

Our purpose is to document and publicize the values and conservation needs of horned lizards, to promote horned lizard conservation projects, and to assist with horned lizard management initiatives throughout their ranges.

Volume 22, Issue No. 4

NOVEMBER 2017

Horned Lizard Conservation Society Biennial Meeting

By Jared Fuller

On July 29th of this year, the Horned Lizard Conservation Society met in Downtown Goliad, Texas, for our biennial meeting. The meeting occurred in Goliad's original bank building, which has been repurposed into a meeting/ party hall. This was a perfect location for such a gathering! It has a rich history that Mary Fuller presented to the audience at the kick-off of the meeting. We had approximately thirty members and a few walk-ins attend our full day of educational talks.

We also had posters which we had never had before at a biennial meeting which were from the three most recent grant recipients. Jennie Mook sent a poster on using harmonic radar tracking on hatchling horned lizards. Tom Van Devender sent a poster on the Madrean area flora and fauna database that our grant recipient, for which Cecilia Morales collected horned lizard data. Courtney Heuring's poster was on a habitat and genetic study on horned lizards in South Carolina.

I started off the meeting giving a summary of my master's degree thesis that I conducted at West Texas



Outside view of the meeting location at the old bank. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

A&M in Canyon, Texas. My study focused on the genetic effects of a catastrophic wildlife on a single population of horned lizards within the Chaparral Wildlife Management Area. In short, I expected to see a decline in genetic variation after the fire compared to before the fire. I found, however, that although the fire led to a significant decline in the population numbers of horned lizards, there

was no variation in the population's genetics. This result is very positive and suggests that horned lizards can respond to these large fire events at least neutrally in the short term without deleterious genetic effects. Following the discussion of my master's research, I then gave an update on my current research, which focuses on the overall genetic structure of round-tailed horned lizards across their range. I have collected over 200 genetic samples within the last three years and am in the process of planning a trip to Mexico in the summer of 2018 to collect additional round-tailed samples before I start my genetic analyses. This study will provide a comprehensive baseline of genetic variation and structure across the range of the round-tailed horned lizard. Ultimately, this infor-

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Send your photos (with captions),
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mation will be critical for the conservation and long-term management of the species, especially if we start to see extirpations and declines, like we have seen with the Texas horned lizard.

Our next speaker was Wade Phelps, who regaled us with a lively history of horned lizards in Kenedy, Texas. He described how Kenedy has ultimately become the “horned lizard capital of the world,” and told us about the push for the Texas horned lizard to become the state reptile.

Alyssa Fink, a graduate of Texas State University, then gave us a wonderful talk focusing on her master’s thesis: “Survival, movement, and fine-scale habitat selection of reintroduced Texas horned lizards.” Her talk focused on whether we should be using wild or captive populations for reintro-



Wade Phelps wears his horned lizard hat while giving a presentation on the history of horned lizards around Kenedy, Texas. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

duction efforts, how many should be released, when and where they should be released, and the post monitoring success. Her study took place at the Mason Mountain Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and lizards were released using a “soft” release strategy where individuals are kept in fenced area to get used to the



Alyssa Fink presenting her work at the Mason Mountain Wildlife Management Area. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

local conditions before the gates are left open. Alyssa tracked lizards using radio telemetry following the full release of the individuals. Unfortunately, 8 died or lost signal before the 3rd day of data collection. However, 9 lizards survived for 54 days, with an average survival of 71 days. Causes of death were due to raccoons, coachwhips, rattlesnakes, and additional unknown causes. In some cases, the signal maybe have just simply been lost. On average, the lizards moved 100 meters from the release site, with the maximum distance being 151 meters. Movement distance decreased after the first week, probably due to establishing home ranges. The horned lizards also stayed closer to ant colonies compared to random points. Finally, fine-scale movements were assessed, and it was found that ambient temperatures influence ground temperature selections. That is, hotter ambient temperatures led to a correlation in climbing behavior into shrubs for thermoregulation.

Cameron Martin, a biologist from

Texas Parks and Wildlife, next gave us an update on reintroduction efforts at the Muse WMA. The Muse WMA is located in North Central Texas and is used as a research and demonstration site. Reintroduction efforts at the Muse are focused on survival, nest-

ing, daily movements, and total area of use. Wild Texas horned lizards were collected between May and August 2014-2017 from private land and county roads in San Angelo. The lizards were introduced to the reintroduction site using a soft release approach in a 10’ x 10’ enclosure, and were fitted with radio transmitters. Locations of the lizards were recorded 2-3 times a week. Daily movements were highly variable and mortality of introduced lizards was high. Mortality has been attributed primarily to mammalian/avian predators and snakes. However, a significant portion of the mortality is due to unknown causes. Twelve horned lizard nests were observed during the study period, with only one of the nest sites being predated. During nest observations, the hatchlings were marked to provide year class information. However, an unmarked hatchling has been found at the neighboring property suggesting that successful reproduction and dispersal is occurring outside of the known nests!

