | 3              | 2.65  | 5          | 4.42  | 5                 | 4.42  | 3                 | 2.65  | 14                     | 12.39 | 8              | 7.08 | 12                  | 10.62 | 5     | 4.42  |
| Desert Iguana, <i>Dipsosaurus dorsalis</i>                       | 24              | 21.24 | 1             | 0.88 | 4              | 3.54  | 0          | 0.00  | 8                 | 7.08  | 4                 | 3.54  | 4                      | 3.54  | 4              | 3.54 | 12                  | 10.62 | 3     | 2.65  |
| Alligator Lizards, <i>Elgaria</i> sp.                            | 20              | 17.70 | 3             | 2.65 | 2              | 1.77  | 7          | 6.19  | 2                 | 1.77  | 1                 | 0.88  | 0                      | 0.00  | 1              | 0.88 | 10                  | 8.85  | 3     | 2.65  |
| Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard.                                      | 28              | 24.78 | 0             | 0.00 | 2              | 1.77  | 5          | 4.42  | 3                 | 2.65  | 3                 | 2.65  | 15                     | 13.27 | 11             | 9.73 | 7                   | 6.19  | 3     | 2.65  |

| Category  | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |      | Difficult Size |       | Bad Temper |       | Difficult Housing |       | Difficult Feeding |       | Illegal to Obtain/Keep |       | Scarce in Wild |       | Scarce in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |  |
|---|-----------------|-------|---------------|------|----------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
|   | #               | %     | #             | %    | #              | %     | #          | %     | #                 | %     | #                 | %     | #                      | %     | #              | %     | #                   | %     | #     | %     |  |
| <i>Gambusia sika</i>  |                 |       |               |      |                |       |            |       |                   |       |                   |       |                        |       |                |       |                     |       |       |       |  |
| Gila Monsters, <i>Hemidactylus suspectum</i> ssp.             | 71              | 62.83 | 0             | 0.00 | 8              | 7.08  | 17         | 15.04 | 13                | 11.50 | 5                 | 4.42  | 52                     | 46.02 | 22             | 19.47 | 17                  | 15.04 | 31    | 27.43 |  |
| Bleached Earless Lizard, <i>Hallbrookia maculata ruthveni</i> | 14              | 12.39 | 2             | 1.77 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.88  | 3                 | 2.65  | 3                      | 2.65  | 1              | 0.88  | 6                   | 5.31  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Blainville's Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>     | 43              | 38.05 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 7                 | 6.19  | 40                | 35.40 | 13                     | 11.50 | 7              | 6.19  | 12                  | 10.62 | 3     | 2.65  |  |
| Texas Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>               | 50              | 44.25 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 7                 | 6.19  | 46                | 40.71 | 15                     | 13.27 | 7              | 6.19  | 13                  | 11.50 | 3     | 2.65  |  |
| Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma douglasii</i>              | 47              | 41.59 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 7                 | 6.19  | 45                | 39.82 | 7                      | 6.19  | 5              | 4.42  | 12                  | 10.62 | 3     | 2.65  |  |
| Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i> | 44              | 38.94 | 1             | 0.88 | 1              | 0.88  | 0          | 0.00  | 6                 | 5.31  | 42                | 37.17 | 6                      | 5.31  | 3              | 2.65  | 12                  | 10.62 | 3     | 2.65  |  |
| Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma mcallii</i>          | 47              | 41.59 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 8                 | 7.08  | 44                | 38.94 | 16                     | 14.16 | 11             | 9.73  | 13                  | 11.50 | 3     | 2.65  |  |
| Round-tailed Horned Lizard, <i>Phrynosoma modestum</i>        | 45              | 39.82 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 6                 | 5.31  | 43                | 38.05 | 7                      | 6.19  | 5              | 4.42  | 13                  | 11.50 | 3     | 2.65  |  |
| Mountain Skink, <i>Plestiodon calliocephalus</i>              | 13              | 11.50 | 3             | 2.65 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 2                 | 1.77  | 3                 | 2.65  | 2                      | 1.77  | 2              | 1.77  | 4                   | 3.54  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Chuckwalla, <i>Sauromalus ater</i>                            | 21              | 18.58 | 1             | 0.88 | 4              | 3.54  | 0          | 0.00  | 9                 | 7.96  | 3                 | 2.65  | 4                      | 3.54  | 2              | 1.77  | 6                   | 5.31  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, <i>Sceloporus arenicolus</i>          | 15              | 13.27 | 2             | 1.77 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 2                 | 1.77  | 2                 | 1.77  | 3                      | 2.65  | 4              | 3.54  | 5                   | 4.42  | 5     | 4.42  |  |
| Southwestern Fence Lizard, <i>Sceloporus cowlesi</i>          | 12              | 10.62 | 4             | 3.54 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.88  | 1                 | 0.88  | 0                      | 0.00  | 1              | 0.88  | 3                   | 2.65  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Sagebrush Lizards, <i>Sceloporus graciosus</i> ssp.           | 13              | 11.50 | 5             | 4.42 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.88  | 1                 | 0.88  | 0                      | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 5                   | 4.42  | 5     | 4.42  |  |
| Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, <i>Sceloporus slevini</i>        | 12              | 10.62 | 3             | 2.65 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.88  | 1                 | 0.88  | 1                      | 0.88  | 1              | 0.88  | 4                   | 3.54  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, <i>Uma inornata</i>      | 20              | 17.70 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 5                 | 4.42  | 5                 | 4.42  | 12                     | 10.62 | 6              | 5.31  | 6                   | 5.31  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Granite Night Lizard, <i>Xantusia benshani</i>                | 19              | 16.81 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 2                 | 1.77  | 1                 | 0.88  | 11                     | 9.73  | 2              | 1.77  | 6                   | 5.31  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Island Night Lizards, <i>Xantusia riversiana</i> ssp.         | 21              | 18.58 | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.88  | 1                 | 0.88  | 13                     | 11.50 | 1              | 0.88  | 6                   | 5.31  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Green Anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>                       | 9               | 7.96  | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 1          | 0.88  | 0                 | 0.00  | 0                 | 0.00  | 0                      | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 1                   | 0.88  | 7     | 6.19  |  |
| Jackson's Chameleon, <i>Chamaeleo jacksoni</i>                | 16              | 14.16 | 0             | 0.00 | 3              | 2.65  | 4          | 3.54  | 8                 | 7.08  | 4                 | 3.54  | 0                      | 0.00  | 2              | 1.77  | 1                   | 0.88  | 8     | 7.08  |  |
| Spiny-tailed Iguanas, <i>Ctenosaurus</i> sp.                  | 19              | 16.81 | 3             | 2.65 | 9              | 7.96  | 7          | 6.19  | 6                 | 5.31  | 3                 | 2.65  | 1                      | 0.88  | 1              | 0.88  | 2                   | 1.77  | 5     | 4.42  |  |
| Rough-tailed Gecko, <i>Cyrtopodion scabrum</i>                | 8               | 7.08  | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.88  | 0                      | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 3                   | 2.65  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Mediterranean Gecko, <i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>             | 7               | 6.19  | 4             | 3.54 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 0                 | 0.00  | 0                 | 0.00  | 0                      | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 2                   | 1.77  | 3     | 2.65  |  |
| Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i>                            | 38              | 33.63 | 2             | 1.77 | 31             | 27.43 | 25         | 22.12 | 23                | 20.35 | 8                 | 7.08  | 0                      | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 1                   | 0.88  | 7     | 6.19  |  |
| Italian Wall Lizard, <i>Podarcis siculus</i>                  | 7               | 6.19  | 1             | 0.88 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.88  | 1                 | 0.88  | 0                      | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 1                   | 0.88  | 5     | 4.42  |  |
| Moorish Gecko, <i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>                   | 8               | 7.08  | 2             | 1.77 | 1              | 0.88  | 1          | 0.88  | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                 | 0.88  | 0                      | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 2                   | 1.77  | 4     | 3.54  |  |
| Any other lizard species found in the SWCHR region            | 7               | 6.19  | 3             | 2.65 | 3              | 2.65  | 3          | 2.65  | 3                 | 2.65  | 3                 | 2.65  | 3                      | 2.65  | 3              | 2.65  | 4                   | 3.54  | 5     | 4.42  |  |

Total Number of Responses: 113

Response Rate: 37.05%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Unappealing color/pattern

Difficult size

Bad temper

Difficult housing

Difficult feeding

Illegal to obtain/keep

Scarce in the wild

Scarce in the pet trade

Undesirable for other reasons

NOTE: The Island Night Lizard (*Xantusia riversiana* ssp.) was removed from Federal Threatened and Endangered Species lists after the survey closed, but is color-coded as still on the lists, since that was its status at the time participants took the survey.

**Q210. As a reminder, only address specimens of the species or categories as they are found (or originated) in the SWCHR Region (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

**Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the TURTLE AND TORTOISE species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Example: You personally may think Sonoran Mud Turtles are cute, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them drab. Therefore, you decide to check “Good temper,” “Easy housing,” and “Easy feeding,” but leave “Appealing color/pattern” unchecked for “Sonoran Mud Turtle.”**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of highest positive percentage:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (78.02%)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (61.54%)
- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (58.24%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (54.95%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (47.25%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded (NOTE: The “Any other turtle species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the top five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (10.99%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (12.09%)
- Rio Grande Cooter, *Pseudemys gorzugi* (21.98%)
- Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes* (29.67%)
- Cagle’s Map Turtle, *Graptemys caglei* (29.67%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of positive comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as bad species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the next question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

Appealing color/pattern:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (67.03%)
- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (53.85%)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (53.85%)
- Diamondback Terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin* (43.96%)
- Western Pond Turtle, *Actinemys marmorata* (24.18%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (24.18%)

Manageable size:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (69.23%)
- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (35.16%)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (34.07%)
- Western Pond Turtle, *Actinemys marmorata* (29.67%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (28.57%)

Good temper:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (63.74%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (38.46%)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (35.16%)
- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (31.87%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (29.67%)

Ease of housing:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (51.65%)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (26.37%)
- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (20.88%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (18.68%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (17.58%)

Ease of feeding:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (53.85%)
- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (41.76%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (34.07%)
- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (32.97%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (30.77%)

## Ease of breeding:

- Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (37.36%)  
 Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (26.37%)  
 Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (14.29%)  
 Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (12.09%)  
 Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (12.09%)

## Perceived abundance in the wild:

- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (34.07%)  
 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (25.27%)  
 Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (20.88%)  
 Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (19.74%)  
 Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (17.58%)

## Perceived abundance in the pet trade:

- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (39.56%)  
 Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (23.08%)  
 Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (17.58%)  
 Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (15.35%)  
 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (10.99%)

## Other, unspecified positive attributes:

- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (26.37%)  
 Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (25.27%)  
 Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp. (19.78%)  
 Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (19.78%)  
 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (18.68%)

| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Manageable Size |       | Good Temper |       | Easy Housing |       | Easy Feeding |       | Easy Breeding |       | Abundant in Wild |       | Abundant in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %     | #               | %     | #           | %     | #            | %     | #            | %     | #             | %     | #                | %     | #                     | %     | #     | %     |
| Western Pond Turtle, <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>          | 41              | 45.05 | 22            | 24.18 | 27              | 29.67 | 19          | 20.88 | 14           | 15.38 | 19           | 20.88 | 6             | 6.59  | 3                | 3.30  | 4                     | 4.40  | 10    | 10.99 |
| Spiny Softshell, <i>Apalone spinifera</i>                | 34              | 37.36 | 20            | 21.98 | 8               | 8.79  | 5           | 5.49  | 5            | 5.49  | 22           | 24.18 | 8             | 8.79  | 16               | 17.58 | 14                    | 15.38 | 9     | 9.89  |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>              | 41              | 45.05 | 5             | 5.49  | 3               | 3.30  | 2           | 2.20  | 5            | 5.49  | 26           | 28.57 | 5             | 5.49  | 23               | 25.27 | 10                    | 10.99 | 17    | 18.68 |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>                   | 53              | 58.24 | 49            | 53.85 | 32              | 35.16 | 29          | 31.87 | 19           | 20.88 | 30           | 32.97 | 13            | 14.29 | 19               | 20.88 | 16                    | 17.58 | 9     | 9.89  |
| Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>               | 50              | 54.95 | 22            | 24.18 | 26              | 28.37 | 35          | 38.46 | 16           | 17.58 | 31           | 34.07 | 11            | 12.09 | 1                | 1.10  | 1                     | 1.10  | 24    | 26.37 |
| Texas Tortoise, <i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>              | 40              | 43.96 | 15            | 16.48 | 22              | 24.18 | 27          | 29.67 | 17           | 18.68 | 28           | 30.77 | 11            | 12.09 | 3                | 3.30  | 0                     | 0.00  | 18    | 19.78 |
| Cagle's Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys caglei</i>              | 27              | 29.67 | 20            | 21.98 | 18              | 19.78 | 13          | 14.29 | 9            | 9.89  | 13           | 14.29 | 5             | 5.49  | 1                | 1.10  | 1                     | 1.10  | 7     | 7.69  |
| Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>          | 27              | 29.67 | 6             | 6.59  | 22              | 24.18 | 6           | 6.59  | 13           | 14.29 | 17           | 18.68 | 5             | 5.49  | 1                | 1.10  | 1                     | 1.10  | 8     | 8.79  |
| Sonoran Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i>        | 28              | 30.77 | 9             | 9.89  | 23              | 25.27 | 9           | 9.89  | 14           | 15.38 | 18           | 19.78 | 7             | 7.69  | 5                | 5.49  | 1                     | 1.10  | 9     | 9.89  |
| Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> | 43              | 47.25 | 12            | 13.19 | 3               | 3.30  | 1           | 1.10  | 4            | 4.40  | 21           | 23.08 | 5             | 5.49  | 4                | 4.40  | 8                     | 8.79  | 23    | 25.27 |
| Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>         | 43              | 47.25 | 40            | 43.96 | 24              | 26.37 | 21          | 23.08 | 10           | 10.99 | 20           | 21.98 | 6             | 6.59  | 3                | 3.30  | 5                     | 5.49  | 11    | 12.09 |
| Rio Grande Cooter, <i>Pseudemys gorgasi</i>              | 20              | 21.98 | 11            | 12.09 | 8               | 8.79  | 8           | 8.79  | 5            | 5.49  | 11           | 12.09 | 5             | 5.49  | 1                | 1.10  | 1                     | 1.10  | 8     | 8.79  |
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                        | 71              | 78.02 | 61            | 67.03 | 63              | 69.23 | 58          | 63.74 | 47           | 51.65 | 49           | 53.85 | 34            | 37.36 | 18               | 19.78 | 21                    | 23.08 | 18    | 19.78 |
| Red-eared Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>       | 56              | 61.54 | 49            | 53.85 | 31              | 34.07 | 32          | 35.16 | 24           | 26.37 | 38           | 41.76 | 24            | 26.37 | 31               | 34.07 | 36                    | 39.56 | 12    | 13.19 |

| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |      | Manageable Size |      | Good Temper |      | Easy Housing |      | Easy Feeding |      | Easy Breeding |      | Abundant in Wild |      | Abundant in Pet Trade |      | Other |      |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|------|-----------------|------|-------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|---------------|------|------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------|------|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %    | #               | %    | #           | %    | #            | %    | #            | %    | #             | %    | #                | %    | #                     | %    | #     | %    |
| Leatherback Sea Turtle,<br><i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | 11              | 12.09 | 6             | 6.59 | 1               | 1.10 | 2           | 2.20 | 0            | 0.00 | 1            | 1.10 | 1             | 1.10 | 0                | 0.00 | 0                     | 0.00 | 6     | 6.59 |
| Other Sea Turtles<br>(Cheloniidae)                     | 10              | 10.99 | 6             | 6.59 | 1               | 1.10 | 1           | 1.10 | 0            | 0.00 | 1            | 1.10 | 0             | 0.00 | 0                | 0.00 | 0                     | 0.00 | 7     | 7.69 |
| Any other turtle species<br>found in the SWCHR region  | 10              | 10.99 | 6             | 6.59 | 1               | 1.10 | 1           | 1.10 | 0            | 0.00 | 1            | 1.10 | 0             | 0.00 | 0                | 0.00 | 0                     | 0.00 | 7     | 7.69 |

Total Number of Responses: 91

Response Rate: 29.84%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Appealing color/pattern

Manageable size

Good temper

Easy housing

Easy feeding

Easy breeding

Abundant in the wild

Abundant in pet trade

Desirable for other reasons

**Q211. Now rate your thoughts on why TURTLE AND TORTOISE species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Using the previous example: You personally may think Sonoran Mud Turtles are cute, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them drab, and they are protected in some states. Therefore, you decide to check “Unappealing color/pattern” and “Illegal to obtain/keep” for “Sonoran Mud Turtle.”**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of highest negative percentage:

- Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (72.22%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (68.89%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (62.22%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (58.89%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (58.89%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded (NOTE: The “Any other turtle species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the bottom five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta* (18.89%)
- Rio Grande Cooter, *Pseudemys gorzugi* (20.00%)
- Cagle's Map Turtle, *Graptemys caglei* (24.44%)
- Sonoran Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon sonoriense* (25.56%)
- Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes* (25.56%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of negative comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as good species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the previous question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

## Unappealing color/pattern:

- Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (22.22%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (17.78%)
- Western Pond Turtle, *Actinemys marmorata* (12.22%)
- Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (11.11%)
- Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes* (11.11%)
- Sonoran Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon sonoriense* (11.11%)

## Difficult size:

- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (48.89%)
- Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (43.33%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (36.67%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (34.44%)
- Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (26.67%)

## Bad temper:

- Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (55.56%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (46.67%)
- Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (33.33%)
- Sonoran Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon sonoriense* (6.67%)
- Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes* (5.56%)

## Difficulty of housing:

- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (43.33%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (38.89%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (37.78%)
- Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (35.56%)
- Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (30.00%)

