

Chapter 1 : Washington Amphibians - University of Puget Sound

Amphibians of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia (Lone Pine Field Guides) Chris Thoms. out of 5 stars 4. Paperback. 7 offers from \$

Long-toed salamander - The long-toed salamander is a mole salamander in the family Ambystomatidae. This species, typically 4. The distribution of the salamander is primarily in the Pacific Northwest. It lives in slow-moving streams, ponds, and lakes during its aquatic breeding phase, the long-toed salamander hibernates during the cold winter months, surviving on energy reserves stored in the skin and tail. The five subspecies have different genetic and ecological histories, phenotypically expressed in a range of color, although the long-toed salamander is classified as a species of Least Concern by the IUCN, many forms of land development threaten and negatively affect the salamanders habitat. The Ambystomatidae are also members of suborder Salamandroidea, which all the salamanders capable of internal fertilization. The sister species to A. The body of the salamander is dusky black with a dorsal stripe of tan, yellow. This stripe can also be broken up into a series of spots, the sides of the body can have fine white or pale blue flecks. The belly is dark-brown or sooty in color with white flecks, root tubercles are present, but they are not quite as developed as other species, such as the tiger salamander. The eggs of this species look similar to those of the northwestern salamander and tiger salamander. Like many amphibians, the eggs of the salamander are surrounded by a gelatinous capsule. This capsule is transparent, making the embryo visible during development, unlike A. When in its egg, the long-toed salamander embryo is darker on top and whiter below compared to a tiger salamander embryo that is brown to grey above. The eggs are about 2 mm or greater in diameter with a wide outer jelly layer, prior to hatching - both in the egg and as newborn larvae - they have balancers, which are thin skin protrusions sticking out the sides and supporting the head. The balancers eventually fall off and their external gills grow larger, once the balancers are lost the larvae are distinguished by the sharply pointed flaring of the gills. As the larvae mature and metamorphose, their limbs with digits become visible, the skin of a larva is mottled with black, brown, and yellow pigmentation.

2. Rough-skinned newt - The rough-skinned newt or roughskin newt is a North American newt known for the strong toxin exuded from its skin. A stocky newt with rounded snout, it ranges from brown to olive or brownish-black on top, with the underside, including the head, legs, and tail. The skin is granular, but males are smooth-skinned during breeding season and they measure 6 to 9 cm in snout-to-vent length, and 11 to 18 cm overall. They are similar to the California newt but differ in having smaller eyes, yellow irises, V-shaped tooth patterns, males can be distinguished from females during breeding season by large swollen vent lobes and cornified toe pads. Habitats of rough-skinned newts are found throughout the West Coast of the United States and their range extends south to Santa Cruz, California, and north to Alaska. They are uncommon east of the Cascade Mountains, though occasionally are found as far as Montana, an acrid smell radiates from the newt, which acts as a warning for animals to stay away. In a person died after ingesting a newt, the newt produces a neurotoxin called tetrodotoxin, which in this species was formerly called tarichatoxin. It is the same found in pufferfish and a number of other marine animals. This toxin targets voltage gated sodium channels via binding to distinct, because TTX is much larger than a sodium ion, it acts like a cork in a bottle and prevents the flow of sodium. The reverse binding to sodium channels in nerve cells blocks electrical signals necessary for conducting nerve impulses and this inhibition of firing action potentials has the effect of inducing paralysis and death by asphyxiation. Throughout much of the range, the common garter snake has been observed to exhibit resistance to the tetrodotoxin produced in the newts skin. In each of these populations, the snakes exhibit resistance to the toxin, T. Toxin-resistant garter snakes are the only known today that can eat a rough-skinned newt. In evolutionary theory, the relationship between the rough-skinned newt and the garter snake is considered an example of co-evolution. The mutations in the genes that conferred resistance to the toxin have resulted in a selective pressure that favors newts which produce more potent levels of toxin. Increases in the amount of newt then apply a selective pressure favoring snakes with mutations conferring even greater resistance and this has resulted in the newts producing levels of toxin far in excess of what is needed to kill any other conceivable

