

# 2016

## ANNUAL REPORT



THE Orianne  
Society



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# FROM THE CEO



Photo: Heidi Hall

Just one week ago I was standing on the banks of a remote river in the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont. The air was a bit colder than that I was used to living in the Southern Appalachians, but the landscape lay out before me was breathtaking. I was looking up river into a broad basin rimmed with spruce and firs. I was standing in between two major ecoregions, the boreal forests to the north and the hardwood forests to the south. It is in this transition zone, where two ecosystems come together, that we are developing our newest initiative: the Great Northern Forests Initiative. To some, this may seem like an odd place for a reptile and amphibian conservation organization to work, but it is an incredibly diverse region rich with species; such as Wood Turtles living in riparian corridors, amphibians breeding in vernal pools, and Mink Frogs living in sphagnum filled ponds.

Our Great Northern Forest Initiative is focused on the region that forms the US boundary with Canada from the Tug Hill region of New York in the west to the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec in the east. This region remains one of the wildest places in eastern North America. Because of this, efforts are currently underway to ensure a connected corridor of wildlands across the entire region. Even so, there is still much work to be done as widespread logging and development pressures remain prevalent. We have been working for many years on Timber Rattlesnake conservation in the northeast, but it was in 2016 that we officially launched the Great Northern Forest Initiative by conducting surveys for Wood Turtles in the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont. As our flagship species, the Wood Turtle utilizes a wide range of riparian habitat, much of

which has been converted for agriculture purposes. In addition, the cold clear rivers they overwinter in are often affected by logging practices upstream. To save the Wood Turtle, it is critical that we consider the importance of these associated land uses and find creative solutions that will allow turtle populations to thrive in conjunction with human activities.

As we move forward, we will continue our efforts to understand the status and distribution of Wood Turtles in order to implement strategic land conservation and restoration efforts in watersheds that are vital for their survival. In addition, we will expand our efforts to implement actions that will have a greater impact on Timber Rattlesnake conservation and begin working to conserve vernal pools and the associated amphibians that depend on them. In 2017, we will continue to grow as we open an office in Vermont and hire new staff.

In closing, launching this program is somewhat of a coming home for me. Growing up in New England, I spent much of my childhood playing along streams like the one I was standing on in the Northeast Kingdom. I have vivid memories of catching frogs and turtles in the wetlands. Join us at the Orianne Society today and help us ensure that future generations of children will be able to see turtles along the creeks of the Great Northern Forests. I invite everyone to support and participate in conserving reptiles and amphibians in the places that many herpetologists have often overlooked.

Dr. Chris Jenkins  
CEO, The Orianne Society

# MISSION

The Orianne Society works to conserve critical ecosystems for imperiled reptiles and amphibians using science, applied conservation and education.

Our programs are designed using a customized, science-based approach. Specifically, we work on multiple conservation targets within a series of landscapes. We first examine the threats to each conservation target and then determine the research and applied programs required to achieve conservation for each.

There are many themes that are often used across our work. Our primary theme is that we do science that informs conservation and we use science to inform on-the-ground conservation actions. However, to maintain our scientific credibility, we do not engage in advocacy or policy, though our work may be used by other organizations to influence policy.

Our efforts are divided into four primary initiatives that direct our work based on the conservation priorities within each area:

## **Longleaf Savannas**

Altamaha River Corridor  
Sandhill Snakes  
Freshwater Turtles

## **Great Northern Forests**

Northeast Kingdom  
Freshwater Turtles  
Vernal Pools

## **Appalachian Highlands**

Greater Smoky Mountains  
Hellbenders  
Timber Rattlesnakes

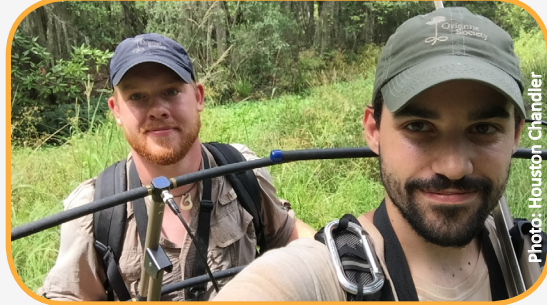
## **Global Viper Conservation**

Viper Specialist Group  
Saving Endangered Species  
from Extinction

# INITIATIVES

# ACHIEVING conservation

## RESEARCH: Inventory Monitoring & Conservation Action



Search for focal species in suitable habitat using monitoring equipment.



