

The Michigan Herpetologist

Published by the Michigan Society of Herpetologists

January 2002



MSH IS DEDICATED TO PUBLIC AND MEMBER EDUCATION ABOUT REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Handling Herps: A Medical/Educational Report

by Dr. Janell Osborn

In working with reptiles and amphibians, the question/debate of how much to handle them occasionally comes up. These are not domesticated animals. Corn snakes, iguanas, and bearded dragons may be the closest reptile creatures we have to being domestic, but they still carry a variable amount of wild genes. Technically, it takes 20 generations of captive reproduction for a wild creature to be considered domestic. A wolf hybrid cannot, genetically, be placed into a determined split of wild and domestic; neither can our reptiles.

Besides the genetics, is the method of rearing. Even though the iguanas and most alligators are raised on production farms, it makes them no more domestic, i.e., amenable to human affection, than the chickens we raise for meat.

On the other hand, many reptiles are adaptable—this is what has kept them on earth longer than most other living creatures. Some reptile pets will always hate to be handled, while others will actually look for human interaction. Boas, corn snakes, iguanas, and bearded dragons tend to become very comfortable with handling. Some of the more exotic species of

reptiles never seem to adapt well.

However, the time may come when they need to be treated for an illness or injury. If the reptile has never been handled, it will greatly increase the stress of treatment on top

of the stress already created by the illness or injury. So the question becomes, how much can I/should I handle my reptile or amphibian before it is too stressed out? Should some be handled at all?

All baby herps should be handled minimally—that

So the question becomes, how much can I/should I handle my reptile or amphibian before it is too stressed out?

is, let them use their energy to eat and grow. Under the correct environmental conditions, you have plenty of time to hold them as they mature. Wait until they have at least shed twice and then start with 5 minute intervals of handling during the time they are usually awake (most geckos and some snakes will wait until late evening before they are awake.)

An anxious owner who holds their new “pet” 3-10 times daily can cause harm to their animal. This often results in a baby boa or bearded dragon ending up dead one morning within a week of purchase.

For aquatic amphibians, it’s hands off. Most treatments are given the same as for fish, in the water. If they need something surgical, they are anesthetized in the water before being taken out. For terrestrial amphibians, handle only with latex gloves that have been rinsed in clean water. There should always be a thin layer of water between your frog/salamander and your hands. Handle them at most

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Next MSH Meeting:

December 15, Scott Center, Lansing

MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF HERPETOLOGISTS

Treasurer's Report

10/1/01 - 10/31/01

General Information

The Michigan Society of Herpetologists (MSH) is a non-profit organization dedicated to member and non-member education about reptiles and amphibians.

Meeting Information

MSH holds its general meetings alternately in the cities of Lansing and Grand Rapids (see directions on page 3). Meetings generally are held on the third Saturday of the month (but check the Calendar of Events). Meetings are open to the public and the society encourages anyone with an interest in herpetology to attend.

Contact Information

Mail: Michigan Society of Herpetologists, 321 W. Oakland Ave., Lansing, MI 48906

Officers for 2001

President	Eric Tobin (616) 729-4623 orionet@aol.com
Vice-President	Nikki Matthews (616) 239-0042 Laj9@yahoo.com
Secretary and Membership Secretary	Barbara Wheeler (517) 321- 6105 wheelerba@aol.com
Treasurer	Paul Suplinskas (231) 834-7803
Member-at-Large	Dan Boyle (517) 482-0218 BoyleDnl@aol.com
Member-at-Large	James T. Shearer (616) 458-1114 shearer3@iserv.net

Committee Assignments

Editorial Committee: Dan Boyle, Ruth Schaar, Barbara Wheeler

Ethics Committee: Dan Boyle, Theresa Moran, Jim Shearer, Eric Tobin;

