

Reptile and Amphibian TREASURE HUNT

Answer the following questions using info found at
[HTTP://srelherp.uga.edu/reptiles-and-amphibians-of-south-carolina-and-georgia/](http://srelherp.uga.edu/reptiles-and-amphibians-of-south-carolina-and-georgia/)

Snakes

1. Adults have three red stripes running down a glossy black back. The belly is red or pink with two or three rows of black spots. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats but are most common in cypress swamps and flowing-water habitats such as blackwater creeks, streams, and rivers.
2. Slender, bright green snakes with yellow or whitish bellies that spend much of their time climbing in vegetation.
3. Shiny-black, smooth-scaled snakes with white or yellow chain-link bands that cross the back and connect along the sides. Strong constrictors that consume a variety of prey including snakes, lizards, rodents, birds, and especially turtle eggs.
4. Heavy-bodied snakes with large, triangular heads and elliptical pupils (cat eyes). The body is tan to brown with darker hourglass-shaped crossbands down the length of the body. Responsible for the majority of the snakebites in the Southeast each year.
5. Relatively slender snake that is orange, reddish brown, brown, or gray with 27-40 squarish black-margined brown or reddish blotches. The belly is checkered with white and black markings, resembling a piano keyboard or Indian corn.

You are most likely to encounter snakes:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Lizards

1. How is a glass lizard different from a snake?
2. True or false: The blue-tailed young of five-lined, southeastern five-lined, and broadhead skinks have a venomous sting similar to scorpions.
3. The only lizard native to Georgia and South Carolina that has rough scales. Most commonly grayish in color, but may range from nearly black to brown.

Turtles

1. The largest freshwater turtle in North America with a large head, strongly hooked beak, and long tail.
2. Found in brackish water in salt marshes and shallow bays. Carapace color varies from a brown-ebony to a darker, almost black. On the carapace, each scute has multiple "diamond-shaped" rings.
3. A large, flat turtle with skin covering its shell (resembling a pancake).
4. Small (3 ½ - 4 ½ inches) turtles that are black in color with yellow spots found in shallow aquatic habitats, often with abundant vegetation, including ditches, Carolina Bays, bogs, and cypress swamps.

Frogs

1. Green with a white, yellow or sometimes iridescent stripe along each side of the body. Frequently encountered near porch and patio lights throughout the south during warm, wet weather.
2. The skin of these toads is dry and warty, and they have an elongated, enlarged parotoid gland behind each eye. High cranial crests extend from pronounced knobs and approach each other toward the snout.
3. The largest frog in the U.S., ranging in length from 3.5 - 8 in. Coloration is normally plain green above, or a netlike pattern of gray or brown on a green background.
4. Noted for the X mark on its back. Most often call where small trees or shrubs are surrounded by standing water.

Bonus

Listen to some frog calls: <https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/discover-herps/florida-frog-calls/>

Then test your frog call knowledge:

<https://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/Frogquiz/index.cfm?fuseaction=publicQuiz.StartPublicQuiz>

Enjoy a moment of Amphibian Entertainment: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6XfSvDJge_4