Record pertinent data about individuals found during surveys.



Carry out research techniques such as adding tracking device to individuals or swab for disease.



Work with our staff, partners and land management team to apply strategies.



Examine data to strategize informed conservation actions.



Continue research activities at chosen locales over a set timeframe.



### CITIZEN Science



### EDUCATION & Outreach



### LAND Management



### PARTNERSHIPS



### RESTORATION

## APPROACH

We work to conserve species through strategic initiatives designed using a customized, science-based approach. Take a look at just a few examples as to how we implement conservation actions throughout our different initiatives.



# Altamaha River Corridor

## Sandhill Snakes

## Freshwater Turtles

Our Longleaf Savannas Initiative (LSI) works to conserve Longleaf Pine ecosystems and the diverse amphibian/reptile fauna these habitats support. Due to a long history of fire suppression and the conversion of native forests for agriculture and commercial timberland, the Longleaf Pine ecosystem is one of the most endangered in the United States. Today, less than three percent of what was originally Longleaf Pine habitat is considered intact and naturally-functioning.

We selected the Altamaha River Corridor (ARC) as a focal landscape for our conservation efforts. The largest free-flowing river on the east coast, the Altamaha River flows 137 miles through the Coastal Plain of southeastern Georgia. The Altamaha watershed is widely recognized for its wild character, uniqueness and biodiversity—120 rare or endangered plant and animal species are known from this region. Habitats here range from austere “sugar sand” ridges to bald cypress-tupelo swamps. Underscoring the Altamaha’s conservation value, within the last several decades, more than 98,000 acres along the Altamaha River have been protected in conservations lands, including our Orianne Indigo Snake Preserve, which lies on the banks of the beautiful Ocmulgee River.

The ARC Conservation Priority includes Longleaf Pine–Wiregrass habitat management and restoration on both public and private lands. On private lands, we offer technical assistance to landowners, by planting Longleaf Pine seedlings, restoring native groundcover and applying prescribed fire. Our Lands Management team had a record-setting year in 2016 with respect to acres burned.

Our Upland Snakes Conservation Priority is focused on the conservation of snake species endemic to Longleaf Pine sandhill habitats, including the Florida Pinesnake, Southern Hog-Nosed Snake and two species which are true icons—the Eastern Diamond-Backed Rattlesnake, one of the largest vipers on the globe; and our flagship species, the imperiled Eastern Indigo Snake, one of the first snakes to be protected by the Endangered Species Act. We work to conserve these snakes and their habitats through research, reintroductions, education and land acquisition, protection, and management.

The Spotted Turtle, flagship species of our Freshwater Turtle Conservation Priority, had not been studied in the wild in Georgia before The Orianne Society initiated field projects in 2014. This species is listed as endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

We have completed or initiated several Spotted Turtle studies, ranging from radio-telemetry projects to long-term mark-recapture studies. Additionally, we have created a habitat model for this species for Georgia. All of these projects are designed to supply needed information pertaining to the ecology of this poorly-studied species, while informing conservation efforts.



# LONGLEAF SAVANNAS

## Threats

Fire suppression & commercial timber harvesting



Forestry & agricultural development



Roadways & development



Water withdrawals & stream diversions



Pet trade



Snake Fungal Disease



# What We Did in 2016



## Land Restoration

Conducted prescribed burns at 19 sites totaling 4,790 acres.

Harvested 200 lbs. of seed from native groundcover species for future habitat restoration efforts.

## Inventory/Monitoring

Conducted our 6th consecutive year of Eastern Indigo Snake and Eastern Diamond-Backed Rattlesnake population monitoring.

