1.	TIME CODE	VIDEO	AUDIO
2.	01:00:00:00		NARRATOR: ALL AROUND THE WORLD, THE FACES OF POPULAR CONSERVATION EFFORTS ARE CREATURES YOU ALREADY KNOW, AND PERHAPS LOVE. BUT IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES, PEOPLE ARE ON A MISSION TO PROTECT TWO REMARKABLE ANIMALS THAT ARE JUST AS WORTHY.
			THEY'RE JUST A LITTLE LESS, FURRY.
3.	01:00:29:08	GRAPHIC: TITLE WILD HOPE: THE SERPENT'S LAIR	CHRIS: You might think of things such as lions and bears, but we have these endangered reptiles that are so important. We should all care about eastern indigo snakes, gopher tortoises, just like we care about wolves and tigers. We need to try to work to save all of them.
4.	01:01:02:15	GRAPHIC L3: DR. CHRIS JENKINS Wildlife Biologist	CHRIS: Indigo snakes are the largest native snake we have in North America. I like to call them a "predator of predators." It's a snake-eating-snake. These are animals that keep predator populations from exploding, keeping the world in balance.

5.	01:01:32:01		NARRATOR:
			INDIGOS USE STRENGTH, NOT VENOM, TO OVERPOWER THEIR PREY. BUT WITH HUMANS, THEY ARE HARMLESS, EVEN DOCILE.
6.	01:01:44:07		CHRIS:
			I can put a 7½ foot snake in the hands of a 3-year-old child. They really become almost like a gentle giant.
			They're also one of the most beautiful snakes that we have on the planet.
			They're just great ambassadors for snakes in general.
7.	01:02:08:13		CHRIS:
			Unfortunately, their populations have declined significantly.
			Indigo snakes are listed on the Endangered Species Act as threatened.
8.	01:02:20:13	GRAPHIC: Map of	NARRATOR:
	eastern ind snake rang	snake range	THE GREATEST THREAT INDIGO SNAKES FACE IS THE LOSS OF WILD HABITAT TO DEVELOPMENT.
			AS THEIR RANGE HAS DIMINISHED, EACH REMAINING POCKET BECOMES MORE CRITICAL. THOSE TO THE NORTH HAVE HARSH WINTERS, AND HERE THE SNAKES RELY ON ANOTHER REPTILE'S INGENUITY TO SURVIVE.
9.	01:02:46:10		CHRIS:
			Gopher tortoises are one of the best examples in the world of a keystone species.
			NARRATOR:
			THAT MEANS, THEY HELP MAINTAIN THE ABUNDANCE AND DIVERSITY

		OF OTHER SPECIES IN THE ECOSYSTEM.
10	01:03:10:10	CHRIS:
		So, I would say perhaps more than any animal, it excites me to find these guys, 'cause I really kind of think of them as like the glue that holds everything together.
		These front legs are really, like, kind of spades.
		Like a gopher, they end up digging into the ground, and they end up creating these burrows that go maybe 20, 30 feet.
11	01:03:42:13	NARRATOR:
		THE BURROWS ARE WHAT HELP INDIGOS SURVIVE WINTER.
		CHRIS:
		Once you get to those depths, the temperatures are much warmer than the surface.
		NARRATOR:
		THE BURROWS DON'T JUST HELP SNAKES.
12	01:03:57:13	<b>CHRIS</b> Over 350 species of other animals - insects, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians - they use the burrow that the tortoise creates.
		Without this animal, hundreds of other animals would disappear. The indigo snakes need the tortoises, they need the burrows.

13	01:04:22:17	NARRATOR: THE SNAKES, IN TURN, ARE VITAL TO OTHER CREATURES. WITHOUT THEM, THE PREDATORS THEY KEEP IN CHECK - VENOMOUS VIPERS AND BIRD EATERS – WOULD MULTIPLY, REDUCING PREY AND THROWING THE ECOSYSTEM FURTHER OFF BALANCE. BOTH OF THESE REPTILES ARE STEWARDS OF THIS FOREST. BUT FOR THEM TO THRIVE, THE FOREST THEY LIVE IN MUST TOO.
14	01:04:54:02	CHRIS: The longleaf pine is really a special thing, almost like a gem of the South. NARRATOR: OVER TIME, THAT JEWEL HAS LOST ITS LUSTER. LONGLEAF PINE SAVANNAS ONCE BLANKETED THE AMERICAN SOUTHEAST. BUT CENTURIES OF DEFORESTATION, CONSTRUCTION, AND ROAD BUILDING HAVE DECIMATED THEM.
15	01:05:21:19	<ul> <li>CHRIS:</li> <li>We were at a point not so long ago where we were down to say 3% of the original ecosystem.</li> <li>And when those landscapes become fragmented, it can become a real problem.</li> <li>Every year here in South Georgia, snakes are found <i>dead</i> crossing roads.</li> </ul>
16	01:05:45:21	<b>CHRIS:</b> You can't just conserve the Indigo snake in a vacuum.

