

American Toad

Bufo americanus



- Usually brown in color, but individual specimens can range from green to gray.
- Possess parotoid glands, which secrete toxins that protect against predation.
- Prefers woodlands, fields and farmland habitats.
- Active mostly at night and spend the day beneath logs and rocks.



Green Anole

Anolis carolinensis



- Sometimes referred as a “chameleon”, though they are actually more closely related to iguanas.
- Anoles love abundant vegetation and shade.
- Male anoles are territorial and display a red dewlap when intimidated.
- Anoles feed primarily on small insects and spiders.
- They possess pads on their feet that allow them to grip smooth surfaces. This helps them to easily climb bushes and trees.



Barking Treefrog

Hyla gratiosa



- Barking treefrogs are the largest treefrog species in the southeastern USA.
- Their skin is rough and their colors can range from gray to green.
- Found in forested areas, in close proximity to wetlands.
- Active at night. Spends the day seeking cover in shrubs and leaf litter.

- Their mating calls sound a lot like a barking dog, hence the name!



Box Turtle

Terrapene carolina



- Frequently encountered in forested areas, as well as on roads and highways following heavy rains.
- Maximum length of ~ 8 inches; highly domed carapace.
- They will eat almost anything (animal or plant) that they can fit in their mouth. This includes poisonous mushrooms!



Copperhead

Agkistrodon contortrix



- **Venomous.** Their venom attacks muscle and other tissues. Copperhead bites are very painful, but rarely fatal.
- First line of defense is camouflage, but will strike if threatened.
- Eat mice, birds, frogs, lizards, and even other snakes.
- Use heat-detecting pits, located in front for their eyes, to help them find warm blooded prey (mice).
- In the Southeast, more people are bitten by copperheads than by any other venomous snake.



Corn Snake

Pantherophis guttata



- Sometimes referred to as the red rat snake. They are closely related to rat snakes.
- Found throughout the entire southeastern USA.
- Reach a maximum length of ~ 6 feet.
- Corn snakes eat mostly small mammals, but may also feed on birds and other small snakes.
- This snake is often misidentified as a copperhead. Unfortunately, this leads to many of these harmless snakes being killed.



Eastern Fence Lizard

Sceloporus undulatus



- Found primarily in dry woodland areas and rock outcrops.
- Males are territorial. Display territorial behavior by bobbing their head and displaying body push-ups.
- If harassed, they may bite! Do not worry, they are not venomous.
- Fence lizards eat primarily insects (ex. ants) and spiders.



Rat Snake

Pantherophis obsoleta



- These snakes show a tremendous amount of regional variation in color/body pattern. Local specimens can range from gray to black.
- This snake is often referred to as a “chicken snake” by many locals.
- Rat snakes can reach a maximum length of ~ 7 feet!
- Often found near the edges of forests and in abandoned building.
- Rat snakes are great at climbing trees and often eat birds and bird eggs.



Slimy Salamander

Plethodon glutinosus



- Widespread distribution in Alabama.
- Usually found under logs, stones, and other debris.
- Produces a sticky secretion when handled that is very difficult to remove!
- Females lay eggs so that they are suspended from the underside of rocks and logs.
- Territorial. Will defend their home from other slimy salamanders, as well as other salamander species.