Expo & Event Committee: Eric Tobin, Barbara Wheeler, Dan Boyle

Educational Committee: Dan Boyle, Nikki Matthews, Eric Tobin, Barbara Wheeler

Starting Balance 3244.11

Income

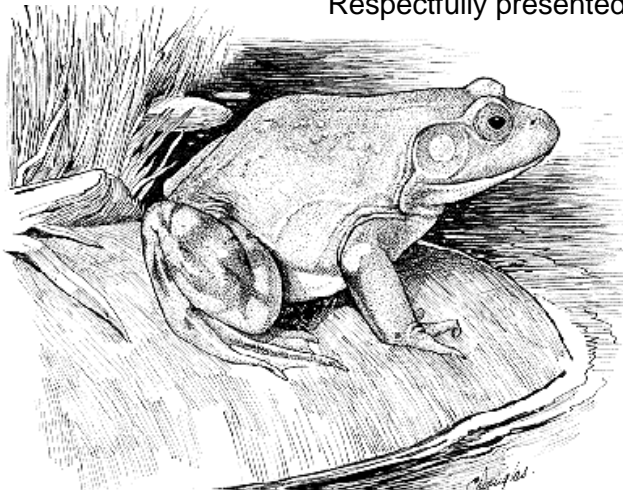
Expo hot sales from Theresa Moran	3.00
Memberships	30.00
TOTAL INCOME	<u>33.00</u>

Expenses

Oct. ice and pop	8.67
Newsletter Printing	75.79
Newsletter Postage	40.80
New member packets	13.19
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>138.45</u>

Ending Balance 3138.66

Respectfully presented, Paul Suplinskas



About *Michigan Herpetologist*

Editor Dan Boyle, 1110 Cawood Street, Lansing, MI 48915
Phone: (517) 482-0218

Michigan Herpetologist is the newsletter of the Michigan Society of Herpetologists, a 401(c)3 non-profit society "dedicated to member and public education about reptiles and amphibians."

Michigan Herpetologist is offered free of charge to Michigan Society of Herpetologist members, and on an exchange basis to other herpetological societies.

Classified ads are free to MSH members. Others may contact the editor for rates.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

THINGS TO DO, THINGS TO SEE

MSH general membership meetings are open to the public free of charge, and members are encouraged to bring guests. Meetings are held alternately in Lansing and Grand Rapids. Board Meeting at 5:30 PM. Members welcome at 7:00 PM and the program begins at 7:30. MSH members are welcome to come early to observe MSH board meetings.

Outreach programs are staffed entirely by member volunteers. If you would like to participate in one of our outreach programs, please contact Barbara Wheeler (contact information is on the information page).

Next MSH Meeting: December 15, Scott Center Lansing

- December 9 Great Lakes Reptile Sale and Swap. Ever 7 Hall, 27531 Grand River, Livonia, MI. Info: (517) 339-7908. Next date: Jan 13
- December 15 MSH MEMBERSHIP MEETING. Pot-luck dinner and 50-50 auction. Bring your own table service and a dish to pass. Items for the auction should be herp-related. Seller receives half the auction price (and the other half helps keep the society solvent). Doors open at 4:30 pm, pot-luck at 5 pm, followed by the 50-50 auction. Scott Center, Lansing.

2002

- January 17 MSH MEMBERSHIP MEETING. John Ball Zoo, Grand Rapids.
- January 19 Okemos Science Day, Saturday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Barbara Wheeler if interested in participating.
- February 16 Book Fair. Potter Park Zoo, Lansing. 10 am to 4 pm. New and used nature books for sale. Admission \$1.00. Info: Theresa at wordenr1@acd.net or (517) 372-5730.
- February 21 MSH MEMBERSHIP MEETING. Scott Center, Lansing.
- March 21 MSH MEMBERSHIP MEETING. John Ball Zoo, Grand Rapids.

DIRECTIONS TO SCOTT CENTER - LANSING

Scott Center is located at 125 W. Main Street where Capitol Avenue dead-ends at Main. Main Street is the freeway access road that runs immediately south of I-496 in downtown Lansing.

Eastbound I-496: Take Pine-Walnut Street exit. The third traffic light will be at the driveway to the Scott Center. Turn right into driveway.

Westbound I-96: Take the Downtown-Grand Ave. exit. Cross Grand Ave., cross first light at Washington Ave., turn left (south) at next light at Capitol Ave., and get in the right hand lane immediately. One block up there is a light at Main. You must be in the right hand lane to drive straight across to the drive of the Scott Center.

DIRECTIONS TO JOHN BALL ZOO - GRAND RAPIDS

John Ball Zoo is located at the corner of Fulton and Valley (1300 W. Fulton), two miles west of downtown Grand Rapids, with easy access from I-196. Meetings are held in the lower level of the pavilion, located near the parking lot and outside of the perimeter fence.