Analyzed over 1,000 location records to develop a model for Eastern Diamond-Backed Rattlesnake habitat in Florida.

Conducted field surveys for the Southern Hog-Nosed Snake at three sites to test a recently created habitat model.

Radio-tracked 30 adult Spotted Turtles to investigate habitat use, home range, and thermal ecology.

Initiated a two-year snake fungal disease survey.

## Education/Outreach

Conducted 6 education outreach events.

## Publications

Co-authored scientific articles relating to Spotted Turtle survey methods and our Indigo Snake monitoring.

# What We Plan to Do

## Land Restoration

Conduct prescribed burns at 20 sites totaling approximately 5,300 acres.

Harvest 2,000 lbs. of groundcover seed for understory restoration efforts.

## Inventory/Monitoring

Continue long-term monitoring surveys for Eastern Indigo Snakes and Eastern Diamond-Backed Rattlesnakes.

Determine the prevalence of snake fungal disease in declining species.

Continue our mark-recapture population monitoring studies of Spotted Turtles.

## Partnerships

Increase the number of private land sites managed from 10 to 15 sites.



# Northeast Kingdom

## Vernal Pools

## Freshwater Turtles

The Great Northern Forests Initiative (GNFI) is an effort to conserve rare reptiles and amphibians in the regions of northeastern North America. While diversity is low through much of the region, you can find rare species that depend on this transitional habitat between the boreal forest to the north and the hardwood forests to the south. Much of this land is vast wilderness and is controlled by commercial timber operations and the valleys are dominated by agriculture.

Our initial focal region in the Great Northern Forest is the Northeast Kingdom (NEK) of Vermont. In the remote NEK, we will work to conserve a suite of focal species and conserve important habitats.

The region is home to an abundance of freshwater turtle species, many of which are some of the rarest turtles in North America; including Wood Turtles, Bog Turtles, Blandings Turtles, and Spotted Turtles. All of these species have “slow” life histories and it can take some of them living over a 100 years to replace a single individual removed or lost from the wild.

The charismatic Wood Turtle serves as our flagship species for the GNFI. One objective of this initiative is to reverse the ongoing decline of this endangered species. Wood Turtles are a riparian and river dwelling turtle that have experienced significant declines due to the loss of riparian habitats and being killed on roads and in

agricultural fields. To achieve our objective we have launched an inventory and monitoring program to understand the Wood Turtles status in the region; we are also developing habitat models that will help prioritize where to focus land conservation efforts, and finally, we are developing a private network to link landowners for cost-share programs for restoring Wood Turtle habitat.

We have also initiated efforts that will focus on identifying the distribution of vernal pools throughout the NEK. Identifying and classifying vernal pools can protect amphibian breeding habitat by affording the pool protection as a wetland. This habitat is home to a number of amphibian species such as Jefferson Salamanders and Wood Frogs that require vernal pools to reproduce. Vernal pools are wetlands that only hold water for part of the year and thus do not contain fish that would prey on eggs and larval amphibians. Often vernal pools are not classified as wetlands because they do not hold water year round. As a result, these habitats are threatened by many forms of development, timber harvest, and agriculture.



# GREAT NORTHERN FORESTS

## Threats

Commerical timber harvests & industrial mills



Agricultural development



Roadways & residential development



Water pollution, stream erosion & wetland drainage



Subsidized predation



Pesticides & herbicides



# What We Did in 2016



## Inventory/Monitoring

Completed a Wood Turtle inventory of the major rivers in the NEK of Vermont.

## Program Development

Secured continuous funding to support our GNFI conservation efforts.

## Partnerships

Established partnerships with the Vermont River Conservancy, Vermont Agency of Natural Resources and Thetford Conservation Commission.

## Education/Outreach

Spoke at two outreach events and developed relationships with local landowners and stakeholders.



# What We Plan to Do

## Inventory/Monitoring

Launch an effort to conduct a state-wide inventory for Wood Turtles in Vermont.

Survey for the presence of amphibian breeding in vernal pools to formally classify them as wetlands.

