

three of our gopher frog sightings; both sites were in poor condition (e.g., choked with sphagnum, thick with bay trees) and no gopher frog tadpoles were found.

An isolated wetland I surveyed in March 2019 (A-04; 30.525379°N, 82.09925° W), dry when revisited on 23 April 2019, is a potential breeding pond for the gopher frog (Figure 3). A small cypress pond, converted in part into a borrow pit and located offsite and just south of the Keystone tract (30.51613°N, 82.11790°W), may be a breeding site used by gopher frogs.

OTHER STATE-LISTED AND SPECIAL CONCERN ANIMAL SPECIES

As a by-product of the herpetofaunal surveys I conducted on the Twin Pines site from November 2018–April 2019, a total of 38 species of amphibians and reptiles were observed on-site (comprised of 3 species of salamanders, 11 species of anurans, 3 species of turtles, 7 species of lizards, 13 species of snakes, and the American alligator) (Appendix 1). The state-listed (Threatened) southern hog-nosed snake (*Heterodon simus*), state-listed (Rare) mimic glass lizard (*Ophisaurus mimicus*) and state-listed (Unusual) Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) were not found on-site and the extremely limited, if any, suitable habitat on-site for these taxa. There are no spotted turtle records close to the Twin Pines site (Stevenson et al. 2015).

The state-listed Bachman's sparrow (*Peucaea aestivalis*) was documented from one location on-site and from a second location just east of the site boundary. Three special concern animal species that are monitored by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Biotics Division were found on site: redbreast blackbird *Fundulus rubifrons*, Florida pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus*), and black swampsnake (*Liodytes pygaea*); locality data for these species is presented in Supplemental File 1.