## Difficulty of feeding:

- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (21.11%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (21.11%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (6.67%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (5.56%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (3.33%)
- Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (3.33%)



## Illegal to obtain/keep:

- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (48.89%)
- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (46.67%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (45.56%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (40.00%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (27.78%)

## Perceived scarcity in the wild:

- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (36.67%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (27.78%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (26.67%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (23.33%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (20.00%)

## Perceived scarcity in the pet trade:

- Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii* (20.00%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (16.67%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (15.56%)
- Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri* (15.56%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (12.22%)

## Other, unspecified negative attributes:

- Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans* (18.89%)
- Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (16.67%)
- Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae) (15.56%)
- Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina* (8.89%)
- Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera* (7.78%)
- Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (7.78%)

| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Difficult Size |       | Bad Temper |       | Difficult Housing |       | Difficult Feeding |      | Illegal to Obtain/Keep |       | Scarce in Wild |       | Scarce in Pet Trade |       | Other |      |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|------|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %     | #              | %     | #          | %     | #                 | %     | #                 | %    | #                      | %     | #              | %     | #                   | %     | #     | %    |
| Western Pond Turtle, <i>Actinomyx marmorata</i>          | 41              | 45.56 | 11            | 12.22 | 4              | 4.44  | 0          | 0.00  | 14                | 15.56 | 0                 | 0.00 | 24                     | 26.67 | 13             | 14.44 | 10                  | 11.11 | 4     | 4.44 |
| Spiny Softshell, <i>Apalone spinifera</i>                | 45              | 50.00 | 10            | 11.11 | 24             | 26.67 | 30         | 33.33 | 27                | 30.00 | 0                 | 0.00 | 2                      | 2.22  | 3              | 3.33  | 4                   | 4.44  | 7     | 7.78 |
| Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>              | 65              | 72.22 | 20            | 22.22 | 39             | 43.33 | 50         | 55.56 | 32                | 35.56 | 3                 | 3.33 | 9                      | 10.00 | 3              | 3.33  | 6                   | 6.67  | 8     | 8.89 |
| Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>                   | 17              | 18.89 | 0             | 0.00  | 4              | 4.44  | 1          | 1.11  | 12                | 13.33 | 0                 | 0.00 | 1                      | 1.11  | 1              | 1.11  | 3                   | 3.33  | 5     | 5.56 |
| Desert Tortoise, <i>Gopherus agassizii</i>               | 53              | 58.89 | 5             | 5.56  | 6              | 6.67  | 0          | 0.00  | 17                | 18.89 | 6                 | 6.67 | 42                     | 46.67 | 33             | 36.67 | 18                  | 20.00 | 5     | 5.56 |
| Texas Tortoise, <i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>              | 43              | 47.78 | 4             | 4.44  | 4              | 4.44  | 0          | 0.00  | 13                | 14.44 | 3                 | 3.33 | 36                     | 40.00 | 21             | 23.33 | 14                  | 15.56 | 4     | 4.44 |
| Cagle's Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys caglei</i>              | 22              | 24.44 | 1             | 1.11  | 2              | 2.22  | 1          | 1.11  | 7                 | 7.78  | 1                 | 1.11 | 8                      | 8.89  | 6              | 6.67  | 4                   | 4.44  | 4     | 4.44 |
| Mexican Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon hirtipes</i>          | 23              | 25.56 | 10            | 11.11 | 0              | 0.00  | 5          | 5.56  | 7                 | 7.78  | 0                 | 0.00 | 3                      | 3.33  | 3              | 3.33  | 4                   | 4.44  | 4     | 4.44 |
| Sonoran Mud Turtle, <i>Kinosternon sonoriense</i>        | 23              | 25.56 | 10            | 11.11 | 0              | 0.00  | 6          | 6.67  | 6                 | 6.67  | 0                 | 0.00 | 2                      | 2.22  | 4              | 4.44  | 5                   | 5.56  | 4     | 4.44 |
| Alligator Snapping Turtle, <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> | 62              | 68.89 | 16            | 17.78 | 44             | 48.89 | 42         | 46.67 | 39                | 43.33 | 5                 | 5.56 | 25                     | 27.78 | 18             | 20.00 | 11                  | 12.22 | 7     | 7.78 |
| Diamondback Terrapin, <i>Malaclemys terrapin</i>         | 31              | 34.44 | 0             | 0.00  | 4              | 4.44  | 1          | 1.11  | 12                | 13.33 | 1                 | 1.11 | 16                     | 17.78 | 9              | 10.00 | 8                   | 8.89  | 6     | 6.67 |

| Category   | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |      | Difficult Size |       | Bad Temper |      | Difficult Housing |       | Difficult Feeding |       | Illegal to Obtain/Keep |       | Scarce in Wild |       | Scarce in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------------|------|----------------|-------|------------|------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|  | #               | %     | #             | %    | #              | %     | #          | %    | #                 | %     | #                 | %     | #                      | %     | #              | %     | #                   | %     | #     | %     |
| Rio Grande Cooter,<br><i>Pseudemys gorgasi</i>         | 18              | 20.00 | 2             | 2.22 | 6              | 6.67  | 0          | 0.00 | 9                 | 10.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 4                      | 4.44  | 3              | 3.33  | 4                   | 4.44  | 3     | 3.33  |
| Box Turtles, <i>Terrapene</i> sp.                      | 31              | 34.44 | 1             | 1.11 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 9                 | 10.00 | 1                 | 1.11  | 11                     | 12.22 | 15             | 16.67 | 6                   | 6.67  | 6     | 6.67  |
| Red-eared Slider,<br><i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>  | 35              | 38.89 | 3             | 3.33 | 11             | 12.22 | 3          | 3.33 | 17                | 18.89 | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                      | 1.11  | 0              | 0.00  | 1                   | 1.11  | 17    | 18.89 |
| Leatherback Sea Turtle,<br><i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> | 56              | 62.22 | 3             | 3.33 | 33             | 36.67 | 4          | 4.44 | 35                | 38.89 | 19                | 21.11 | 44                     | 48.89 | 25             | 27.78 | 15                  | 16.67 | 15    | 16.67 |
| Other Sea Turtles<br>(Cheloniidae)                     | 53              | 58.89 | 0             | 0.00 | 31             | 34.44 | 3          | 3.33 | 34                | 37.78 | 19                | 21.11 | 41                     | 45.56 | 24             | 26.67 | 14                  | 15.56 | 14    | 15.56 |
| Any other turtle species<br>found in the SWCHR region  | 5               | 5.56  | 1             | 1.11 | 2              | 2.22  | 1          | 1.11 | 3                 | 3.33  | 2                 | 2.22  | 2                      | 2.22  | 2              | 2.22  | 2                   | 2.22  | 2     | 2.22  |

Total Number of Responses: 90

Response Rate: 29.51%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Unappealing color/pattern

Difficult size

Bad temper

Difficult housing

Difficult feeding

Illegal to obtain/keep

Scarce in the wild

Scarce in the pet trade

Undesirable for other reasons

**Q212. As a reminder, only address specimens of the species or categories as they are found (or originated) in the SWCHR Region (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

**Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the FROG AND TOAD species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Example: You personally may think Chiricahua Leopard Frogs are unappealing, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them attractive. Therefore, you decide to check “Appealing color/pattern” for “Chiricahua Leopard Frog.”**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of highest positive percentage:

- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (71.74%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (63.04%)
- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (63.04%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (60.87%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (56.52%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded (NOTE: The “Any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the top five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Oregon Spotted Frog, *Rana pretiosa* (34.78%)
- Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, *Rana muscosa* (34.78%)
- California Red-legged Frog, *Rana draytonii* (36.96%)
- Sheep Frog, *Hypopachus variolosus* (36.96%)
- Mexican Burrowing Toad, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis* (39.13%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of positive comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as bad species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the next question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

Appealing color/pattern:

- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (36.96%)
- Southern Leopard Frog, *Lithobates sphenocephalus* (32.61%)
- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (32.61%)
- Arizona toad, *Anaxyrus microscaphus* (28.26%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (26.09%)
- Black Toad, *Anaxyrus exsul* (26.09%)
- Lowland Leopard Frog, *Lithobates yavapaiensis* (26.09%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (26.09%)
- Mexican Tree Frog, *Smilisca baudinii* (26.09%)

Manageable size:

- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (52.17%)
- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (52.17%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (52.17%)
- Southern Leopard Frog, *Lithobates sphenocephalus* (41.30%)
- Lowland Leopard Frog, *Lithobates yavapaiensis* (41.30%)
- Arroyo Toad, *Anaxyrus californicus* (41.30%)

Good temper:

- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (52.17%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (50.00%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (50.00%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (41.30%)
- Arroyo Toad, *Anaxyrus californicus* (39.13%)

Ease of housing:

- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (52.17%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (47.83%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (45.65%)
- Arroyo Toad, *Anaxyrus californicus* (34.78%)
- Black Toad, *Anaxyrus exsul* (34.78%)

## Ease of feeding:

- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (52.17%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (47.83%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (47.83%)
- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (43.48%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (36.96%)

## Ease of breeding:

- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (32.61%)
- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (21.74%)
- Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (19.57%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (15.22%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (13.04%)
- Southern Leopard Frog, *Lithobates sphenocephalus* (13.04%)

## Perceived abundance in the wild:

- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (39.13%)
- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (26.09%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (23.91%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (21.74%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (21.74%)
- Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (21.74%)

## Perceived abundance in the pet trade:

- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (39.13%)
- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (26.09%)
- Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (15.22%)
- Southern Leopard Frog, *Lithobates sphenocephalus* (10.87%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (6.52%)

## Other, unspecified positive attributes:

- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (30.43%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (23.91%)
- Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (21.74%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (19.57%)
- Lowland Leopard Frog, *Lithobates yavapaiensis* (19.57%)

| Category  | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Manageable Size |       | Good Temper |       | Easy Housing |       | Easy Feeding |       | Easy Breeding |       | Abundant in Wild |       | Abundant in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|---|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | #               | %     | #             | %     | #               | %     | #           | %     | #            | %     | #            | %     | #             | %     | #                | %     | #                     | %     | #     | %     |
| Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>                      | 28              | 60.87 | 12            | 26.09 | 24              | 52.17 | 23          | 50.00 | 21           | 45.65 | 22           | 47.83 | 7             | 15.22 | 10               | 21.74 | 1                     | 2.17  | 9     | 19.57 |
| Arroyo Toad, <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>                 | 24              | 52.17 | 8             | 17.39 | 19              | 41.30 | 18          | 39.13 | 16           | 34.78 | 15           | 32.61 | 4             | 8.70  | 2                | 4.35  | 1                     | 2.17  | 8     | 17.39 |
| Yosemite Toad, <i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>                    | 21              | 45.65 | 9             | 19.57 | 16              | 34.78 | 16          | 34.78 | 14           | 30.43 | 13           | 28.26 | 4             | 8.70  | 0                | 0.00  | 0                     | 0.00  | 7     | 15.22 |
| Great Plains Toad, <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>               | 29              | 63.04 | 17            | 36.96 | 24              | 52.17 | 23          | 50.00 | 22           | 47.83 | 22           | 47.83 | 6             | 13.04 | 11               | 23.91 | 2                     | 4.35  | 8     | 17.39 |
| Black Toad, <i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>                         | 21              | 45.65 | 12            | 26.09 | 18              | 39.13 | 17          | 36.96 | 16           | 34.78 | 14           | 30.43 | 4             | 8.70  | 1                | 2.17  | 1                     | 2.17  | 6     | 13.04 |
| Houston Toad, <i>Anaxyrus houstonensis</i>                | 18              | 39.13 | 7             | 15.22 | 15              | 32.61 | 14          | 30.43 | 13           | 28.26 | 11           | 23.91 | 4             | 8.70  | 1                | 2.17  | 1                     | 2.17  | 6     | 13.04 |
| Arizona toad, <i>Anaxyrus microscaphus</i>                | 22              | 47.83 | 13            | 28.26 | 18              | 39.13 | 17          | 36.96 | 15           | 32.61 | 15           | 32.61 | 4             | 8.70  | 4                | 8.70  | 1                     | 2.17  | 7     | 15.22 |
| Amargosa Toad, <i>Anaxyrus nelsoni</i>                    | 18              | 39.13 | 9             | 19.57 | 16              | 34.78 | 15          | 32.61 | 13           | 28.26 | 11           | 23.91 | 4             | 8.70  | 2                | 4.35  | 1                     | 2.17  | 6     | 13.04 |
| Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, <i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i> | 20              | 43.48 | 7             | 15.22 | 15              | 32.61 | 11          | 23.91 | 9            | 19.57 | 7            | 15.22 | 4             | 8.70  | 6                | 13.04 | 1                     | 2.17  | 8     | 17.39 |
| Sheep Frog, <i>Hypobachus variolosus</i>                  | 17              | 36.96 | 6             | 13.04 | 12              | 26.09 | 9           | 19.57 | 6            | 13.04 | 5            | 10.87 | 3             | 6.52  | 1                | 2.17  | 1                     | 2.17  | 7     | 15.22 |
| Mexican White-Lipped Frog, <i>Leptodactylus fragilis</i>  | 18              | 39.13 | 7             | 15.22 | 14              | 30.43 | 12          | 26.09 | 8            | 17.39 | 9            | 19.57 | 3             | 6.52  | 2                | 4.35  | 1                     | 2.17  | 7     | 15.22 |
| Rio Grande Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates berlandieri</i>    | 22              | 47.83 | 11            | 23.91 | 17              | 36.96 | 15          | 32.61 | 12           | 26.09 | 14           | 30.43 | 4             | 8.70  | 5                | 10.87 | 1                     | 2.17  | 8     | 17.39 |
| Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>                 | 29              | 63.04 | 4             | 8.70  | 11              | 23.91 | 12          | 26.09 | 11           | 23.91 | 20           | 43.48 | 10            | 21.74 | 18               | 39.13 | 12                    | 26.09 | 6     | 13.04 |
| Chiricahua Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i> | 22              | 47.83 | 11            | 23.91 | 16              | 34.78 | 15          | 32.61 | 11           | 23.91 | 12           | 26.09 | 4             | 8.70  | 0                | 0.00  | 0                     | 0.00  | 8     | 17.39 |
| Relict Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates onca</i>               | 20              | 43.48 | 9             | 19.57 | 15              | 32.61 | 13          | 28.26 | 10           | 21.74 | 11           | 23.91 | 3             | 6.52  | 1                | 2.17  | 1                     | 2.17  | 8     | 17.39 |
| Southern Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates sphenoccephalus</i>  | 24              | 52.17 | 15            | 32.61 | 19              | 41.30 | 16          | 34.78 | 13           | 28.26 | 15           | 32.61 | 6             | 13.04 | 7                | 15.22 | 5                     | 10.87 | 7     | 15.22 |
| Lowland Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates yaropaiensis</i>      | 24              | 52.17 | 12            | 26.09 | 19              | 41.30 | 17          | 36.96 | 14           | 30.43 | 15           | 32.61 | 5             | 10.87 | 2                | 4.35  | 1                     | 2.17  | 9     | 19.57 |
| Sonoran Desert Toad, <i>Ollotis alvaria</i>               | 26              | 56.52 | 12            | 26.09 | 16              | 34.78 | 19          | 41.30 | 15           | 32.61 | 17           | 36.96 | 5             | 10.87 | 10               | 21.74 | 3                     | 6.52  | 11    | 23.91 |
| California Red-legged Frog, <i>Rana draytoni</i>          | 17              | 36.96 | 8             | 17.39 | 13              | 28.26 | 12          | 26.09 | 8            | 17.39 | 8            | 17.39 | 4             | 8.70  | 0                | 0.00  | 0                     | 0.00  | 7     | 15.22 |
| Spotted Frog, <i>Rana lateralis</i>                       | 18              | 39.13 | 6             | 13.04 | 14              | 30.43 | 12          | 26.09 | 10           | 21.74 | 9            | 19.57 | 4             | 8.70  | 2                | 4.35  | 1                     | 2.17  | 8     | 17.39 |
| Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, <i>Rana muscosa</i> | 16              | 34.78 | 6             | 13.04 | 12              | 26.09 | 10          | 21.74 | 7            | 15.22 | 6            | 13.04 | 3             | 6.52  | 0                | 0.00  | 0                     | 0.00  | 7     | 15.22 |
| Oregon Spotted Frog, <i>Rana pretiosa</i>                 | 16              | 34.78 | 6             | 13.04 | 11              | 23.91 | 10          | 21.74 | 8            | 17.39 | 7            | 15.22 | 4             | 8.70  | 1                | 2.17  | 1                     | 2.17  | 6     | 13.04 |
| Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                         | 24              | 52.17 | 7             | 15.22 | 12              | 26.09 | 14          | 30.43 | 11           | 23.91 | 14           | 30.43 | 9             | 19.57 | 10               | 21.74 | 7                     | 15.22 | 10    | 21.74 |
| Mexican Burrowing Toad, <i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i>      | 18              | 39.13 | 8             | 17.39 | 10              | 21.74 | 11          | 23.91 | 8            | 17.39 | 6            | 13.04 | 3             | 6.52  | 1                | 2.17  | 1                     | 2.17  | 8     | 17.39 |
| Mexican Tree Frog, <i>Smilisca baudinii</i>               | 19              | 41.30 | 12            | 26.09 | 14              | 30.43 | 15          | 32.61 | 11           | 23.91 | 10           | 21.74 | 4             | 8.70  | 2                | 4.35  | 1                     | 2.17  | 7     | 15.22 |
| African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>                | 33              | 71.74 | 15            | 32.61 | 24              | 52.17 | 24          | 52.17 | 24           | 52.17 | 24           | 52.17 | 15            | 32.61 | 12               | 26.09 | 18                    | 39.13 | 14    | 30.43 |
| Any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR region | 15              | 32.61 | 7             | 15.22 | 9               | 19.57 | 9           | 19.57 | 6            | 13.04 | 6            | 13.04 | 2             | 4.35  | 2                | 4.35  | 1                     | 2.17  | 7     | 15.22 |

Total Number of Responses: 46

Response Rate: 15.08%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Appealing color/pattern

Manageable size

Good temper

Easy housing

Easy feeding

Easy breeding

Abundant in the wild

Abundant in pet trade

Desirable for other reasons

**Q213. Now rate your thoughts on why FROG AND TOAD species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Using the previous example: You personally may think Chiricahua Leopard Frogs are unappealing, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them attractive; also, the species is protected. Therefore, you decide to check “Illegal to obtain/keep” but leave “Unappealing color/pattern” unchecked for “Chiricahua Leopard Frog.”**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of highest negative percentage:

- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (65.91%)
- Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (63.64%)
- Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, *Rana muscosa* (63.64%)
- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (63.64%)
- Black Toad, *Anaxyrus exsul* (59.09%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded (NOTE: The “Any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the bottom five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Mexican Tree Frog, *Smilisca baudinii* (27.27%)
- Mexican White-Lipped Frog, *Leptodactylus fragilis* (31.82%)
- Sheep Frog, *Hypopachus variolosus* (38.64%)
- Mexican Burrowing Toad, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis* (40.91%)
- Arizona toad, *Anaxyrus microscaphus* (40.91%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of negative comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as good species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the previous question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

## Unappealing color/pattern:

- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (27.27%)
- Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, *Gastrophryne olivacea* (18.18%)
- Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (18.18%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (15.91%)
- Arroyo Toad, *Anaxyrus californicus* (15.91%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (15.91%)
- Amargosa Toad, *Anaxyrus nelson* (15.91%)

## Difficult size:

- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (25.00%)
- Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (18.18%)
- Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria* (6.82%)
- Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, *Gastrophryne olivacea* (2.27%)
- Mexican Burrowing Toad, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis* (2.27%)
- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (2.27%)

## Bad temper:

- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (6.82%)
  - Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (4.55%)
  - Mexican Burrowing Toad, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis* (2.27%)
  - African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (2.27%)
- NOTE: No other species received any responses in this category.