From 196 East, exit at Lake Michigan Drive, and turn right to Fulton. Zoo entrance is to your right.

From 196 West, exit at Lane Street. Turn left on Lane. Turn right on Fulton. Proceed to corner of Fulton and Valley for Zoo entrance.

NO LIVE ANIMALS MAY BE BROUGHT TO MEETINGS HELD AT JOHN BALL ZOO.

HANDLING HERPS *(Continued from page 1)* once per month (every 2 months is better) to obtain a current weight. Inexpensive scales can be found in the kitchen area of your local hardware or discount store.

Having a current weight on hand can shorten the physical exam time for veterinary care and will allow your amphibian to stress for five minutes when it is healthy so it is not so much of a jolt when it is sick. Even though some frogs are almost too cute to resist, their skin is very permeable. They easily absorb the detergent and perfume on your clothes, the normal household bacteria/fungus on your floor (as he oops! —jumps off your shoulder), as well as nicotine on your fingers, etc.

The same can be said for other non-touchable reptiles. Weigh them or take them out to clean the cages (with clean hands or leather gloves) every couple of months for 5-15 minutes. Many physical exams can be accomplished within 10-15 minutes. Then put them back in their cage and leave them alone.

For more handling-amenable types such as an iguana (who has the mentality of a human 2-year old), they should be handled with increasing frequency after they have a month of being in a new environment. As they grow or if you have acquired them sub-adult or adult size, and as they get used to you (and you to them)—practice petting them and holding their feet. Gently slide your hand down the tail and hold them vertically for belly inspection. As this becomes comfortable for the both of you, practice opening the mouth—for iguanas this is a gentle pull of the rostral (closest to the front) dewlap. For the snakes, this is a gentle squeeze at the commissure of the mouth (where top jaw and bottom jaw meet). Again, leather gloves are a recommended accessory.

For turtles and tortoises, get them used to their heads and legs being touched. Work your way to the neck (we're talking months here, not days or weeks). Let them know touch is not invasive. Practice holding their tail tip for short periods (most blood is taken from the tail of turtles).

Especially with the iguanas and alligators, as they start to get bigger than your outstretched hand in body length (not including the tail), practice restraint for 1-3 minutes at a time. These can be dominant creatures if allowed to be. Here “welder” gloves are a good investment.

Veterinary medicine used on wild animals (such

as you see on “Animal Planet” or the old “Wild Kingdom”) is not practical for housebound reptiles and pets. For every reptile in captivity, we are overtly or covertly domesticating it. Chemical restraint is a good thing but it is not without risks. TV won't show you the animals that died.

Most reptiles will live for 12-100 years (even White's treefrog has a life span of 15 years). Chances are they will get sick sometime in that time period. Early caught maladies can often be overcome with therapeutic changes in environment or non-invasive techniques.

When I was learning bone wiring techniques, my professor said, “twist it one twist short of breaking the wire.” Often times this is the same judgement call when working with wild reptiles where high stress can lead to cardiac arrest. If the animal has been handled at least a couple of times before, this may make the “wire” a little bit stronger; if the malady is caught earlier, it may strengthen the “bone,” so to speak.

The other part of the situation may mean frequent visits with your veterinarian so that the treatments can be made in small bits. People tend to want a quick fix. It took time to get to the condition your pet is in, expect the same amount of time to reverse things. The closer to a wild reptile you have, the more bits the treatment may be broken into. A little extra time and expense spent at the beginning can make a big difference in the end result.

Reprinted from *Notes from NOAH*, The Northern Ohio Association of Herpetologists newsletter, Vol. 28, No. 4, Jan 2001

Notable December Birthdays

Robert Mertens	1, 1894.
Raymond B. Cowles	1, 1896.
Josephus Laurenti	4, 1735.
Kraig Adler	6, 1940.
Lawrence Klauber	21, 1883.
Henry Fitch	25, 1909.
Bernard Lacépède	26, 1756.
Alfred S. Romer	28, 1894.
John Holbrook	30th, 1794.

