

Herptiles of the Dahl Forest Wetland



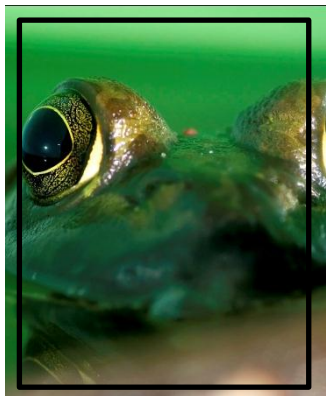
Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	2
Amphibians.....	3-22
Reptiles.....	23-40
Image Credits.....	41-42

Acknowledgements:

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~Thank You



(Josh More, 2011)



(Dave Huth, 2011)

American Bullfrog

Rana catesbeiana

Did you know?
The bullfrog tadpole
can take up to almost
two years to develop



(Dave Huth, 2011)

American Bullfrog

Rana catesbeiana

Animal Type: Frog

Typical Habitat: Slow flowing ponds, lakes, or streams.

Identifying Features Large external eardrum, with an upper body that is green or yellowish, with a lighter white or cream under belly. This is the largest frog in

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Southern Ontario and the Maritimes, central and Eastern United States and the far west coast of the US.



(Dave Hofman, 2009)



(Carly Lesser, 2006)



(Becky Gregory, 2009)

Did you know?

The parotid glands on toads are filled with venom to prevent predators from eating them.

American Toad *Bufo americanus*



TODD PIERSON 2010

(Todd Pierson, 2010)

American Toad

Bufo americanus

Animal Type: Toad

Typical Habitat: Various, anywhere with an abundance of moisture and insects.

Identifying Features: Brown, brownish-red, or olive in colour. Very rough skin. Various spots and warts of varying colours. Underside generally lighter and spotted.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Most Eastern States, Ontario and Southern Quebec.

Voice: Musical Trill that lasts up to 30 seconds.



(Brian Gratwicke, 2009)



(Alan Wolf, 2005)



(Rob Schmidt, 2006)

Blue-Spotted Salamander

Ambystoma laterale



(Apostematic Herpetologist, 2012)

Blue-Spotted Salamander

Ambystoma laterale

Animal Type: Amphibian

Typical Habitat: Deciduous forests

Identifying Features: Grey or dark bluish body, with light blue flecks concentrated near lower sides.

Under belly lighter in colour

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: East to the Atlantic coast, and in the great lakes region.

Did you know?
In the past this salamander has hybridized with the Jefferson's salamander to create a non-breeding hybrid



(Suamtologist, 2012)



(Dave Huth, 2011)



(Dave Huthm 2012)

Did you know?

There are two tree frogs that look identical and occur in the same area, so they are indistinguishable without hearing their calls

Gray Treefrog

Hyla versicolor



(Petroglyph, 2006)

Gray Treefrog

Hyla versicolor

Animal Type: Turtle

Typical Habitat: Shrubs and Trees that grow near permanent water sources.

Identifying Features: The Colour of this frog is green or grey and is generally rough with bumps and dark blotches. Generally there is a light spot underneath the eye of this frog.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range Southern Canada and throughout central and east coast States.

Voice: Deep resonating trill



(Todd Pierson, 2009)



(Rich Englebrecht, 2011)



(Laura Gooch, 2012)

Green Frog

Lithobates clamitans melanota



(Rich Englebrecht, 2011)

Green Frog

Lithobates clamitans melanota

Animal Type: Frog

Typical Habitat: Inhabit areas near shallow water. Ponds, slow moving waters, and pools make habitat for egg laying.

Identifying Features: Greenish or brown Frog with prominent ridges that run from the neck down the back of the frog.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Eastern United States and Southeastern Canada.

Voice: A singular twang like note.



