

## Plateau Fence Lizard Sceloporus Tristichus Abundance

This study includes data from sources which support the paradigm of natural hybridization as an important evolutionary process. It presents evidence of a significant role for natural hybridization in furthering adaptive evolution and evolutionary diversification in both plants and animals.

Wildlife photographer James Abel documents his journey as a naturalist in a detailed, organized format. This volume covers the years 2016-2021.

... the official noticing publication of the executive branch of Utah State Government.

Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico

Natural History and Taxon Accounts
Natural Hybridization and Evolution
Colorado Plateau 3

While working in Chinle Arizona on the Navajo Indian Reservation, I was approached by members of the tribe to write about a sacred lizard and to create a comprehensive curriculum that contains Language, Science and Biology, with important Navajo Culture. This is a culturally sensitive curriculum about the Short Horned Lizard of Arizona that is considered to be a sacred animal know to the tribe for centuries. Ancient peoples of Arizona, such as the Anasazi, Hohokam, and Mogolon revered this lizard for its astonishing abilities as well as the Tarahumara people of Mexico who call it the Virgin's Little Bull. Not only interesting, this curriculum is full of cultural information as well as role playing for the children, biology, science, language arts in English with added Navajo language for cultural importance. Contains printable worksheets. 62 pages. Bulk discounts available.

Outlining more than 1500 statistically significant associations extracted from a data matrix composed of more than 300 conditions tabulated—to the extent known—for all 6528 species of lizards, Lizards of the World will be the go-to source for the next generation of reptile ecologists, as well as herpetology students and serious herpetoculturists.

New Mexico is home to 165 species and subspecies of snakes, lizards, turtles, frogs, toads, and salamanders. Some are ubiquitous and others are localized. If you want basic and reliable information on the lizard in your backyard or the snake you encountered on a hike in the mountains, this handy field guide is invaluable. Both complete and concise, it includes species accounts, maps, photographs, and black-and-white drawings to help you identify the species you have encountered. In addition to basic taxonomy and a glossary, the authors have included suggestions on field protocol and legalities, as well as useful information about the various herpetofauna habitats in the state.

Technical Note
Copeia

Lizards of the World
Naturalist's Guide to Canyon Country
Inventory of Live Reptiles and Amphibians in Captivity, Current January 1, 1985

*Detailed descriptions of turtles and lizards - color markings, size, habitat, method of reproduction, also instructions on care and raising of those species that do well as pets. Grades 6 and up.*

*In the first bilingual work on the reptiles and amphibians of the US–Mexico border, top herpetologists come together to describe the herpetofauna of the states of this region, which includes more than 600 species of toads, frogs, salamanders, turtles, sea turtles, alligators, lizards, snakes, and sea snakes that are found along the almost 2,000-mile border between the two countries. Each chapter is devoted to one state—four in the US (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas) and six in Mexico (Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas)—with text in both English and Spanish. The chapters contain an introduction to the area, a review of the research, a sketch of the state's physiography, and a description of the species present as well as the pertinent conservation issues they face. A color photo gallery includes images of nearly all species. Almost 40 percent of the featured native species are shared between the US and Mexico, reminding us that animals depend on the integrity of natural landscapes and proving the need for a comprehensive, bilingual reference to help lead a shared effort in the management and conservation of the borderlands.*

*An entertainingly written, beautifully photographed guide to the reptiles and amphibians of the western United States.*

*The Horned Lizard*

*Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians and Reptiles*

*A Field Checklist for the Native and Introduced Herpetofauna of the Continental United States and Canada*

*Amphibians and Reptiles of the US–Mexico Border States/Anfibios y reptiles de los estados de la frontera México–Estados Unidos*

*With Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding*

Roughly centered on the Four Corners region of the southwestern United States, the Colorado Plateau covers an area of 130,000 square miles. The relatively high semi-arid province boasts nine national parks, sixteen national monuments, many state parks, and dozens of wilderness areas. With the highest concentration of parklands in the Four Corners, ecological features, the area is of particular interest to researchers. Derived from the Eighth Biennial Conference of Research on the Colorado Plateau, this third volume in a series of research on the Colorado Plateau expands upon the previous two books. This volume focuses on the integration of science into resource management issues, collaborative effort, outlines land management concerns about drought, provides summaries of current biological, sociological, and archaeological research, and highlights current environmental issues in the Four Corner States of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah With broad coverage that touches on topics as diverse as historical and patterns through calculating watershed prescriptions to the role of wind-blown sand in preserving archaeological sites on the Colorado River, this volume stands as a compendium of cuttingedge management-oriented research on the Colorado Plateau. The book also introduces, for the first time, tools that can be used to assist with collaboration managers who wish to work together toward preserving resources on the Colorado Plateau and offers a wealth of insights into land management questions for many readers, especially people interested in the natural history, biology, anthropology, wildlife, and cultural management issues of the region.