On the Road with Reptiles

by Barbara Wheeler

Traveling with reptiles, for any distance, and in any weather, can be made easy for you and safe for the reptile by using airtight molded fiberglass coolers of various sizes (or styrofoam), AND a rubber hot water bottle containing WARM (not hot) water.

As we know, reptiles are incapable of regulating their own body temperature. The purpose of the insulated cooler and warm water is to keep their body temperature stable. Air can fluctuate rapidly. The warm water helps to maintain the ambient temperature in the cooler. There is sufficient air in the cooler to last up to 24 hours in all but the most extreme conditions. And, of course, the cooler should never be left out in the sun!

Snakes should be placed into cloth bags. Pillow cases work great. In fact, I cut them in half from top to bottom and re-sew the sides, to make smaller bags for smaller snakes. A standard or king pillow case is ideal for boas, pythons, etc. The bag should be somewhat snug to give the snake a feeling of security. Tie the bag close to the snake's body with a cord or shoelace. Then, place the snake in the cooler, along with the water bottle which has been secured so it cannot come into direct contact with the snake. I even use foam rubber on the bottom of the

cooler to make it softer, and prevent them from sliding around.

Lizards and turtles should **not** be placed in bags. Plastic shoe boxes, with air holes and paper towel in the bottom, are ideal. Frogs and salamanders may be also placed in plastic shoe boxes, with air holes and wet paper towel. Then, put the shoe box in the cooler with the water bottle.

Before placing the water bottle in the cooler, check the water temp by placing it on top of a household thermometer for about five minutes. In the winter, the water should **never** be warmer than 90 to 95°F. In the summer, the water should not be less than 70°F.

The insulated cooler should be closed tightly at the beginning of your trip. Don't be tempted to open it again, unless necessary, until you have arrived at your destination. If you do, you may have to replace the warm water.

Reprinted from the Michigan Herpetologist, Jan 2001, as a service to those who must transport herps to MSH outreaches.

Outreach Opportunity

There's another MSH outreach event coming up -- another opportunity to show off your favorite herp (check out page 8 of the last newsletter to see what we were up to during the past year).

Okemos Science Day is Saturday, January 19 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. It's one of those stand-behind-tables science fairs. Visitors come and go as they visit our exhibit along with other exhibits in the Okemos High School dining hall.

Please consider exhibiting with us. If you haven't done it before, this would be a great time to start. If you do decide you want to be a part of this event, PLEASE CONTACT ME



Visitors to the LCC Science Olympiad meet a bearded dragon.

ASAP. I will need to know who will be there, along with what animals you will be bringing, so I can request the tables ahead of time. For some unknown reason, that school has very few folding banquet tables. The dining room uses round tables, which makes it nearly impossible to exhibit our animals safely. But if I know ahead of time, they'll get them for us.

So, check out your calendar for January 19th. Then, e-mail me: "YES, I'd love to be there." I'll give you driving directions, too.

Thanks - Barbara Wheeler

Look Before You Buy: Is that Pet Illegal?

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil — Your child wants a rainbow boa constrictor or a ball python from the local pet shop or a company that sells over the Internet. How can you know whether you are contributing to the illegal trade in endangered species?

It's hard to prove whether an animal was bred in captivity or caught in the wild, because the legal trade in animals is so loosely regulated. But doing your homework beforehand can help, said Craig Hoover, the deputy director of Traffic (www.traffic.org), the wildlife trade-monitoring unit of the World Wildlife Fund.

"The first thing you want to look into is whether it is a species typically captive-bred," he said. "If it is a species not typically bred in captivity, then I would ask if it was brought into the country legally."

Animals on the Endangered Species List generally are prohibited from sale. The only exceptions are animals for which there is a flourishing captive-breeding industry. That is the case with parrots, which are largely forbidden as an import.

In the store or on the phone with an Internet supplier, ask who supplied the animal and from

where, said Dener Giovanini, head of Brazil's National Network to Fight Traffic in Wild Animals.

"You need to check if the store has special authorization to import wild animals," he said. "Ask to see the documentation that accompanies the animal. If they cannot present it, then there is a good chance it was a trafficked animal."

The age of the animal, especially reptiles, provides a clue to its origins,

Hoover said. "If it is an adult, that would raise a flag for me. Odds are it's not a captive-bred animal.

