# AMAZING AMPHIBIANS

These cool creatures love land and water.

#### » DOUBLE LIVES

WHAT DO FROGS, TOADS AND SALAMANDERS share in common? They re amphibians, a group of vertebrates (animals with backbones) that usually live first in the water and then on land. In fact, the word "amphibian comes from two Greek words: "amphi (double) and "bios (life). That process of transforming from one body into another — think tadpole to frog — is called "metamorphosis, another combination of Greek words: "meta (change) and "morphe (form). Pretty cool, right? In Texas, we have 42 species of frogs and toads plus about 30 types of salamanders. Most live in the wetter areas of eastern Texas. They re all amazing for lots of different reasons.

Rio Grande leopard frog

W W W . T P W M A G A Z I N E . C O M

# **»AMPHIBIAN OR REPTILE?**

Though similar in appearance, amphibians and reptiles are very different.



# » Amazing Adaptations

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Salamanders can regenerate tails and other body parts. If chased by hungry bird, a salamander can "release" its tail, which wiggles while salamander gets away.



### »TINY TRANSFORMER



\* Female releases eggs underwater; male fertilizes them. Embryos (cov ered with sticky jelly) stick to plants \* Tadpoles (larvae) live in water and breathe through gills

# **»FROG OR TOAD?**

Specialized bodies enable frogs and toad to survive in different habitats.





#### » KEEPING IT WILD

AROUND THE WORLD, numbers of amphibians go down every year. Why? Amphibians are very sensitive to chemicals and garbage in water because they breathe and absorb moisture through their skin. Sometimes, parasites or diseases in the water even cause frogs to have deformed legs or other problems. Also, more neighborhoods, shopping centers and highways mean fewer homes left for amphibians, where they can live and reproduce. Starting now, you can protect these amazing animals! How?



#### >> KEEPING IT WILD

FROG SCIENTISTS: Want to help our Texas frogs and toads? Become a frog scientist! Many Houston fifth-graders are participating in the Texas Amphibian Watch on Lake Livingston. First, teacher Carol Miserlian teaches them about different frog calls. Cricket frogs sound like marbles clinking together, and spring peepers sound like sleigh bells. After dark, everyone walks to the lake with flashlights, pencils and data sheets. As students listen, they write down what they hear on data sheets. Later, Miserlian sends all the information to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, so biologists can learn how amphibians are doing in Texas. www.tpwd.state.tx.us/amphibians





