

**Nature Mapping Training – Deb Patla**  
**Amphibians and Reptiles of Teton County**  
**March 30, 2015**

**Goal:**

Increase awareness, understanding, and enjoyment of these critters.

Increase Nature Mapping Observations (only 12 verified observations in 2014; only 67 total for all Nature Mapping). The least mapped group of all! We can do better.

**What is a reptile vs. an amphibian?**

Amphibians and reptiles are distantly related classes of vertebrates, lumped together under the name 'herpetofauna'. Both are ectotherms (or, "cold-blooded"), which means their body temperatures and metabolic functions depend on the temperature of the immediate environment, unlike birds and mammals. Amphibians and reptiles are inactive in cold temperatures, and have various strategies for surviving the winter. Many species bask in the sun to raise their body temperatures, which helps them to digest food and grow.

**Amphibians** – frogs, toads, and salamanders – have unique skin characteristics among vertebrates; their skin is naked (no scales), glandular (secretes substances), and permeable to water and air. To the touch, amphibians typically feel moist or slimy. The word "amphibian" is derived from the Greek for "two lives", referring to the two distinct life stages, in water and on land. All amphibians in our region deposit their eggs in quiet water --- in masses, strings, or single packets -- surrounded by a gel-like material. After rapid development for a week or more, free-swimming larvae emerge, called 'tadpoles' for frogs and toads, and just 'larvae' for salamanders. In another 4-8 weeks, depending on water temperature and species, they go through metamorphosis to obtain their adult shapes. With legs and lungs, they emerge from the ponds, looking similar to their parents but smaller. Our local species spend much of their adult lives on land, but all must return to the water to breed. They take up to 4 years to reach reproductive maturity. Amphibians migrate among summer and winter habitats, and they often surprise people by turning up in unexpected places.

Amphibians of Teton County (see the Pocket Guide to Amphibians for identification):

1. Boreal Chorus Frog - *Pseudacris maculata* (formerly *Pseudacris triseriata maculata*)
2. Western Toad – *Anaxyrus boreas* (formerly Boreal Toad – *Bufo boreas boreas*)
3. Columbia Spotted Frog – *Rana luteiventris*
4. Western Tiger Salamander - *Ambystoma mavortium* (formerly *Ambystoma tigrinum*)
5. American Bullfrog - *Lithobates catesbeianus* –(formerly *Rana catesbeiana*) – Not native, introduced in the 1950s, currently known only at Kelly Warm Springs and surrounding areas.
6. Northern Leopard Frog - *Lithobates pipiens* (formerly *Rana pipiens*). Possibly extirpated in Teton County, no confirmed observations since 1995.

Note: Handling amphibians can be risky for them because of their permeable skin. Never handle an amphibian unless your hands are clean and wet (rinse with pond water). Another risk for amphibians is humans spreading disease among animals or wetlands. After every outing to amphibian habitat, clean your footwear (with soap and water followed by a brief soaking in mild bleach solution) and let them air-dry.

**Reptiles** – snakes and lizards – have scaly skin, typically dry to the touch, which they shed periodically. Some species lay eggs, while others bear live young. Unlike amphibians, snakes and lizards have no larval stage and do not depend on wetlands for reproduction. They are observed here from spring through early autumn, and spend the winter underground dens, sometimes communally. Four species of reptiles are currently known in Teton County—three snakes and one lizard. None of the snakes here are venomous, but some may bite if handled. Keep your eyes out...it is possible that other reptile species live here but have not been noticed yet.

**Northern Rubber Boa** – *Charina bottae* - This snake has small, smooth scales, and a uniform color ranging from tan, to olive green, or dark brown. It is described as the ‘two-headed snake’ because the blunt tail resembles the small head with its inconspicuous eyes. Maximum size is 28” in length. Rubber Boas are typically docile and slow-moving. They can occupy a wide variety of habitats, but are most often seen near water in riparian zones with rocky areas and shrubs or trees. Young are born live in small litters of 2 -8 snakes, late summer or fall.



