BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
AND
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JEFFREY E. LOVICH

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The first number of the SMITHSONIAN HERPETOLOGICAL INFORMATION SERVICE series appeared in 1968. SHIS number 1 was a list of herpetological publications arising from within or through the Smithsonian Institution and its collections entity, the United States National Museum (USNM). The latter exists now as little more than the occasional title for the registration activities of the National Museum of Natural History. No. 1 was prepared and printed by J. A. Peters, then Curator-in-Charge of the Division of Amphibians & Reptiles. The availability of a NASA translation service and assorted indices encouraged him to continue the series and distribute these items on an irregular schedule.

The series continues under that tradition. Specifically, the SHIS series distributes translations, bibliographies, indices, and similar items judged useful to individuals interested in the biology of amphibians and reptiles, and unlikely to be published in the normal technical journals. We wish to encourage individuals to share their bibliographies, translations, etc. with other herpetologists through the SHIS series. If you have such an item, please contact George Zug [zugg @ si.edu] for its consideration for distribution through the SHIS series.

Our increasingly digital world is changing the manner of our access to research literature and that is now true for SHIS publications. They are distributed now as pdf documents through two Smithsonian outlets:

**Biodiversity Heritage Library.** www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/15728

All numbers from 1 to 131 [1968-2001] available in BHL.

**Division’s Website.** vertebrates.si.edu/herps/herps_NMNH_herppubs/herps_herps.html

Numbers 84 to 153 available as pdfs in the herpetological publications section of the website.
Biographical Sketch

I was born to Janet Grace (née Cook) and George Edward Lovich near midnight on 30 May, 1957 in Alexandria, Virginia. I was the first of three children that would include my sister (Cynthia - 1959), and a brother (Robert – 1970, now also a herpetologist). Until I was seven, we lived near the Potomac River. My friends and I spent many hours in the surrounding wetlands catching frogs and turtles, including a large snapping turtle that my mother immediately made me return to the “swamp.” Later we moved to a house in Alexandria, farther from the river but close to Timber Branch Creek, where I continued my happy pursuit of salamanders, baby birds, raccoons, opossums, and other animals that my encouraging mother tolerated. However, my favorite place was in the Allegheny Mountains of Pennsylvania on my paternal grandparent’s farm where my father would take me on nature walks when we visited. On one of those walks, we found an adult red-spotted newt in a nearby pond, further cementing my interest in amphibians and reptiles. In light of my fascination with these creatures my mother bought me a copy of Zim’s Golden Nature Guide on reptiles and amphibians in 1964, my first book on herpetology, not counting dinosaurs. I still have that book along with many others in that series.

I was unremarkable as a young student except for my consuming passion for wild things and wild places. I read all the books I could find on animals, dreaming of seeing various species in their natural habitats. I had a growing interest in turtles that would eventually translate into a career I could not yet see or even imagine. Early experiences with box turtles and wood turtles sealed my fate. It wasn’t until middle school that I started to have science teachers that really encouraged my interest in science. My high school years were split between George Washington High School (9th and 10th grades) and T.C. Williams High School (11th and 12th grades) as a result of court-ordered integration of schools in Virginia. Those were difficult times in America due to civil unrest caused by the Vietnam War as well as racial tensions. A now famous movie, “Remember the Titans,” documented (in Hollywood fashion) tensions at T.C. Williams High School during those tumultuous years.

My main hobbies as a teenager were backpacking and fishing, especially in pursuit of native brook trout in the streams of Shenandoah National Park and the Allegheny Mountains of Pennsylvania. I came perilously close to becoming an ichthyologist as a result of that hobby and maintaining aquariums full of various tropical fish. When not fishing, I was able to see a good bit of the world since my father was a pilot and my mother worked for various airlines. Trips to Asia, Europe, Mexico, and the Caribbean gave me an increasing appreciation for wildlife worldwide. Despite those experiences, I was still looking for direction. It was my senior year physics teacher, Mr. Ferris, who encouraged me to apply to George Mason University in nearby Fairfax, Virginia, setting me on the course to eventually becoming a professional herpetologist.