predator. Some newts secrete enough toxins to kill several adult humans, there has been phylogenetic evidence that indicates elevated resistance to TTX has originated independently and only in certain species of garter snakes. The resistance has evolved in at least two unrelated species in the genus *Thamnophis* and at least twice within *T.* This frog has a green back and sides blotched with brownish markings. The upper lip is bright green and males have yellow throats. It inhabits large, permanent water bodies, such as swamps, ponds, and lakes, the male bullfrog defends a territory during the breeding season. His call is reminiscent of the roar of a bull, which gives the frog its common name, the bullfrog is harvested for use as food in North America and in several countries into which it has been introduced. It is also cultured in controlled environments, though this is a difficult, some international trade in frog legs occurs for human consumption. Bullfrogs are used in classes in schools for dissection and are sometimes kept as pets. Some authorities use the name, *Lithobates catesbeiana*, although others prefer *Rana catesbeiana*. A systematic review of the Holarctic true frogs in used *Rana catesbeiana*, as does AmphibiaWeb, the specific name, *catesbeiana* or *catesbeianus*, is in honor of English naturalist Mark Catesby. The dorsal surface of the bullfrog has an olive-green basal color, the ventral surface is off-white blotched with yellow or gray. There is often a marked contrast in color between the upper lip and the pale lower lip. The teeth are tiny and are only in grasping. The eyes are prominent with brown irises and horizontal almond-shaped pupils, the tympani are easily seen just behind the eyes and the dorsolateral folds of skin end close to them. The limbs are blotched or banded with gray, the forelegs are short and sturdy and the hind legs long. The front toes are not webbed, but the toes have webbing between the digits with the exception of the fourth toe which is unwebbed. Bullfrogs are sexually dimorphic, with males being smaller than females, males have tympani larger than their eyes, whereas the tympani in females are about the same size as the eyes. Bullfrogs measure about 3. In some cases bullfrogs have been recorded as attaining g, the bullfrog is native to eastern North America 4. The Cascades frog has a green to brown color on its back, a range from a few to about 50 gray spots are located on its back. The colors on the back are also used to attract mates. The shape of the head is most commonly an oval with the mouth coming out to a slight specific point. Adult frogs range from 50 to 65 mm in length, the advertisement call of the R. Calls are produced at night and during the day from above, the Cascade frog was first discovered in the Cascade Mountains in the California regions. It can be throughout the Cascade Mountains from Washington through Oregon. They concentrate heavily around the area of the peaks. Its natural habitats are forests, temperate grassland, rivers, swamps, freshwater lakes, intermittent freshwater lakes. The range may extend lower in Washington and they can be found in relatively small, permanent and temporary ponds also found along streams in summer. The adults generally stay close to water, particularly along sunny shores, under dry summer conditions, Cascades frogs lay their eggs May 20 through July 10, depending on when the snow melts and creates ponds in which the eggs are laid. First, egg masses are deposited in warm water along gradually sloping shorelines. Females can only breed once a year, but whether they skip years remains unknown, a single female will lay up to eggs at a time, but very few tadpoles will live past their first year. The placement of clusters of egg masses in shallow water soon after the first thaw can make them susceptible to freezing, the eggs hatch within eight to 20 days. Their larval period lasts 80 to 95 days, most frogs reach their full size after three years, after which they become fertile and can begin mating. Adults appear to use the same breeding sites for several years, larvae are thought to be primarily benthic feeders, but specific preferences are not well known. The diets of the adult Cascades frogs are known, as well 5. Columbia spotted frog “ The Columbia spotted frog is a North American species of frog. It is green to brown in color with spots on the dorsal surface, the belly and upper lip are white in color. Individuals can be distinguished from other *Rana* species by their shorter back legs, narrow snout, since they spend most of their time in the water, they also have more webbing in their hind feet than similar species. Although not threatened, this animal has been studied as a species for the effects of habitat fragmentation. The Columbia spotted frog is a medium-sized frog reaching lengths of up to 3. Its skin texture, like the rest of the genus, varies from a rough to a smooth texture and this frog exhibits a unique feature regarding its color. A light-colored strip runs along the lip, and the ventral sides of the frog are usually colored either pink or yellow. This frog is known by a few of its physical characteristics. It has a long, narrow snout and upturned eyes, the spotted frog is known as a very aquatic amphibian, the webbing on its feet extends all