Captive-breeders such as Mitch Brynes, owner of Diamond Reptile Breeders of Bushnell, Fla., say most pet stores prefer buying from captive-breeders. Their animals are at less risk of disease, have not traveled as far and breed better in captivity.

Online retailer LLL Reptile and Supply of Oceanside, Calif., warns as much on its Web site. It offers no guarantee for the health of imported adult pythons, "as they can be difficult to acclimate to captivity."

Reprinted from The Seattle Times, August 16, 2001



Young visitor at the LCC Science Olympiad is fascinated by this Cuban iguana.

Frogs Croaking, but not so Fast

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources conducts an annual frog and toad survey. And guess what? The survey this year shows that some frogs are on the rebound.

The green frog seems to be thriving statewide. The wood frog is doing well in a limited habitat. Chorus frogs, spring peepers, American toads and gray tree frogs also are coming along well. The bullfrog's numbers are low, but it is not deemed an endangered species.

Reprinted from CITIZEN-PATRIOT (Jackson, Michigan) 15 October 01

Balancing the Scales: Reptiles and Amphibians Are Good Pets, With Risks

Do you love snakes, frogs, turtles and lizards? Do you dream of having one of your own, but your mom says no because she heard somewhere that they can make you sick?

Vet Alice Weiss helps explain why reptiles and amphibians are great, and why you have to be careful with them as pets.

Why are reptiles good pets?

I asked a bunch of kids and I got these answers:

- Reptiles feel wet against your skin, but they are dry.
- It's fun to watch reptiles eat live prey.
- It's fun to watch reptiles shed their skins.
- They don't bark.
- Some of them look like little dinosaurs.

How should you choose the reptile that's right for you?

Some reptiles are much harder to take care of than others. Before you decide which one to get, do research.

What is salmonella?

Salmonella is a beautiful word for an ugly disease. It can infect all animals -- including people. Salmonella can be no problem, or it can make the animal it infects very sick. When very young, very old or very sick people get salmonella, they can die.

How does salmonella spread?

Warning: To talk about salmonella we have to talk about poop.

Salmonella is a tiny bacterium that hides in poop. And it's through poop that salmonella spreads from one victim to another.

People get sick when the bacteria get into their mouths (disgusting, but true). What usually happens is the animal's poop gets onto something else -- like the animal's skin -- that we touch. The germ gets on our fingers. Later, we touch our mouths and the germ gets inside us.

People can get salmonella from raw meat (another reason you should wash your hands when cooking and when handling meat).

Humans also can get the disease from reptile and amphibian pets. These animals do not usually look

sick when they have salmonella, so the owner doesn't know the pet's poop has salmonella bacteria in it. Because animals live in cages, where they poop, they get the germs on their feet and skin. The cages are usually wet and warm -- perfect conditions for growing salmonella.

How do you know your pet has salmonella?

A tiny piece of poop is sent to the laboratory. If the laboratory can grow salmonella from the poop, then the pet has salmonella.

Reptiles and amphibians rarely get sick from salmonella. A bad salmonella infection can cause snakes to "star-gaze": Their necks twist around so their heads stare up, as if they are looking at stars. Not all reptiles and amphibians carry salmonella. But you can't tell. They may have it, but it may not even show up in a test. Two days later, it might show up. Very unpredictable.

So how can you stay safe and healthy?

Be careful, and follow a few simple rules. Wash your hands with soap every time you touch anything that comes in contact with your pet. Also never clean the cage -- or the reptile -- in a kitchen sink (you don't want salmonella bacteria in the sink). And after cleaning the cage, clean the sink or tub with bleach. Then wash your hands with soap again.

Are reptiles and amphibian pets worth all the trouble?

Absolutely.

They are fairly easy to keep. They can be left alone for days. They are good for pet owners with allergies. And they're the closest thing we have to dinosaurs and gentle, magical monsters. You just have to be extra careful with these extraordinary animals so that you can stay healthy and enjoy them for a long time.

Reprinted from theThe Washington Post, August 16, 2001

Why this 162-year-old tortoise bites toenails

Female visitors to Powderham Castle near Exeter can rest a little easier for the next few months because Timothy the tortoise has gone into hibernation. It means women whose toenails are painted red will not face the danger of having their feet nibbled for the time being at least.