Leslie Nossaman then gave us an update on the breeding programs

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from the Dallas, Fort Worth, and Los Angeles zoos, as they were not able to send representatives. The Dallas Zoo was currently in the middle of a clutch hatch at the zoo, so they could not spare the staff! The Dallas Zoo is having success with their breeding program and are currently sending lizards to other zoos that are interested in maintaining captive populations.

The Dallas Zoo has also been studying the life history of Texas horned lizards at the Rolling Plains Quail Research Ranch (RPQRR) which is a 4,700 acre preserve in Fisher County. They are currently in their 7th research season at the preserve. This year has seen a lot of rainfall, providing abundant food for the horned lizards. They are in the process of compiling their data from the last seven years and will be publishing a lot of data in 2018, so be on the lookout for it!

The Fort Worth Zoo has been involved in reintroducing the horned lizard at a Parker County site on private land. They have been collecting data on the home ranges, habitats, diet, prey, survival rates, thermoregulation and hibernation. One very important study was the location and density of the harvester ant mounds and the fire ant mounds and their affect on location of the horned lizards. Survival rates were recorded for adults and

juveniles. One of the findings was that soft releases which begin in pens are more successful than hard releases where the horned lizards are released directly on the ground. Another finding is that predation is a big problem at this study site.

The Fort Worth Zoo also performs a health assessment on non-introduced horned lizards to understand pathogens prevalent in wild populations. They have currently lost this reintroduction site and are looking into using others.

The Los Angeles Zoo is currently breeding the giant horned lizard (*Phrynosoma asio*). Their breeding program started by conducting a field study in Western Mexico, then legally imported three individuals (2 males and 1 female). They have had success and now every giant horned lizard at other zoos are the result of their breeding program! In 2012, they opened their LAIR (Living Amphibians, Invertebrate, and Reptile exhibit) where the lizards are on display!

After lunch, Marsha May from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) gave us an update on the Texas Nature Tracker Program using the “iNaturalist” app, which is available as a free download for Apple and Android de-

vices. iNaturalist allows you to make nature observations using the camera and GPS within your smart phone. This data is then shared with anyone using the app, including biological researchers and is very useful for surveying and taking inventory of wildlife across the USA. Particularly, biologists at TPWD are interested in occurrences of horned lizards. The locality data from horned lizard observations are obscured from the public to protect horned lizards and the private land owners where they occur.

I then retook the stage and give a brief slideshow focusing on the taxonomy and diversity of horned lizards, since we tend to focus mainly on the Texas horned lizard. I showed photos of the variation within and among species, and I talked about some recent scientific literature describing new species, such as the recently (2014) described species in southern Mexico, *Phrynosoma sherbrookei*.

Following the slideshow, Mason Lee, a conservation technician from the San Antonio Zoo, gave us an update on their breeding program and future reintroduction programs. The goal of this program is to eventually reintroduce Texas horned lizards back into areas of central and south Texas



Posters from the past three grant recipients. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)



Jared Fuller welcomes attendees to the meeting. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)



Mary Fuller presents the history of the bank building. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

where they have been extirpated in the recent decades. Interestingly, she noted that Texas horned lizards have similar habitat requirements to Bobwhite quail and that conservation efforts focusing on horned lizards would also benefit quail, and vice versa, as both species require mosaic-type habitats with bare ground, and vegetation for cover from predators and thermal extremes. Additionally, the San Antonio Zoo is looking for harvester ant queens to start ant colonies, so if you come across a queen, please contact Andy Gluenskamp at the San Antonio Zoo!

Bill Brooks ended our talks by giving us an update on the Ol' Rip Festival, and requested volunteers to help man the Horned Lizard Conservation Society booth. If you are interested in volunteering, we are always looking for help with this festival and others!

After our great day of talks, we

screened the short film "Where Did the Horny Toad Go," while my brother, James Fuller, grilled hamburgers outside in 105-degree heat! The meeting was then concluded with a wonderful dinner of cheeseburgers, chips and salsa, veggies, and cookies and brownies! One batch of cookies were in the shape of horned lizards! Left-over frozen hamburger patties were donated directly to underprivileged families in Goliad.

