



bullfrog



tree frog



spotted
salamander



smooth newt



bullfrog



tree frog



spotted
salamander



smooth newt



caecilian



cane toad



great crested
newt



golden toad



caecilian



cane toad



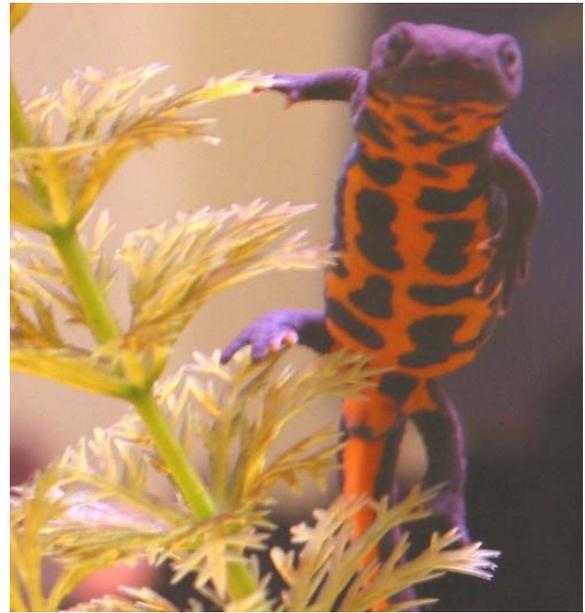
great crested
newt



golden toad



tiger salamander



fire bellied newt



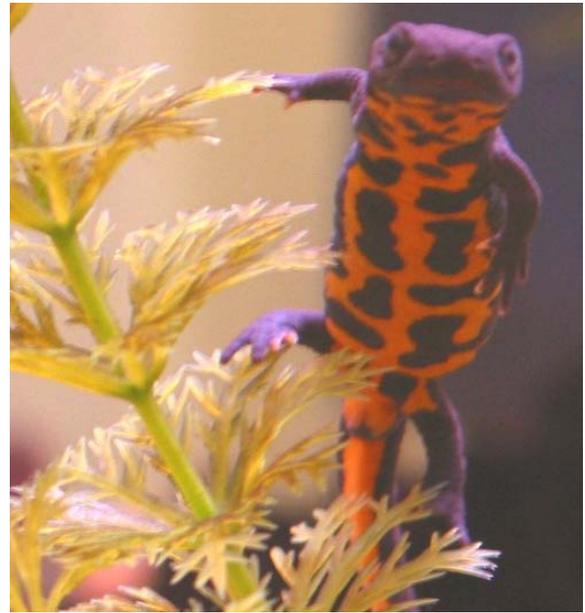
giant toad



green frog



tiger salamander



fire bellied newt



giant toad



green frog



White's tree frog



orange-bellied
newt



oak toad



poison
dart frog



White's tree frog



orange-bellied
newt



oak toad



poison
dart frog

<p>Bullfrogs are a large frog species that can be up to 15 cm (6 in.) and .5 kg (1.5 lbs). They are green and brown with a light underbelly. They live in North America and are carnivores.</p>	<p>Tree frogs have bright red eyes and are bright green with blue and yellow stripes. They eat flies, moths, and grasshoppers, and thrive in moist, hot climates in Central America.</p>
<p>Spotted salamanders have a long body and thin tail. They are up to 23 cm (9 in.) long . They eat insects, worms and spiders and live in cool sections of North America, near ponds and lakes.</p>	<p>The smooth newt is found in Europe and has a long paddle-like tail for faster swimming. Most are small - roughly the length of a human finger. Males and females have different markings.</p>
<p>Caecilians have long bodies with no tail, and resemble earth-worms. They have teeth and eat insects and worms. They hide in the ground and are hard to see because of their dark skin.</p>	<p>Cane toads are large toads that have dry, warty skin and a brown, red or green color. Females lay a large number of eggs. They are native to Central and South America.</p>
<p>Great crested newts are grey-brown and black, covered with darker spots. Males have a crest on their backs and a silver stripe. Females have a yellow stripe. They live in weedy ponds.</p>	<p>Golden toads lived in wet forests such as those in Costa Rica. Males were bright orange. Females were black with red spots, and laid 200-400 eggs at a time. They are extinct.</p>
<p>Tiger salamanders have short snouts, long bodies and tails, and thick necks. They are blotches of grey, green and black, and live almost completely on land, eating insects, worms, and frogs.</p>	<p>Fire bellied newts are native to China and Japan with bright red and yellow underbellies. They are often kept as pets and thrive in moist environments. They secrete toxic poisons from head glands.</p>

<p>The giant toad, also called the cane toad, is found in Central and South America. It eats dead and living matter and reproduces abundantly. It has dry, warty skin, and poisonous glands.</p>	<p>Green frogs are medium sized with a greenish color and distinct circles behind the eyes. They are found in water and wet woodlands in the United States, and eat insects, spiders and tadpoles.</p>
<p>Oak toads are most active during daylight. They are the smallest North American toads with grey skin, a yellow stripe, and red warts on their feet. Their call sounds like a baby bird's peep.</p>	<p>White's tree frog can change colors, ranging from light green to dark olive green. It eats larger insects like crickets, cockroaches, moths, and beetles. They are originally from Australasia.</p>
<p>The orange-bellied newt exists primarily in the West coast of the United States. They contain a powerful toxin that can harm animals and humans. They eat earthworms, snails, and slugs.</p>	<p>Poison dart frogs are brightly colored, which serves as a warning to other animals. They can be red, blue, or yellow with black spots. They live in tropical rainforests, and lay eggs in moist places.</p>

Instructions for PDF: print on cardstock. Laminate for durability.

Note: Before doing this work, make sure the child has mastered the Parts of the Amphibian nomenclature, and is familiar with the definition of what an amphibian is.

It's always nice to let kids see some real examples of what they're studying. In the case of amphibians, a walk to a local pond might produce some real-life examples. Or, you can schedule a visit to a pet store or zoo.

They might also enjoy looking through books about amphibians (check your local library).

After completing these cards, the child can pick one amphibian to research further, or draw a picture and/or sculpt one out of clay.

Types of Amphibians



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salamander



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cane toad



great crested
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