I started at George Mason University in the fall of 1975, right after graduating from high school. I enrolled as a biology major with no clear mentor or road map for what to do next. All I knew is that I liked animals (not cell biology or genetics!), and I wanted a job in the outdoors. After two years of floundering through various courses, I ended up taking a year off and moving to the family farm in Pennsylvania to regroup and spend as much of time fishing and deer hunting as possible. During that
time, I held jobs as a brick layer assistant, a roughneck on a gas drilling rig, and miscellaneous roles at a coal company where my grandfather and great-grandfather had worked as miners long before. I quit my job at the coal company to go back to George Mason University in 1978 and enrolled in an Ichthyology class with Dr. Carl H. Ernst as the professor. I thought the class would be a breeze due to my interest in all things related to fish. Nothing was be further from the truth as Carl made it a rigorous and challenging course. Sometime after the first major exam, I came into class and was the first student to arrive that morning. Carl was at his lectern, preparing for his lecture, and tersely said, “Your exam is over there”, pointing to a pile in the front of the room. I fished mine out of the stack and was shocked to see that I had received a “C.” As I walked slowly back to my seat, he said “I expected better from you!” That was a turning point for me and from then on I was dead serious about my college career.

As a student in need of direction, Carl took me under his wing, seeing something in me that was worth his investment of time. I thought, *this guy has a good job, a family, a house, and a new car all because he’s an expert on turtles.* That’s what I wanted so I learned as much as I could from him in the last years of my undergraduate experience. It was the beginning of my quest to find mentors who could show me the way to becoming a professional herpetologist. In 1979, Carl told me about a job opening at the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian) for a Museum Aide working in the Division of Amphibians and Reptiles. As a Research Associate in the Division, Carl set me up for an interview with Dr. Roy McDiarmid. I went in for an interview with Roy late one afternoon, dressed in a sport coat, tie, and slacks for the meeting. To say I was overdressed is an understatement. After the interview, Roy asked me to fill out a 3x5 card with my contact information so he could get back to me. When I handed him the card, he told me I had the job. I was surprised at the sudden decision and asked him why he offered to hire me when I gave him the card. He told me that I had legible handwriting and that was a requirement for the work I’d be doing! Needless to say, I was thrilled to be working in the Biological Survey Unit that traced its roots back to C. Hart Merriam. Later in my career I would coauthor a paper describing the history of that unit.

As I recall, Congress had appropriated funds to inventory the collections at the Smithsonian shortly before I stared working there. The Department of Vertebrate Zoology had selected the Division of Amphibians and Reptiles to pilot an inventory of their turtle and crocodilian collections. There were about 3,000 specimens of the former group and 600 of the latter. My job, along with my partner on the project Dave Ross, another herpetologist, was to fill out a data sheet for each specimen with all the information contained on jar labels, specimen tags, etc. Information gathered included species, collector, date of collection, locality of collection, etc. We then went to the old leather-bound Catalogs to confirm or add to those data and made sure the massive library of 3x5 species and locality cards matched the information we gathered. Data sheets were turned over to a computer technician who dutifully keypunched the information onto IBM punch cards for processing on a mainframe somewhere at the Smithsonian. In this day of VertNet and other online databases, it’s easy to forget that a lot of the information at our fingertips today was once only available if you visited museums and pulled it out of written records or files. It was a great job as I got to handle all manner of species of turtles and crocodilians from around the world. In addition, I was working with real herpetologists like Ron Crombie, Ron Heyer, Roy, and George Zug and regularly seeing other herpetological luminaries.
who would come to the museum to use the collections or the herpetology library. It was my first job as a professional herpetologist, and it lasted until 1981 when my contract was completed.

While I continued working on my undergraduate degree at George Mason University, I became the first biology undergrad to convince the Department Chair, Dr. Larry Rockwood, to pay for my travel to a professional meeting to give a paper: the Society for the Study of Reptiles and Amphibians symposium in 1979 at the University of Utah. The talk, the first of my career, was about geographic variation in an Asian turtle now known as *Mauremys reevesii*. Right before my talk, I was sitting next to Dr. George Zug from the Smithsonian. He asked me if I was nervous and I remember saying that I wasn’t. I survived the presentation as a first of many more to come. While at the meetings I had the opportunity to meet Dr. R. Bruce Bury. He was a big guy with a beard and looked more like a lumberjack than a herpetologist. I remember walking up to him and gushing that I was a student of Carl Ernst’s working on turtles and I wanted to know how I could get a job like his. In his deep voice, he responded, “I have to die!” It was clear that he loved his job. Later in my career when I started work with the National Biological Survey (later absorbed into the U.S. Geological Survey), I got a job like his, and he didn’t have to die after all!

