

CALL FOR PAPERS AND POSTERS

46th ANNUAL MEETING AND SYMPOSIUM

VIRTUAL: Tuesdays and Thursdays plus, 2nd through 4th weeks in February 2021

Because of the corona virus, the Desert Tortoise Council will celebrate its 46th Annual Symposium virtually on Tuesdays and Thursdays from the second week to the end of February 2021. **Titles and abstracts for sessions or contributed papers and posters are hereby invited.** The Council welcomes special sessions, pertinent papers, and posters summarizing years of research, future challenges, past accomplishments, and progress reports on significant topics for *Gopherus agassizii*, *G. morafkai*, and *G. evgoodei*. Posters on desert habitats, restoration research, and other species living in desert ecosystems are welcome. Please return the form below with abstract by **November 15, 2020** (If necessary, abstracts can be submitted as late as January 1, 2021, however the form below must be submitted by November 15, 2020 to ensure participation). Experts will be available for those needing assistance with their virtual presentations or posters.

ABSTRACTS

Content: Substantive, focused on findings and implications of findings (not methods unless the paper or poster is about techniques). Abstracts for 15-minute papers should be 250 to 300 words (body, not title and addresses) and single-spaced. Abstracts may be longer, especially for featured and invited speakers.

Submission: Send a virus-free file by e-mail using Word for Windows or later version. ALL e-mail transmissions must include all the information requested below, including author's address, phone, e-mail address, and fax numbers. E-mail transmissions must include information on intent to submit by Nov. 15, 2020 with abstract or with the abstract to arrive by January 1, 2021. Submissions should be sent electronically with the abstract attached in the required format. The Program Chair must be informed immediately if a cancellation or substitution is necessary.

PAPERS AND POSTERS

Speakers: should be prepared to give professional presentations. Most papers will be scheduled at 15-minute intervals (12 minutes for presentation, three minutes for questions), unless other arrangements are made or if the paper is part of a special panel or session. If the speaker wishes to give a shorter or longer paper, then that information should be noted on the form.

Featured Speakers: Keynote, Invited, or Featured Speakers will be allotted additional time and more lengthy abstracts.

POSTER SESSION

A Poster Session will be held during the meeting. Poster presentations will be offered at specific times. If you have questions about your paper or need assistance, please contact the Program Chair, Dr. Kristin Berry, at the address below. If you are submitting an abstract about *Gopherus morafkai*, Cristina Jones is the contact for this session. Information should be exact, because the program copy will be prepared from this sheet. If your title and the speaker list are tentative, say so.

Paper _____ Student Paper _____ Poster _____

Author(s) and Affiliations(s). Indicate speaker with an asterisk _____

Title of Paper _____

Address of Speaker _____

Work phone _____ Home phone _____ E-mail: _____

Special requirements (e.g., AV equipment): _____ Time: _____

SUBMIT TO: Dr. Kristin H. Berry, Program Chair, via email: kristin_berry@usgs.gov or, if about *Gopherus morafkai*, to Cristina Jones at CAJones@azgfd.gov

REQUIRED FORMAT FOR ABSTRACTS FOR PAPERS AND POSTERS WITH EXAMPLE

Submissions that do not meet the required format described below will be returned to the senders for revision.

Type-Face and Font: Use only Times New Roman 12-point font.

Spacing: Single space throughout. Do not use multi-spacing.

Paper or Poster: At the top of the page, identify whether paper or poster (PAPER, POSTER)

Student Papers: If the author is submitting a student paper for competition, then place Student Paper in capital letters at the top of the abstract.

Title: Space down one line and center the title, capitalizing important words; place in bold.

Names of Authors: Skip one line, then list and center names of all authors in italics (include first names or initials). If there is more than one author and more than one than one affiliation, use a numerical superscript after the name of the author.

Affiliations: Immediately below the authors, write affiliations and addresses, and, at minimum, e-mail address of senior author. Superscripts to identify the relationships between authors and affiliations should be placed after the name of the author and immediately in front of each affiliation and address.

Text of Abstract: Leave a single space and begin the abstract. Italicize all scientific names and statistical notations.

EXAMPLE

No Paternal Genetic Integration in Agassiz Desert Tortoises Following Translocation into an Existing Population

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Translocations are a tool widely used by wildlife managers, yet their impact is often insufficiently evaluated. Most translocation studies only assess the initial establishment phase, and the majority of long-term persistence studies to date have only tracked female fecundity. Male genetic integration for mitigative translocations have as of yet not been assessed and could greatly undermine the validity of translocation evaluations. To test for successful male integration, we determined genetic paternity of 92 desert tortoise hatchlings (*Gopherus agassizii*), from both resident and translocated females, four years after the initial translocation event and found that all 35 hatchlings with a match in our genotype database were sired by residents. Given that translocated males constitute 46% of the genotyped males found in the home ranges of the females, they produce significantly fewer offspring than resident males in the same area (G-test, p value < 0.0001). This is the first study assessing paternal genetic integration following a translocation of a wild sourced population into a native resident population. We hypothesize that male condition following the translocation, female mate preference for prior residents and competitive exclusion by resident males may contribute to the lower reproductive output of translocated males. We advocate the use of genetic paternity testing in other species to determine the generality of male translocation success across taxa given this unexpected and alarming result.