## Conservation Planning

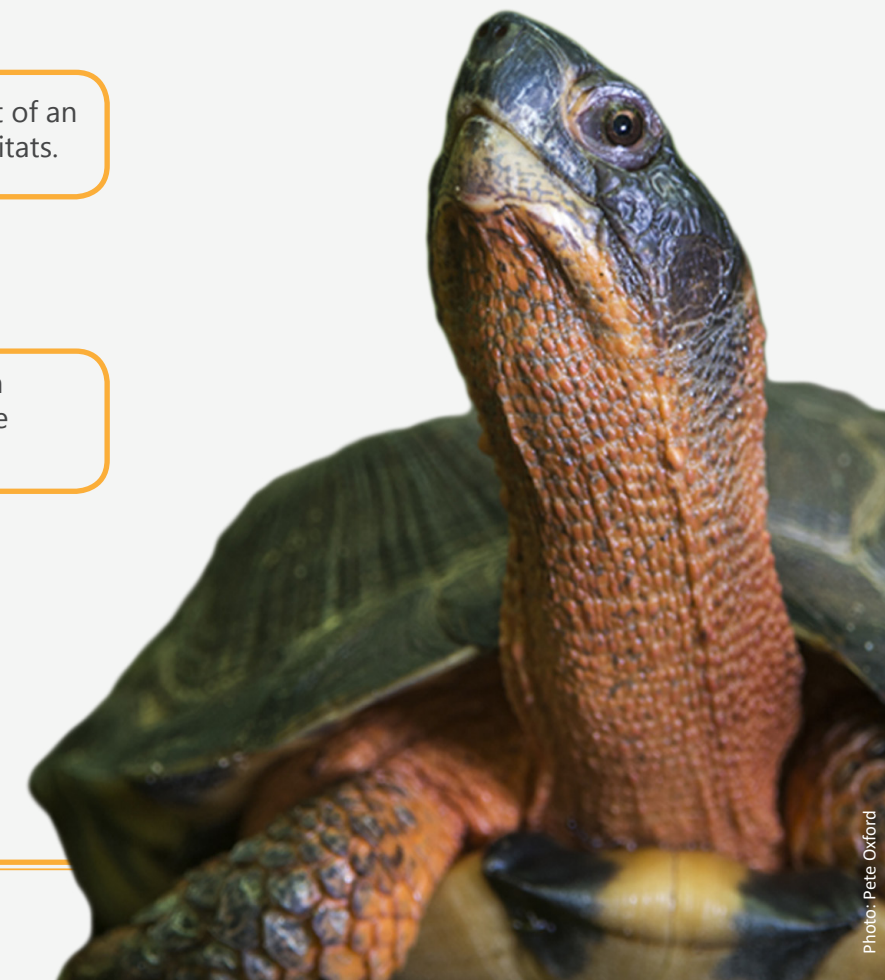
Use existing data and the results of field surveys to develop a habitat model for Wood Turtles in Vermont.

## Partnerships

Build relationships with NEK landowners as part of an effort to protect and restore Wood Turtle habitats.

## Education/Outreach

Launch an outreach campaign focused on raising awareness of Wood Turtles and the need for conservation.



# Greater Smoky Mountains

## Eastern Hellbenders

## Timber Rattlesnakes

The Appalachian Highlands Initiative (AHI) works to protect the species and landscapes of one of the most diverse regions of North America, the Appalachians. Much of the high mountain area is protected as national park or national forests and are places where many people hike, camp, fish and hunt. In the valleys, human development is increasing, which not only changes the habitat for many species, but also divides and fragments the high mountain areas so that species become isolated.

The Great Smoky Mountains is the feature landscape of the AHI. The Appalachian Mountain ecosystem is the predominant ecosystem in this region which includes areas throughout eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina and north Georgia. Within this region are some of the highest mountains in the eastern United States, extensive forests broken up by high mountain balds and river valleys that have traditionally supported farming. People have lived in this landscape for the past 12,000 years. Because of this, the Appalachian Mountain ecosystem serves as a reminder of the importance of maintaining the balance between nature and people. In order to achieve this balance, there must be an effort to both protect the remaining forests while also working with community members to make private land more hospitable for wildlife.