## Difficulty of housing:

- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (22.73%)
- Southern Leopard Frog, *Lithobates sphenoccephalus* (11.36%)
- Rio Grande Leopard Frog, *Lithobates berlandieri* (9.09%)
- Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (9.09%)
- Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (9.09%)
- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (9.09%)

## Difficulty of feeding:

- Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, *Gastrophryne olivacea* (6.82%)
- Sheep Frog, *Hypopachus variolosus* (6.82%)
- Arroyo Toad, *Anaxyrus californicus* (4.55%)
- Arizona toad, *Anaxyrus microscaphus* (4.55%)
- Mexican Burrowing Toad, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis* (4.55%)



## Illegal to obtain/keep:

- Black Toad, *Anaxyrus exsul* (43.18%)
- Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, *Rana muscosa* (40.91%)
- Yosemite Toad, *Anaxyrus canorus* (34.09%)
- California Red-legged Frog, *Rana draytonii* (34.09%)
- Arroyo Toad, *Anaxyrus californicus* (31.82%)
- Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (31.82%)

## Perceived scarcity in the wild:

- Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (29.55%)
- Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, *Rana muscosa* (29.55%)
- Black Toad, *Anaxyrus exsul* (27.27%)
- Relict Leopard Frog, *Lithobates onca* (20.45%)
- California Red-legged Frog, *Rana draytonii* (20.45%)

## Perceived scarcity in the pet trade:

- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (25.00%)
- Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, *Rana muscosa* (22.73%)
- Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus* (20.45%)
- Yosemite Toad, *Anaxyrus canorus* (18.18%)
- Black Toad, *Anaxyrus exsul* (18.18%)
- Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (18.18%)

## Other, unspecified negative attributes:

- Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus* (34.09%)
- Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina* (31.82%)
- African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis* (29.55%)
- Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas* (18.18%)
- Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis* (15.91%)
- Relict Leopard Frog, *Lithobates onca* (15.91%)
- Lowland Leopard Frog, *Lithobates yavapaiensis* (15.91%)
- Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, *Rana muscosa* (15.91%)

| Category  | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Difficult Size |       | Bad Temper |      | Difficult Housing |       | Difficult Feeding |      | Illegal to Obtain/Keep |       | Scarce in Wild |       | Scarce in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|---|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | #               | %     | #             | %     | #              | %     | #          | %    | #                 | %     | #                 | %    | #                      | %     | #              | %     | #                   | %     | #     | %     |
| Western Toad, <i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>                      | 24              | 54.55 | 7             | 15.91 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                 | 2.27 | 4                      | 9.09  | 4              | 9.09  | 11                  | 25.00 | 8     | 18.18 |
| Arroyo Toad, <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>                 | 24              | 54.55 | 7             | 15.91 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 2                 | 4.55 | 14                     | 31.82 | 8              | 18.18 | 7                   | 15.91 | 6     | 13.64 |
| Yosemite Toad, <i>Anaxyrus canorus</i>                    | 22              | 50.00 | 6             | 13.64 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                 | 2.27 | 15                     | 34.09 | 8              | 18.18 | 8                   | 18.18 | 6     | 13.64 |
| Great Plains Toad, <i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>               | 19              | 43.18 | 7             | 15.91 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                 | 2.27 | 1                      | 2.27  | 1              | 2.27  | 9                   | 20.45 | 5     | 11.36 |
| Black Toad, <i>Anaxyrus exsul</i>                         | 26              | 59.09 | 4             | 9.09  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                 | 2.27 | 19                     | 43.18 | 12             | 27.27 | 8                   | 18.18 | 6     | 13.64 |
| Houston Toad, <i>Anaxyrus houstonensis</i>                | 23              | 52.27 | 6             | 13.64 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                 | 2.27 | 13                     | 29.55 | 8              | 18.18 | 6                   | 13.64 | 6     | 13.64 |
| Arizona toad, <i>Anaxyrus microscaphus</i>                | 18              | 40.91 | 6             | 13.64 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 2                 | 4.55 | 3                      | 6.82  | 2              | 4.55  | 6                   | 13.64 | 5     | 11.36 |
| Amargosa Toad, <i>Anaxyrus nelsoni</i>                    | 22              | 50.00 | 7             | 15.91 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 0                 | 0.00  | 1                 | 2.27 | 12                     | 27.27 | 8              | 18.18 | 7                   | 15.91 | 6     | 13.64 |
| Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, <i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i> | 20              | 45.45 | 8             | 18.18 | 1              | 2.27  | 0          | 0.00 | 2                 | 4.55  | 3                 | 6.82 | 1                      | 2.27  | 1              | 2.27  | 7                   | 15.91 | 5     | 11.36 |
| Sheep Frog, <i>Hypobachus variolosus</i>                  | 17              | 38.64 | 6             | 13.64 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 2                 | 4.55  | 3                 | 6.82 | 2                      | 4.55  | 2              | 4.55  | 6                   | 13.64 | 5     | 11.36 |
| Mexican White-Lipped Frog, <i>Leptodactylus fragilis</i>  | 14              | 31.82 | 4             | 9.09  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 1                 | 2.27  | 0                 | 0.00 | 2                      | 4.55  | 2              | 4.55  | 4                   | 9.09  | 5     | 11.36 |
| Rio Grande Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates berlandieri</i>    | 21              | 47.73 | 4             | 9.09  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 4                 | 9.09  | 0                 | 0.00 | 6                      | 13.64 | 6              | 13.64 | 6                   | 13.64 | 5     | 11.36 |
| Bull Frog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>                 | 29              | 65.91 | 12            | 27.27 | 11             | 25.00 | 3          | 6.82 | 10                | 22.73 | 1                 | 2.27 | 2                      | 4.55  | 0              | 0.00  | 2                   | 4.55  | 15    | 34.09 |
| Chiricahua Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates chiricahuensis</i> | 28              | 63.64 | 4             | 9.09  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 4                 | 9.09  | 0                 | 0.00 | 14                     | 31.82 | 13             | 29.55 | 8                   | 18.18 | 7     | 15.91 |
| Relict Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates onca</i>               | 24              | 54.55 | 4             | 9.09  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 3                 | 6.82  | 0                 | 0.00 | 12                     | 27.27 | 9              | 20.45 | 5                   | 11.36 | 7     | 15.91 |
| Southern Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates sphenoccephalus</i>  | 20              | 45.45 | 3             | 6.82  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 5                 | 11.36 | 0                 | 0.00 | 4                      | 9.09  | 4              | 9.09  | 4                   | 9.09  | 6     | 13.64 |
| Lowland Leopard Frog, <i>Lithobates yaropaiensis</i>      | 19              | 43.18 | 3             | 6.82  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 3                 | 6.82  | 0                 | 0.00 | 6                      | 13.64 | 5              | 11.36 | 5                   | 11.36 | 7     | 15.91 |
| Sonoran Desert Toad, <i>Ollotis alvaria</i>               | 20              | 45.45 | 6             | 13.64 | 3              | 6.82  | 0          | 0.00 | 2                 | 4.55  | 0                 | 0.00 | 5                      | 11.36 | 1              | 2.27  | 6                   | 13.64 | 5     | 11.36 |
| California Red-legged Frog, <i>Rana draytoni</i>          | 24              | 54.55 | 4             | 9.09  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 1                 | 2.27  | 0                 | 0.00 | 15                     | 34.09 | 9              | 20.45 | 5                   | 11.36 | 6     | 13.64 |
| Spotted Frog, <i>Rana luteiventris</i>                    | 19              | 43.18 | 4             | 9.09  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 1                 | 2.27  | 0                 | 0.00 | 8                      | 18.18 | 7              | 15.91 | 5                   | 11.36 | 6     | 13.64 |
| Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, <i>Rana muscosa</i> | 28              | 63.64 | 5             | 11.36 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 3                 | 6.82  | 0                 | 0.00 | 18                     | 40.91 | 13             | 29.55 | 10                  | 22.73 | 7     | 15.91 |
| Oregon Spotted Frog, <i>Rana pretiosa</i>                 | 20              | 45.45 | 5             | 11.36 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 1                 | 2.27  | 0                 | 0.00 | 10                     | 22.73 | 7              | 15.91 | 4                   | 9.09  | 5     | 11.36 |
| Cane Toad, <i>Rhinella marina</i>                         | 26              | 59.09 | 8             | 18.18 | 8              | 18.18 | 2          | 4.55 | 4                 | 9.09  | 0                 | 0.00 | 9                      | 20.45 | 1              | 2.27  | 3                   | 6.82  | 14    | 31.82 |
| Mexican Burrowing Toad, <i>Rhinophrynus dorsalis</i>      | 18              | 40.91 | 5             | 11.36 | 1              | 2.27  | 1          | 2.27 | 3                 | 6.82  | 2                 | 4.55 | 3                      | 6.82  | 5              | 11.36 | 6                   | 13.64 | 5     | 11.36 |
| Mexican Tree Frog, <i>Smilisca baudinii</i>               | 12              | 27.27 | 1             | 2.27  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 1                 | 2.27  | 0                 | 0.00 | 1                      | 2.27  | 4              | 9.09  | 5                   | 11.36 | 5     | 11.36 |
| African Clawed Frog, <i>Xenopus laevis</i>                | 28              | 63.64 | 6             | 13.64 | 1              | 2.27  | 1          | 2.27 | 4                 | 9.09  | 0                 | 0.00 | 12                     | 27.27 | 2              | 4.55  | 2                   | 4.55  | 13    | 29.55 |
| Any other frog and toad species found in the SWCHR region | 6               | 13.64 | 1             | 2.27  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 1                 | 2.27  | 0                 | 0.00 | 3                      | 6.82  | 3              | 6.82  | 2                   | 4.55  | 3     | 6.82  |

Total Number of Responses: 44

Response Rate: 14.43%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Unappealing color/pattern

Difficult size

Bad temper

Difficult housing

Difficult feeding

Illegal to obtain/keep

Scarce in the wild

Scarce in the pet trade

Undesirable for other reasons

**Q214. As a reminder, only address specimens of the species or categories as they are found (or originated) in the SWCHR Region (Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah).**

**Rate your thoughts on the desirability for keeping of the SALAMANDER AND NEWT species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Example: You personally may think Black-spotted Newts are cute, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them unattractive. Therefore, you decide to “Manageable size” and “Good temper” but leave “Appealing color/pattern” unchecked for “Black-spotted Newt.”**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of highest positive percentage:

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (80.60%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (71.64%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (67.16%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (44.78%)
- Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (32.84%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall positive attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded (NOTE: The “Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the top five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp. (19.40%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (20.90%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (22.39%)
- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (22.39%)
- Black-spotted Newt, *Notophthalmus meridionalis* (23.88%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of positive comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as bad species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the next question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

Appealing color/pattern

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (74.63%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (64.18%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (59.70%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (35.82%)
- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (23.88%)

Manageable size:

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (70.15%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (58.21%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (58.21%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (37.31%)
- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (25.37%)

Good temper:

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (61.19%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (56.72%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (53.73%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (29.85%)
- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (23.88%)

Ease of housing:

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (68.66%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (55.22%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (50.75%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (29.85%)
- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (19.40%)

Ease of feeding:

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (62.69%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (52.24%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (49.25%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (28.36%)
- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (16.42%)

## Ease of breeding:

- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (19.40%)
- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (17.91%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (14.93%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (11.94%)
- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (8.96%)

## Perceived abundance in the wild:

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (34.33%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (29.85%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (16.42%)
- Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (10.45%)
- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (8.96%)

Perceived abundance in the pet trade (NOTE: The “Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the top five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (26.87%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (13.43%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (4.48%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (1.49%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (1.49%)

## Other, unspecified positive attributes:

- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (19.40%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (13.43%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (11.94%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (11.94%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (11.94%)

| Category  | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Manageable Size |       | Good Temper |       | Easy Housing |       | Easy Feeding |       | Easy Breeding |       | Abundant in Wild |       | Abundant in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|---|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | #               | %     | #             | %     | #               | %     | #           | %     | #            | %     | #            | %     | #             | %     | #                | %     | #                     | %     | #     | %     |
| California Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>     | 48              | 71.64 | 43            | 64.18 | 39              | 58.21 | 38          | 56.72 | 34           | 50.75 | 35           | 52.24 | 10            | 14.93 | 5                | 7.46  | 3                     | 4.48  | 8     | 11.94 |
| Long-toed Salamanders, <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i> ssp.      | 21              | 31.34 | 16            | 23.88 | 17              | 25.37 | 16          | 23.88 | 13           | 19.40 | 11           | 16.42 | 3             | 4.48  | 5                | 7.46  | 0                     | 0.00  | 6     | 8.96  |
| Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>             | 45              | 67.16 | 40            | 59.70 | 39              | 58.21 | 36          | 53.73 | 37           | 55.22 | 33           | 49.25 | 13            | 19.40 | 20               | 29.85 | 9                     | 13.43 | 9     | 13.43 |
| Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>                     | 54              | 80.60 | 50            | 74.63 | 47              | 70.15 | 41          | 61.19 | 46           | 68.66 | 42           | 62.69 | 12            | 17.91 | 23               | 34.33 | 18                    | 26.87 | 13    | 19.40 |
| Sacramento Mountains Salamander, <i>Aneides barclii</i>         | 15              | 22.39 | 6             | 8.96  | 10              | 14.93 | 9           | 13.43 | 4            | 5.97  | 3            | 4.48  | 2             | 2.99  | 1                | 1.49  | 0                     | 0.00  | 6     | 8.96  |
| Slender Salamanders, <i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.                    | 22              | 32.84 | 6             | 8.96  | 13              | 19.40 | 12          | 17.91 | 7            | 10.45 | 5            | 7.46  | 3             | 4.48  | 7                | 10.45 | 0                     | 0.00  | 8     | 11.94 |
| Cave Salamanders, <i>Eurycea</i> sp.                            | 17              | 25.37 | 9             | 13.43 | 12              | 17.91 | 8           | 11.94 | 3            | 4.48  | 4            | 5.97  | 2             | 2.99  | 3                | 4.48  | 1                     | 1.49  | 7     | 10.45 |
| Web-toed Salamanders, <i>Hydromantes</i> sp.                    | 13              | 19.40 | 5             | 7.46  | 10              | 14.93 | 8           | 11.94 | 3            | 4.48  | 3            | 4.48  | 2             | 2.99  | 1                | 1.49  | 0                     | 0.00  | 5     | 7.46  |
| Black-spotted Newt, <i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>           | 16              | 23.88 | 10            | 14.93 | 11              | 16.42 | 10          | 14.93 | 7            | 10.45 | 6            | 8.96  | 4             | 5.97  | 2                | 2.99  | 0                     | 0.00  | 6     | 8.96  |
| Jemez Mountains Salamander, <i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>       | 14              | 20.90 | 5             | 7.46  | 9               | 13.43 | 8           | 11.94 | 4            | 5.97  | 3            | 4.48  | 2             | 2.99  | 1                | 1.49  | 0                     | 0.00  | 6     | 8.96  |
| Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.                | 20              | 29.85 | 13            | 19.40 | 13              | 19.40 | 10          | 14.93 | 6            | 8.96  | 5            | 7.46  | 3             | 4.48  | 4                | 5.97  | 0                     | 0.00  | 7     | 10.45 |
| Western Lesser Siren, <i>Siren</i> sp.                          | 16              | 23.88 | 7             | 10.45 | 9               | 13.43 | 10          | 14.93 | 6            | 8.96  | 7            | 10.45 | 6             | 8.96  | 6                | 8.96  | 0                     | 0.00  | 6     | 8.96  |
| California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.                    | 30              | 44.78 | 24            | 35.82 | 25              | 37.31 | 20          | 29.85 | 20           | 29.85 | 19           | 28.36 | 8             | 11.94 | 11               | 16.42 | 1                     | 1.49  | 8     | 11.94 |
| Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region | 13              | 19.40 | 10            | 14.93 | 7               | 10.45 | 6           | 8.96  | 5            | 7.46  | 4            | 5.97  | 3             | 4.48  | 4                | 5.97  | 1                     | 1.49  | 6     | 8.96  |

Total Number of Responses: 67

Response Rate: 21.97%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Appealing color/pattern

Manageable size

Good temper

Easy housing

Easy feeding

Easy breeding

Abundant in the wild

Abundant in pet trade

Desirable for other reasons

**Q215. Now rate your thoughts on why SALAMANDER AND NEWT species or categories, where the specimens ORIGINATED from the SWCHR Region, may be UNDESIRABLE for keeping to the GENERAL HERP-KEEPING COMMUNITY. Check all categories that apply. If you leave a line blank it is assumed you have no opinion on that species.**

**Using the previous example: You personally may think Black-spotted Newts are cute, but you think the general herp-keeping community would find them attractive; also, the species is protected. Therefore, you decide to check “Illegal to obtain/keep” and “Unappealing color/pattern” for “Black-spotted Newt.”**

Because respondents could select more than one response for each species listed, as well as attributes for more than one species, totals exceed 100 percent.