In addition, our silent auction was a tremendous success, and raised over \$1000! This money will be used to directly support our grant program. I would like to personally thank the following people and businesses that donated items. Please, visit their websites to check out their wonderful artwork and goods!

Toadland.com, Laurie Piepenbrink, Tanya Phillips, Laura McCalla, James Fuller: jamesfuller.me

Lantana Ridge Ranch:

<http://www.lantanaridge.com>

Dorin Mozisek: <https://www.facebook.com/Cutandcharred/>

Sherry Kimmel:

<https://www.etsy.com/shop/sherrykimmel...>

Melissa Kohout:

<https://www.etsy.com/shop/MelissaKohout...>

Hailey Herrera: [https://](https://hailey-e-herrera.pixels.com)

hailey-e-herrera.pixels.com

Nora from Mesquite Gourds:

<http://www.mesquitegourds.com>

Lisa from My Fingers Fly:

<https://www.etsy.com/shop/MyFingersFly>

I would like to especially thank my parents, Jim and Mary Fuller, for graciously donating the use of their historic bank building in Goliad for our meeting and for accommodating our board members at the Market Street Villas in Goliad. This allowed our conference to occur at minimal costs.



Desert horned lizard painting by Laurie Piepenbrink. Middle: Texas horned lizard photo by James Fuller. Bottom right: knit horned lizard hat by Lisa from My Fingers Fly. (Photo by Jared Fuller)



Gourd Courtesy of Mesquite Gourds. (Photo by Jared Fuller)



Left: Water color by Hailey Herrera. Right: Photograph of round-tailed horned lizard by Jared Fuller. (Photo by Jared Fuller)



auction1 – Beautiful art donated by horned lizard artisans on display in the auction. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)



Starting at the top left: seven ink and pencil drawings from Melissa Kohout. Bottom right corner: desert horned lizard painting by Sherry Kimmel. Bottom left: garden stake and wind chime courtesy of Toadland. (Photo by Jared Fuller)



Horned lizard quilt with tiny red ants in the background on the quilt. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

July 30, 2017 Two Horned Lizard Surveys

By Leslie Nossaman

On Sunday July 30, the HLCS embarked on two surveys east of Goliad. Thanks and gratitude to Wade Phelps for arranging both of these wonderful surveys.



The survey team. From left to right: Jared Fuller, Rollo Newsom, Bill Brooks, Paula Bearden, Billy Bennett, Beth Bennett, Tanya Phillips, Troy Bearden, Rachel Alenius, Chuck Reburn, Leslie Nossaman, and Wade Phelps. (Photo by Dennis Duniven)

On both surveys Rachel Alenius, a Texas Christian University grad student and researcher was ready to record all data found with each horned lizard. She had a permit to handle horned lizards through the university work. TCU is performing detailed studies on the horned lizard which includes their home range, genetics, diet, and habitats. And her field documentation on the surveys will certainly help with these studies.

First Survey:

The first survey started in the morning on the private land of the Duniven family. The group met the family at their ranch house which is their country home. Two of the family members drove us around in their trucks and open-air jeeps across their land in search of

the horned lizard.

It was a dry and dusty day but full of fun and nature watching. Our first stop was the only location that we encountered a horned lizard. We stopped on a dusty road where bushes and small trees lined the side of the road. This was where Dennis Duniven who drove one of the trucks said he had seen many Texas Horned Lizards. We discovered several horned lizard scats with a few being quite large indicating large horned lizards. We were so excited by one large fresh scat that many people took photos of it. We also located several harvester ant mounds and trails of scurrying ants.

So we knew there had to be horned lizards in close proximity. In the bushes we also found large carefully constructed holes that might have belonged to rabbits or another small mammal. We searched through the area being careful not to step on any in the grass. Finally



The group has the horned lizard surrounded. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

Rachel Alenius saw one with her keen eye. We then surrounded the lizard on either side of the bushes and moved carefully inward. Troy Bearden made a move to capture it and almost got it. Then Tanya Phillips jumped into the bushes and cornered the horned lizard. After capture we oohed and aahed over the lizard and its beauty. Rachel handled the lizard and collected her genetic samples and recorded the information. It was an adult male and about 7 inches from snout to end of tail. He was returned to his original location probably somewhat confused by his interaction with these large mammals. He did allow us many good photo opportunities before disappearing into the brush.

