

QUESTION

Can you get warts from a toad?



American Toad

QUESTION

When you catch a toad, does it pee on you?



Fowler's Toad

QUESTION

If a salamander loses its tail, can it re-grow?



Southern Two-lined Salamander

QUESTION

Can amphibians breathe through their skin?



Northern Dusky Salamander

ANSWER

FALSE

It's not really "pee". Frogs and toads store extra water in their bodies so they can travel far from water sources. They release the water when frightened and need to hop away fast.

ANSWER

FALSE

Warts on humans come from a virus. Toads have "warts" for protection. They are actually glands that contain toxins to keep predators from eating them. Toads are safe to handle but not to eat! 😊

ANSWER

TRUE

Amphibian skin is permeable, meaning that it's not a solid barrier to the environment. They can absorb oxygen right through their skin. Some salamanders are so good at it that they don't even have lungs (or gills)!

ANSWER

TRUE

Amphibians have the amazing ability to re-grow not only tails but also toes and even legs to some extent! Scientists are studying amphibians to figure out just how they do it!

QUESTION

Is an amphibian's lifecycle made up of several stages?



Barking Treefrog

QUESTION

Are there any differences between amphibians and reptiles?



Eastern Fence Lizard



White-spotted Slimy Salamander

QUESTION

Does North Carolina have many different kinds of amphibians?



Eastern Newt (Red Eft phase)

QUESTION

Do amphibians use all kinds of "tricks" to keep from being eaten?



Spotted Salamander

ANSWER

TRUE

	Amphibian	Reptile
Skin	Smooth, wet	Scaly
Toes (if they have them!)	No claws, sometimes sticky pads	Clawed toes
Eggs	Jelly-like, laid in water or wet places	Leathery shell, laid on land
Life cycle	Metamorphosis	Babies & adults look alike
Respiration	Lungs, gills, or skin	Lungs

ANSWER

TRUE

Most have 3 stages, aquatic egg and larval stages and a semi-terrestrial adult stage. (Some have 2 or 4 stages though!)



ANSWER

TRUE

Amphibians are secretive animals spending much of their lives hiding under logs or rocks, in pools or rivers, treetops or rock crevices. Also, many amphibians have toxins in their skin for protection from being eaten.

ANSWER

TRUE

N.C. has around 90 species of amphibians. That's about 30% of the amphibian species in the U. S.! Almost 10% of global salamander diversity is found in our S. Appalachian Mountains (many live nowhere else on Earth!)

QUESTION

Does North Carolina have a state amphibian?



Pine Barrens Treefrog



Marbled Salamander

QUESTION

Do amphibians eat insects and worms?



QUESTION

Are amphibians “cold-blooded”?



QUESTION

Is there a difference between frogs and toads?



Southern Leopard Frog

ANSWER

TRUE

Most amphibians are completely carnivorous. They primarily feed on insects, worms, many other invertebrates and even other amphibians!

ANSWER

TRUE

Two actually! N.C.'s state frog is the Pine Barrens Treefrog and our state salamander is the Marbled Salamander.

ANSWER

TRUE

One main difference is the length of their legs; toads have shorter legs and shorter hops as a result. Most toads have warty skin but some frogs do too! N. C. has only 6 toad species but 24 frogs!

ANSWER

TRUE

Actually, the correct term is **“ectothermic”**.
“Ecto” = external
“thermic” = temperature
The temperatures of their surroundings affect their body temperature. If they're too hot they must move to a cooler place.