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		You need to care about the longleaf
		pine, you need to care about tortoises,
		you need to care about the whole
		ecosystem.
17	01:05:59:05	NARRATOR:
		CHRIS HELPS LEAD A THREE-
		PRONGED CONSERVATION
		STRATEGY. STEP ONE: BUY UP THE
		MOST IMPORTANT TORTOISE
		HABITAT IN GEORGIA.
		[Chris: This looks like a pretty good
		burrow. Why don't we scope this one?]
		······································
		NARRATOR:
		HIS TEAM SEARCHES FOR
		TORTOISE HOTSPOTS, THEN
		MONITORS HUNDREDS OF
		BURROWS FOR ACTIVITY.
18	01:06:24:10	CHRIS:
		We have almost half of the Gopher
		tortoises in the state of Georgia now
		protected in some form of conservation
		land.
		[Ryne: We've got a tortoise!]
		[Chris: Nice, that's exciting!]
		[Ryne: Definitely.]
		[Chris: Oh that's great to see his face.]
19	01:06:40:06	NARRATOR:
		STEP TWO IS TO RESTORE THE
		FORESTS WHERE NECESSARY.
20	01:06:47:20	CHRIS:
20	01:06:47:20	We've planted somewhere between half
20	01:06:47:20	
20	01:06:47:20	We've planted somewhere between half
20	01:06:47:20	We've planted somewhere between half a million and a million longleaf pines. It's a huge accomplishment.
20	01:06:47:20	We've planted somewhere between half a million and a million longleaf pines. It's

		A HEALTHY LONGLEAF PINE SAVANNA HAS AMPLE ROOM BETWEEN TREES FOR A RICH VARIETY OF VEGETATION TO FLOURISH, RIGHT AT TORTOISE HEIGHT. CHRIS: All of the grasses and forbs are those important green groceries that the tortoise feeds on.
22	01:07:24:17	NARRATOR:         LEFT UNCHECKED, OTHER TREES         CAN MOVE IN AND BLOCK         SUNLIGHT FROM REACHING THIS         UNDERSTORY.         CHRIS:         So if we want to have habitat for gopher         tortoises and indigo snakes, we need to         use an important tool, fire.
23	01:07:42:20	NARRATOR: THESE PINE FORESTS NATURALLY BURNED EVERY TWO OR THREE YEARS, UNTIL PEOPLE BEGAN SUPPRESSING THE WILDFIRES. CHRIS: This is the smell and the feel of conservation in action.
24	01:08:16:06	<b>CHRIS:</b> If we never burned this tract of land, a lot of other species would shade out all of those native grasses and forbs, and the tortoise would leave.
25	01:08:29:12	NARRATOR: CREATURES THAT EVOLVED IN THIS LANDSCAPE CAN COPE WITH THESE PASSING BLAZES – SOME WITH HELP FROM THE TORTOISES.

WILD HOPE <u>The Serpent's Lair</u>

			THIS HEALTHY HABITAT, FULL OF BURROWS, TORTOISES AND TREES, IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE FINAL STEP IN THE INDIGO CONSERVATION EFFORT: INCREASING THE NUMBER OF SNAKES.
26	01:08:56:06		NARRATOR: THE ORIANNE CENTER FOR INDIGO CONSERVATION IS THE ONLY FACILITY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD, AND IT'S WHERE THE FUTURE OF THE SPECIES IS BEING SECURED. DR. JAMES BOGAN BREEDS INDIGOS TO REPOPULATE AREAS
27	01:09:20:07		WHERE THEY'VE DIED OFF.
			This breeding program is the hope for the future. Right now we have 123 eggs.
		GRAPHIC L3: DR. JAMES BOGAN Veterinarian	When they start hatching, that's the best. You know, you start seeing the babies come out and, alright I know that one's going to make it.
			It really makes this all worth it.
28	01:09:36:22		NARRATOR:
			CARETAKERS HAND RAISE EVERY SNAKE FOR THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF ITS LIFE.
			JAMES:
			They feed them, they care for them, they clean up after them, they get them ready, growing up and ready to take on the world.
29	01:09:53:21		JAMES: This little fella here is destined to be released back in the wild.

		On the release day, we'll go up to those individual burrows and one at a time, place the snake into the burrow. The indigo snake will go back to the
		same burrow every winter. We got the news that they're seeing babies in the wild.
		They're growing up and making babies of their own. That's what the whole project's about.
		This is the future of the wild population. It does make me proud (laughs).
30	01:10:33:15	<b>CHRIS:</b> Working together, we can scale up our impact.
		We've now released over 300 Indigo snakes into the wild. We're restoring tortoise populations. And we're restoring our longleaf forests.
		We have a lot of great signs that give us hope.
31	TRT Approx. 11:47:22	OUT