Timothy, the 162-year-old resident on the Earl of Devon's estate, has been known to mistake red toenails for his favourite strawberries. After he went for the feet of a female visitor, some women with painted nails have had to be warned of the creature's predatory habits.

Tim Faulkner, the estate's general manager, said: "He definitely loves strawberries, and he gets fed them by people who work in our restaurant. We cannot feed him strawberries all the time, but it is good to be able to treat him now and then."

"There is a well-known tale that he bit someone's toes because she had red toenails. We warn people now if they are going out around the estate to be careful if they see him - you don't know if he will do it again."

Timothy the tortoise spends most of his days in and around the 14th century castle, but has now started his winter hibernation.

Staff at the estate are amazed by how fit and healthy Timothy seems, despite his status as Devon's oldest resident. Tim said: "He is aged in his 160s but is going from strength to strength. We treat him a bit more carefully than we used to - even giving him some jabs to keep him well - but I have known him for 10 years and he is as healthy now as I have ever seen him.

"There are some steep slopes within the castle, but he still goes up and down those when he is awake. We even had to put a fence up to stop him from getting out - I'm sure he could if we gave him the chance."

Timothy, who tips the scales at around 11 pounds, was fostered by the Courtenay family more than 100 years ago, and had previously been with the Royal Navy for at least half a century. When the

family moved to the Kenton estate in 1936, Timothy went with them, and he has been munching strawberries ever since.

Reprinted from the EXETER EXPRESS (UK) 19 October 2001.

New Board of Directors Elected

Members elected a board of seven directors at the November 17th MSH Annual Meeting. The newly elected board, as specified in the constitution, then chose officers from among their own ranks. The results are:

President	Eric Tolbin
Vice-president	Jim Shearer
Secretary	Barbara Wheeler
Treasurer	Paul Suplinskas
Membership Secretary	Chris Tolbin
Member-at-Large	Jillyn Boldrey
Member-at-Large	James Cross

Let's wish them well as they lead us one more year into the future.

LCC Elementary Science Olympiad

MSH members had a great time on November 17 as they participated in an outreach program at Lansing Community College. MSH was one of many groups that participated.

Thanks to Jane Beiser, Stephanie Beiser, Dan Boyle, Angellica Harrington, Keyt Harrington, Matt Lindstrom, Mark Norman, Matt Sherman, and Barbara Wheeler.

Double thanks to Keyt Harrington, who took the photographs that are scattered through this issue of the Michigan Herpetologist.

Welcome Back Renewal Members

CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified advertisements are free to MSH members. Contact the editor for rates for quarter, half, and full page ads.

For Sale: **Adult Common Boa.** Six-foot (plus) male. Nice temperament. Eats thawed rats. About seven years old. \$100.

For Sale: **Mexican Red-Leg Tarantula** (*smithii*, the nice one). Three-year-old female, may live another 20 years. Spider only, \$75.. With complete 12 X 12 X 30 spider palace, \$100.

For Sale: **African Giant Millipedes.** Adults reach eight inches long, live up to ten years. Captive-bred, unsexed young sold in groups of three for \$15 or six babies for \$15. Need planted terrarium to thrive. Come with complete care information.

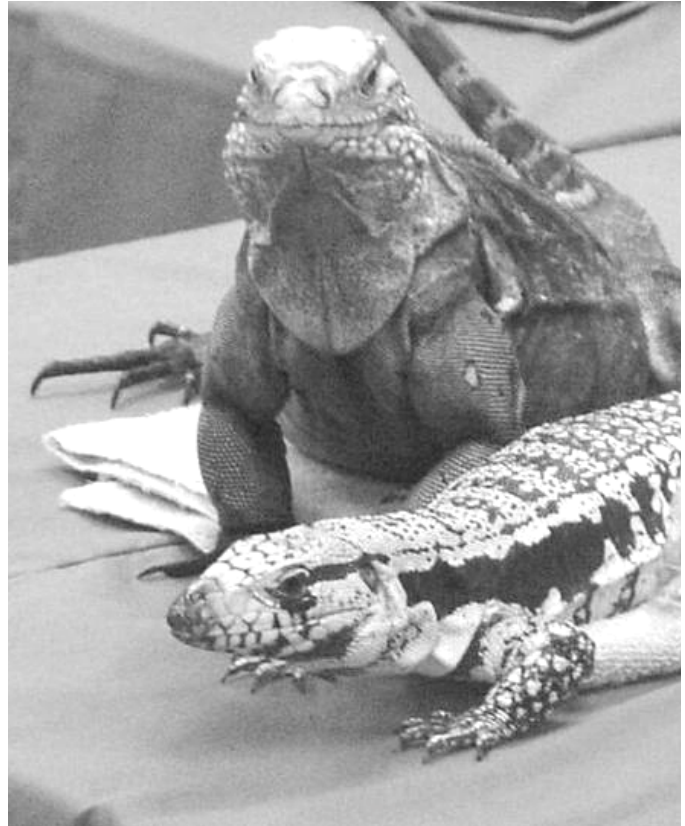
For Sale: **Cockroaches.** Captive-bred Madagascar Hissing Cockroaches (five for \$10) or South American Giant Death's Head Roaches (four for \$10). Very interesting pets or nutritious food for lizards.