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the top five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of highest negative percentage:

- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (75.51%)
- Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (53.06%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (51.02%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (48.98%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (46.94%)

Of the survey participants who responded to this question, the bottom five species for which overall negative attributes were recorded are, in order of fewest attributes recorded (NOTE: The “Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the bottom five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (38.78%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (38.78%)
- Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp. (38.78%)
- Black-spotted Newt, *Notophthalmus meridionalis* (38.78%)
- Other Woodland Salamanders, *Plethodon* sp. (40.82%)

Note that the bottom five species merely reflect the least amount of negative comments received, not necessarily that they are perceived as good species to maintain (that aspect is addressed in the previous question).

The top five species for which each category registered the highest response are as follows. Percentages shown in these lists, and in the table below, are of overall survey participants who provided one or more responses overall to this question.

## Unappealing color/pattern:

- Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (18.37%)
- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (16.33%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (10.20%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (10.20%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (10.20%)

## Difficult size:

- Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (10.20%)
- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (8.16%)
- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (6.12%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (4.08%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (4.08%)

Bad temper (NOTE: The “Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the top five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (6.12%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (2.04%)
- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (2.04%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (2.04%)

NOTE: No other species received any responses in this category.

Difficulty of housing (NOTE: The “Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the top five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (22.49%)
- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (22.45%)
- Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp. (12.24%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (10.20%)
- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (10.20%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (10.20%)

Difficulty of feeding (NOTE: The “Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the top five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (20.41%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (14.29%)
- Other Woodland Salamanders, *Plethodon* sp. (14.29%)
- Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp. (8.16%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (6.12%)
- Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp. (6.12%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (6.12%)
- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (6.12%)



Illegal to obtain/keep:

- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (57.14%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (20.41%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (14.29%)
- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (14.29%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (14.29%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (14.29%)

Perceived scarcity in the wild:

- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (34.69%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (20.41%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (20.41%)
- Black-spotted Newt, *Notophthalmus meridionalis* (14.29%)
- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (12.24%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (12.24%)

Perceived scarcity in the pet trade:

- Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp. (26.53%)
- Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides hardii* (24.49%)
- Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp. (24.49%)
- Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp. (24.49%)
- Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum* ssp. (22.45%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (22.45%)
- Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus* (22.45%)

Other, unspecified negative attributes (NOTE: The “Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region” category ranked in the top five, but is not included here since it did not specify a species):

- California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp. (16.33%)
- Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium* (14.29%)
- Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum* (12.24%)
- California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (10.20%)
- Other Woodland Salamanders, *Plethodon* sp. (10.20%)

| Category  | Total Responses |       | Color/Pattern |       | Difficult Size |       | Bad Temper |      | Difficult Housing |       | Difficult Feeding |       | Illegal to Obtain/Keep |       | Scarce in Wild |       | Scarce in Pet Trade |       | Other |       |
|---|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|------------|------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|
|   | #               | %     | #             | %     | #              | %     | #          | %    | #                 | %     | #                 | %     | #                      | %     | #              | %     | #                   | %     | #     | %     |
| California Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>     | 37              | 75.51 | 0             | 0.00  | 2              | 4.08  | 0          | 0.00 | 5                 | 10.20 | 1                 | 2.04  | 28                     | 57.14 | 17             | 34.69 | 11                  | 22.45 | 5     | 10.20 |
| Long-toed Salamanders, <i>Ambystoma macrodactylum</i> ssp.      | 19              | 38.78 | 1             | 2.04  | 1              | 2.04  | 0          | 0.00 | 4                 | 8.16  | 1                 | 2.04  | 4                      | 8.16  | 6              | 12.24 | 11                  | 22.45 | 3     | 6.12  |
| Barred Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>             | 19              | 38.78 | 1             | 2.04  | 2              | 4.08  | 1          | 2.04 | 4                 | 8.16  | 1                 | 2.04  | 7                      | 14.29 | 2              | 4.08  | 4                   | 8.16  | 7     | 14.29 |
| Tiger Salamander, <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>                     | 20              | 40.82 | 0             | 0.00  | 3              | 6.12  | 1          | 2.04 | 5                 | 10.20 | 1                 | 2.04  | 7                      | 14.29 | 5              | 10.20 | 3                   | 6.12  | 6     | 12.24 |
| Sacramento Mountains Salamander, <i>Aneides barclii</i>         | 25              | 51.02 | 5             | 10.20 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 5                 | 10.20 | 3                 | 6.12  | 10                     | 20.41 | 10             | 20.41 | 12                  | 24.49 | 3     | 6.12  |
| Slender Salamanders, <i>Batrachoseps</i> sp.                    | 26              | 53.06 | 9             | 18.37 | 5              | 10.20 | 0          | 0.00 | 4                 | 8.16  | 10                | 20.41 | 2                      | 4.08  | 3              | 6.12  | 13                  | 26.53 | 4     | 8.16  |
| Cave Salamanders, <i>Eurycea</i> sp.                            | 24              | 48.98 | 5             | 10.20 | 0              | 0.00  | 1          | 2.04 | 12                | 24.49 | 7                 | 14.29 | 7                      | 14.29 | 6              | 12.24 | 12                  | 24.49 | 4     | 8.16  |
| Web-toed Salamanders, <i>Hydromantes</i> sp.                    | 19              | 38.78 | 3             | 6.12  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 6                 | 12.24 | 3                 | 6.12  | 5                      | 10.20 | 4              | 8.16  | 12                  | 24.49 | 3     | 6.12  |
| Black-spotted Newt, <i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>           | 19              | 38.78 | 0             | 0.00  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 3                 | 6.12  | 2                 | 4.08  | 4                      | 8.16  | 7              | 14.29 | 10                  | 20.41 | 3     | 6.12  |
| Jemez Mountains Salamander, <i>Plethodon neomexicanus</i>       | 23              | 46.94 | 5             | 10.20 | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 3                 | 6.12  | 3                 | 6.12  | 7                      | 14.29 | 10             | 20.41 | 11                  | 22.45 | 3     | 6.12  |
| Other Woodland Salamanders, <i>Plethodon</i> sp.                | 20              | 40.82 | 2             | 4.08  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 4                 | 8.16  | 7                 | 14.29 | 2                      | 4.08  | 3              | 6.12  | 7                   | 14.29 | 5     | 10.20 |
| Western Lesser Siren, <i>Siren</i> sp.                          | 23              | 46.94 | 8             | 16.33 | 4              | 8.16  | 3          | 6.12 | 11                | 22.45 | 4                 | 8.16  | 2                      | 4.08  | 4              | 8.16  | 6                   | 12.24 | 3     | 6.12  |
| California Newts, <i>Taricha torosa</i> ssp.                    | 22              | 44.90 | 2             | 4.08  | 0              | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 4                 | 8.16  | 3                 | 6.12  | 5                      | 10.20 | 2              | 4.08  | 9                   | 18.37 | 8     | 16.33 |
| Any other salamander and newt species found in the SWCHR region | 13              | 26.53 | 3             | 6.12  | 1              | 2.04  | 1          | 2.04 | 5                 | 10.20 | 3                 | 6.12  | 2                      | 4.08  | 3              | 6.12  | 5                   | 10.20 | 5     | 10.20 |

Total Number of Responses: 49

Response Rate: 16.07%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Check boxes for each species:

Unappealing color/pattern

Difficult size

Bad temper

Difficult housing

Difficult feeding

Illegal to obtain/keep

Scarce in the wild

Scarce in the pet trade

Undesirable for other reasons

**Q216. What is/are the reason(s) you do not keep herps from the SWCHR Region you do not already keep? (Check all that apply)**

Overall, the reason most often cited for not keeping herps native to the six-state SWCHR region is lack of interest.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| <b>Category</b>   | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------------------|----------------|
| I am not interested in keeping them   | 260                        | 59.91          |
| Federal laws, or laws in the species' state of origin prevent it                          | 116                        | 26.73          |
| Laws or policies where I live prevent it (e.g. state/local laws, rental agreements, etc.) | 95                         | 21.89          |
| I do not have enough time to keep them  | 153                        | 35.25          |
| I do not have enough money to keep them   | 108                        | 24.88          |
| Other   | 103                        | 23.73          |

Total Number of Responses: 434

Response Rate: 56.58%

Available Response Options (check-all):

I am not interested in keeping them

Federal laws, or laws in the species' state of origin prevent it

Laws or policies where I live prevent it (e.g. state/local laws, rental agreements, etc.)

I do not have enough time to keep them

I do not have enough money to keep them

Other

Dividing respondents based on whether they specified they were U.S. residents or not (403 U.S. residents and 30 non-U.S. residents) shows a similar breakdown, but perhaps more interest among non-U.S. residents:

| <b>U.S. Residents</b>   | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Non-U.S. Residents</b>   | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| I am not interested in keeping them   | 61.29          | I am not interested in keeping them   | 40.00          |
| Federal laws, or laws in the species' state of origin prevent it                          | 26.05          | Federal laws, or laws in the species' state of origin prevent it                          | 36.67          |
| Laws or policies where I live prevent it (e.g. state/local laws, rental agreements, etc.) | 21.09          | Laws or policies where I live prevent it (e.g. state/local laws, rental agreements, etc.) | 33.33          |
| I do not have enough time to keep them  | 35.48          | I do not have enough time to keep them  | 33.33          |
| I do not have enough money to keep them   | 25.06          | I do not have enough money to keep them   | 23.33          |
| Other   | 23.33          | Other   | 30.00          |

Dividing respondents by herp-keeping experience level (67 respondents with 5 years or less, and 340 respondents with 6 years or more) shows a comparable breakdown between the two groups, but more experienced keepers cite prohibitive laws as a reason for not keeping desired SWCHR herps much more so than less experienced keepers:

| <b>Five Years or Less Experience</b>  | <b>Percent</b> | <b>Six Years or More Experience</b>   | <b>Percent</b> |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| I am not interested in keeping them   | 61.19          | I am not interested in keeping them   | 58.24          |
| Federal laws, or laws in the species' state of origin prevent it                          | 13.43          | Federal laws, or laws in the species' state of origin prevent it                          | 31.18          |
| Laws or policies where I live prevent it (e.g. state/local laws, rental agreements, etc.) | 10.45          | Laws or policies where I live prevent it (e.g. state/local laws, rental agreements, etc.) | 25.59          |
| I do not have enough time to keep them  | 29.85          | I do not have enough time to keep them  | 37.06          |
| I do not have enough money to keep them   | 28.36          | I do not have enough money to keep them   | 24.41          |
| Other   | 26.87          | Other   | 24.12          |

## Herp Keeping—Arizona

### Q217. Are you a current (or former) resident of ARIZONA?

Most respondents who have kept herps native to the SWCHR Region have not resided in Arizona.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 41                  | 9.17    |
| No       | 406                 | 90.83   |

Total Number of Responses: 447

Response Rate: 95.92%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Yes

No [if respondents answered 'No,' they skipped to the question set beginning with Question 226: Herp Keeping—California.]

**Q218. What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in ARIZONA:**

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |      | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |       | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |      | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %    | #                      | %     | #                         | %     | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %    | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 2                         | 5.00 | 7                      | 17.50 | 3                         | 7.50  | 1                       | 2.50 | 8                    | 20.00 | 1                       | 2.50 | 4          | 10.00 | 14           | 35.00 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 1                         | 2.50 | 5                      | 12.50 | 5                         | 12.50 | 1                       | 2.50 | 10                   | 25.00 | 0                       | 0.00 | 4          | 10.00 | 14           | 35.00 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 2                         | 5.00 | 9                      | 22.50 | 3                         | 7.50  | 2                       | 5.00 | 6                    | 15.00 | 0                       | 0.00 | 4          | 10.00 | 14           | 35.00 |
| Legislature                   | 2                         | 5.00 | 5                      | 12.50 | 1                         | 2.50  | 0                       | 0.00 | 6                    | 15.00 | 0                       | 0.00 | 8          | 20.00 | 17           | 42.50 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 0                         | 0.00 | 2                      | 5.00  | 2                         | 5.00  | 2                       | 5.00 | 6                    | 15.00 | 1                       | 2.50 | 8          | 20.00 | 18           | 45.00 |

Total Number of Responses: 40

Response Rate: 97.56%

Available Response Categories:

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people who do this on a paid basis)

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Biologist

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Law Enforcement

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

Radio-button answer options for each category (forced-choice):

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 12          | 54.55 | 10        | 45.45 | 3         | 42.86 | 4         | 57.14 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 11          | 50.00 | 11        | 50.00 | 2         | 28.57 | 5         | 71.43 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 14          | 63.64 | 8         | 36.36 | 4         | 57.14 | 3         | 42.86 |
| Legislature                   | 8           | 57.14 | 6         | 42.86 | 2         | 66.67 | 1         | 33.33 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 4           | 30.77 | 9         | 69.23 | 2         | 40.00 | 3         | 60.00 |

**Q219. What is your opinion of bag/possession limits, in general, IN ARIZONA?**

The majority of respondents think bag/possession limits in Arizona are reasonable.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Reasonable   | 23                  | 56.10   |
| Too High     | 3                   | 7.32    |
| Too Low      | 4                   | 9.76    |
| No opinion   | 1                   | 2.44    |
| I don't know | 10                  | 24.39   |

Total Number of Responses: 41

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Reasonable [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 221, regarding need for licenses and/or permits]

Too High [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 221]

Too Low

No opinion [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 221]

I don't know [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 221]

Eliminating the “No opinion” and “I don't know” categories indicates an overwhelming majority of those respondents with an opinion on bag/possession limits in Arizona think they are reasonable.

| Category   | Number of Responses | Percent |
|------------|---------------------|---------|
| Reasonable | 23                  | 76.67   |
| Too High   | 3                   | 10.00   |
| Too Low    | 4                   | 13.33   |

**Q220. Of the options given, why do you think bag/possession limits IN ARIZONA are too low? (Check all that apply)**

All respondents to the question agreed that the low bag/possession limits in Arizona for certain species seems to prohibit keeping them without basis. Most agreed it prohibited breeding them without basis.

Only respondents who indicated on the previous question they thought bag/possession limits were too low were shown this question.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis  | 4                   | 100.00  |
| Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis | 3                   | 75.00   |
| Other   | 2                   | 50.00   |
| I don't know  | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 4

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis

Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis

Other

I don't know



**Q221. Do YOU personally have to purchase a license or permit (Federal, state, or local) to keep native herps in ARIZONA?**

Nearly half of respondents said they did not need a license or permit to keep native herps. However, more than a third did not know.

| Category                             | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| No                                   | 18                  | 45.00   |
| Yes, for some species I keep         | 5                   | 12.50   |
| Yes, for all species I keep          | 2                   | 5.00    |
| Not required due to my age           | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Not required due to other exemptions | 1                   | 2.50    |
| I don't know                         | 14                  | 35.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 40

Response Rate: 97.56%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

No

Yes, for some species I keep

Yes, for all species I keep

Not required due to my age

Not required due to other exemptions

I don't know

**Q222. Of the options given, what is the top concern in ARIZONA from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly half of respondents to this question did not know what their top herp keeping concern is in Arizona.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 4                   | 10.81   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 11                  | 29.73   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 2                   | 5.41    |
| Other   | 3                   | 8.11    |
| I don't know  | 17                  | 45.95   |

Total Number of Responses: 37

Response Rate: 90.24%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, nearly two thirds of those respondents with an opinion on their biggest concern said it was overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 4                   | 23.53   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 11                  | 64.71   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 2                   | 11.76   |

**Q223. Of the options given, what is the LEAST concern in ARIZONA from a keeper’s perspective?**

Most than half of respondents to this question did not know what their top herp keeping concern is in Arizona.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 8                   | 20.00   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 5                   | 12.50   |
| Other   | 3                   | 7.50    |
| I don’t know  | 24                  | 60.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 40

Response Rate: 97.56%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don’t know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don’t know” categories, most respondents with an opinion on their least concern said it was licensing/permitting costs. More than a third state lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals. No respondents cited restrictive laws as their least concern.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 8                   | 61.54   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 5                   | 38.46   |

**Q224. Of the options given, what is the top thing ARIZONA does BEST from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly two thirds of respondents to this question did not know what they thought Arizona does best from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 7                   | 17.50   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 5                   | 12.50   |
| Other                               | 2                   | 5.00    |
| I don't know                        | 26                  | 65.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 40

Response Rate: 97.56%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, most respondents with an opinion on what Arizona does best from a keeper's perspective chose permissive laws, with applicable licensing/permitting processes running a close second. No respondent chose "value herpers as stakeholders."