Did you know?
Green frogs are primarily
nocturnal

(Aditi-the-stargazer, 2011)



(Squamatologist, 2012)



(Squamatologist, 2011)

Mink Frog

Rana Lithobates septentrionalis

Did you know?
The mink frog releases a pungent odour, much like a mink, when distressed



(Alan Wolf, 1995)

Mink Frog

Rana Lithobates septentrionalis

Animal Type: Frog

Typical Habitat: Cool water containing lots of vegetation.

Identifying Features: Olive or brown in colour, dark spots or mottling on their sides and back legs. The underside of the frog is yellowish or pale, and the eyes appear to be turned upward slightly.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Most of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes.

Voice: Low pitch croak



(Andrew Feicht, 2008)



(Jason Miles, 2009)



(Dave Huth, 2013)

Northern Leopard Frog

Rana Lithobates pipiens



(Trans Guy Jay, 2007)

Northern Leopard Frog

Rana Lithobates pipiens

Animal Type: Frog

Typical Habitat: Generally anywhere around water including meadows, swamps, forests and mountains.

Identifying Features: Green or brown small sized frog. The Leopard Frog has dark black or brown spots which have light coloured borders. Ridges start at the frog's head and go down to the groin

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Central North America.

Did you know?

When fleeing predators the leopard frog leaps in zigzags to confuse their pursuers.



(GPCTM 2009)



(Dave Huth, 2012)

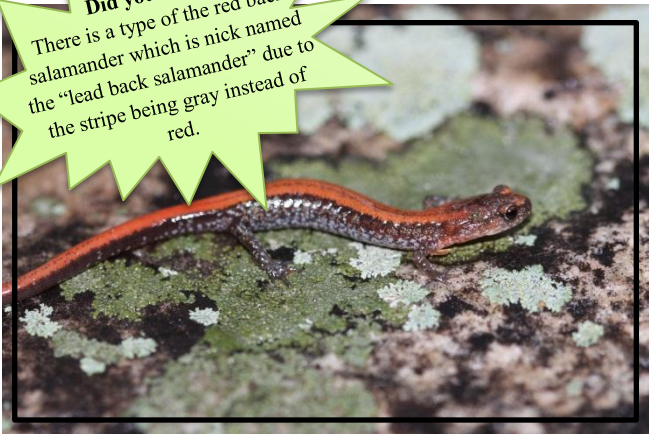


(Squamatologist, 2012)

Eastern Red-backed Salamander *Plethodon cinereus*

Did you know?

There is a type of the red back salamander which is nicknamed the "lead back salamander" due to the stripe being gray instead of red.



(Aposematic Herpetology, 2011)

Eastern Red-backed Salamander

Plethodon cinereus

Animal Type: Salamander

Typical Habitat: Moist and cool forests of varying varieties.

Identifying Features: Long and thin body which is dark or grey in colour. There is a stripe running from head down to tail, the stripe is generally red but can be yellow, orange, or even grey.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: The northernmost area is the tip of Lake Superior to the East Coast all the way down to central Indiana.



(Todd Pierson, 2009)



(Bloodjack, 2008)



(Dave Huth, 2012)

Did you know?
Spring peepers hibernate
under logs or behind tree
bark.

Spring Peeper *Pseudacris crucifer*



(Todd Pierson, 2006)

Spring Peeper

Pseudacris crucifer

Animal Type: Frog

Typical Habitat: Any wooded area near permanent or seasonal water bodies.

Identifying Features: Tan or grey with a dark X located on the frogs back. Being a tree frog, the toes have large circular pads.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Eastern states down to central Florida, almost all of Ontario out to Eastern Quebec.

Voice: High pitched whistle



(Todd Pierson, 2009)



(Linda Ruth, 2008)



(David Heise, 2007)

Wood Frog

Rana lithobrates sylvaticus

Did you know?
Wood frog breeding takes place before ice has fully melted from water bodies.



(Steven Severinghaus, 2011)

Wood Frog

Rana lithobrates sylvaticus

Animal Type: Frog

Typical Habitat: Very versatile. Open grasslands to moist woodlands.

Identifying Features: Light tan or beige in colour. Prominent dark mask-like patch over eye, light underbelly.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Widespread in Canada, and a few most North Eastern States.