We then continued down the road to many other locations and drove the perimeter of the Duniven'land. But we did not see any more horned lizards. We did observe lots of different kinds of birds including quail, hawks, cardinals, and dove. We also saw jack rabbits and deer. The landscape was beautiful and it would be great to return someday.



The landscape on the Duniven Ranch. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)



The Texas Horned Lizard. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

Second survey:

The second survey was accomplished by a much smaller group and occurred after lunch and included Leslie Nossaman, Wade Phelps, Tanya Phillips, Rachel Alenius, and Chuck Reburn. The heat had increased significantly but some of us still marshaled on hoping to see and study at least one more horned lizard. The high for the day was supposed to be 102 degrees which was about the temperature when we started this survey. We went into some neighborhoods to public owned land and searched. After about

30 minutes of walking around in the cloudless and breezeless heat, Rachel Alenius again found the horned lizard. Some of us had walked past the site and not seen the lizard. It had hidden itself under leaves and Rachel had made sure that she carefully pulled up the leaves and not walked on them. If we walked on the leaves, we might have injured the lizard or any others that might have been hiding. He was very cleverly camouflaged but no match for Rachel's alert eye.

Rachel performed her examination of the lizard and determined it was a male. And it was one she had not captured before even though she had been to this site many times. He measured around 5½ inches from snout to end of the tail. She collected the genetic samples from the male and marked



Texas Horned Lizard posing in the sun. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

him for next time. Then we took lots of pretty pictures as he posed for us in the sun.

It was a good day for hunting horned lizards.



Rachel measures the horned lizard. The genetic sampling tubes are in front of her. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)



Rachel photographs the horned lizard with his statistics while Wade Phelps holds the lizard. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)



Rachel Alenius with her horned lizard. (Photo by Leslie Nossaman)

HL License Plates Help Support Conservation

By Leslie Nossaman

The Horned Lizard license plate is part of the "Wild for Texas Collection." You can show your support for wildlife by putting a Horned Lizard license plate on your Texas vehicle. Each plate costs just \$30, with \$22 of that fee going directly to benefit wildlife diversity and to help protect native non-game species such as the Horned Lizard.



July 2017 Board of Director Meeting Notes

By Leslie Nossaman – BOD Secretary

Attendance:

All 5 board members were in attendance: Jared Fuller-President, Leslie Nossaman-Secretary, Monty Criswell-Director-At-Large, Tanya Phillips-Treasurer, and on the speaker phone was Lynn Seman-Membership Services Officer. Also in attendance were members Lee Ann Linam and Bill Brooks.

Membership:

Membership numbers since 2003 were reviewed. Numbers of members have held steady around 250 until the past 4 years when the numbers have dropped. It was noted that the greatest percentage of loss was from students. It was decided that HLCS Board of Directors should create a strategy on increasing our student membership as this has also impacted our number of grant submissions. It was also

discussed that the grant submissions have significantly dropped starting around 4 years ago. HLCS has also lost a large percentage of corporate sponsors and regular members from the membership.

Grants:

It was decided that the requirement for a limit of 10 citations on a grant application was unreasonable and the limit has been removed. The advertisement in the newsletter was also to be changed and has been updated with the August 2017 issue. The amount for grants was discussed and it was decided to increase the amount from \$500 to \$750 per grant.

Treasury:

It was noted that the balance in the HLCS accounts is a total of \$26,694.

New ideas for merchandise:

Monty Criswell suggested HLCS create a window sticker with the HLCS logo. It was agreed that

this was a good suggestion that needed follow up.

Advertising HLCS:

It was discussed to research advertising HLCS in various herpetological journals and at zoos. This should help with increasing membership and in particular student membership. It was also discussed to help pay for horned lizard displays at zoos and check if the zoo will place a sign that HLCS contributed. It was also discussed to check with zoos with horned lizards to possibly have a horned lizard to be a spotlighted animal at the zoo. It was also discussed to get a Governor's Proclamation in Texas for a horned lizard day.

Donations:

Alexander Cochran, a lifetime member has offered to fund a project to create horned lizard coins. He has also offered a variety of other ways to make donations to HLCS which will require follow up.



Horned Lizard Items Make Great Holiday Gifts

The holiday season is coming and have you completed your shopping yet? Did you know that the Horned Lizard Conservation Society has over 20 items for sale? The Society has a fantastic inventory of clever and cute horned lizard items that are appropriate for kids of all ages. Here is a general listing of what you can find:

T-shirts – 5 different kinds
Pins
Tie Tacks
Earrings
Necklace
Key Ring
Guardian Angel
Hood Ornament
Bolo Tie
Prints
Cards
Christmas Cards
Magnet

Bumper Sticker
Rubber Stamp
Books – 3 different kinds

These items would make a wonderful holiday gift for family members or friends. And the proceeds from the sale go to benefit horned lizard conservation. For more information email Bill Brooks at bgbrooks@mail.utexas.edu.