For Sale: **Thayer's Milk Snake.** Female hatchling, eating live pinkies readily, beautiful red-banded pattern. \$45.

For Sale: **Rough-Scaled Sand Boa.** One-year-old male (about 7-8 inches long), eating live/thawed pinkies. Adult males reach about 14 inches (stout), females reach 24 inches. \$60.

For Sale: **Horned Frogs.** Young Argentine horned frogs (1-2 inches in diameter), eating crickets, pinkies. Adult males reach 4-5 inches in diameter, females 7-8 inches. Hearty, low-maintenance, way cool. \$20. Contact Theresa, (517) 372-5730 for more info or to have delivered to MSH events (or pick up in Lansing). [10-11]

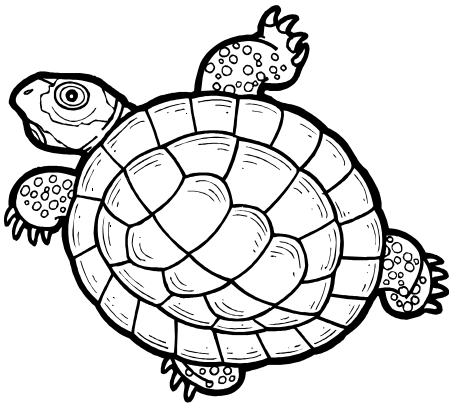
For Sale: **Frozen rodents** in smaller quantities. Unweaned mice \$4 per dozen; weaned mice \$6 per dozen; adult rats 3/\$5; small-medium rabbits \$2.50 each. All individually frozen and packed for easier access. Available in Lansing or delivered to most MSH events. Call Theresa at (517) 372-5730. [1-]



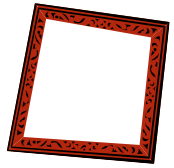
A Cuban rock iguana (top) and a black and white tegu seem to be keeping an eye on things at the November 17 LCC Elementary Science Olypiad.

Thousands of tired, nerve-shaken, over-civilized people are beginning to find out that going to the mountains is going home; that wildness is a necessity; and that mountain parks and reservations are useful not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life.

John Muir



If this box is marked then your membership will expire with this issue.



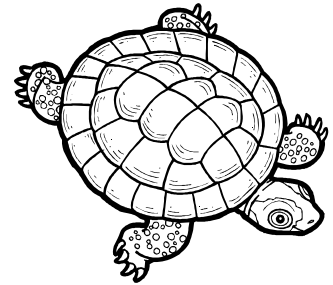
First Class Mail
Address Correction Requested

Michigan Society of Herpetologists
321 W. Oakland Ave.
Lansing, MI 48906

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

To join MSH, please complete the following application and return it, with your membership fee, to:

Membership Secretary
Michigan Society of Herpetologists
321 W. Oakland Ave.
Lansing, MI 48906



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual (\$15.00) | <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> New Member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family (\$20.00) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsorship | <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Junior (\$10.00) | | <input type="checkbox"/> Name or Address Change |

Name(s) (Please Print): _____ Date: _____

Parent or Guardian (if member is a minor): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: () _____ E-mail: _____

Herpetological Area of Interest: _____

Would you be willing to volunteer for any MSH events? Yes No

Would you like to be listed in the MSH Directory? Yes No