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 7                   | 58.33   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 5                   | 41.67   |

**Q225. Of the options given, what is the top thing ARIZONA does WORST from a keeper's perspective?**

Most respondents to this question did not know what they thought Arizona does worst from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 5                   | 12.50   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 7                   | 17.50   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 3                   | 7.50    |
| Other                               | 2                   | 5.00    |
| I don't know                        | 23                  | 57.50   |

Total Number of Responses: 40

Response Rate: 97.56%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, most respondents with an opinion on what Arizona does worst from a keeper's perspective chose "value herpers as stakeholders."

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 5                   | 33.33   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 7                   | 46.67   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 3                   | 20.00   |

## Herp Keeping—California

### Q226. Are you a current (or former) resident of CALIFORNIA?

Most respondents who have kept herps native to the SWCHR Region have not resided in California.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 93                  | 20.81   |
| No       | 354                 | 79.19   |

Total Number of Responses: 447

Response Rate: 95.92%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Yes

No [if respondents answered 'No,' they skipped to the question set beginning with Question 235:

Herp Keeping—Nevada.]

**Q227. What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in CALIFORNIA:**

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |       | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |      | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |      | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %     | #                      | %     | #                         | %    | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %    | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 0                         | 0.00  | 17                     | 18.48 | 6                         | 6.52 | 1                       | 1.09 | 26                   | 28.26 | 4                       | 4.35 | 11         | 11.96 | 27           | 29.35 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 13                        | 14.29 | 12                     | 13.19 | 8                         | 8.79 | 3                       | 3.30 | 17                   | 18.68 | 2                       | 2.20 | 9          | 9.89  | 27           | 29.67 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 14                        | 15.91 | 20                     | 22.73 | 8                         | 9.09 | 3                       | 3.41 | 5                    | 5.68  | 0                       | 0.00 | 10         | 11.36 | 28           | 31.82 |
| Legislature                   | 25                        | 27.47 | 12                     | 13.19 | 4                         | 4.40 | 2                       | 2.20 | 3                    | 3.30  | 1                       | 1.10 | 10         | 10.99 | 34           | 37.36 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 2                         | 2.22  | 14                     | 15.56 | 8                         | 8.89 | 1                       | 1.11 | 8                    | 8.89  | 5                       | 5.56 | 21         | 23.33 | 31           | 34.44 |

Total Number of Responses: 92

Response Rate: 98.92%

Available Response Categories:

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people who do this on a paid basis)

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Biologist

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Law Enforcement

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

Radio-button answer options for each category (forced-choice):

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 23          | 42.59 | 31        | 57.41 | 1         | 9.09  | 10        | 90.91 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 33          | 60.00 | 22        | 40.00 | 16        | 61.54 | 10        | 38.46 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 42          | 84.00 | 8         | 16.00 | 17        | 68.00 | 8         | 32.00 |
| Legislature                   | 41          | 87.23 | 6         | 12.77 | 27        | 84.38 | 5         | 15.62 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 24          | 63.16 | 14        | 36.84 | 3         | 18.75 | 13        | 81.25 |

**Q228. What is your opinion of bag/possession limits, in general, IN CALIFORNIA?**

More than a third of respondents had no opinion or didn't know what they thought about bag/possession limits in California.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Reasonable      | 26                         | 27.66          |
| Too High        | 10                         | 10.64          |
| Too Low         | 21                         | 22.34          |
| No opinion      | 10                         | 10.64          |
| I don't know    | 27                         | 28.72          |

Total Number of Responses: 94

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Reasonable [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 230 regarding the need for a special license and/or permit to keep herps]

Too High [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 230]

Too Low

No opinion [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 230]

I don't know [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 230]

Eliminating the "No opinion" and "I don't know" categories indicates most respondents with an opinion on bag/possession limits in California are think they are reasonable or too low.

| <b>Category</b> | <b>Number of Responses</b> | <b>Percent</b> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Reasonable      | 26                         | 45.61          |
| Too High        | 10                         | 17.54          |
| Too Low         | 21                         | 36.84          |



**Q229. Of the options given, why do you think bag/possession limits IN CALIFORNIA are too low? (Check all that apply)**

An overwhelming majority of respondents to the question agreed that low bag/possession limits in California for certain species seems to prohibit keeping them without basis, and that those limits prohibited breeding them without basis.

Only respondents who indicated on the previous question they thought bag/possession limits were too low were shown this question.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis  | 19                  | 95.00   |
| Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis | 17                  | 85.00   |
| Other   | 8                   | 40.00   |
| I don't know  | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 20

Response Rate: 95.24%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis

Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis

Other

I don't know

**Q230. Do YOU personally have to purchase a license or permit (Federal, state, or local) to keep native herps in CALIFORNIA?**

One third of respondents said they did not need a license or permit to keep native herps. However, more than a third did not know.

| Category                             | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| No                                   | 32                  | 34.78   |
| Yes, for some species I keep         | 12                  | 13.04   |
| Yes, for all species I keep          | 11                  | 11.96   |
| Not required due to my age           | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Not required due to other exemptions | 1                   | 1.09    |
| I don't know                         | 36                  | 39.13   |

Total Number of Responses: 92

Response Rate: 98.92%

Available Response Options (forced choice):

No

Yes, for some species I keep

Yes, for all species I keep

Not required due to my age

Not required due to other exemptions

I don't know

**Q231. Of the options given, what is the top concern in CALIFORNIA from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly half of respondents to this question thought overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level were their top concern from a keeper's perspective.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 7                   | 7.69    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 41                  | 45.05   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 6                   | 6.59    |
| Other   | 4                   | 4.40    |
| I don't know  | 33                  | 36.26   |

Total Number of Responses: 91

Response Rate: 97.85%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, nearly two thirds of those respondents with an opinion on their biggest concern said it was overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 7                   | 12.96   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 41                  | 75.93   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 6                   | 11.11   |

**Q232. Of the options given, what is the LEAST concern in CALIFORNIA from a keeper’s perspective?**

Most than half of respondents to this question did not know what their top herp keeping concern is in California.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 2                   | 2.25    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 4                   | 4.49    |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 14                  | 15.73   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 16                  | 17.98   |
| Other   | 5                   | 5.62    |
| I don’t know  | 48                  | 53.93   |

Total Number of Responses: 89

Response Rate: 95.70%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don’t know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don’t know” categories, nearly two thirds of those respondents with an opinion on their biggest concern said it was overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 2                   | 5.56    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 4                   | 11.11   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 14                  | 38.89   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 16                  | 44.44   |

**Q233. Of the options given, what is the top thing CALIFORNIA does BEST from a keeper's perspective?**

More than three fourths of respondents to this question did not know what they thought California does best from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 2                   | 2.30    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 2                   | 2.30    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 9                   | 10.34   |
| Other                               | 4                   | 4.60    |
| I don't know                        | 70                  | 80.46   |

Total Number of Responses: 87

Response Rate: 93.55%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, most respondents with an opinion on what California does best from a keeper's perspective chose licensing/permitting processes.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 2                   | 15.38   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 2                   | 15.38   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 9                   | 69.23   |

**Q234. Of the options given, what is the top thing CALIFORNIA does WORST from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly half of respondents to this question did not know what they thought California does worst from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 11                  | 12.22   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 21                  | 23.33   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 14                  | 15.56   |
| Other                               | 4                   | 4.44    |
| I don't know                        | 40                  | 44.44   |

Total Number of Responses: 90

Response Rate: 96.77%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, more respondents with an opinion on what California does worst from a keeper's perspective chose "value herpers as stakeholders" than the other two categories.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 11                  | 23.91   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 21                  | 45.65   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 14                  | 30.43   |

## Herp Keeping—Nevada

### Q235. Are you a current (or former) resident of NEVADA?

Most respondents who have kept herps native to the SWCHR Region have not resided in Nevada.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 12                  | 2.68    |
| No       | 435                 | 97.32   |

Total Number of Responses: 447

Response Rate: 95.92%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Yes

No [if respondents answered 'No,' they skipped to the question set beginning with Question 244:  
Herp Keeping—New Mexico.]

**Q236. What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in NEVADA:**

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |      | Unfavorable and Steady |      | Unfavorable but Improving |      | Favorable but Worsening |       | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |       | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %    | #                      | %    | #                         | %    | #                       | %     | #                    | %     | #                       | %     | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 0                         | 0.00 | 0                      | 0.00 | 0                         | 0.00 | 0                       | 0.00  | 3                    | 25.00 | 2                       | 16.67 | 0          | 0.00  | 7            | 58.33 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 1                         | 8.33 | 0                      | 0.00 | 0                         | 0.00 | 1                       | 8.33  | 2                    | 16.67 | 2                       | 16.67 | 0          | 0.00  | 6            | 50.00 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 1                         | 8.33 | 1                      | 8.33 | 0                         | 0.00 | 1                       | 8.33  | 3                    | 25.00 | 0                       | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 6            | 50.00 |
| Legislature                   | 1                         | 8.33 | 0                      | 0.00 | 1                         | 8.33 | 2                       | 16.67 | 2                    | 16.67 | 0                       | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00  | 6            | 50.00 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 0                         | 0.00 | 0                      | 0.00 | 1                         | 8.33 | 0                       | 0.00  | 2                    | 16.67 | 0                       | 0.00  | 3          | 25.00 | 6            | 50.00 |

Total Number of Responses: 12

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Categories:

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people who do this on a paid basis)

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Biologist

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Law Enforcement

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

Radio-button answer options for each category (forced-choice):

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |        | Worsening |        | Improving |        |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %      | #         | %      | #         | %      |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 0           | 0.00  | 5         | 100.00 | 0         | 0.00   | 2         | 100.00 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 1           | 16.67 | 5         | 83.33  | 2         | 50.00  | 2         | 50.00  |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 2           | 33.33 | 4         | 66.67  | 2         | 100.00 | 0         | 0.00   |
| Legislature                   | 2           | 33.33 | 4         | 66.67  | 3         | 75.00  | 1         | 25.00  |
| Non-Herping Community         | 1           | 33.33 | 2         | 66.67  | 0         | 0.00   | 1         | 100.00 |



**Q237. What is your opinion of bag/possession limits, in general, IN NEVADA?**

Half of respondents had no opinion or didn't know what they thought about bag/possession limits in Nevada.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Reasonable   | 1                   | 8.33    |
| Too High     | 3                   | 25.00   |
| Too Low      | 2                   | 16.67   |
| No opinion   | 1                   | 8.33    |
| I don't know | 5                   | 41.67   |

Total Number of Responses: 12

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Reasonable [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 239 regarding the need for a license and/or permit to keep herps]

Too High [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 239]

Too Low

No opinion [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 239]

I Don't Know [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 239]

**Q238. Of the options given, why do you think bag/possession limits IN NEVADA are Too Low? (Check all that apply)**

Half of respondents to the question agreed that low bag/possession limits in Nevada for certain species seems to prohibit keeping them without basis, and all agreed that those limits prohibited breeding them without basis.

Only respondents who indicated on the previous question they thought bag/possession limits were too low were shown this question.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis  | 1                   | 50.00   |
| Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis | 2                   | 100.00  |
| Other   | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know  | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 2

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis

Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis

Other

I don't know

**Q239. Do YOU personally have to purchase a license or permit (Federal, state, or local) to keep native herps in NEVADA?**

More than half of respondents said they did not need a license or permit to keep native herps. However, more than a third did not know.

| Category                             | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| No                                   | 7                   | 58.33   |
| Yes, for some species I keep         | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Yes, for all species I keep          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Not required due to my age           | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Not required due to other exemptions | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know                         | 5                   | 41.67   |

Total Number of Responses: 12

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

No

Yes, for some species I keep

Yes, for all species I keep

Not required due to my age

Not required due to other exemptions

I don't know

**Q240. Of the options given, what is the top concern in NEVADA from a keeper's perspective?**

More than half of respondents to this question did not know what they thought their top concern is from a keeper's perspective.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 2                   | 16.67   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 2                   | 16.67   |
| Other   | 1                   | 8.33    |
| I don't know  | 7                   | 58.33   |

Total Number of Responses: 12

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, respondents with an opinion on their biggest concern were evenly split between overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level and lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 2                   | 50.00   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 2                   | 50.00   |

**Q241. Of the options given, what is the LEAST concern in NEVADA from a keeper's perspective?**

Half of respondents to this question did not know what they thought is their least concern from a keeper's perspective.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 1                   | 8.33    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 2                   | 16.67   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 2                   | 16.67   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 1                   | 8.33    |
| Other   | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know  | 6                   | 50.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 12

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, respondents with an opinion on their least concern were evenly split between overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level and license/permitting or other legal fees.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 1                   | 16.67   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 2                   | 33.33   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 2                   | 33.33   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 1                   | 16.67   |

**Q242. Of the options given, what is the top thing NEVADA does BEST from a keeper's perspective?**

Two thirds of respondents to this question did not know what they thought Nevada does best from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 3                   | 25.00   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 1                   | 8.33    |
| Other                               | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know                        | 8                   | 66.67   |

Total Number of Responses: 12

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, three fourths of respondents with an opinion on what Nevada does best from a keeper's perspective chose permissive laws.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 3                   | 75.00   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 1                   | 25.00   |

**Q243. Of the options given, what is the top thing NEVADA does WORST from a keeper's perspective?**

Half of respondents to this question did not know what they thought Nevada does worst from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 3                   | 25.00   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 1                   | 8.33    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 1                   | 8.33    |
| Other                               | 1                   | 8.33    |
| I don't know                        | 6                   | 50.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 12

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, more than half of respondents with an opinion on what Nevada does worst from a keeper's perspective chose permissive laws.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 3                   | 60.00   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 1                   | 20.00   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 1                   | 20.00   |

## Herp Keeping—New Mexico

### Q244. Are you a current (or former) resident of NEW MEXICO?

Most respondents who have kept herps native to the SWCHR Region have not resided in New Mexico.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 14                  | 3.13    |
| No       | 433                 | 96.87   |

Total Number of Responses: 447

Response Rate: 95.92%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Yes

No [if respondents answered 'No,' they skipped to the question set beginning with Question 253: Herp Keeping—Texas.]



**Q245. What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in NEW MEXICO:**

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |       | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |       | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |       | No Opinion |      | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %     | #                      | %     | #                         | %     | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %     | #          | %    | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 1                         | 7.14  | 3                      | 21.43 | 0                         | 0.00  | 0                       | 0.00 | 6                    | 42.86 | 2                       | 14.29 | 0          | 0.00 | 2            | 14.29 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 4                         | 28.57 | 1                      | 7.14  | 0                         | 0.00  | 0                       | 0.00 | 7                    | 50.00 | 0                       | 0.00  | 0          | 0.00 | 2            | 14.29 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 5                         | 35.71 | 2                      | 14.29 | 1                         | 7.14  | 0                       | 0.00 | 2                    | 14.29 | 0                       | 0.00  | 1          | 7.14 | 3            | 21.43 |
| Legislature                   | 4                         | 28.57 | 5                      | 35.71 | 1                         | 7.14  | 0                       | 0.00 | 1                    | 7.14  | 0                       | 0.00  | 1          | 7.14 | 2            | 14.29 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 1                         | 7.14  | 1                      | 7.14  | 2                         | 14.29 | 0                       | 0.00 | 5                    | 35.71 | 0                       | 0.00  | 1          | 7.14 | 4            | 28.57 |

Total Number of Responses: 14

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Categories:

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people who do this on a paid basis)

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Biologist

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Law Enforcement

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

Radio-button answer options for each category (forced-choice):

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |        | Improving |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %      | #         | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 4           | 33.33 | 8         | 66.67 | 1         | 33.33  | 2         | 66.67 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 5           | 41.67 | 7         | 58.33 | 4         | 100.00 | 0         | 0.00  |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 8           | 80.00 | 2         | 20.00 | 5         | 83.33  | 1         | 16.67 |
| Legislature                   | 10          | 90.91 | 1         | 9.09  | 4         | 80.00  | 1         | 20.00 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 4           | 44.44 | 5         | 55.56 | 1         | 33.33  | 2         | 66.67 |

**Q246. What is your opinion of bag/possession limits, in general, IN NEW MEXICO?**

More than half of respondents had no opinion or didn't know what they thought about bag/possession limits in New Mexico.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Reasonable   | 4                   | 28.57   |
| Too High     | 1                   | 7.14    |
| Too Low      | 1                   | 7.14    |
| No opinion   | 5                   | 35.71   |
| I don't know | 3                   | 21.43   |

Total Number of Responses: 14

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Reasonable [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 248 regarding the need for a license and/or permit to keep herps]

Too High [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 248]

Too Low

No opinion [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 248]

I don't know [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 248]

**Q247. Of the options given, why do you think bag/possession limits IN NEW MEXICO are too low? (Check all that apply)**

The sole respondent to the question agreed that low bag/possession limits in New Mexico for certain species seems to prohibit keeping them without basis.