President's Message

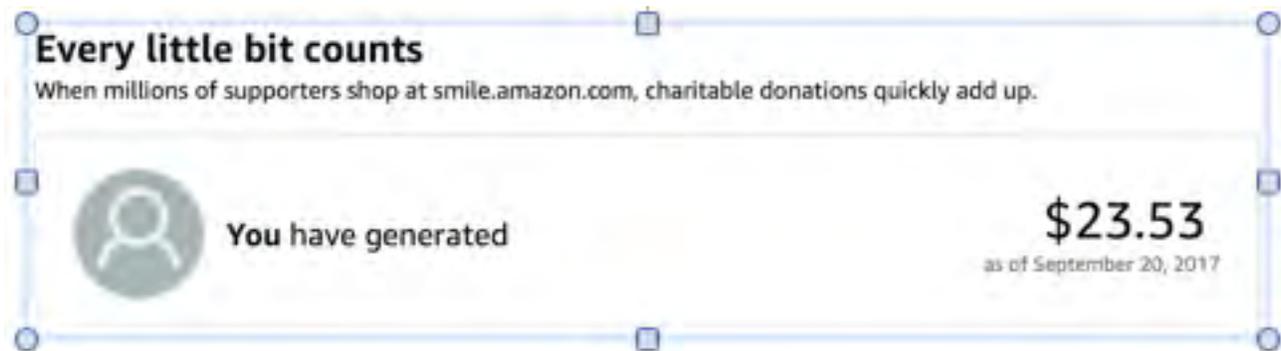
By Jared Fuller

Hi *Phrynosomatics*! Thank you for your continuous support of the Horned Lizard Conservation Society! I would like to thank everyone who attended our biennial meeting in Goliad, TX. The meeting was a great success (see the full write up in this issue), and I would encourage everyone to try to attend the next one! It was exciting to be in a room full of individuals who strongly support and care for the conservation of horned lizards!

The board has voted on a few changes that I would like to inform you about. The president-elect position has been vacant. This is a crucial position to fill because my term expires at the end of 2018. Leslie Nossaman has been nominated to move from the secretary position into the president-elect position, and this motion passed unanimously across the board. Leslie has been continuously involved in the society for a long time, and her passion for the success of the society makes her an excellent choice for president-elect, and eventually president!

Leslie's movement has led to a vacant secretary position, and the board voted 5-0 in favor of the nomination of Mason Lee, from the San Antonio Zoo to be our new secretary. Mason is also extremely passionate about the conservation of horned lizards, and is an exceptional addition to our board. You can find more information about Mason in our Member Highlight!

Finally, IF you are an online Amazon shopper, I would like to encourage you to shop via smile.amazon.com. The AmazonSmile Foundation helps you support a charity of your choice while doing your regular shopping on Amazon! You can select the Horned Lizard Conservation Society as your charity to support, and our society will receive 0.5% of the price of eligible purchases. Every little bit helps! To learn more and get started with your charitable contributions, please visit: <https://smile.amazon.com/about>.



JOIN US and Help Protect the Texas State Reptile



HORNED LIZARD CONSERVATION SOCIETY

www.hornedlizards.org

Member Highlight--Mason Lee

My favorite “chore” as a child was rescuing geckos and anoles that wandered into our home in San Antonio. My love for animals led to my becoming a volunteer at the San Antonio Zoo when I was 15, where I interacted with visitors and helped them fall in love with the natural world. After a few years of volunteering at the Zoo, I was certain that I needed to pursue a degree that would allow me to study animals. I attended Texas A&M University where I received a B.S. in Wildlife Ecology and Conservation.

I returned to the zoo after my first year of college to intern with the Herpetology Department and fell in love with the chuckwallas and Mexican horned lizards in the desert exhibit. This was actually my first introduction to horned lizards! I started working with the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service Wildlife and Fisheries Unit prior to my last year of studies. One of my first projects there was to write an article about a wildlife issue that I was interested in that involved turkey, quail, wild pigs, or deer. Well, I was interested in reptiles! What would I write about? I was at a loss until one of my supervisors sent me a link to a video from the Rolling Plains Quail Research Ranch about how many Texas horned lizards they find in good Northern bobwhite quail habitat. I was fascinated by this connection and wrote an article describing the similar habitat needs between the two

species. The more I read about the Texas horned lizard, the more in love I fell with this special reptile.

