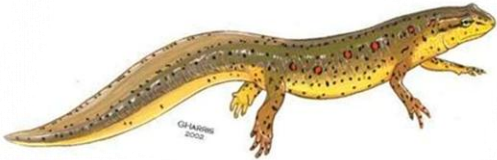


Terrestrial Salamanders of the Central North Carolina Piedmont

B. Bockhahn 2013

Eastern Newt 2.5 – 5.5"
Notophthalmus viridescens



Eggs laid in lakes, ponds and pools by streams and rivers.



Larvae transform into terrestrial subadults in summer/fall and return years later to become aquatic adults.

Spotted Salamander 6-10"
Ambystoma maculatum



Clusters of eggs attached to twigs and leaves in small in late winter/spring.



Larvae transform in June



Woodland vernal pools

Marbled Salamander 3.5 – 5"
Ambystoma opacum



Females guard up to 100 eggs laid in small depression under leaves or log in fall.



Larvae transform in April/May



Fish-free Ponds and pools

Northern Dusky Salamander 2.5 – 5.5"
Desmognathus fuscus



Thick rear legs
Tail keeled and compressed



Female guards 20-25 eggs in logs, leaves or under rocks in water.



Larvae overwinter and transform in spring



Woodland streams and swamps

Southern Two-lined Salamander 2.5 – 5.”
Eurycea cirrigera



Eggs laid in cluster under rocks or logs in a stream. Guarded by female.



Larvae transform in spring/summer



Springs, seepages, woodland streams and swamps

Chamberlain’s Dwarf Salamander 2 – 3.5”
Eurycea chamberlaini



20-25 Eggs attached singly to leaves, pine needles or roots



Larvae transform in late spring/summer



Bottomland forests, seeps and swamps

Four-toed Salamander 2 – 3.5”
Hemidactylium scutatum



Females guard 30-50 eggs laid under moss



Larvae emerge from water in late summer



Seepages and shallow ponds with moss covered rocks or logs.

White-spotted Slimy Salamander 4.5 -8”
Plethodon cylindraceus



Rarely found eggs are laid under logs and among roots



Hatchlings are terrestrial and resemble small adults.



Woodlands