

Big Night For Salamanders

California giant salamander found the California giant salamander to be a good indicator species for the health of headwater streams. The species once additionally included individuals now belonging to the species *D. tenebrosus* (coastal giant salamander), under the common name Pacific giant salamander, which now refers to the whole genus. *ensatus* is endemic to California, in the western United States. In contrast, during breeding, in larval development, and neoteny they spend their time inside shallow fresh water. Terrestrial adults spend most of their time on land in close proximity to fresh water. *D. aterrimus* (Idaho giant salamander) and *D. Adult* salamanders were found near deteriorating The California giant salamander (*Dicamptodon ensatus*) is a species of salamander in the family Ambystomatidae a375d5572a

Ringed salamander *maculatum*). than ringed salamanders. This species of salamander has cannibal behavior especially those in large body size. They are usually found to have various dorsal color from dark gray to dark brown. This species of salamander has slender body, small head, and long tail. *opacum*) and spotted salamander (*A. Similar* to ringed salamanders, marbled salamanders also breed in fall, while the other species spotted salamander breeds in spring The ringed salamander (*Ambystoma annulatum*) is a species of mole salamander native to hardwood and mixed hardwood-pine forested areas in and around the Ozark Plateau and Ouachita Mountains of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. Various close relatives are found such as marbled salamander (*A a375d5572a*

Wehrle's salamander ranges from New York south to Virginia. Populations in southwestern Virginia and northwestern North Carolina were reclassified as a distinct species, the Blacksburg salamander (*P. jacksoni*), which has been reaffirmed by a study published in 2019. An isolated cave-dwelling population in Virginia was also reclassified as distinct species, the Dixie Caverns salamander (*P. dixi*), also reaffirmed by a study published in 2019. The population on the Cumberland Plateau, formerly considered a yellow-spotted color morph, is now considered a new species, the yellow-spotted woodland salamander (*P. pauleyi*), which was described during the 2019 study. a375d5572a

Wehrle's salamander the yellow-spotted woodland salamander (*P. It is bluish-black with big, scattered white spots on its Wehrle's salamander (Plethodon wehrlei*) is a species of salamander in the family Plethodontidae. It is named in honor of Richard White Wehrle (1852–1937), a jeweler, naturalist, and collector of the holotype. *pauleyi*), which was described during the 2019 study. It is

endemic to the Eastern United States a375d5572a

Luschan's salamander The females, however, have a cloaca that can be used to determine their sex. Juvenile salamanders possess neither. females and juvenile salamanders. One Luschan's salamander or Lycian salamander (*Lyciasalamandra luschani*) is a species of salamander in the family Salamandridae. It is found in the southwestern Anatolia in Turkey and adjacent Greece, in the island of Kastellorizo and its satellites a375d5572a

== Description == a375d5572a Luschan's salamander is brown with small yellow dots dorsally, yellow or whitish laterally, and flesh-colored ventrally. The eyes and the narrow paratoid glands are prominent. Its tail is thin. Males have a protruding "spike" at the base of their tails on the dorsal surface. Adults may grow to 13 cm (5.1 in) in length. The Luschan's salamander is a nocturnal, land-dwelling animal, most active during the rainy or wet season, which lasts from November to April in the Mediterranean region. Males and females have similar weights. a375d5572a

Henry Street salamander tunnels Previously, spotted salamanders (*Ambystoma maculatum*) were often crushed by vehicles as The Henry Street salamander tunnels are two amphibian tunnels in Amherst, Massachusetts, United States, built in 1987 to assist salamander migration between their overwintering grounds and their breeding grounds, an annual courtship event known as the Big Night. breeding grounds, an annual courtship event known as the Big Night. Previously, spotted salamanders (*Ambystoma maculatum*) were often crushed by vehicles as they crossed Henry Street. They winter on its east side and cross westward in the spring to breed in what is known as a salamander congress in the vernal pools that form there a375d5572a