**Northern Rubber Boa**

Photo by Charles Peterson

**Wandering Gartersnake** - *Thamnophis elegans vagrans* – This is the most frequently seen reptile in Teton County. You may also see the common name ‘Western Terrestrial Gartersnake’ referring to the species. Wandering Gartersnakes are olive green, gray, or brownish, with 3 yellow stripes running the length of the body; one along the top of its back (mid-line) and one along each side of its body. These stripes may be faint or barely visible. Rows of dark squares or spots occur between the stripes. Maximum length is about 30”, most are smaller. Wandering Gartersnakes range widely, but they are highly aquatic and often forage in water. They mate in the spring and bear 4-19 live young in late summer. They overwinter communally, usually in rocky areas, in underground spaces that can include places disturbed by humans such as bridge supports or building foundations.



**Wandering Gartersnake**

Photo by Charles Peterson

**Valley Gartersnake - *Thamnophis sirtalis fitchi*.** This snake is also referred to by its species name, the Common Gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*). Do not be confused by the name -- this is the much rarer of the two gartersnake species in Teton County and in Wyoming. This snake has a dark, nearly black, background color, with 3 bright yellow stripes running down the middle of the back and along the sides, and irregular red spots on the sides. To distinguish from Wandering Gartersnakes, look for the red blotches. Maximum length is about 34". Usually found near permanent surface water; may co-occur with Wandering Gartersnakes. They probably mate in spring and bear live young in late summer. This species has been found (infrequently in recent years) in the northern half of Teton County; it may have been more widespread and common in the past.



**Valley Gartersnake**

Photo by Charles Peterson

**Northern Sagebrush Lizard – *Sceloporus graciosus graciosus*** - If you see a lizard in Teton County, it is almost certainly this species. This species is grayish or light brown in color, with dark and light stripes running the length of the body, or the stripes may resemble a pattern of checks. It has dry skin, spiny scales, claws, and a long slender tail. Total maximum size is about 5" long, including the tail. Males have bright blue patches on the belly and sides; females may have light blue underneath and orange along the sides. Found in rocky, dry areas with logs, shrub cover, and good sun exposure. Typically seen swiftly scurrying for cover, or perched on a rock or log. After breeding in early summer, eggs are buried in soil, hatching in mid to late summer. Sagebrush lizards are infrequently encountered, in river valleys of Jackson Hole.



**Northern Sagebrush Lizard**

Photo by John Cossel, Jr.

**Other reptiles rarely observed here, or with ranges close to Jackson Hole:**

**Great Basin Gophersnake** – *Pituophis melanoleucas deserticola*. Has been observed in the Hoback Junction area, and very rarely in Jackson Hole in former decades.

**Greater Short-horned Lizard** -- *Phrynosoma hernandesi*. Reported south of Teton County

**Turtles**. Very rarely reported, not confirmed. Possibly released/escaped pets.

**Resources**

**Websites:**

Toad Trackers – great website sponsored by the Wyoming Biodiversity Institute and Wyoming Natural Diversity Database. Includes natural history of amphibians, species list with descriptions, sounds, photos. You can get the Pocket Guide to Amphibians of Wyoming from this site.

<http://www.toadtrackers.org/index.php/wyomings-amphibians/>

*Atlas of Birds, Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles of Wyoming*. Wyoming Game and Fish Department - Amphibians and Reptiles are on pages 162-170. Includes names, management status, habitat, comments, and distribution in chart form. PDF available on line:

[https://wgfd.wyo.gov/wtest/Departments/Wildlife/pdfs/WILDLIFE\\_ANIMALATLAS0002711.pdf](https://wgfd.wyo.gov/wtest/Departments/Wildlife/pdfs/WILDLIFE_ANIMALATLAS0002711.pdf)

Wikipedia: a list of species of Wyoming and some brief descriptions:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amphibians\\_and\\_reptiles\\_of\\_Wyoming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amphibians_and_reptiles_of_Wyoming)

A private website by Dan Lewis called the Wyoming Naturalist has keys to identification, photographs, and utube videos: Reptiles: [http://wyomingnaturalist.com/key\\_reptiles.html](http://wyomingnaturalist.com/key_reptiles.html)

Amphibians: [http://wyomingnaturalist.com/key\\_amphibians.html](http://wyomingnaturalist.com/key_amphibians.html)

Amphibian conservation activism: <http://www.savethefrogs.com/>

**Books:**

*Amphibians & Reptiles of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks* (paperback). 1995.

By Edward D. Koch and Charles R. Peterson. Out of print but possibly still available from book dealers. Has excellent natural history information about our local species.

*A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Peterson Field Guides). 2003. By Robert C. S. Stebbins.