One particularly interesting opportunity came along while I was an undergrad at George Mason University. One of my college friends and classmates was S. Blair Hedges, another herpetologist. At the time he had a working relationship with Richard (Dick) Highton at the University of Maryland. Blair was scheduled to help Dick collect salamanders throughout the southeastern US for a couple weeks but had a conflict. Blair asked if I would go with Dick to cover for him on the trip. I agreed. On contacting Dick, he explained that we would be spending long days and nights in the field in Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia collecting plethodontid salamanders. The deal was simple, if I worked hard collecting salamanders, he’d feed me all I could eat while we were on the road. We’d be camping out and bathing in streams, as needed. One night after finishing our collecting, we parked on a lonely dirt road somewhere in the mountains of Tennessee and prepared to bed down. It started to rain so Dick put his sleeping bag in the back of the station wagon. I came over to do the same. He asked what I was doing. I asked him if I could move the coolers full of salamanders out of the back of the car so I could put my sleeping bag inside since it was raining. He told me that he didn’t want to put the coolers outside the vehicle at night lest something bad should happen to the valuable specimens we’d collected. Luckily it didn’t rain very hard, but that night out made me a tougher field herpetologist! I sure learned a lot about salamanders from Dick. It was great opportunity for someone just starting out in herpetology.

I graduated with a BS in Biology in 1982 and immediately enrolled in the Master’s degree program for Biology at George Mason to continue learning from and interacting with Carl. He taught me how to write my first scientific papers and how to collect data from museum specimens of turtles for taxonomic analyses that we would continue until much later. We also visited his long-term field site for turtle research in Lancaster, Pennsylvania where I was able to see bog turtles in the wild. It was a productive relationship that would last until very recently when Carl finally put down his pen and retired to spend more time with his children and grandchildren. During my time as a graduate student, I remember Carl telling me something like, “I’ve done all I could for you. If you want to be a turtle man,
you need to go study with Whit Gibbons.” I graduated from George Mason with a MS Biology degree in 1984 as did my fellow graduate student and friend Steve Gotte who landed a career in the Division of Amphibians and Reptiles working for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

Convincing Whit Gibbons to take me as a doctoral student presented some challenges, and I had no plan B. After all, I wanted to be a “Turtle man.” Whit was planning on taking a sabbatical to the Division of Amphibians and Reptiles at the Smithsonian during the same year that I wished to matriculate into the University of Georgia, Institute of Ecology degree program to pursue a Ph.D. He was in the beginning stages of preparing to write his classic book, “Life History and Ecology of the Slider Turtle” that would be published by the Smithsonian Institution Press in 1990. It was ironic that he was coming north to where I had worked and I wanted to go down to the South to work with him. Even more ironic was the fact that I would eventually contribute a chapter on melanism in turtles to that very book. I remember meeting with Whit at the Smithsonian on one of his advance trips. He was hesitant about taking on new students at the time. He told me that he would not be able to help me in my first year if any problems came up since he would be on sabbatical. Not wanting to take no for an answer, I responded, “I’m very self-sufficient, I won’t need any help. What could go wrong?” I sensed I was gaining ground as a persuasive, if not over-confident, aspiring grad student. Then, Whit said something along the lines of, “I need my students to be good writers, I can’t accept people who don’t like to write.” I responded that I liked to write and had publications already, knowing full well that I didn’t hold a candle to writers like Whit. Fortunately for me, Whit agreed to take me on as his student. I am forever grateful for that decision.

My first year at the University of Georgia was dedicated to getting as much course work completed as possible so that I could move on to the university’s research facility at the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory (SREL) in South Carolina where Whit worked on a daily basis. When the summer of 1985 finally came, Whit told me to come down to the lab to work until school began that fall. There I met many notable herpetologists including Ray Semlitsch (who had just left SREL and was starting a job at Memphis State University), Trip Lamb, Justin Congdon, Joe Pechman, David Scott, and many others. Some were faculty at the time, others were students who later became faculty elsewhere. My job was to learn as much as I could about the research being conducted at SREL and to help with turtle trapping efforts and running the Ellenton Bay drift fence. I worked with two technicians at the lab at that time, Tim Owens and Tony Mills, great guys who knew how to catch animals and have fun doing it. Other research projects took place off of the Savannah River Site (SRS), where SREL was located, to provide comparative data to studies that were conducted on the SRS. Studies on the SRS largely focused on the effects of nuclear fuel production on wildlife and their habitat because SRS produced weapon grade plutonium and tritium for the nation’s nuclear arsenal. That summer, I was also introduced to diamond-backed terrapins on a trip to Kiawah Island to continue research on that species that Whit started in 1983. Today, 35 years later, it is the longest continuous study on that species in the world. It was a great summer being exposed to the biodiversity of amphibians and reptiles, and to herpetologists in the Deep South. In 1986, I married Sharon Anne Cannon, who I met while at George Mason University. As of 2018, we’ve been married for 32 years. We have two children, Justin (1990), who is a Physician Assistant, and Ashley (1993), who works in the sales end of the Napa Valley wine industry.
Back at the University of Georgia, I had a committee member, Dr. Ron Pulliam who wanted me to take more classes on campus before leaving for SREL. Whit was a strong advocate for getting me back to SREL as soon as possible so he could teach me the fine art of field herpetology and I could get on with my dissertation research. A deal was struck. I was able to go to SREL in 1986 and do directed readings with Ron to fulfill my course work requirements. Once a week, I would make the 125 mile drive from Aiken, South Carolina to Athens, Georgia to meet with Ron and discuss the readings. It was a win-win situation for me. I was able to spend quality time in stimulating discussions with Ron, a distinguished animal ecologist, and I was able to work at SREL. Ron later went on to be the first Director of the National Biological Survey (later Service) where I would eventually work, so technically he became my “boss” later in my career!