Voice: Multiple raspy quacks.



(Ken-ichi ueda, 2006)



(Ken Lewis, 2007)



(Zach Kilgore, 2007)

Did you know?
The yellow chin and
long yellow neck make
the Blanding's turtle
look like its smiling.

Blandings Turtle *Emydoidea blandingii*



(Don Henise, 2012)

Blandings Turtle

Emydoidea blandingii

Animal Type: Turtle

Typical Habitat: Shallow water bodies with lots of vegetative cover

Identifying Features: Yellow throat and chin. Smooth shell, and yellow underbelly with prominent black splotches symmetrically placed around.

Status: Threatened

Range: Great Lakes Region and some Northern States.



(Zach Kilgore, 2007)



(Mtsn, 2008)



(Mike VanValen, 2007)

Eastern Gartersnake *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*



(Sara Viernum, 2004)

Eastern Gartersnake

Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis

Animal Type: Snake

Typical Habitat: Close proximity to water, both natural sources as well as anthropogenic sources such as drain pipes and culverts.

Identifying Features: Color is variable but generally the stripes on back are prominent. Most commonly a dark colored background to lighter coloured stripes.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Most widespread snake in North America, spreads from coast to coast in southern Canada and spread widely in Eastern States.

Did you know?

When captured or distressed this snake excretes a musk that is unpleasant.



(Todd Pierson, 2009)



(Tom Spinker, 2002)



(Tom Spinker, 2007)

Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

Heterodon platirhinos



Did you know?
Milksnakes rear up and inflate
their neck if threatened, if this
doesn't scare predators, the
snake plays dead

(Todd Pierson, 2008)

Eastern Hog-nosed Snake

Heterodon platirhinos

Animal Type: Snake

Typical Habitat: Thinly wooded upland hillsides, prefers sandy areas.

Identifying Features: Wide bodied snake, with a slightly upturned snout, and a neck which it can inflate when disturbed. Colour is vastly variable

Status: Threatened

Range: Northernmost is central Minnesota, and is widespread throughout central and eastern States.



(Squamatologist, 2011)



(Marc Hadley, 2006)



(7xman, 2012)

Eastern Ribbon Snake

Thamnophis sauritus septentrionalis



(Larry Meade, 2009)

Eastern Ribbon Snake

Thamnophis sauritus septentrionalis

Animal Type: Snake

Typical Habitat: Near water, wet meadows, marshes and bogs.

Identifying Features: Dark brown or black in colour. Usually yellow back-stripes tinted in brown.

Status: Special Concern

Range: Eastern United States and Southern Ontario.



Did you know?
Unlike most snakes,
the ribbon snake
cannot dive under the
surface of the water

(Jon Fife, 2007)



(Douglas Mills, 2008)



(James Harding, 2009)

Midland Painted Turtle

Chrysemys picta marginata



(Todd Pierson, 2008)

Midland Painted Turtle

Chrysemys picta marginata

Animal Type: Turtle

Typical Habitat: Slow moving water, soft sediment bottom with fallen logs and places to bask in the sun

Identifying Features: Variable between sub-species. The midland painted turtle has yellow, orange and olive markings on their face. The shell is generally dark in colour with potential for other colours around the edges.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: Different sub species can be found throughout Southern Canada, Northern United States and the East Coast.



Did you know?
That these turtles contain a biological “antifreeze” that prevents them from freezing in the winter

(Greg Schechter, 2011)



(Douglas Mills, 2003)



(Amy Evenstead, 2003)

Northern Red-bellied Snake

Storeria occipitomaculata



(Todd Pierson, 2008)

Northern Red-bellied Snake

Storeria occipitomaculata

Animal Type: Snake

Typical Habitat: Hilly woodlands, sphagnum bogs.

Identifying Features: These snakes are variable in color.

Generally there are two sets of stripes on the snake that are difficult to see. On the back there are 1 - 5 faint stripes, and 3 light spots near the head that can merge to form a “collar” look. The most prominent is the solid colour on the snakes belly. This can be yellow, red, orange or in rare cases solid black.

