depressional wetlands forested with pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), black gum (*Nyssa biflora*), slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), and myrtle-leaved holly (*Ilex myrtifolia*) (Figure 3). Earlier in 2018, these wetland systems had been delineated and mapped by TTL staff.

Each wetland (n = 41) was evaluated as to its potential suitability for frosted flatwoods salamander reproduction modeled after a ranking system developed by Palis (2002). Specifically, for each wetland I evaluated:

1) Pond Hydrology: Based on canopy-subcanopy species and other vegetation present in the wetland basin. For a site to be considered for surveys it had to be an ephemeral wetland that would possess an appropriate hydroperiod, during an average year, to allow frosted flatwoods salamander larval development.

2) Presence/Absence of Graminaceous Vegetation in Pond: Each pond was qualitatively scored 1, 2, or 3, as follows: 1 = Sites with abundant graminaceous vegetation (especially *Carex*, *Rhynchospora*, *Eriocaulon*, *Xyris*, and *Panicum* spp.) throughout the wetland basin; 2 = Sites with some, albeit patchy, graminaceous vegetation in basin; 3 = sites lacking, or nearly so, graminaceous vegetation.

3) Fire History of Pond: As above, each pond was qualitatively scored 1, 2, or 3, as follows: 1 = Sites with a regular history of fire management and/or fire events that have promoted the open-canopied and grassy conditions in the pond basin needed for salamander reproduction; 2 = Sites that are noticeably fire-suppressed, but have had some recent fire history; 3 = Sites that are severely fire-suppressed, shaded and impenetrably shrubby, and/or lacking ground cover.

4) Condition of Upland Habitats Surrounding Pond: As above each pond was scored a 1, 2, or 3, as follows: 1 = wetland sites surrounded by mesic, intact and fire-managed longleaf/slash pine–wiregrass flatwoods; 2 = wetland sites surrounded by planted pine habitats lacking intact ground cover layers (i.e., no wiregrass, indicating profound soil disturbance); 3 = surrounding uplands as # 2 above, significantly degraded and showing evidence of having recently been clearcut, site-prepped and bedded, and/or treated with herbicides as part of commercial forestry operations.