the way to the end of its longest toe. When comparing this frog to others of the size, such as the northern leopard frog. The tadpoles are brownish-green in color, which runs dorsally along the tadpole, gold spots are also intermittent throughout this coloring. The tadpoles have upturned, inset eyes and they usually reach around 3. The Columbia spotted frog is widespread throughout western North America, from Alaska and parts of British Columbia to Washington, Idaho, and parts of Wyoming, Nevada, the Columbia spotted frog, like most other frogs, is fairly aquatic. Their habitats are generally near permanent bodies of water, which can include lakes, ponds, slow-moving streams. These frogs were found to need specific habitat characteristics within these broader habitat characteristics and these frogs are a constant victim to predation, so they need to be in an area with an abundant source of low-growing vegetation. A large part of vegetation is usually submerged, including many forms of algae. The spotted frog does not usually inhabit areas with large amounts of grasses and these plants are not as aquatic as the algae, which makes them a poor hiding place for the spotted frog. The Columbia spotted frog rarely ventures outside of areas, but for breeding 6. *Lithobates clamitans* – The green frog is a species of frog native to the eastern half of the United States and Canada. The two subspecies are the frog and the northern green frog. This species is a true frog. Adult green frogs range from 5–10 cm in body length, the typical body weight of this species is from 28 to 85 g. The dorsolateral ridges, prominent, seam-like skin folds that run down the sides of the back, distinguish the green frog from the bullfrog, Green frogs live wherever shallow freshwater ponds, road-side ditches, lakes, swamps, streams, and brooks are found. Most often seen resting along the shore, they leap into the water when approached, adult green frogs are highly aquatic, but juveniles will sometimes go overland when the grass and soil are wet. This species is diurnal, although their calls are sometimes heard at night during hotter weather. Green frogs breed in semipermanent or permanent fresh water, males call from and defend territories. The distinctive call sounds like a banjo string, usually given as a single note. The breeding season is from April to August, actual mating involves amplexus, whereby the male grasps the female with his forelimbs posterior to her forelimbs. The female releases her eggs and the male releases sperm which swim to the egg mass. Fertilization takes place in the water, a single egg clutch may consist of to eggs, which may be attached to submerged vegetation. Green frog tadpoles are olive green and iridescent creamy-white below, metamorphosis can occur within the same breeding season or tadpoles may overwinter to metamorphose the next summer.

Chapter 2 : Photos of Reptiles and Amphibians from the Pacific Northwest

The amphibians of western North America: an account of the species known to inhabit California, Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Sonora, and Lower California. California Academy of Sciences.

Clouded salamander[edit] The clouded salamander *Aneides ferreus* is a species of salamander in the family Plethodontidae. It is endemic to the United States. Its natural habitat is temperate forests and it is probable that many nest in trees. The black salamander *Aneides flavipunctatus* is a species of salamander in the family Plethodontidae. Its natural habitats are temperate forests and temperate grassland. Oregon slender salamander[edit] The Oregon slender salamander *Batrachoseps wrightorum* is a species of salamander in the family Plethodontidae. The Oregon slender salamander is endemic to the Northwestern United States. The "tail" in the name is actually an extension of the male cloaca. The tail is one of two distinctive anatomical features adapting the species to life in fast-flowing streams. It is the only North American frog that reproduces by internal fertilization. However, in that year Nielson, Lohman, and Sullivan published evidence in Evolution that promoted the Rocky Mountain tailed frog *Ascaphus montanus* from a subspecies to its own species. Since then, the former species has been formally called coastal tailed frog. Living anywhere from sea level up to over 10, feet, they are found in shades of greens or browns and even have been known to change between them. They live in many types of habitats and reproduce in aquatic settings. This species is also known as the Pacific chorus frog. Great Basin spadefoot toad[edit] The Great Basin spadefoot *Spea intermontana* is a species of toad in the family Scaphiopodidae. The natural habitats of the Great Basin spadefoot include pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine , and high elevation spruce-fir forests, semidesert shrubland , sagebrush flats, temperate grasslands , and deserts. They are present in agricultural areas as well. The Great Basin spadefoot can be found from southern British Columbia through the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon and in southern Idaho. Their range extends throughout all of Nevada and into most of Utah; they are also present in small areas in California, Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming. Western toad[edit] The western toad or boreal toad *Anaxyrus boreas* is a large toad species, between 5. It has a white or cream dorsal stripe, and is dusky gray or greenish dorsally with skin glands concentrated within the dark blotches. There are two recognized subspecies. The epithet *woodhousii* is in honor of the American physician and naturalist Samuel Washington Woodhouse. Columbia spotted frog[edit] The Columbia spotted frog *Rana luteiventris* is a North American species of frog. Its color ranges from a dark, olive green to light brown with irregularly-shaped black spots on its back and legs rendering its name. The belly and upper lip are white in color. Individuals can be distinguished from other *Rana* species by their shorter back legs, narrow snout and upturned eyes. Since they spend most of their time in the water, they also have more webbing in their hind feet than similar species. The northern leopard frog is a fairly large species of frog reaching about 11 centimeters 4. It varies from green to brown in dorsal colour with large dark circular spots on its back, sides and legs. Northern leopard frogs have a wide range of habitats. They are found in permanent ponds, swamps, marshes and slow moving streams throughout forest, open and urban areas. They normally inhabit water bodies with abundant aquatic vegetation. They are well adapted to cold and can be found above 3, meters 9, feet asl. This frog requires still waters for breeding , and is rarely found at any great distance from its breeding ponds or marshes.