I was slow to select a dissertation topic in a veritable “candy store” of herpetological opportunities, but eventually settled on causes and consequences of sexual size dimorphism in turtles. Subsequently, Whit and I wrote a monograph on that subject as well as a paper on how exactly to measure the phenomenon. Sexual dichromatism in turtles was another interest, and I collaborated with Dr. C. Jack McCoy at Carnegie Museum and Dr. William (Bill) Garstka at the University of Alabama to write a chapter on that subject in Whit’s slider book mentioned earlier. Working at SREL presented numerous collaborative opportunities on a diversity of topics. Dr. William Cooper spent several summers doing research at the lab as a visiting professor. He and I collaborated with Bill on a couple of papers on hormonal regulation of courtship behavior and melanism in slider turtles. I also collaborated with Jack McCoy to eventually describe two new species of map turtles, \textit{Graptemys ernsti} and \textit{G. gibbonsi}, each named in honor of two of my mentors to date.

There was little excuse for lack of productivity at SREL. The lab was funded as a prime contractor with the U.S. Department of Energy. Resources were available to pursue a multitude of research projects that met the mission of both the SRS and SREL. As a result, I was able to conduct research and publish papers on other topics, unrelated to my dissertation work, including continuing collaborations with Carl Ernst. Through my interactions with Whit and Justin Congdon (another of my committee members), I learned to think critically about how herpetological research fit into the context of ecological and evolutionary theories and predictions. When I graduated late in 1990 with my Ph.D., I had the foundation I needed to pursue the next phase of my career.

From December 1990 until March 1991, I had a postdoctoral position at SREL continuing my research with Whit and others. In the late summer of 1990, I became aware of a job posting for a biologist to work for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Riverside, California analyzing demographic data based on monitoring of Agassiz’s desert tortoise populations. The tortoise had recently been listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act, and a team of BLM biologists were trying to learn more about the species to better manage populations. I began negotiations with Dr. Kristin Berry, the supervisor for the position, and started that job on 1 April 1991. Colleagues working at BLM included Dr. Hal Avery and Dr. William I. Boarman. Instead of working on analyzing tortoise demography, I was directed to start a project evaluating the potential of restoring degraded tortoise habitat. This
assignment eventually lead to a couple of publications on the sensitivity of ecological processes and patterns to human disturbance in the California deserts, both Mojave and Sonoran.

After working in Riverside for a year, I became the Lead Wildlife Biologist for the BLM office in Palm Springs, about 50 miles away. That job was more diverse and tortoises were only one of the species of concern. I met local herpetologists Dr. Al Muth and Dr. Cameron Barrows and helped with surveys of the threatened Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard to determine population trends. I also worked on projects to control or eradicate the invasive shrub tamarisk (or salt cedar) that infested BLM Areas of Critical Environmental Concern in the California deserts.

In 1993, the Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, decided that it no longer made sense for the Department to have scientists working in separate bureaus, scattered throughout the BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, etc. He decided to create a National Biological Survey (NBS) that would combine the research scientists in the Department into a single Bureau to facilitate collaboration and provide more integrative science to resource managers. I served on an implementation team detail in Washington, D.C. for several weeks. We were tasked with working out the details of how the organization would be structured and other aspects of getting the NBS running on 1 October, 1993. This would affect Smithsonian scientists in the Biological Survey Unit of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as they were transferred to the NBS as well.