This compilation catalogues the writings on the diverse vertebrate species within Colorado's boundaries beginning with the Escalante Expedition, which skirted the western slope a century before Colorado's statehood. Because of its geographical location-between East and West, North and Southwest, its altitudinal range of more than 11,000 feet, and its diverse ecosystems from desert shrub to alpine tundra, Colorado ranks high among the fifty states for its variety of vertebrates. With such an abundance of these vertebrates, biologists and observant laypersons have had much to write about. This comprehensive bibliography is divided into major sections: General Natural History, Fishes, Amphibia, and Reptiles and Mammals. The taxonomic group has a general section, followed by listings at taxon levels down to alphabetically-arranged species. The bibliography is especially complete with respect to periodical literature through 1995. Colorado Vertebrate Zoology cites resources for studying both well-researched vertebrates and those needing more study.

Amphibians and reptiles thrive in New Mexico's many landscapes and varied environments. In all, the state has 123 species, an assemblage of 3 salamanders, 23 frogs and toads, 10 turtles, 41 lizards, and 46 snakes. In this comprehensive guide, each species is presented in a color photograph and its distribution shown on a map. Technical information is provided for each species, including its life history, distribution, and conservation status. The book also includes an art complement family descriptions. For each species, the following is provided: type, distribution, description, similar species, systematics, habitat, behavior, reproduction, food habits, and references. The detailed descriptions add to our knowledge about the region's herpetofauna, which will aid students, herpetologists, and resource managers in their work.

Plus an Index to Common Names

A Naturalist's Guide to Canyon Country

Annotated Bibliography of Colorado Vertebrate Zoology, 1776-1995

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History

Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico

New Mexico's Reptiles and AmphibiansA Field GuideUNM Press

A guide to the Grand Canyon provides an introduction to the history and geography of the region and identifies the plants, birds, and animals found in the canyon

This dictionary gives an overview of the English, German, French and Italian names of reptiles. The basic table contains the scientific names of families, genera, species and some sub-species with their identified names, which are given in the singular for species and sub-species and in the plural for other terms.

Journal of Experimental Biology

A Guide to the Most Fascinating Reptiles and Amphibians of the West

Lizard Ecology

Utah State Bulletin

A Visitor's Companion

In a collection rich in implications for all fields of ecology, leading lizard ecologists demonstrate the utility of the phylogenetic approach in understanding the evolution of morphology, physiology, behavior, and life histories. Lizards, which are valued for their amenability to field experiments, have been the subject of reciprocal transplant experiments and of manipulations of resource availability, habitat structure, population density, and entire sections of food webs. Such experiments are rapidly rebuilding ecological theories as they apply to all organisms. As a demonstration of state-of-the-art historical and experimental research and as a call for philosophical engagement, this volume will join its predecessors--Lizard Ecology: A Symposium (Missouri, 1967) and Lizard Ecology: Studies of a Model Organism (Harvard, 1983)--in directing ecological research for years to come. Lizard Ecology contains essays on reproductive ecology (Arthur E. Dunham, Lin Schwarzkopf, Peter H. Niewiarowski, Karen Overall, and Barry Sinervo), behavioral ecology (A. Stanley Rand, William E. Cooper, Jr., Emilia P. Martins, Craig Guyer, and C. Michael Bull), evolutionary ecology (Raymond B. Huey, Jean Clobert et al., Donald B. Miles, and Theodore Garland, Jr.), and population and community ecology (Ted Case, Robin M. Andrews and S. Joseph Wright, Craig D. James, and Jonathan B. Losos). Originally published in 1994, The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

A modern list of all native species of salamanders, frogs and toads, turtles, lizards, snakes, alligators and crocodiles known to inhabit the US and Canada, along with their standardized common (and proper) names.