Only respondents who indicated on the previous question they thought bag/possession limits were too low were shown this question.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals could exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis  | 1                   | 100.00  |
| Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Other   | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know  | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 1

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis

Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis

Other

I don't know

**Q248. Do YOU personally have to purchase a license or permit (Federal, state, or local) to keep native herps in NEW MEXICO?**

More than half of respondents said they did not need a license or permit to keep native herps. However, nearly a third did not know.

| Category                             | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| No                                   | 8                   | 61.54   |
| Yes, for some species I keep         | 1                   | 7.69    |
| Yes, for all species I keep          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Not required due to my age           | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Not required due to other exemptions | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know                         | 4                   | 30.77   |

Total Number of Responses: 13

Response Rate: 92.86%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

No

Yes, for some species I keep

Yes, for all species I keep

Not required due to my age

Not required due to other exemptions

I don't know

**Q249. Of the options given, what is the top concern in NEW MEXICO from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly half of respondents to this question said their top concern from a keeper's perspective is overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 2                   | 14.29   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 6                   | 42.86   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Other   | 2                   | 14.29   |
| I don't know  | 4                   | 28.57   |

Total Number of Responses: 14

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, three fourths of respondents with an opinion on their biggest concern said it was overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 2                   | 25.00   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 6                   | 75.00   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 0                   | 0.00    |

**Q250. Of the options given, what is the LEAST concern in NEW MEXICO from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly half of respondents to this question did not know what their least concern is from a keeper's perspective. However, more than a third said it was lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 1                   | 7.14    |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 2                   | 14.29   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 5                   | 35.71   |
| Other   | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know  | 6                   | 42.86   |

Total Number of Responses: 14

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, nearly two thirds of respondents with an opinion on their least concern said it was lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 1                   | 12.50   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 2                   | 25.00   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 5                   | 62.50   |

**Q251. Of the options given, what is the top thing NEW MEXICO does BEST from a keeper's perspective?**

More than half of respondents to this question did not know what they thought New Mexico does best from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 4                   | 28.57   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Other                               | 2                   | 14.29   |
| I don't know                        | 8                   | 57.14   |

Total Number of Responses: 14

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, all respondents with an opinion on what New Mexico does best from a keeper's perspective chose permissive laws.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 4                   | 100.00  |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 0                   | 0.00    |

**Q252. Of the options given, what is the top thing NEW MEXICO does WORST from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly half of respondents to this question did not know what they thought New Mexico does worst from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 4                   | 28.57   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 2                   | 14.29   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 2                   | 14.29   |
| Other                               | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know                        | 6                   | 42.86   |

Total Number of Responses: 14

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, half of respondents with an opinion on what New Mexico does worst from a keeper's perspective chose permissive laws.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 4                   | 50.00   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 2                   | 25.00   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 2                   | 25.00   |



## Herp Keeping—Texas

### Q253. Are you a current (or former) resident of TEXAS?

Most respondents who have kept herps native to the SWCHR Region have not resided in Texas.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 89                  | 19.91   |
| No       | 358                 | 80.09   |

Total Number of Responses: 447

Response Rate: 95.92%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Yes

No [if respondents answered 'No,' they skipped to the question set beginning with Question 262:  
Herp Keeping—Utah.]

**Q254. What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in TEXAS:**

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |       | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |       | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |       | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %     | #                      | %     | #                         | %     | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %     | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 2                         | 2.35  | 9                      | 10.59 | 5                         | 5.88  | 0                       | 0.00 | 30                   | 35.29 | 11                      | 12.94 | 11         | 12.94 | 17           | 20.00 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 2                         | 2.35  | 8                      | 9.41  | 11                        | 12.94 | 3                       | 3.53 | 15                   | 17.65 | 14                      | 16.47 | 11         | 12.94 | 20           | 23.53 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 5                         | 5.88  | 17                     | 20.00 | 10                        | 11.76 | 3                       | 3.53 | 13                   | 15.29 | 7                       | 8.24  | 10         | 11.76 | 20           | 23.53 |
| Legislature                   | 13                        | 15.29 | 16                     | 18.82 | 14                        | 16.47 | 3                       | 3.53 | 6                    | 7.06  | 2                       | 2.35  | 11         | 12.94 | 20           | 23.53 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 2                         | 2.35  | 16                     | 18.82 | 12                        | 14.12 | 1                       | 1.18 | 5                    | 5.88  | 5                       | 5.88  | 18         | 21.18 | 24           | 28.24 |

Total Number of Responses: 85

Response Rate: 95.51%

Available Response Categories:

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people who do this on a paid basis)

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Biologist

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Law Enforcement

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

Radio-button answer options for each category (forced-choice):

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |       | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |       |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                               | #           | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 16          | 28.07 | 41        | 71.93 | 2         | 11.11 | 16        | 88.89 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 21          | 39.62 | 32        | 60.38 | 5         | 16.67 | 25        | 83.33 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 32          | 58.18 | 23        | 41.82 | 8         | 32.00 | 17        | 68.00 |
| Legislature                   | 43          | 79.63 | 11        | 20.37 | 16        | 50.00 | 16        | 50.00 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 30          | 73.17 | 11        | 26.83 | 3         | 15.00 | 17        | 85.00 |

**Q255. What is your opinion of bag/possession limits, in general, IN TEXAS?**

Nearly half of respondents had no opinion or didn't know what they thought about bag/possession limits in Texas.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Reasonable   | 34                  | 38.64   |
| Too High     | 9                   | 10.23   |
| Too Low      | 6                   | 6.82    |
| No opinion   | 7                   | 7.95    |
| I don't know | 32                  | 36.36   |

Total Number of Responses: 88

Response Rate: 98.88%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Reasonable [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 257 regarding the need for a license and/or permit to keep herps]

Too High [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 257]

Too Low

No opinion [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 257]

I don't know [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 257]

**Q256. Of the options given, why do you think bag/possession limits IN TEXAS are too low? (Check all that apply)**

An overwhelming majority of respondents to the question agreed that low bag/possession limits in Texas for certain species seems to prohibit keeping them without basis. Two thirds also agreed that low bag/possession limits seems to prohibit breeding them without basis.

Only respondents who indicated on the previous question they thought bag/possession limits were too low were shown this question.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis  | 5                   | 83.33   |
| Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis | 4                   | 66.67   |
| Other   | 1                   | 16.67   |
| I don't know  | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 6

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis

Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis

Other

I don't know

**Q257. Do YOU personally have to purchase a license or permit (Federal, state, or local) to keep native herps in TEXAS?**

More than one third of respondents said they did not need a license or permit to keep native herps. However, nearly a third did not know.

| Category                             | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| No                                   | 32                  | 36.78   |
| Yes, for some species I keep         | 17                  | 19.54   |
| Yes, for all species I keep          | 6                   | 6.90    |
| Not required due to my age           | 1                   | 1.15    |
| Not required due to other exemptions | 3                   | 3.45    |
| I don't know                         | 28                  | 32.18   |

Total Number of Responses: 87

Response Rate: 97.75%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

No

Yes, for some species I keep

Yes, for all species I keep

Not required due to my age

Not required due to other exemptions

I don't know

**Q258. Of the options given, what is the top concern in TEXAS from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly half of respondents to this question said their top concern from a keeper's perspective is overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 10                  | 11.49   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 36                  | 41.38   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 1                   | 1.15    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 1                   | 1.15    |
| Other   | 5                   | 5.75    |
| I don't know  | 34                  | 39.08   |

Total Number of Responses: 87

Response Rate: 97.75%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, three fourths of respondents with an opinion on their biggest concern said it was overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 10                  | 20.83   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 36                  | 75.00   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 1                   | 2.08    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 1                   | 2.08    |

**Q259. Of the options given, what is the LEAST concern in TEXAS from a keeper's perspective?**

Nearly half of respondents to this question did not know what their least concern is from a keeper's perspective.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 2                   | 2.30    |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 9                   | 10.34   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 33                  | 37.93   |
| Other   | 2                   | 2.30    |
| I don't know  | 41                  | 47.13   |

Total Number of Responses: 87

Response Rate: 97.75%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, three fourths of respondents with an opinion on their least concern said it was lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing—state or local level | 2                   | 4.54    |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 9                   | 20.45   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 33                  | 75.00   |

**Q260. Of the options given, what is the top thing TEXAS does BEST from a keeper's perspective?**

More than two thirds of respondents to this question did not know what they thought Texas does best from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 9                   | 10.59   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 10                  | 11.76   |
| Other                               | 6                   | 7.06    |
| I don't know                        | 60                  | 70.59   |

Total Number of Responses: 85

Response Rate: 95.51%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, all respondents with an opinion on what Texas does best from a keeper's perspective chose permissive laws.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 9                   | 47.37   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 10                  | 52.63   |



**Q261. Of the options given, what is the top thing TEXAS does WORST from a keeper's perspective?**

More than half of respondents to this question did not know what they thought Texas does worst from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 2                   | 2.30    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 27                  | 31.03   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 9                   | 10.34   |
| Other                               | 3                   | 3.45    |
| I don't know                        | 46                  | 52.87   |

Total Number of Responses: 87

Response Rate: 97.75%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Permissive laws

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, more than two thirds of respondents with an opinion on what Texas does worst from a keeper's perspective chose valuing herpers as stakeholders.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 2                   | 5.26    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 27                  | 71.05   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 9                   | 23.68   |

## Herp Keeping—Utah

### Q262. Are you a current (or former) resident of UTAH?

An overwhelming majority of respondents who have kept herps native to the SWCHR Region have not resided in Utah.

| Category | Number of Responses | Percent |
|----------|---------------------|---------|
| Yes      | 17                  | 3.81    |
| No       | 429                 | 96.19   |

Total Number of Responses: 446

Response Rate: 95.71%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Yes

No [Respondents choosing this response skipped to the question set beginning with Question 271: Demographics.]

**Q263. What is your perception of the relationship between herp KEEPERS and the following groups in UTAH:**

| Category                      | Unfavorable and Worsening |      | Unfavorable and Steady |       | Unfavorable but Improving |       | Favorable but Worsening |      | Favorable and Steady |       | Favorable and Improving |      | No Opinion |       | I Don't Know |       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------------|-------|--------------|-------|
|                               | #                         | %    | #                      | %     | #                         | %     | #                       | %    | #                    | %     | #                       | %    | #          | %     | #            | %     |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 0                         | 0.00 | 3                      | 17.65 | 1                         | 5.88  | 0                       | 0.00 | 2                    | 11.76 | 0                       | 0.00 | 1          | 5.88  | 10           | 58.82 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 0                         | 0.00 | 5                      | 29.41 | 1                         | 5.88  | 0                       | 0.00 | 0                    | 0.00  | 1                       | 5.88 | 1          | 5.88  | 9            | 52.94 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 1                         | 5.88 | 4                      | 23.53 | 0                         | 0.00  | 0                       | 0.00 | 1                    | 5.88  | 1                       | 5.88 | 1          | 5.88  | 9            | 52.74 |
| Legislature                   | 1                         | 5.88 | 4                      | 23.53 | 1                         | 5.88  | 0                       | 0.00 | 0                    | 0.00  | 0                       | 0.00 | 1          | 5.88  | 10           | 58.82 |
| Non-Herping Community         | 1                         | 5.88 | 2                      | 11.76 | 2                         | 11.76 | 0                       | 0.00 | 0                    | 0.00  | 0                       | 0.00 | 2          | 11.76 | 10           | 58.82 |

Total Number of Responses: 17

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Categories:

Academic herpetologists (i.e. people who do this on a paid basis)

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Biologist

Fish and Wildlife Department or Similar Governmental Agency—Law Enforcement

Legislature (as pertains to herp-related legislation)

Non-herping community

Radio-button answer options for each category (forced-choice):

Unfavorable and Worsening

Unfavorable and Steady

Unfavorable but Improving

Favorable but Worsening

Favorable and Steady

Favorable and Improving

No opinion

I don't know

For ease of comparison, this table eliminates the “no opinion” and “don't know” responses, and consolidates all unfavorable responses and all favorable responses. The right-hand side consolidates respondents' indicated trend information by further eliminating “steady” responses.

| Category                      | Unfavorable |        | Favorable |       | Worsening |       | Improving |        |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|
|                               | #           | %      | #         | %     | #         | %     | #         | %      |
| Academic Herpetologists       | 4           | 66.67  | 2         | 33.33 | 0         | 0.00  | 1         | 100.00 |
| Fish and Game Biologists      | 6           | 85.71  | 1         | 14.29 | 0         | 0.00  | 2         | 100.00 |
| Fish and Game Law Enforcement | 5           | 71.43  | 2         | 28.57 | 1         | 50.00 | 1         | 50.00  |
| Legislature                   | 6           | 100.00 | 0         | 0.00  | 1         | 50.00 | 1         | 50.00  |
| Non-Herping Community         | 5           | 100.00 | 0         | 0.00  | 1         | 33.33 | 2         | 66.67  |

**Q264. What is your opinion of bag/possession limits, in general, IN UTAH?**

More than half of respondents had no opinion or didn't know what they thought about bag/possession limits in Utah.

| Category     | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Reasonable   | 1                   | 5.88    |
| Too High     | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Too Low      | 6                   | 35.29   |
| No opinion   | 1                   | 5.88    |
| I don't know | 9                   | 52.94   |

Total Number of Responses: 17

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (forced-choice, response required):

Reasonable [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 266 regarding the need for a license and/or permit to keep herps]

Too High [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 266]

Too Low

No opinion [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 266]

I don't know [Respondents choosing this answer skipped to Question 266]

**Q265. Of the options given, why do you think bag/possession limits IN UTAH are too low? (Check all that apply)**

All respondents to the question agreed that low bag/possession limits in Utah for certain species seem to prohibit keeping them without basis. An overwhelming majority also agreed that low bag/possession limits seem to prohibit breeding them without basis.

Only respondents who indicated on the previous question they thought bag/possession limits were too low were shown this question.

Because respondents could select more than one response, totals exceed 100 percent.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis  | 6                   | 100.00  |
| Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis | 5                   | 83.33   |
| Other   | 2                   | 33.33   |
| I don't know  | 0                   | 0.00    |

Total Number of Responses: 6

Response Rate: 100.00%

Available Response Options (check-all):

Prohibits keeping of certain species without basis

Prohibits breeding of certain species without basis

Other

I don't know

**Q266. Do YOU personally have to purchase a license or permit (Federal, state, or local) to keep native herps in UTAH?**

Half of respondents said they did not need a license or permit to keep native herps. However, more than a third did not know.

| Category                             | Number of Responses | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| No                                   | 8                   | 50.00   |
| Yes, for some species I keep         | 2                   | 12.50   |
| Yes, for all species I keep          | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Not required due to my age           | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Not required due to other exemptions | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know                         | 6                   | 37.50   |

Total Number of Responses: 16

Response Rate: 94.12%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

No

Yes, for some species I keep

Yes, for all species I keep

Not required due to my age

Not required due to other exemptions

I don't know

**Q267. Of the options given, what is the top concern in UTAH from a keeper's perspective?**

Half of respondents to this question said their top concern from a keeper's perspective is overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 8                   | 50.00   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 1                   | 6.25    |
| Other   | 1                   | 6.25    |
| I don't know  | 6                   | 37.50   |

Total Number of Responses: 16

Response Rate: 94.12%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, an overwhelming majority of respondents with an opinion on their biggest concern said it was overly restrictive/confusing laws at the state or local level.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 8                   | 88.89   |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 1                   | 11.11   |

**Q268. Of the options given, what is the LEAST concern in UTAH from a keeper's perspective?**

Half of respondents to this question did not know what their least concern from a keeper's perspective is.

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 2                   | 12.50   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 4                   | 25.00   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Other   | 2                   | 12.50   |
| I don't know  | 8                   | 50.00   |

Total Number of Responses: 16

Response Rate: 94.12%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—national level

Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or existing [*sic*]—state or local level

Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees

Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the “Other” and “I don't know” categories, two thirds of respondents with an opinion on their least concern said it was the cost of keeping due to license/permitting or other legal fees..

| Category  | Number of Responses | Percent |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—national level       | 2                   | 33.33   |
| Overly restrictive/confusing laws, current or proposed—state or local level | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Cost of keeping, due to license/permitting or other legal fees              | 4                   | 66.67   |
| Lack of availability of domestically-produced native animals                | 0                   | 0.00    |



**Q269. Of the options given, what is the top thing UTAH does BEST from a keeper's perspective?**

An overwhelming majority of respondents to this question did not know what they thought Utah does best from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 1                   | 6.25    |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 0                   | 0.00    |
| Other                               | 1                   | 6.25    |
| I don't know                        | 14                  | 87.50   |

Total Number of Responses: 16

Response Rate: 94.12%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Laws in effect or under consideration

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, the respondent with an opinion on what Utah does best from a keeper's perspective chose permissive laws.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 1                   | 100.00  |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 0                   | 0.00    |
| License/permit requirements/process | 0                   | 0.00    |

**Q270. Of the options given, what is the top thing UTAH does WORST from a keeper's perspective?**

More than half of respondents to this question did not know what they thought Utah does worst from a keeper's perspective.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 3                   | 18.75   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 2                   | 12.50   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 2                   | 12.50   |
| Other                               | 0                   | 0.00    |
| I don't know                        | 9                   | 56.25   |

Total Number of Responses: 16

Response Rate: 94.12%

Available Response Options (forced-choice):

Laws in effect or under consideration

Value herpers as stakeholders

License/permit requirements/process

Other

I don't know

Eliminating the "Other" and "I don't know" categories, the respondents with an opinion on what Utah does worst from a keeper's perspective were fairly evenly split among the categories.

| Category                            | Number of Responses | Percent |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Permissive laws                     | 3                   | 42.86   |
| Value herpers as stakeholders       | 2                   | 28.57   |
| License/permit requirements/process | 2                   | 28.57   |

## End of Survey

The following message was displayed after participants answered the last question they were presented (typically one of the demographic questions).

“Thank you for your participation in the survey! The survey window will close on FEBRUARY 28<sup>th</sup>, 2014. After that, it may take a few months to compile and analyze the responses. Once complete, a report on the findings will be published to the SWCHR web site at <http://www.southwesternherp.com>.

“If you have specific questions, comments, or suggestions regarding this survey, please email them to [swchr@mountainboomer.com](mailto:swchr@mountainboomer.com). Due to potential email volume, you may not receive a reply.

“If you have friends who do not know of this survey, please let them know! They can use the following URL for access: [www.surveymonkey.com/s/herpersurvey2013](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/herpersurvey2013). The more participants, the more accurate the results! Thank you again!

