

An AMPHIBIAN Checklist for Grandfather Mountain State Park 22 taxa

Herpetology is the branch of zoology dedicated to the study of amphibians (frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts) and of reptiles (snakes, lizards, turtles, and crocodilians). "Herps" are a diverse and interesting group of animals that are important elements in the fabric of life.

Amphibian is derived from the Greek work "amphibios". "Amphi" meaning 'both' and "bio" meaning 'life' - hence leading a double life. Indeed, most amphibians are aquatic as juveniles and breath with gills. After transformation, the adults usually live on land and most have lungs.

Many amphibians are very sensitive to environmental change. Their diversity and abundance can be an indication of an area's ecological health.

In early spring and during the summer listen for the calls of frogs and toads. Salamanders and newts, however, are silent and can be quiet secretive.

Reptiles, unlike amphibians, have dry skin covered with horny scales. Most, with the exception of snakes and legless lizards, have 4 legs with five clawed digits on each foot. While some amphibians retain gills as adults, all reptiles breathe solely by means of lungs.

Look for these cold-blooded animals on warm to hot sunny days when they bask on rocks, logs and tree trunks. Sixty-seven species have been recorded in North Carolina.

**For more information, contact:
Grandfather Mountain State Park**

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Notes

AMPHIBIAN CHECKLIST Grandfather Mountain State Park



Seasons:

Spring - March to May
Summer - June to August
Fall - September to November
Winter - December to February

Web Links

Amphibians and Reptiles of North Carolina State Parks
<<https://auth1.dpr.ncparks.gov/nrid/public.php>>

Resources

Snakes of the Southeast
by Whit Gibbons and Mike Dorcas
Univ. of Georgia Press
<<http://www.ugapress.org>>

Amphibians and Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia
by Jeffrey C. Beane, Alvin L. Braswell, Joseph C. Mitchell, and William M. Palmer
Univ. of North Carolina Press
<<http://uncpress.unc.edu>>

Reptiles of North Carolina
by William M. Palmer and Alvin L. Braswell
Univ. of North Carolina Press
<<http://uncpress.unc.edu>>

22 AMPHIBIAN taxa

AMBYSTOMATIDAE: [1]

___ Spotted Salamander	-	-	-	-
<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>				

PLETHODONTIDAE: [16]

___ Northern Dusky Salamander	-	-	-	-
<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>				
___ Shovel-nosed Salamander	-	x	-	-
<i>Desmognathus marmoratus</i>				
___ Black-bellied Salamander	-	-	-	x
<i>Desmognathus quadramaculatus</i>				
___ Blue Ridge Dusky Salamander	-	x	-	-
<i>Desmognathus orestes</i>				
___ Blue Ridge Two-lined Salamander	-	-	-	-
<i>Eurycea wilderae</i>				
___ Northern Spring Salamander	-	x	-	-
<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus</i>				
___ Blue Ridge Spring Salamander	-	x	-	-
<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus danielsi</i>				
___ Eastern Red-backed Salamander	x	-	-	-
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>				
___ Northern Slimy Salamander	-	x	-	-
<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>				
___ Southern Red-backed Salamander	-	-	-	-
<i>Plethodon serratus</i>				
___ Yonahlossee Salamander	-	-	-	-
<i>Plethodon yonahlossee</i>				
___ Northern Gray-cheeked Salamander	x	x	-	-
<i>Plethodon montanus</i>				

SALAMANDRIDAE: [1]

___ Red-spotted (Eastern) Newt	-	x	x	-
<i>Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens</i>				

BUFONIDAE: [1]

___ Eastern American Toad	-	x	-	-
<i>Anaxyrus americanus</i>				

HYLIDAE: [1]

___ Spring Peeper	-	x	-	-
<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>				

RANIDAE: [1]

___ Wood Frog	x	-	-	-
<i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i>				

PLETHODONTIDAE: [16]

___ Seal Salamander	x	-	-	-
<i>Desmognathus monticola</i>				

PLETHODONTIDAE: [16]

___ Northern Pygmy Salamander	x	x	-	-
<i>Desmognathus organi</i>				
___ Blacksburg Salamander	-	x	-	-
<i>Plethodon jacksoni</i>				
___ Weller's Salamander	x	x	-	-
<i>Plethodon welleri</i>				
___ Northern Red Salamander	-	-	-	-
<i>Pseudotriton ruber ruber</i>				