The most thorough treatment of lizards of the United States and Canada when first published in 1946, Handbook of Lizards has become a landmark among herpetologists and lizard specialists. Hobart M. Smith spent years compiling and organizing information on 136 species of lizards for this classic study. With more than 300 illustrations, including black-and-white photographs, labeled drawings, range maps, and illustrated keys, this volume serves as a still-relevant and convenient reference guide to the study of North American lizards. Darrel Frost, a prominent lizard specialist, provides a foreword for the 1995 paperback edition that underscores the work's relevance for herpetology today. In the first section, Smith covers in concise fashion the habits, life history, habitats, methods of collection and preservation, and structural features of lizards. The second section of the book considers each species under topics that are conveniently arranged for studying both living lizards and laboratory specimens: range, type, locality, size, color, scalation, recognition characters, habitat and habits, and references. Smith also discusses problems for further study and gives recommendations for special investigations of each species. The book concludes with an extensive bibliography.

North American Herpetology ; Or A Description of the Reptiles Inhabiting the United States

Lizards of the United States and of Canada

Historical and Experimental Perspectives

Sea Turtles to Sidewinders

A Nineteenth Century Ute Burial from Northeast Utah

*Herper's Life List gives reptile and amphibian enthusiasts an organized format for recording first field encounters with North American species. Book includes a checklist of full species, and notational spaces for species, subspecies, and notable varieties.*

*Identifies more than 200 species of reptiles and amphibians.*

*Reptile populations are declining worldwide, and anthropogenic habitat loss and fragmentation are frequently cited causes. As road networks continue to expand globally, indirect impacts to adjacent wildlife populations remain largely unknown. In addition, quantifying direct effects, such as road mortality, can be difficult because scavengers can rapidly remove carcasses from the road and cause underestimation of mortality counts. Therefore, we had two objectives for this project: 1) to evaluate the relative influence of three different road characteristics (surface treatment, width and traffic volume) and habitat features on populations of northern sagebrush lizards (Sceloporus graciosus graciosus), plateau fence lizards (S. tristichus) and greater short-horned lizards (Phrynosoma hernandesi) in mixed arid shrubland habitats in southwest Wyoming, and 2) to determine the effect that scavengers might have had on our ability to accurately detect reptile road mortality during extensive driving surveys in 2009 using unique simulated snake carcasses made out of Burbot (Lota lota), a locally invasive fish species. With regards to the first objective, we found that neither lizard presence, nor relative abundance was significantly related to any of the assessed road characteristics, although there was a trend for higher Sceloporus spp. abundance adjacent to paved roads. Sceloporus spp. relative abundance did not vary systematically with distance to the nearest road. Rather, both Sceloporus spp. and greater short-horned lizards were strongly associated with particular habitat characteristics adjacent to roads. These results suggest that characteristics of roads do not significantly influence adjacent lizard populations, at least in our system. With regards to the second objective, we found that removal of simulated carcasses was higher than expected on paved roads in all study areas, with an average of 74% of the carcasses missing within 60 h. Carcass removal was lower than expected on dirt and two-track roads in all study areas, with an average of 33% and 31% missing on dirt and two-track roads, respectively, after 60 h. Carcass size was not a significant predictor of time of removal. Scavengers may therefore negatively impact the ability of researchers to accurately detect herpetofaunal road mortality, especially on paved roads where road mortality is likely the most prevalent.*

*Common Names for North American Amphibians and Reptiles*

*A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*

*Acta zoologica mexicana*

*New Mexico's Reptiles and Amphibians*

*Field Marks of All Species in Western North America*

*Comprises articles on geology, paleontology, mammalogy, ornithology, entomology and anthropology.*

*A guide to help people, both experienced and novices, identify reptiles and amphibians in Arizona*

Published in cooperation with Canyonlands Natural History Association, this comprehensive and beautifully illustrated trailside reference describes more than 270 plants and animals plus geology of an area that includes nine national parks and monuments in the Southwest. A Naturalist's Guide to Canyon Country is the essential tool for exploring the northern Colorado Plateau, that vast province that encompasses eastern Utah, far western Colorado, and sections of northern Arizona and New Mexico. With this fully updated and revised guide in hand, you will gain a sympathetic understanding of the desert ecosystems that make up the region.

Proceedings of the Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters

Grand Canyon

Boy's Book of Turtles and Lizards

Proceedings

Herper's Life List