Chapter 3 : Amphibians of Washington and Oregon PDF - Video Dailymotion

Corkran studied zoology and paleontology at Brown University. After moving to Oregon, she was an environmental activist and teacher. volunteering on wildlife research projects with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Audubon Society of Portland led eventually to a career as an independent wildlife consultant.

Amphibians of Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Lone Pine Publishing, Amphibians of the Pacific Northwest. Seattle Audubon Society, Amphibians of Washington and Oregon. Amphibians and Reptiles of the Pacific Northwest. University Press of Idaho, Northwest Reptiles Brown et. Reptiles of Washington and Oregon. Reptiles of the Northwest: Alaska to California; Rockies to the Coast. Western Herps Stebbins, Robert C. Houghton Mifflin Company, Collins, and Errol D. The University Press of Kansas, North American Frogs Bartlett, R. University Press of Florida, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, University of California Press, June A Synopsis of the Amphibia of California. University of California Press Berkeley, California Wright, Albert Hazen and Anna Wright. Cornell University Press, North American Lizards Bartlett, R. Jones, Lawrence, Rob Lovich, editors. Lizards of the American Southwest: A Photographic Field Guide. Rio Nuevo Publishers, North American Salamanders Bartlett, R. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. North American Snakes Bartlett, R. Snakes of North America - Western Region. A Field Guide to Snakes of California. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Handbook of Snakes of the United States and Canada. North American Turtles Bartlett, R. Turtles of the United States and Canada. Venomous Reptiles of North America. Cardwell, and Sean P. The Biology of Rattlesnakes. Loma Linda University Press, University of California Press. Abridged from the two volume Rattlesnakes: University of California Press, Rattlesnake - Portrait of a Predator. Their Natural History and Care.

Chapter 4 : List of amphibians of Washington (state) - WikiVisually

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Ascaphus montanus, Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog. Ascaphus truei, Pacific Tailed Frog. Olympics, Cascades, Willapa Hills. Steppe and shrub-steppe, breeding in temporary pools. East of Cascades south of Columbia River. True Toads Anaxyrus boreas, Western Toad. Many habitats, usually near water. Throughout state except lower elevations of Columbia basin. Riparian, steppe and shrub-steppe. Lower Columbia and Snake rivers, along south-central border of state and north of Blue Mountains. Treefrogs Pseudacris regilla, Pacific Treefrog. Almost ubiquitous, especially near water. Near or in ponds, especially in forest. Rana cascadae, Cascades Frog. In ponds and streams. Cascades and Olympics, above m. Rana luteiventris, Columbia Spotted Frog. Widespread in wooded habitats east of Cascade crest. Rana pretiosa, Oregon Spotted Frog. Formerly widespread west of Cascades, now restricted to one population in central Thurston County, another in northwestern Klickitat County. In ponds and lakes. Introduced widely throughout lowlands of state. Lithobates clamitans, Green Frog. Introduced in Whatcom, King and Stevens counties persisting? Lithobates pipiens, Northern Leopard Frog. Lower Columbia and Snake river basins, isolated populations in Okanogan and Spokane counties; perhaps some populations introduced; declining. Compiled by Dennis R. Distribution information from Dvornich, K. Amphibians and reptiles of Washington State: Location data and predicted distributions.

Chapter 5 : Amphibians: Of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia by Charlotte C. Corkran

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Chapter 6 : Amphibians & Reptiles of Washington | Burke Museum

These guides are the best for the amateur herpetologist or casual naturalist. They are well-organized, with lots of excellent pictures of the various species, life stages, sexes, and variations you are most likely to encounter in the area.

Chapter 7 : Amphibians Of Washington And Oregon Downloads T

Amphibians are cold-blooded animals - frogs, toads, salamanders and newts - that live throughout the state. Hunting for frogs and salamanders is a great way to introduce kids to the wonders of Oregon's wildlife and the great outdoors.

Chapter 8 : Amphibians of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia

These links lead to lists of all of the species of reptiles and amphibians found in Oregon and Washington (including introduced species) with links to photo galleries of most of these species and their habitat.

Chapter 9 : List of amphibians and reptiles of Oregon - Wikipedia

Amphibians & Reptiles of Washington Washington is home to 26 species of amphibians (salamanders and frogs) and 28 reptiles (turtles, snakes and lizards). Do you know where rattlesnakes live in our state?