This region is a global hotspot for salamander species and provides important habitat for other species that live at higher elevations. The Eastern Hellbender is the largest salamander (by weight) in North America and it belongs to a line of salamanders so ancient that its closest relatives occur in Asia. They occupy rivers and streams, living underneath large rocks. Sheltered beneath these rocks, the Hellbender also uses these areas to lay eggs and to ambush prey. The Hellbender shares this habitat with various fish and mussel species. If we lose Hellbenders, we not only

lose an irreplaceable part of our natural history, but we also lose a predator that may be important in helping to regulate prey populations, such as crayfish. In the past, people could routinely find hundreds of Hellbenders in a river; today you can count the number of those sites on one hand. We are now able to conduct surveys for Hellbenders using environmental DNA (eDNA), a revolutionary technique we developed that allows us to survey for the species using water samples rather than animal surveys. We have surveyed the majority of our focal areas within Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee using eDNA, which has given us an in-depth understanding of their distribution.

Our goal is to reverse the decline of Hellbenders in the southern Appalachian Mountain ecosystem and ensure that populations will be stable for the foreseeable future. To accomplish this goal, we will continue to develop and apply techniques to monitor Hellbender populations, to increase Hellbender reproduction with stream habitat management, and to restore stream reaches to increase Hellbender habitat. We have identified the Little Tennessee River watershed as a high priority for Hellbender conservation and restoration and will focus much of our efforts in this drainage.

Timber Rattlesnakes are icons for the conservation of the deciduous forests of the southern Appalachian region. This species has declined significantly throughout their range due to human persecution and habitat loss, but despite these declines, they are one of the last remaining carnivores that can still be found in the Appalachians. We are currently implementing a monitoring and research program to understand the Timber Rattlesnake's status in the Appalachian Mountain ecosystem. In addition, we are conducting 5-10 education outreach programs to southern Appalachian communities to raise awareness about rattlesnake biology and the need for conservation.

# APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS

## Threats

Agricultural encroachment & wetland drainage



Chestnut blight



River alteration & pollution



Introduction of invasive species



Deforestation & fire suppression



# What We Did in 2016



10

Hellbender Huts



CITIZEN  
Science



CONSERVATION  
Timber Rattlesnake

## Conservation Planning

Developed an eDNA sampling strategy to validate a Hellbender habitat model for North Carolina.

Installed ten Hellbender huts into a North Georgia Hellbender stream to provide additional cover and nesting habitat.

## Inventory/Monitoring

Assisted NC Wildlife Resources Commission, NC Zoo, and Wingate University in a larval detection study in North Carolina in order to determine population viability.

Continued monitoring efforts for Timber Rattlesnakes at gestation rocks in the Appalachian Mountain ecosystem.

## Land Management

Completed a project with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Rabun Gap Nacoochee School (RGNS) to install upland watering stations, stream side fencing, and crossing stabilization to reduce erosion of sediment into an important Hellbender stream.

## Partnerships

Formed a partnership with the RGNS to monitor water quality, macroinvertebrates, and Hellbender populations.

## Education/Outreach

Conducted six public lectures on Timber Rattlesnakes to diverse audiences including school groups, government employees, and the general public.

# What We Plan to Do

## Monitoring/Partnerships

Expand our Timber Rattlesnake monitoring efforts to develop the Southern Appalachian Rattlesnake Network that partners with other biologists and stewards from around the region.

In partnership with RGNS, we will continue monitoring Hellbenders, macroinvertebrates, and water quality in important Hellbenders streams.

## Inventory

We plan to use radio telemetry to track 10 rattlesnakes back to overwintering sites.

As part of the Southern Appalachian Rattlesnake Network we will hold our first annual meeting.

## Education/Outreach

We plan to conduct 5-10 Timber Rattlesnake outreach events.