“\*\*\* Please Click ‘Done’ below to exit the survey and have your responses recorded \*\*\*”

## Appendix A

### State-by-State Lists of Species Addressed in the Survey

The following lists will help readers identify which species to track in the relevant survey question results for the state of interest. Not all species found in a given state are listed (or included in the survey questions) due to survey brevity concerns. Similarly, in some cases related species were grouped (e.g. “Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp.”) for survey brevity. It is worth noting that common and/or scientific names and species/subspecies demarcations generally follow SWCHR taxonomy at the time of the survey and may not reflect the most current accepted research, or match applicable state agencies’ wildlife regulations.

Species and groupings are color-coded as follows: Species and groupings with no color-coding are those which were included because of popularity as pets, perceived desirability (either for field observation or for herp keeping), or other unique attributes. **Red** species and groupings are those on Federal Threatened/Endangered lists (based on information available at the time of the survey). **Yellow** species and groupings are those on one or more state’s Threatened/Endangered list or equivalent, even if they are not on that list in the state in question (based on information available at the time of the survey). **Green** species are those that have been introduced to one or more states in the region (even if they are native to the state in question). For species groupings, the color reflects the most restrictive level of a species within that grouping (e.g. some Slender Salamander species, *Batrachoseps* sp., are protected in California, but others are not; the species grouping of “Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp.” is color-coded red).

In the survey itself, if a species was protected in any of the six states, its overall color coding elsewhere in this report reflects that protection, even if it is unprotected in other states in the SWCHR Region. For each category of herp (snakes, lizards, turtles/tortoises, frogs/toads, salamanders/newts), a catch-all “any other [snake, lizard, etc.] species found in the SWCHR Region” was included in survey questions to gauge whether future surveys should address other species based on response rate.

## ARIZONA

### Snakes

Organ Pipe Shovel-nosed Snake, *Chionactis palarostris*  
 Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp.  
 Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* sp.  
 Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis pyromelana*  
 Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp.  
 Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp.  
 Brown Vine Snake, *Oxybelis aeneus*  
 Bullsnares and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp.  
 Green Ratsnake, *Senticolis triaspis*  
 Mexican Garter Snake, *Thamnophis eques*  
 Narrow-headed Garter Snake, *Thamnophis rufipunctatus*  
 Rock Rattlesnake, *Crotalus lepidus*  
 Twin-spotted Rattlesnake, *Crotalus pricei*  
 Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, *Crotalus willardi*  
 Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp.  
 Arizona Coral Snake, *Micruroides euryxanthus*  
 Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, *Sistrurus* sp.

### Lizards and Crocodylians

Giant Spotted Whiptail, *Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus*  
 Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp.  
 Spiny-tailed Iguanas, *Ctenosaurus* sp.  
 Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis*  
 Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp.  
 Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp.  
 Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus*

Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma hernandesi*  
 Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii*  
 Round-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma modestum*  
 Mountain Skink, *Plestiodon callicephalus*  
 Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater*  
 Southwestern Fence Lizard, *Sceloporus cowlesi*  
 Slevin's Bunchgrass Lizard, *Sceloporus slevini*

### Turtles and Tortoises

Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifer*  
 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*  
 Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta*  
 Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii*  
 Sonoran Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon sonoriense*  
 Box Turtle, *Terrapene* sp.  
 Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans*

### Frogs and Toads

Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus*  
 Arizona Toad, *Anaxyrus microscaphus*  
 Rio Grande Leopard Frog, *Lithobates berlandieri*  
 Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeiana*  
 Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis*  
 Relict Leopard Frog, *Lithobates onca*  
 Lowland Leopard Frog, *Lithobates yanapaiensis*  
 Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria*  
 African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis*

### Salamanders and Newts

Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium*

## CALIFORNIA

### Snakes

Baja California Ratsnake, *Bogertophis rosaliae*

Northern Rubber Boa, *Charina bottae*

Southern Rubber Boa, *Charina umbratica*

Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp.

Mountain Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis zonata* ssp.

Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp.

Alameda Striped Racer, *Masticophis lateralis*

*euryxanthus*

Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus*

Bullsnakes and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp.

Brahminy Blind Snake, *Ramphotyphlops braminus*

Giant Garter Snake, *Thamnophis gigas*

San Francisco Garter Snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis*

*tetrataenia*

Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp.

### Lizards and Crocodylians

Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis*

Orange-throated Whiptails, *Aspidoscelis hyperythra* ssp.

Jackson's Chameleon, *Chamaeleo jacksonii*

Barefoot Gecko, *Coleonyx switaki*

Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis*

Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp.

Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard, *Gambelia sila*

Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp.

Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus*

Blainville's Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma blainvillii*

Flat-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma mcallii*

Italian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis siculus siculus*

Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater*

Sagebrush Lizards, *Sceloporus graciosus* ssp.

Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica*

Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard, *Uma inornata*

Granite Night Lizard, *Xantusia henshawi*

Island Night Lizards, *Xantusia riversiana* ssp.

NOTE: The Island Night Lizard (*Xantusia riversiana* ssp.) was removed from Federal

Threatened and Endangered Species lists after the survey closed, but is color-coded as still on the lists, since that was its status at the time participants took the survey.

### Turtles and Tortoises

Western Pond Turtle, *Actinemys marmorata*

Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spiniferu*

Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*

Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta*

Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii*

Sonoran Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon sonoriense*

Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans*

Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*

Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)

### Frogs and Toads

Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas*

Arroyo Toad, *Anaxyrus californicus*

Yosemite Toad, *Anaxyrus canorus*

Black Toad, *Anaxyrus exsul*

Rio Grande Leopard Frog, *Lithobates berlandieri*

Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus*

Southern Leopard Frog, *Lithobates sphenoccephalus*

California Red-legged Frog, *Rana draytonii*

Spotted Frog, *Rana luteiventris*

Southern Mountain Yellow-legged Frog, *Rana*

*muscosa*

Oregon Spotted Frog, *Rana pretiosa*

African Clawed Frog, *Xenopus laevis*

### Salamanders and Newts

California Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma californiense*

Long-toed Salamanders, *Ambystoma macrodactylum*

ssp.

Slender Salamanders, *Batrachoseps* sp.

Web-toed Salamanders, *Hydromantes* sp.

Other Woodland Salamanders, *Plethodon* sp.

California Newts, *Taricha torosa* ssp.

## NEVADA

### Snakes

Northern Rubber Boa, *Charina bottae*  
 Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp.  
 Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis pyromelana*  
 Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp.  
 Rosy Boas, *Lichanura trivirgata* ssp.  
 Bullsnares and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp.  
 Mexican Garter Snake, *Thamnophis eques*  
 Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp.

### Lizards and Crocodylians

Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp.  
 Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis*  
 Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp.  
 Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp.  
 Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma douglassii*  
 Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma hernandesi*

Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater*  
 Sagebrush Lizards, *Sceloporus graciosus* ssp.

### Turtles and Tortoises

Western Pond Turtle, *Actinemys marmorata*  
 Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifer*  
 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*  
 Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii*

### Frogs and Toads

Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas*  
 Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus*  
 Arizona Toad, *Anaxyrus microscaphus*  
 Amargosa Toad, *Anaxyrus nelsoni*  
 Relict Leopard Frog, *Lithobates onca*  
 Spotted Frog, *Rana luteiventris*

### Salamanders and Newts

Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium*

## NEW MEXICO

### Snakes

Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, *Bogertophis subocularis*  
 Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp.  
 Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna*  
 Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp.  
 Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis pyromelana*  
 Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp.  
 Blotched Water Snake, *Nerodia erythrogaster transversa*  
 Bullsnares and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* sp.  
 Green Ratsnake, *Senticolis triaspis intermedia*  
 Mexican Garter Snake, *Thamnophis eques*  
 Ribbon Snake, *Thamnophis proximus*  
 Narrow-headed Garter Snake, *Thamnophis rufipunctatus*  
 Rock Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus lepidus* ssp.  
 Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake, *Crotalus willardi*  
 Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp.  
 Arizona Coral Snake, *Micruroides euryxanthus*  
 Massasauga/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, *Sistrurus* sp.

### Lizards and Crocodylians

Giant Spotted Whiptail, *Aspidoscelis burti stictogrammus*  
 Gray Checkered Whiptail, *Aspidoscelis dixonii* ssp.  
 Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp.  
 Alligator Lizards, *Elgaria* sp.  
 Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp.  
 Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus*  
 Bleached Earless Lizard, *Holbrookia maculata ruthveni*  
 Texas Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma cornutum*  
 Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma hernandesi*

Round-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma modestum*  
 Mountain Skink, *Plestiodon callicephalus*  
 Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, *Sceloporus arenicolus*  
 Southwestern Fence Lizard, *Sceloporus cowlesi*  
 Sagebrush Lizards, *Sceloporus graciosus* ssp.  
 Slevin's Bunch Grass Lizard, *Sceloporus slevini*

### Turtles and Tortoises

Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera*  
 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*  
 Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta*  
 Sonoran Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon sonoriense*  
 Rio Grande Cooter, *Pseudemys gorzugi*  
 Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp.  
 Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans*

### Frogs and Toads

Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas*  
 Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus*  
 Arizona Toad, *Anaxyrus microscaphus*  
 Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, *Gastrophryne olivacea*  
 Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus*  
 Chiricahua Leopard Frog, *Lithobates chiricahuensis*  
 Lowland Leopard Frog, *Lithobates yavapaiensis*  
 Sonoran Desert Toad, *Ollotis alvaria*

### Salamanders and Newts

Barred Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma mavortium*  
 Sacramento Mountains Salamander, *Aneides bardi*  
 Jemez Mountains Salamander, *Plethodon neomexicanus*



## TEXAS

### Snakes

Trans-Pecos Ratsnake, *Bogertophis subocularis*  
 Scarlet Snakes, *Cemophora coccinea* ssp.  
 Black-striped Snake, *Coniophanes imperialis*  
 Texas Indigo Snake, *Drymarchon melanurus erebennus*  
 Speckled Racer, *Drymobius margaritiferus*  
 Hog-nosed Snakes, *Heterodon* sp.  
 Gray-banded Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis alterna*  
 Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp.  
 Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp.  
 Northern Cat-eyed Snake, *Leptodeira septentrionalis*  
 Blotched Water Snake, *Nerodia erythrogaster transversa*  
 Brazos Water Snake, *Nerodia barteri*  
 Smooth Green Snake, *Ophedrys vernalis*  
 Bullsnares and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp.  
 Louisiana Pine Snake, *Pituophis ruthveni*  
 Trans-Pecos Black-headed Snake, *Tantilla cucullata*  
 Ribbon Snake, *Thamnophis proximus*  
 Chihuahuan Lyre Snake, *Trimorphodon vilkinsonii*  
 Copperheads, *Agkistrodon contortrix* ssp.  
 Cottonmouth, *Agkistrodon piscivorus*  
 Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*  
 Rock Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus lepidus* ssp.  
 Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp.  
 Texas Coral Snake, *Micrurus tener*  
 Massasaugas/Pigmy Rattlesnakes, *Sistrurus* sp.

### Lizards and Crocodylians

American Alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis*  
 Green Anole, *Anolis carolinensis*  
 Gray Checkered Whiptail, *Aspidoscelis dixonii* ssp.  
 Reticulated Gecko, *Coleonyx reticulatus*  
 Reticulated Collared Lizard, *Crotaphytus reticulatus*  
 Spiny-tailed Iguanas, *Ctenosaura* sp.  
 Rough-tailed Gecko, *Cyrtopodion scabrum*  
 Mediterranean Gecko, *Hemidactylus turcicus*  
 Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana*  
 Texas Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma cornutum*

Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma hernandesi*

Round-tailed Horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma modestum*  
 Dunes Sagebrush Lizard, *Sceloporus arenicolus*

### Turtles and Tortoises

Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifera*  
 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*  
 Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta*  
 Texas Tortoise, *Gopherus berlandieri*  
 Cagle's Map Turtle, *Graptemys caglei*  
 Mexican Mud Turtle, *Kinosternon hirtipes*  
 Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii*  
 Diamondback Terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin*  
 Rio Grande Cooter, *Pseudemys gorzugi*  
 Box Turtles, *Terrapene* sp.  
 Red-eared Slider, *Trachemys scripta elegans*  
 Leatherback Sea Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*  
 Other Sea Turtles (Cheloniidae)

### Frogs and Toads

Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus*  
 Houston Toad, *Anaxyrus houstonensis*  
 Western Narrow-mouthed Toad, *Gastrophryne olivacea*  
 Sheep Frog, *Hypopachus variolosus*  
 Mexican White-Lipped Frog, *Leptodactylus fragilis*  
 Rio Grande Leopard Frog, *Lithobates berlandieri*  
 Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus*  
 Southern Leopard Frog, *Lithobates sphenocephalus*  
 Cane Toad, *Rhinella marina*  
 Mexican Burrowing Toad, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis*  
 Mexican Tree Frog, *Smilisca baudinii*

### Salamanders and Newts

Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum*  
 Cave Salamanders, *Eurycea* sp.  
 Black-spotted Newt, *Notophtalmus meridionalis*  
 Western Lesser Siren, *Siren* sp.

## UTAH

### Snakes

Northern Rubber Boa, *Charina bottae*  
 Common Kingsnakes, *Lampropeltis getula* ssp.  
 Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake, *Lampropeltis pyromelana*  
 Milk Snakes, *Lampropeltis triangulum* ssp.  
 Smooth Green Snake, *Opheodrys vernalis*  
 Bullsnares and Gopher Snakes, *Pituophis catenifer* ssp.  
 Other Rattlesnakes, *Crotalus* sp.

### Lizards and Crocodylians

Western Banded Geckos, *Coleonyx variegatus* ssp.  
 Desert Iguana, *Dipsosaurus dorsalis*  
 Gila Monsters, *Heloderma suspectum* ssp.  
 Hernandez's Short-horned Lizard, *Phrynosoma hernandesi*  
 Chuckwalla, *Sauromalus ater*  
 Sagebrush Lizards, *Sceloporus graciosus* ssp.

### Turtles and Tortoises

Spiny Softshell, *Apalone spinifer*  
 Snapping Turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*  
 Painted Turtle, *Chrysemys picta*  
 Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii*

### Frogs and Toads

Western Toad, *Anaxyrus boreas*  
 Great Plains Toad, *Anaxyrus cognatus*  
 Arizona toad, *Anaxyrus microscaphus*  
 Bull Frog, *Lithobates catesbeianus*  
 Relict Leopard Frog, *Lithobates onca*  
 Spotted Frog, *Rana luteiventris*

### Salamanders and Newts

Tiger Salamander, *Ambystoma tigrinum*

## Appendix B

### Organizations Contacted to Participate in the Survey

The following is a list of all organizations, businesses, and institutions contacted to solicit participation in the survey by their members and/or employees. Contacts were made either by email or web-based form from the entity's web site. Various organizations from all 50 United States and 14 other countries were contacted.

Information on additional organizations, businesses, and institutions to contact for their participation in future surveys can be emailed to [swchr@mountainboomer.com](mailto:swchr@mountainboomer.com).

#### Herp-Related Organizations

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Alabama Society for Herpetological Studies             | California Reptile and Invertebrate Society                      |
| The Alberta Reptile and Amphibian Society              | California Turtle and Tortoise Club                              |
| Amphibian and Reptile Conservancy                      | Calusa Herp Society  |
| Arizona Herpetological Association                     | Center for Snake Conservation                                    |
| Asiatic Herpetological Research Society                | Central Arkansas Herpetological Society                          |
| Association of Reptilian and Amphibian Veterans (ARAV) | Central Coast Herpetological Society                             |
| Association of Zoos and Aquariums—                     | Central Florida Herp Society                                     |
| Amphibian Taxon Advisory Group                         | Central Illinois Herpetological Society                          |
| Association of Zoos and Aquariums—                     | Central Oregon Herpetology                                       |
| Chelonian Taxon Advisory Group                         | Central Valley Herpetological Society                            |
| Association of Zoos and Aquariums—                     | Chicago Herpetological Society                                   |
| Crocodylian Taxon Advisory Group                       | Chicago Turtle Club  |
| Association of Zoos and Aquariums—Lizard               | Coastal Carolina Herp Society                                    |
| Taxon Advisory Group                                   | Colorado Herp Society  |
| Association of Zoos and Aquariums—Snake                | Connecticut Herpetologists' League                               |
| Taxon Advisory Group                                   | Czech Herpetological Society                                     |
| Atlanta Herpetology Club                               | Dallas-Fort Worth Herpetological Society                         |
| Austin Herpetological Society                          | Dayton Area Herpetological Society                               |
| Baltic Herpetological Society                          | Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee                               |
| Bay Area Amphibian and Reptile Society                 | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Herpetologie und Terrarienkunde (DGHT) |
| Bay County Reptile and Amphibian Society               | East Texas Herpetological Society                                |
| Bowling Green State University Herp Club               | East Texas Regional Herpetological Society                       |
| British Herpetological Society                         | Edmonton Reptile and Amphibian Society                           |
| California Herp Association                            | Fargo Herpetological Society                                     |