After graduation, I began working as a Conservation Technician with the Department of Conservation and Research at the San Antonio Zoo, where I work with a variety of threatened and rare amphibians and reptiles. Our department started a Texas horned lizard reintroduction project in December, giving me the opportunity to finally work closely with the lizard I’ve admired for years. We received five adult females from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department to begin our captive breeding program, and one of them came in gravid. She laid her clutch after only a few weeks with us, and a little over a month later we had 28 new babies. I named the first one “Finally,” a tribute to how we had been eagerly anticipating their hatching! They have been such a joy to observe as they grow.



This is the first baby to hatch at the San Antonio Zoo and is named Finally. It is two days old in the photo. (Photo by Mason Lee)

Our goal with the program is to establish a captive breeding colony of about 50 adults. We

are working with private landowners in central and south Texas who have good quality horned lizard habitat and harvester ants but no horned lizards. We will eventually release large numbers of juvenile lizards onto their property, giving the horned lizard a chance to reestablish in areas it has historically occupied. We are visiting these sites and assessing their suitability, and we are still in the process of obtaining adult lizards for our breeding colony. We are hopeful that we will have enough juveniles to release onto a property by 2018 or 2019.

One of my favorite parts about working with the horned lizards is getting to share them with others, especially schoolchildren. They love getting to see “Gertie,” our ambassador lizard, and learn all about her



Kids at the San Antonio Zoo’s summer camp program where Gertie is being introduced to the kids. (Photo by Mason Lee)

neat adaptations and defense mechanisms. It is great getting to answer all of their questions and witness their enthusiasm for these native Texans. Our program, along with many other reintroduction programs occurring in the state, will

hopefully soon give these children the opportunity to experience these lizards outside of the classroom.

I am grateful for the opportunity to be part of this reintroduction program since its inception, and I am honored to serve as Secretary for the Horned Lizard Conservation Society. I have only seen one Texas horned lizard in the wild myself, and I can't wait until it is once again a common occurrence to find these lizards out enjoying the Texas sun in their historic range.

Mason Lee standing next to a table at a Zoo outreach event with one of their adult lizards, Agnes and four of the babies. (Photo by Mason Lee)



Guidelines on Submitting Photos to the Newsletter

By Fannie Messec and Leslie Nossaman

When submitting photos for *Phrynosomatics* please adhere to the following:

For photos:

- Send the highest possible resolution image
 - Photo at least 300 DPI. An image of 5000 X 3000 pixels is a great size
 - Crop photo to emphasize what you want seen
- Send photo in B&W or color; whichever you used to take the picture
 - Try to have good contrast in your photo--good light is a must. Color photos will be in color online and B&W in the printed newsletter
 - Permission statement for HLCS use
 - JPEG files are preferable
 - Photo file sizes up to 1.2 MB - if more than 1.2 MB, please send a CD or DVD .
- Be sure to state who took the photo, when and where it was taken, and with a description of the subject. Tell why was it taken, what was going on when it was taken, and anything else the photographer would like to share about the photo
 - Animals in photos should have a natural background with good lighting



Horned Lizard Research Grant 2018 Applications

The Horned Lizard Conservation Society is dedicated to protecting horned lizards by documenting and publicizing the values and conservation needs of horned lizards, promoting horned lizard conservation projects, and assisting with horned lizard management initiatives. Towards those ends, the HLCS annually sponsors research that has direct conservation applications. To learn more about the society and past grants, go to

<http://www.hornedlizards.org/>.

We will be offering grants again in 2018. In the past, priority has been given to projects that have direct conservation implications, including public education.

To apply, send a proposal detailing the goal of the study, the rationale for it including relevance to conservation of horned lizards, and how your work would benefit from this opportunity. The pro-

posal may not exceed 1000 words. Also include a preliminary budget with any other funding sources available or received for your project. In addition, send a short resume or CV (up to 3 pages) for the lead applicant and have a single letter of reference sent to Monty Criswell: mcrisw1@gmail.com. The deadline is January 1, 2018. The decision will be announced by January 31, 2018.





Return Service Requested

PLEASE JOIN US! Students/Seniors: \$10; Regular: \$25; Contributing: \$50; Corporate: \$250; Lifetime: \$300
 Families: \$25 for the first person and \$10 for each additional member
 HLCS is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Contributions are deductible to the extent allowable by law.

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