EXPAND  
Partnerships



5+  
Outreach Events



10

Track 10 Rattlesnakes

# Viper Specialist Group

## Saving Endangered Species from Extinction

The Global Viper Initiative (GVI) is an effort to conserve rare vipers from around the world. Vipers are one of the most misunderstood and persecuted groups of animals on Earth. There are more than 200 species of vipers distributed across the world except for Australia and Antarctica. Vipers face many threats including habitat loss and fragmentation and human persecution, and have the highest proportion of endangered species of any major snake family.

In 2010, we formed the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Viper Specialist Group (VSG) as a network of viper conservation biologists working as a team. The VSG works as a global partnership for viper conservation. We conduct status assessments and maintain the IUCN Redlist for all viper species. We also work to develop viper conservation action plans and to set global conservation priorities. Independent of the VSG, Orianne is working to conserve land for critically endangered vipers and partnering on research and conservation projects for rare species. We are in the process of transitioning the leadership of the VSG to allow us to build a more substantial programs in specific locations. We are planning to implement a broad program that supports conservation efforts outside of North America by providing funding, expertise, and resources.

# GLOBAL VIPERS

## Threats

Human persecution & indiscriminate killing



Lack of global assessment data & species recovery plans



Habitat loss & fragmentation



Climate change



Snake Fungal Disease



# What We Did in 2016



## STATUS Assessments

### Red List

The VSG continued to conduct viper status assessments to update the IUCN Red List.

### Inventory/Monitoring

Completed and published the first global viper prioritization effort; identifying diversity, endemism, and threatened viper hot spots.

### Conservation Planning

Developed a template for regional conservation action planning.



1<sup>ST</sup>

## Global Viper Prioritization Effort

# What We Plan to Do

### Conservation Planning

Continue identifying gaps in assessments with the goal of getting status assessments complete and maintained for all viper species.

Establish a Reptile and Amphibian Subcommittee within the IUCN.

Transition the leadership of the VSG.

Complete draft Conservation Action Plans for Europe.



## ACTION Conservation Plans



## POPULATION Assessments



Photo: Pete Oxford

Photo: Pete Oxford

# LOOKING AHEAD

The future of The Orianne Society is important for the future of rare and endangered reptiles, amphibians, and the ecosystems that support them. To achieve conservation we have always worked closely with our partners. It is our belief that by working together, we can achieve more than the sum of the accomplishments of each individual working alone. Our recent efforts to reverse the decline of the Gopher Tortoise are a perfect example of this and an example of how we will increasingly incorporate broad partnerships to achieve lofty conservation goals.

Gopher Tortoises are important because they create habitat that is used by hundreds of other wildlife species. But Gopher Tortoise populations have precipitously declined and, as a result, are listed as threatened in the western portion of their range and are now a candidate for federal listing by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in the eastern portion of their range. Recently, the Gopher Tortoise Conservation Initiative was launched in Georgia to protect over 100,000 acres of habitat that supports the majority of the remaining viable tortoise populations. To achieve conservation at this scale requires an incredible amount of coordination, effort, and resources.

The Orianne Society is a part of a broader group of over ten nonprofits, foundations, agencies, and individuals who have come together, all with the same goal of protecting tortoise populations in Georgia indefinitely by protecting and restoring the lands where they occur. Together we defined the distribution of viable tortoise populations across the state and

identified how many of them were currently protected. For the remaining viable populations that are not on conserved land, the partnership identified hundreds of priority parcels for protection. In the past year, the partnership has created two new Wildlife Management Areas, which protect two of the larger populations of tortoises and associated species, such as the Eastern Indigo Snake and Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake. Orianne has played a critical role in the Gopher Tortoise Conservation Initiative. First, we work closely with partners and landowners to negotiate land protection projects in certain regions of Georgia. Second, our land management team places a focused effort on restoration and management of Gopher Tortoise tracts through implementation of prescribed fire and native understory restoration. Finally, we are launching a campaign to raise awareness in local communities on the importance of conserving the Gopher Tortoise and how individuals can help in ensuring this species' persistence.