Even though I was duty-stationed in Palm Springs for the first few years of the NBS, I was administratively attached to the National Ecology Research Center, later the Midcontinent Ecological Science Center, and more recently, the Fort Collins Science Center. That association allowed me to interact with other herpetologists such as Dr. R. Bruce Bury (who had just left to return to his home turf in the Pacific Northwest) and Dr. Steve Corn. Other herpetologists were brought together in the NBS including tortoise biologists Phil Medica and Dr. Todd Esque. The NBS got off to a rocky start and changed their name to the National Biological Service to emphasize the fact that they were not conducting surveys per se, but were providing biological research and services to the Department. In October of 1996, the NBS was eliminated and all employees became part of the Biological Resources Division of the USGS where I remain.

In 1998, I shifted my career into science management and became a Research Manager at the Western Ecological Research Center in Sacramento, California. While there I supervised scientists at various locations, including Piedras Blancas, California; Las Vegas, Nevada; and Tucson, Arizona. Notable herpetologists I supervised included Dr. Norm Scott, Dr. Cecil Schwalbe, Dr. Todd Esque, and others. It was an honor to work with those scientists as a comparatively young manager. In 2002, I became the Center Director of the USGS Western Ecological Research Center. After 13 months in that position, I accepted a job as the Chief of the USGS Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center in Flagstaff, Arizona. My role was to coordinate USGS research on the effects of Glen Canyon Dam operations on natural and cultural resources in Grand Canyon National Park. At the time the program received about 10 million dollars per year and launched as many as 40 river trips per year to conduct research in the Grand Canyon. After two years in that position, I became the Deputy Director of the USGS Southwest
Biological Science Center, also in Flagstaff. During this time I continued to publish as time permitted, but research was not my primary assignment.

In 2008, I received a Fulbright Scholarship to visit Morocco. My in-country sponsor and collaborator was Dr. Mohammed Znari, another herpetologist. I lectured to graduate students at Cadi Ayyad University in Marrakech and taught them how to conduct ecological research focusing on stripe-necked terrapins (*Mauremys leprosa*). After my experience there, I decided that I wished to return to full time research and collaboration with students and other scientists. Upon my return to the States, I asked my supervisor if I could do so and she agreed. I returned to my current position as a Research Ecologist in 2009. Since then, my greatest satisfaction has come from exposing aspiring young technicians, interns, and postdocs to the full cycle of science, from asking questions, collecting and analyzing data, to publishing the results in peer-reviewed journals. Several have gone on to advanced degrees and fulfilling careers.

During my time with the USGS, I have continued to conduct research on turtles throughout the United States and beyond, coauthoring two editions of the “Turtles of the United States and Canada” with Carl Ernst. I maintained collaborations with researchers in the East working on various species of map turtles, coauthoring the description of *Graptemys pearlensis* in 2010. I continue my research interest in diamond-backed terrapins started way back in 1985. Many of my collaborations on recent publications are with my former technician Mickey Agha (currently a Doctoral Candidate at the University of California, Davis) and my former Post-doctoral associate, Dr. Josh Ennen of the Tennessee Aquarium Conservation Institute. Both are productive turtle biologists of note who already have impressive resumes. I’ve had several opportunities to expand my collaboration with foreign scientists. In 2005 I was honored to be invited as the keynote speaker at a conference on dams in Ethiopia. In 2014, I was invited to be the keynote speaker at the Second Japanese Freshwater Turtle Symposium in Kobe, Japan where I initiated collaboration on publications with Japanese scientists. I was honored to become an Elected Fellow of the Linnean Society of London in March, 2015. The Linnean Society is the world’s oldest active biological society. Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace presented papers at a meeting of the society in 1858 outlining the theory of evolution by natural selection.

Current research is a continuation of now long-term studies on desert turtles including desert tortoises, Mojave River populations of the Western Pond Turtle, and Diamond-backed Terrapins in South Carolina. I couldn’t have achieved my goal of becoming a professional herpetologist without the help of my parents, wife, professors, and mentors. The journey began at the Smithsonian. With a few exceptions, it’s been all turtles all the time, and I wouldn’t change that for anything.

Acknowledgements

I thank Kristy Cummings, Whit Gibbons, Robert E. Lovich, and Shellie Puffer for comments and suggestions on an earlier draft of this biography. Any use of trade, product or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.
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**Proceedings edited**


**Popular articles**


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Puffer, S.R., J.E. Lovich, K.L. Cummings. 2017. Research supporting a desert tortoise (Gopherus agassizii) monitoring program and population genetics studies within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan area. Annual report to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for the CESA MOU – Desert Tortoise. 8 pp.