Status: Common (not listed)

Range: East from the southern Maritimes to Southern Saskatchewan, as far south as central Florida.



(Todd Pierson, 2008)



(Kerry Wixted, 2009)



(Mike VanValen, 2008)

Spotted Turtle *Clemmys guttata*

Did you know?
The spotted turtle can
over winter in old
muskrat burrows



(Jonathan Crowe, 2003)

Spotted Turtle

Clemmys guttata

Animal Type: Turtle

Typical Habitat: Marshes, wet woodlands, beaver ponds and musky streams.

Identifying Features: Rounded smooth black shell. Characteristic yellow spots distributed on the shell. The legs arms, neck and head can also have spotting.

Status: Endangered

Range: North Eastern States and Southern Ontario and Quebec



(Jonathan Crowe, 2003)



(Petroglyph, 2006)



(Pverdonk, 2003)

Eastern Milksnake

Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum



(Squamatologist, 2012)

Eastern Milksnake

Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum

Animal Type: Snake

Typical Habitat: Various, damp woodlands to mountainous.

Identifying Features: A patch located on the neck that resembles a Y or a V. Tan or grey colored snake with red, brown, or yellow blotches.

Status: Special Concern

Range: Ontario and Northern United States

TODD PIERSON 2006



Did you know?
The name, Milksnake, comes from a myth that the snakes milked cows, stealing a large amount of milk at a time.

(Todd Pierson, 2006)



(Mike Vanvalen, 2009)



(Josh More, 2011)

Did you know?
Wood turtles are
reportedly intelligent,
being able to climb chain
link fences

Wood Turtle

Glyptemys insculpta



(Fred Hosley, 2012)

Wood Turtle

Glyptemys insculpta

Animal Type: Turtle

Typical Habitat: Cool water in deciduous forests, marshes, swamps, and farm areas.

Identifying Features: Pyramid shapes on shell. The upper regions of the shell often appear rougher and almost sculpted. The skin on the upper legs and the base of the neck is generally orange or red-ish in colour.

Status: Endangered

Range: Mainly Great Lakes region and stretching into the Maritimes.



(Bat Wrangler, 2007)

41	Author	Pages and Positions
	7xman	29(b)
	Aditi-the-stargazer	12
	Alan Wolf	7(a),13(c)
	Amy Evenstead	33(b)
	Andrew Feicht	14
	Apostematic Herpetologist	7(c),17(c)
	Bat Wrangler	40
	Becky Gregory	5(b)
	Bloodjack	19(a)
	Brian Gratwicke	6
	Carly Lesser	5(a)
	Dave Hofman	4
	Dave Huth	3(b,c), 9(a,b),15(b), 17(a),19(b)
	David Heise	21(b)
	Don Henise	23(c)
	Douglas mills	31(a),33(a)
	Fred Hosley	39(c)
	GPC	16
	Greg Schechter	32
	James Harding	31(b)
	Jason Miles	15(a)
	Jon Fife	30

Jonathan Crowe	35(c),36
Josh More	3(a),39(b)
Ken Lewis	23(a)
Ken-ichi ueda	22
Kerry Wixted	35(a)
Larry Meade	29(c)
Laura Gooch	11(b)
Linda Ruth	21(a)
Marc Hadley	29(a)
Mike VanValen	25(b), 35(b),39(a)
Mtsn	25(a)
Petroglyph	9(c),37(a)
Pverdonk	37(b)
Rich Englebrecht	11(a,c)
Rob Schmidt	7(b)
Sara Viernum	25(c)
Squamtologist	8,13(a,b),17(b),28,37 (c)
Steven Severinghaus	21(c)
Todd Pierson	5(c),10,18,19(c), 20,26,27(c),31(c), 33 (c),34,38
Tom Spinker	27(a,b)
Trans Guy Jay	15(c)
Zach Kilgore	23(b),24