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.
• 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!
• **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.
• 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.
• 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.
• 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 are great at climbing trees and often eat birds and bird eggs.

• Rat snakes can reach a maximum length of ~ 7 feet!

• Often found near the edges of forests and in abandoned building.
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.