Puffer, S.R., J.E. Lovich, K.L. Cummings. 2017. Research supporting a desert tortoise (Gopherus agassizii) monitoring program and population genetics studies within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan area. Annual report to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Permit No. TE-198910-5. 8 pp + Excel spreadsheet of transmitter records.

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Lovich, J.E. 1996. A brief review of the impacts of tamarisk, or saltcedar, on biodiversity in the New World.


Fact sheets


Published U.S. Geological Survey data releases


Curriculum vita – J.E. Lovich

Marital Status: Married
Education:
   B.S. George Mason University 1982
   M.S. George Mason University 1984
   Ph.D. University of Georgia 1990

Positions Held:
National Museum of Natural History, Division of Amphibians and Reptiles
   1979–1980  Museum Assistant
George Mason University
   1981–1983  Teaching Assistant
University of Georgia
   1984–1986  Teaching Assistant
University of Georgia, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory
   1985–1990  Graduate Student
   1990–1991  Post-Doctoral Research Coordinator
Bureau of Land Management,
   1992–1993  Lead Wildlife Biologist, Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area
National Biological Survey (later Service)
   1993–1996  Research Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
   1996–1998  Station Leader, USGS Western Ecological Research Center, Canyon Crest Field Station, University of California, Riverside
   1998–2002  Research Manager, USGS Western Ecological Research Center, Sacramento, California
   2002–2003  Center Director, USGS Western Ecological Research Center, Sacramento, California
   2004 (in part)  Acting Chief Scientist for Biology, USGS Headquarters, Reston, Virginia
   2003–2005  Chief, USGS Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center, Flagstaff, Arizona
   2005–2009  Deputy Center Director, USGS Southwest Biological Science Center, Flagstaff, Arizona
   2009–present  Research Ecologist
University of California, Riverside
   1997–2000  Associate Professor (Courtesy)
Northern Arizona University
   2005–present  Associate Professor (Courtesy)
Arizona Invasive Species Advisory Council
   2005–2006  Appointed by the Governor of Arizona
IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group
   2009–present
Cadi Ayyad University
2010–2012 Visiting Professor (Master’s Program in Ecological Engineering & Methodologies of Biodiversity Analysis and Management), Marrakech, Morocco

Awards and Special Recognition:
1981 Grant in Aid of Research. Sigma Xi
1983 Conservation Scholarship. Fairfax Audubon Society
1985 Eugene P. Odum Coastal Conservation Award. Sierra Club Gulf Coast Regional Conservation Committee
1989 Second place for best student paper award from the Herpetologists League
1989-1990 Graduate Student Education Program scholarship, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory
1990 Student Research Award, Association of Southeastern Biologists
1993 Outstanding Performance Evaluation from the Palm Springs-South Coast Resource Area, Bureau of Land Management
1993 Certificate of Recognition from Secretary of the Interior, for outstanding contributions toward the establishment of the National Biological Survey
2008 Fulbright Senior Specialists Award to teach and conduct research at Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakech, Morocco
2015 Elected Fellow of The Linnean Society of London

Fieldwork: United States (Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia), Japan, Morocco

Professional Organizations
American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists [1986–2003]
California Exotic Pest Plant Council (now California Invasive Plant Council)
Board Member (1992–1997)
Chelonian Research Foundation [1993 – present]
Editor (2011–present)
Herpetological Society of Japan [2015–present]
Associate Editor (2015–present)
Herpetologists’ League [1982–2006]
Executive Council (2000–2003)
International Herpetological Symposium, Inc. [1993–2001]
Associate Editor, Herpetological Natural History (1995–1996)
Associate Editor, Herpetological Review (1997–2000)
Endnote – Contributions to the history of the Division of Amphibians & Reptiles – USNM

As one grows older, there comes a desire to record one’s past experiences and also the history of one’s workplace. None of us in the USNM Division of Amphibians and Reptiles has expressed a desire to write a divisional history for the past half-century. As an alternative, I am encouraging colleagues who have been associated with the division to create autobiographical sketches. Although such sketches will not provide a detailed history of divisional activities, each offers a unique perspective of past divisional activities and insights into each author’s contribution to the division and, of course, a window into the author’s personality.

The SHIS series is an obvious outlet. SHIS has been a facet of the division’s contribution of research information to the herpetological community since its establishment in 1968 by James A. Peters.

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Previously published contributions to divisional history