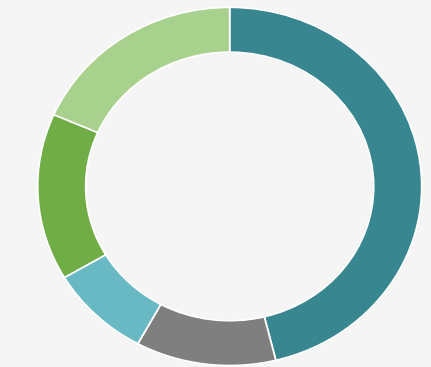
It is big scale projects with big conservation goals, such as the Gopher Tortoise Conservation Initiative, that are the future of The Orianne Society. We are dedicated to working with partners to implement on the ground conservation projects that save rare and endangered species. The future of Orianne is an ambitious one, but the fate of the animals we care about is on the line. We encourage you to become one of our partners, so that together, we can help shape the future of The Orianne Society and the rare species that depend on us.



# FINANCIALS

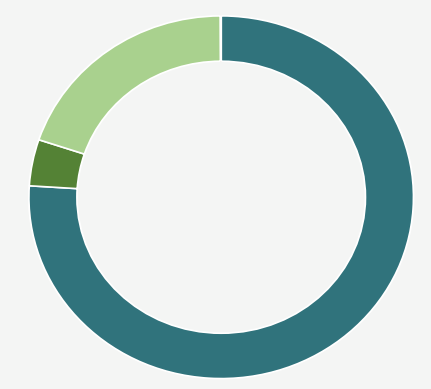
## EXPENSES

Longleaf Savannas	\$542,835.00
Appalachian Highlands	\$138,904.00
Communication and Outreach	\$100,826.00
Administration	\$177,168.00
Fundraising	\$216,886.00



## REVENUE

Unrestricted Donations	\$1,017,063.00
Restricted Donations Expended	\$55,260.00
Grants	\$264,951.00
Other	\$855.00



Our goal is conservation and we are fully dedicated to maximizing our financial resources to achieve our mission. We work diligently to attract and employ a professional staff with diverse skill sets while keeping our overhead costs low. Continuing and identifying new funding sources to fulfill our conservation goals, pay our dedicated staff, and grow the organization and our reach remains a priority within our long-term financial planning. Support from foundations, grants, state and federal agencies, partners, and our generous donors and members allows us to keep moving forward, to strengthen our initiatives and, ultimately, conserve reptiles, amphibians, and the landscapes they need to persist.



Photo: Houston Chandler

# PARTNERS

## THANK YOU!

*The Orianne Society works with a vast array of partners, and we believe this is one of the keys to our success.*

Alabama Wildlife & Freshwater Fisheries  
Appalachian State University  
Archbold Biological Station  
Arthur and Elaine Johnson Foundation  
Association of Zoos & Aquariums  
Auburn University  
Audubon Nature Institute  
Center for North American Amphibians and Reptiles  
Central Florida Zoo  
Columbus Zoo Fund for Conservation  
Conservation Fund  
Corcovado Foundation  
Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory  
Department of the Navy  
Ecoturistica La Tarde  
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission  
Fort Stewart  
Fort Worth Zoo  
Fresno Chaffee Zoo Wildlife Conservation Fund  
Georgia Conservancy  
Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
Georgia Sea Turtle Center  
Gopher Tortoise Council  
Herpetological Associates, Inc.  
Idaho State University  
International Union for Conservation of Nature  
Jones Ecological Research Center  
Las Brisas Nature Reserve  
Lee University  
Little St. Simons Island  
Los Angeles Zoo Conservation Grant Program Fund  
Mainspring Conservation Trust  
Mohamed bin Zayed Conservation Fund  
Naples Zoo  
Nashville Zoo  
National Fish and Wildlife Fund

Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Nokuse Plantation  
North Branch Nature Center  
North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission  
North Carolina Zoological Park  
Osa Conservation  
PackLeader Dog Training  
Rabun Gap-Nacoochee School  
Riverbanks Conservation Support Fund  
San Diego Zoo  
Sanibel Captiva Conservation Foundation  
Santuario GambaGam  
Southeast Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation  
Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles  
Southern Company  
Team Snake Panama  
Teaming with Wildlife  
Tennessee State University  
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency  
The Longleaf Alliance  
The Nature Conservancy  
The Wilds  
Turner Endangered Species Fund  
United States Fish and Wildlife Services  
United States Forest Service  
United States Geological Survey  
University of Georgia  
University of Florida  
University of Idaho  
University of Massachusetts Amherst  
Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife  
Vermont River Conservancy  
Warren Wilson College  
Wild South  
Wyoming Game & Fish Department  
Zoo Atlanta

# WHO WE ARE

**Gary Baldeaus**  
Chief Financial Officer



**Chris Jenkins, PhD**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Dirk Stevenson**  
Lingleaf Savannas  
Initiative Director



**Houston Chandler**  
Species Coordinator



**Kiley Briggs**  
Field Technician



**Brannon Knight**  
Stewardship Coordinator

**Casey Davis**  
Field Technician



**Jonathan Bolton**  
Field Technician



**Jacob Barrett**  
Field Operations  
Coordinator



**Charli Palmer**  
Program Manager



**Cody Bliss**  
Conservation  
Communication  
Coordinator



**Heidi Hall**  
Development Director



**Matt Moore**  
Field Technician



**Ben Stegenga**  
Field Technician



# BECOME A MEMBER

Our members are the backbone of our organization, and we cannot accomplish all we do without your support. As a yearly member, you allow us to continue important projects such as our mark-recapture studies for Spotted Turtles in Longleaf Pine sandhills and analyzing environmental DNA samples to monitor Eastern Hellbender populations in the Appalachian Mountains.

## Spotted Salamander Membership: \$35

- Car Decal
- Invitations to Exclusive Events
- Monthly E-newsletters
- Bi-yearly Magazines (electronic)
- Annual Report (electronic)
- Bragging Rights!

## Wood Turtle Membership: \$100

- In addition to the \$35 member benefits, you'll have the option to receive one of the following:
- Printed Magazines and Reports
  - Limited Edition Print

## Indigo Snake Membership: \$150

- In addition to the \$35 member benefits, you'll receive both the printed magazines and reports as well as the limited edition print.

# TAKE ACTION

## PLANNED GIVING

As you plan for your own future, you can include the animals and habitats you care about conserving into your plans. Whether you prefer to set up an annual donation or a deferred gift, we can work with you to determine what you want your gift to support and how it will benefit our work. Please contact Heidi Hall at [hhall@oriannesociety.org](mailto:hhall@oriannesociety.org) or 706-224-1359 to discuss our planned giving options.

## STOCK

In addition to making direct contributions to The Orianne Society, you can donate gifts of stocks, bonds or mutual funds to help our conservation efforts. For detailed instructions on how to make a stock contribution, please contact Heidi Hall at [hhall@oriannesociety.org](mailto:hhall@oriannesociety.org) or 706-224-1359.

## SPREAD THE WORD

One of the easiest yet most impactful ways to help our focal species and habitats is to talk about what we're doing! Let people know about the projects you are most interested in, and like, share and retweet our social media posts to spread the word to more conservation-minded people.

 TALK ABOUT US

 FOLLOW US

 LIKE, SHARE + RETWEET

## VOLUNTEER

Your time is just as valuable as your giving. Our volunteer opportunities vary throughout the year and locale, but we love to have volunteers out in the field alongside us to assist with surveys, collect groundcover seeds or even prescribed burning. If you are interested in volunteering with us, please email [info@oriannesociety.org](mailto:info@oriannesociety.org) to let us know your volunteer interests and skills.

The Orianne Society  
706-224-1359  
[info@oriannesociety.org](mailto:info@oriannesociety.org)  
[www.OrianneSociety.org](http://www.OrianneSociety.org)

    
@OrianneSociety