Fox Valley Herp Club  
 Georgia Reptile Society  
 Global Reptile Amphibian Invertebrate  
 Network (GRAIN)  
 Gopher Tortoise Council  
 Greater Cincinnati Herpetological Society  
 Gulf Coast Turtle and Tortoise Society  
 Herpetological Society of Finland  
 Herpetological Society of Japan  
 Herpetological Society of Queensland  
 The Herpetologists' League  
 Herptile Information Society of Saskatchewan  
 (HISS)  
 Hoosier Herpetological Society  
 Horned Lizard Conservation Society  
 Humboldt County Herpetological Society  
 Idaho Herpetological Society  
 International Herpetological Center  
 International Reptile Conservation  
 Foundation  
 Iowa Herpetological Society  
 Jacksonville Herpetological Society  
 Kansas City Herpetological Society  
 Kansas Herpetological Society  
 Kentucky Herpetological Society  
 Lancaster Herpetological Society  
 Long Island Herpetological Society  
 Louisiana Gulf Coast Herpetological Society  
 Madison Area Herpetological Society  
 Maine Herpetological Society  
 Manasota Herpetological Society  
 Metropolitan Herpetological Society  
 Miami Herpetological Society  
 Michigan Society of Herpetologists  
 Mid-Atlantic Turtle and Tortoise Society  
 (MATTS)  
 Minnesota Herpetological Society  
 Missouri Herpetological Association  
 Mobile Herpetological Society  
 National Reptile and Amphibian Advisory  
 Council (NRAAC)  
 Nebraska Herpetological Society  
 New England Herpetological Society  
 New Mexico Herpetological Society  
 New York Turtle and Tortoise Society  
 New Zealand Herpetological Society  
 North Bay Herpetological Society  
 North Carolina Herpetological Society  
 Northeast Pennsylvania Herpetological  
 Society  
 Northeast Wisconsin Herpetological  
 Foundation  
 Northern California Herpetological Society  
 Northern Ohio Association of Herpetologists  
 Nova Scotia Herpetoculture Society  
 Oklahoma City Herp Society  
 The Ontario Turtle and Tortoise Society  
 Orana Herpetological Society  
 Oregon Herpetological Society  
 The Orienne Society  
 Ottawa Amphibian and Reptile Association  
 Pennsylvania Woodland Herpetological  
 Society  
 Philadelphia Herpetological Society  
 Phoenix Herpetological Society  
 Pikes Peak Herp Society  
 Pony Express Amphibian and Reptile Society  
 Reno Herpetological Society  
 Rio Grande Turtle and Tortoise Club  
 Saint Louis Herp Society  
 Sandalwood Herpetology Club  
 San Diego Herpetological Society  
 San Diego Turtle and Tortoise Society  
 San Joaquin Herp Society  
 Sioux Falls Herpetological Society  
 The Snake Society  
 Societee Herpetologique de France  
 Society for the Study of Amphibians and  
 Reptiles (SSAR)  
 Southeastern Hot Herp Society  
 South Florida Herpetological Society  
 South Louisiana Herpetological Society

South Texas Herpetology Association  
 Southern California Herpetology Association  
 Southern Nevada Herpetological Society  
 Southern New England Herp Association  
 Southwestern Center for Herpetological  
 Research (SWCHR)  
 Southwestern Field Herping Associates  
 Southwestern Herpetologist Society  
 Southwest Missouri Herpetological Society  
 Southwest Partners in Amphibian and Reptile  
 Conservation (PARC)  
 Spanish Herpetological Society  
 Suncoast Herpetological Society  
 Swedish Herpetological Association  
 Tennessee Herpetological Society  
 Toledo Herpetological Society  
 Tucson Herpetological Society  
 Turtle and Tortoise Care Society  
 Turtle and Tortoise Society of Charleston

Turtle SHELL Tortue  
 University of Georgia Herpetological Society  
 Upper Valley Reptile Group  
 US Association of Reptile Keepers (USARK)  
 US Herp Alliance  
 Victorian Herpetological Society  
 Virginia Herpetological Society  
 Virginians Interested in Protecting Every  
 Reptile (VIPER)  
 Volusia County Herpetological Society  
 Waterloo Herpetological Society  
 Wellington County Herpetocultural Society  
 West Coast Society for the Protection and  
 Conservation of Reptiles  
 Western New York Herpetological Society  
 West Texas Herpetological Society  
 Wiregrass Herpetological Society  
 Wisconsin Herpetological Society

## **Herp Rescues**

Angelic Animals  
 Animal Ark Shelter  
 Arrowhead Reptile Rescue  
 Caged Critter Coalition  
 Colorado Reptile Humane Society  
 Dallas-Fort Worth Reptile Rescue  
 Forgotten Friend  
 Friends of Scales  
 Red Rock Reptile Rescue

Reptile Rescue Orange County  
 Rocky Mountain Reptile Rescue  
 Scales and Tails  
 Sonoma County Reptile Rescue  
 Tortoise Aid  
 Turtle Rescues  
 Virginia Reptile Rescue  
 Wildlife Reptile Recovery  
 Wildlife Rescue

In addition, 47 individuals who offer reptile rescue services were contacted.

## Zoos and Related Institutions

Abilene Zoological Gardens  
 Akron Zoological Park  
 Alaska Zoo  
 Albuquerque BioPark  
 Alexandria Zoo  
 Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum  
 Binder Park Zoo  
 Binghamton Zoo at Ross Park  
 Birmingham Zoo  
 Blank Park Zoo  
 Boonshoft Museum of Discovery  
 Boston Museum of Science  
 Bramble Park Zoo  
 Brandywine Zoo  
 BREC's Baton Rouge Zoo  
 Brevard Zoo  
 Buffalo Zoo  
 Caldwell Zoo  
 Cameron Park Zoo  
 Capron Park Zoo  
 Central Florida Zoo and Botanical Gardens  
 Chahinkapa Zoo  
 Charles Paddock Zoo  
 Chattanooga Zoo at Warner Park  
 Cheyenne Mountain Zoo  
 The Children's Zoo at Celebration Square  
 Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden  
 Cleveland Metroparks Zoo  
 Columbus Zoo and Aquarium  
 Como Park Zoo  
 Cosley Zoo  
 CuriOdyssey  
 Dakota Zoo  
 Dallas World Aquarium  
 Dallas Zoo  
 David Traylor Zoo of Emporia  
 Denver Zoo  
 Detroit Zoological Society  
 Dickerson Park Zoo  
 Elmwood Park Zoo  
 El Paso Zoo  
 Erie Zoological Society  
 Fort Wayne Children's Zoo  
 Fort Worth Zoo  
 Fresno Chaffee Zoo  
 Gladys Porter Zoo  
 Granby Zoo  
 Great Plains Zoo and Delbridge Museum  
 Greenville Zoo  
 Gulf Breeze Zoo  
 Happy Hollow Zoo  
 Henry Vilas Zoo  
 Honolulu Zoo  
 Houston Zoo  
 Hutchinson Zoo  
 Jackson Zoological Park  
 Jacksonville Zoo and Gardens  
 John Ball Zoological Garden  
 Kansas City Zoo  
 Kentucky Reptile Zoo  
 Knoxville Zoological Gardens  
 Lake Superior Zoo  
 Lee Richardson Zoo  
 Lehigh Valley Zoo  
 Lincoln Children's Zoo  
 Lincoln Park Zoo  
 Little Rock Zoo  
 The Living Desert  
 Living Desert Zoo and Gardens State Park  
 Los Angeles Zoo  
 Louisville Zoological Garden  
 Lowry Park Zoo  
 The Maryland Zoo in Baltimore  
 The Memphis Zoo  
 Mesker Park Zoo and Botanic Garden  
 Miami Serpentarium  
 Miller Park Zoo  
 Mill Mountain Zoo  
 Milwaukee County Zoological Gardens  
 Minnesota Zoo

Nashville Zoo, Inc.  
 North Carolina Zoological Park  
 Oakland Zoo  
 Oklahoma City Zoo  
 Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo and Aquarium  
 Oregon Zoo  
 Palm Beach Zoo  
 Parque Zoological de Leon  
 Peoria Zoo  
 Philadelphia Zoo  
 The Phoenix Zoo  
 Pittsburgh Zoo and PPG Aquarium  
 Point Defiance Zoo and Aquarium  
 Potawatomi Zoo  
 Potter Park Zoological Gardens  
 Pueblo Zoo  
 Racine Zoological Gardens  
 Red River Zoo  
 Reid Park Zoo  
 Reptile Gardens  
 Riverbanks Zoo and Garden  
 Riverside Discovery Center  
 Roger Williams Park Zoo  
 Rolling Hills Zoo  
 Roosevelt Park Zoo  
 Rosamond Gifford Zoo at Burnet Park  
 Sacramento Zoo  
 Saint Louis Zoo  
 San Antonio Zoo  
 San Diego Zoo  
 Santa Ana Zoo  
 Santa Barbara Zoo  
 Scovill Zoo  
 Seneca Park Zoo  
 Sedgwick County Zoo  
 Sequoia Park Zoo  
 Smithsonian National Zoological Park  
 Staten Island Zoo  
 Steinhart Aquarium  
 Sunset Zoo  
 Tautphaus Park Zoo  
 Texas State Aquarium  
 The Toledo Zoo  
 Topeka Zoological Park  
 Trevor Zoo  
 Tulsa Zoo  
 Utah's Hogle Zoo  
 Virginia Zoo  
 Woodland Park Zoo  
 Zoo Atlanta  
 ZOOMERICA North American Wildlife Park  
 Zoo Miami  
 Zoo New England

## Non-Herp-Specific Organizations

Alabama Wildlife Federation  
 Alaska Wildlife Alliance  
 Arizona Wildlife Federation  
 Arkansas Wildlife Federation  
 Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies  
 Association of Zoos and Aquariums  
 Audubon Society  
 The Biodiversity Group  
 California Wildlife Federation  
 Colorado Wildlife Federation  
 Conservation Federation of Missouri  
 Conservation Science Research and Consulting  
 Conserve Wildlife Foundation of New Jersey  
 Florida Wildlife Federation  
 Georgia Wildlife Federation  
 Hawai'i Wildlife Fund  
 Idaho Wildlife Fund  
 Illinois Wildlife Fund  
 Indiana Wildlife Fund  
 Iowa Wildlife Fund  
 Kansas Wildlife Federation  
 Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Federation  
 Minnesota Conservation Federation  
 Mississippi Wildlife Federation  
 Montana Wildlife Federation  
 National Wildlife Federation  
 Nebraska Wildlife Federation  
 Nevada Wildlife Federation  
 New Hampshire Federation  
 New Mexico Wildlife Federation  
 North Carolina Wildlife Federation  
 North Dakota Wildlife Federation  
 Ohio Fish and Wildlife Management Association  
 Oklahoma Wildlife Management Association  
 Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation  
 Pennsylvania Wildlife Federation  
 Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC)  
 Sierra Club  
 South Carolina Wildlife Federation  
 South Dakota Wildlife Federation  
 Southwest Association of Naturalists  
 Tennessee Wildlife Federation  
 Texas Wildlife Association  
 TRAFFIC  
 Treewalkers  
 Washington Wildlife Federation  
 The Wildlife Foundation of Virginia  
 Wisconsin Wildlife Federation  
 Wyoming Wildlife Federation



## Universities

Arizona State University  
 Auburn University  
 Australian National University  
 Bangor University (United Kingdom)  
 Bowling Green State University  
 California Lutheran University  
 Colorado State University  
 Earlham College  
 Eastern Kentucky University  
 Emporia State University  
 Harvard University  
 Indiana State University  
 James Cook University  
 John Carroll University  
 Loma Linda University  
 Marshall University  
 Middle Tennessee State University  
 Missouri State University  
 Ohio University  
 Penn State University  
 Shippensburg University  
 Southern Illinois University  
 Universität Bonn  
 University of Alaska—Fairbanks  
 University of Arizona  
 University of Arkansas  
 University of Calgary  
 University of California—Davis  
 University of California—Los Angeles  
 University of Canberra  
 University of Florida  
 University of Georgia  
 University of Guelph  
 University of Kansas  
 University of Massachusetts—Amherst  
 University of Miami  
 University of Michigan  
 University of Missouri  
 University of Nebraska—Omaha  
 University of Nevada—Las Vegas  
 University of Tennessee  
 University of Texas—Arlington  
 University of Washington  
 Utah State University  
 Washington State University

## Veterinary Services

Ani-Care Animal Hospital  
 Animal Care and Medical Center  
 Birds and Exotics Animal Care  
 NOVA Pets Health Center  
 Pet Hospital of Penasquitos  
 Ridgewood Veterinary Hospital  
 Stahl Exotic Animal Veterinary Services  
 Summer Tree Clinic  
 Veterinary Center for Birds and Exotics

## Fish and Game/Wildlife Departments

Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources  
 Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
 Arkansas Game and Fish Commission  
 California Department of Fish and Game  
 Colorado Division of Wildlife  
 Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection  
 Delaware Division of Fish and Wildlife  
 Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission  
 Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
 Hawai'i Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
 Idaho Fish and Game  
 Illinois Department of Natural Resources  
 Iowa Department of Natural Resources  
 Indiana Department of Natural Resources  
 Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism  
 Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources  
 Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries  
 Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife  
 Maryland Department of Natural Resources  
 Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game  
 Michigan Department of Natural Resources  
 Minnesota Department of Natural Resources  
 Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks  
 Missouri Department of Conservation  
 Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks  
 Nebraska Game and Parks Commission  
 Nevada Department of Wildlife  
 New Hampshire Fish and Game Department  
 New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Fish and Wildlife  
 New Mexico Department of Game and Fish  
 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation  
 North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission  
 North Dakota Game and Fish Department  
 Ohio Department of Natural Resources—Division of Wildlife  
 Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation  
 Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife  
 Pennsylvania Game Commission  
 State of Rhode Island Division of Fish and Wildlife  
 South Carolina Department of Natural Resources  
 South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks  
 Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency  
 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department  
 US Environmental Protection Agency  
 US Fish and Wildlife Service  
 US Forest Service  
 US Geological Survey  
 Utah Division of Wildlife Resources  
 Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department  
 Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries  
 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife  
 West Virginia Division of Natural Resources  
 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
 Wyoming Game and Fish Department

## Herp Breeders and Other Herp-related Businesses

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A+ Serpents                         | Herp Digest   |
| AB Dragons                          | HerpHeads.com   |
| Ajax Reptile Expo                   | Herp Nation Media                                     |
| All Cleveland Reptile Sale and Swap | HerpSupplies.com                                      |
| All Ohio Reptile Sale and Show      | Hudson Valley Reptile Show                            |
| American Rodent                     | JurassiPet  |
| Animal Equipment by Stoney LLC      | Kammerflage Kreationen                                |
| Arboreals etc.                      | Kentucky Reptile Expo                                 |
| Armstrong Crickets                  | Layne Laboratories                                    |
| ARS Caging                          | LLL Reptile Supply                                    |
| Backwater Reptiles, LLC             | Lone Star Reptile Expos                               |
| Brian Barczyk Reptiles              | Maryland Reptile Farm                                 |
| Bask 'n Dragons, LLC                | Massachusetts Reptile Expo                            |
| The Bean Farm                       | Maxey Rodent Company                                  |
| Big Apple Herpetological Supply     | Mealworms by the Pound                                |
| Big Cheese Rodent Factory           | Mice Direct   |
| Black Jungle Terrarium Supply       | Michigan Reptile Show                                 |
| Boa Basement                        | Midwest Tongs   |
| Cages by Design                     | Millbrook Crickets and Reptile Food                   |
| Cin City Reptile Show               | MiniMealworms.com                                     |
| Bob Clark Reptiles                  | Mist King   |
| Clutch Breeder                      | Mulberry Farms  |
| Danny Conner's Reptile Adventures   | NaturalLighting.com                                   |
| Costa Rica Herping Adventures       | Nebraska Reptile Breeders Expo                        |
| CrestedGecko.com                    | Neodesha Plastics Inc.                                |
| The Cricket Guy                     | New England Reptile Distributors (NERD)               |
| Ralph Davis Reptiles                | New Jersey Reptile Show                               |
| Designer Geckos                     | New York Metro Reptile Expo                           |
| Dixie Reptile Show                  | North American Reptile Breeders Conference<br>(NARBC) |
| Dubi Deli                           | Northwest Berks Reptile Show                          |
| Eagle Mountain Publishing           | Northwest Zoological Supply                           |
| East Coast Reptile Super Expos      | Ophiological Services                                 |
| ECO Fauna                           | OPHIS Entertainment                                   |
| Fire and Ice Dragons                | Osborne Pet Supply                                    |
| Fluker Farms                        | PetCo   |
| Freedom Breeder                     | PetsMart  |
| Ghann's Cricket Farm                | Pittsburgh Reptile Show and Sale                      |
| The Gourmet Rodent                  | Pro Breeders  |
| GrubCo                              | Rainbow Mealworms                                     |
| Heather's Herps                     |   |

Rainbows-R-Us Reptiles  
 Red Rock Reptiles  
 Repashy Superfoods  
 ReptiCon  
 Reptile Adventures  
 Reptile and Exotic Animal Expo  
 Reptile Basics Inc.  
 ReptileFood.com  
 The Reptile Report  
 ReptilesForever.com  
 REPTILES Magazine  
 Reptile Super Show  
 ReptiWorms.com  
 ReptMart  
 Rocky Mountain Reptile Expo  
 RodentPro.com  
 Ron's Reptiles  
 Royal Constrictor Designs  
 Saint Louis Reptile Show  
 S and S Exotic Animals  
 Mark Seward Gila Monsters  
 Brian Sharp Reptiles

SnakeStix Animal Tongs  
 Sticky Tongue Farms  
 Sun Pet  
 Duane Swaniec  
 Texas Reptile Expos  
 Thumb/Lapeer Reptile Shows  
 Timberline Industries  
 Ron Tremper  
 T-Rex  
 TSK Supply  
 Tucson Reptile Show  
 Turtle Man  
 Turtles and Tortoises Inc.  
 Uncle Jim's Worm Farm  
 Vision Products  
 Vivarium Electronics  
 Wasatch Reptile Expo  
 World of Pets Expo  
 Yellow Belly Ball  
 Zilla  
 Zoo-Med

## Internet Forums

Event/Show Announcements  
 (kingsnake.com)  
 Field Herp Forum  
 Field Notes and Observations  
 (kingsnake.com)

GardenWeb  
 General/Open Discussion (kingsnake.com)  
 Lone Star Reptile Syndicate  
 REPTILES Magazine General Discussion  
 Forum

## Facebook Groups

Chihuahuan Desert Herps  
 Coleonyx Keepers  
 Crotaphytidae Keepers  
 Dallas Fort Worth Herpetological Society  
 GraybandedKingsnake.com

In Situ Field Herping Photography  
 Mexican Hognose Snakes  
 North American Desert Lizard Keepers  
 REPTILES Magazine  
 Snakedays.com