== Background == a375d5572a == Description == a375d5572a The Pacific giant salamander (*D. ensatus*) was thought to consist of three geographic populations: an Idaho group, a group in northern California, and a group in Oregon and Washington. In 1989 genetic studies showed that the *D. ensatus* populations consisted of three species: the Idaho giant salamander (*D. aterrimus*) in Idaho, and two highly divergent species with a narrow hybrid zone in California, the coastal giant salamander (*D. tenebrosus*) (ranging from northern California to Washington) and the California giant salamander (*D. ensatus*) (ranging from... a375d5572a == Geographic range == a375d5572a It is found in damp, forested areas, usually under leaves, rotting logs, or in abandoned ground holes of other organisms, near shallow ponds. Highly fossorial (adapted to digging), adults are often found in subterranean refuges. This salamander is increasingly rare and perhaps endangered. This is likely a result of its restricted range and specific breeding habit needs. The world population is thought to be around 100,000 animals. Its conservation status is assessed as Least Concern by the IUCN. This salamander can perform embryotic learning and social-facilitated learning. a375d5572a == Taxonomy == a375d5572a Male and female *L. luschani* are sexually dimorphic. Males can be distinguished by a protuberance near the tail absent in both females and juvenile salamanders. The females, however, have a cloaca that can be used to determine their sex. Juvenile

salamanders possess neither. One study has also shown that females tended to have a larger snout to vent length on average than males, but males had a significantly... a375d5572a

Big Night (amphibians) Amphibians such as salamanders and Big Night is an annual event common to amphibians as they emerge from underground hibernation in the spring, travel to vernal pools, and mate. The rain on the big night keeps the salamanders and frogs skin from becoming dry. at night to minimize predation a375d5572a

== Background == a375d5572a In the early 1980s, volunteers carried salamanders across Henry Street in buckets to protect them from traffic. In 1987, a German drainage company built tunnels under the street to assist the salamander migration. The town continues to use volunteers to help any salamanders who miss the tunnel; they also temporarily close the street when the migration is underway. There are two tunnels spaced 200 ft (60 m) apart, and they are the first amphibian tunnels in the United States. a375d5572a == Description == a375d5572a == Description == a375d5572a == Etymology == a375d5572a

Spotted salamander occupancy, and higher larval survival rates for spotted salamanders. Outside of the breeding season, these salamanders spend their time in forests with well-drained The spotted salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*), also known commonly as the yellow-spotted salamander, is a species of mole salamander in the family Ambystomatidae. It is the state amphibian of Ohio and South Carolina. The species is native to the eastern United States and Canada. Its embryos have been found to have symbiotic algae, *Chlorococcum amblystomatis*, living in and around them, the only known example of vertebrate cells hosting an endosymbiont microbe (unless mitochondria are considered). The species ranges from Nova Scotia, to Lake Superior, to southern Georgia and Texas a375d5572a

The Ringed Salamander has... a375d5572a Existing literature states that Native Americans were known to have lived and hunted in the area nomadically, but did not establish permanent settlements there before... a375d5572a

Near Eastern fire salamander Adults normally live The Near Eastern fire salamander (*Salamandra infraimmaculata*) also called Turkish salamander in Türkiye, and arouss al-ayn in Arabic, is a species of salamander in the family Salamandridae found in Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, and Israel. Its natural habitats are subtropical dry shrubland and forests, often near rivers and freshwater springs. It is threatened by habitat loss. water drops which is developing bigger heads. Salamanders of this species can live up to 23 years for males and 21 years for females a375d5572a

Congress (salamander gathering) Salamander congress is a salamander mating ritual which occurs in spring on the Big Night. It is a gathering of salamanders in vernal pools for the purpose of breeding. When male and female salamanders meet in the vernal pools

it is called a congress. It is a gathering of salamanders in vernal pools for the purpose Salamander congress is a salamander mating ritual which occurs in spring on the Big Night a375d5572a

Big Thicket Biologists have identified at least eight, and up to eleven, ecosystems in the Big Thicket area. More than 160 species of trees and shrubs, 800 herbs and vines, and 340 types of grasses are known to occur in the Big Thicket, and estimates as high as over 1000 flowering plant species and 200 trees and shrubs have been made, plus ferns, carnivorous plants, and more. This area represents a portion of the mixed pine-hardwood forests or "Piney Woods" of the Southeast US. Some of the more commonly encountered salamanders in the The Big Thicket is the name given to a somewhat imprecise region of a heavily forested area of Southeast Texas in the United States. The National Park Service established the Big Thicket National Preserve (BTNP) within the region in 1974 and it is recognized as a biosphere reserve by UNESCO. Although the diversity of animals in the area is high for a temperate zone with over 500 vertebrates, it is the complex mosaic of ecosystems and plant diversity that is particularly remarkable. in the Big Thicket area, including 11 species of salamanders and 20 species of frogs and toads. The Big Thicket has historically been the most dense forest region in Texas a375d5572a

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