Identification of Tennessee Anurans

Hyla versicolor

Anuran Families

Order Anura

Bufonidae

True Toads

Scaphiopodidae

American Spadefoots

Microhylidae

Narrow-mouthed Toads

Hylidae

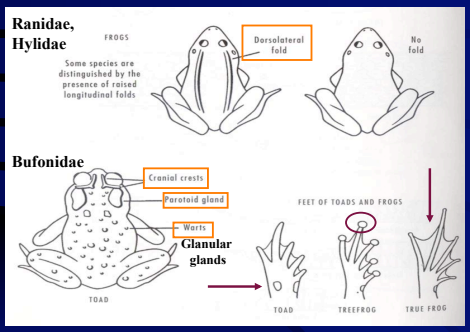
Tree Frogs

Ranidae

True Frogs

Morphological Characteristics

Ranidae, Hylidae



Bufonidae

Family Bufonidae

American toad
(*Bufo americanus*)

Eggs: 1-2 strings
(4,000-12,000 eggs)
>10 m length

SVL = 3"

Breeding Call

•Long, musical trill (constant)

Breeding Season

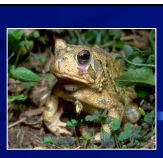
•Early (March)

Characteristics:

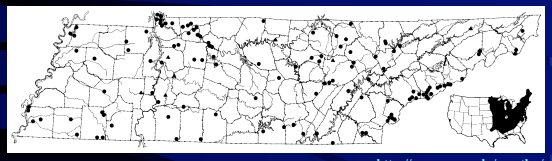
- Parotoid glands rarely touch cranial crest
- 1-2 glanular glands "warts" per dark spot

Family Bufonidae

American toad
(*Bufo americanus*)



Distribution: EM



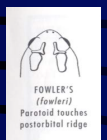
http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/

- Eastern United States
- Statewide

Family Bufonidae

Fowler's toad
(*Bufo fowleri*)

Eggs: 1-2 strings
(5,000-10,000 eggs)
<3 m length



SVL = 2.5"

Breeding Call

•Nasal "w-a-a-h"
•Sheep bleating or baby crying

Breeding Season

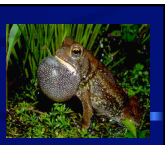
•Mid (May)

Characteristics:

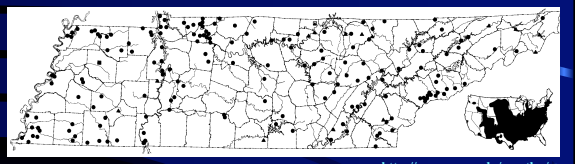
- Parotoid glands touch cranial crest
- ≥3 glanular glands "warts" per dark spot

Family
Bufonidae

Fowler's toad
(*Bufo fowleri*)



Distribution: EM



http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/

- Eastern United States
  - Statewide

Family
Scaphiopodidae

Eastern spadefoot
(*Scaphiopus holbrookii*)

Metatarsal tubercle

T-storms

©Tom Tyning-Mass Audubon

SVL = 2"

Breeding Call

- Nasal grunts: "wahh, wahh, wahh"
- Young crow

Breeding Season

- Late (June,July) (heavy rain)

Characteristics:

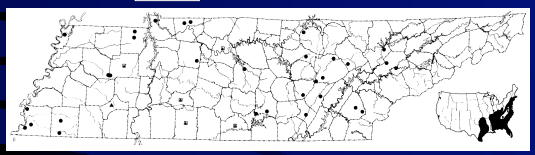
- Vertical Pupil
- Glanular glands but parotoids not prominent

Family
Scaphiopodidae

Eastern spadefoot
(*Scaphiopus holbrookii*)

Xeric Adapted Genera

Distribution: EM-S



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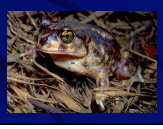
- Southeastern United States
  - Statewide (rare Smokies)



Family
Microhylidae

Eastern narrow-mouthed toad (*Gastrophryne carolinensis*)

Breeding Call

- High pitch buzz "bzzzzzz"
- Insect wings

Breeding Season

- Late (June, July) (heavy rain)

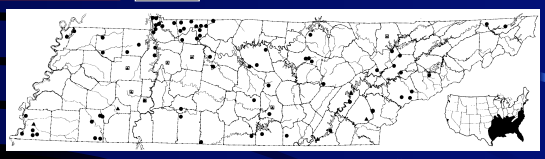
Characteristics:

- Pointed snout, short limbs, plump body
- Folded skin between eyes

Family
Microhylidae

Eastern narrow-mouthed toad (*Gastrophryne carolinensis*)

Distribution: EM-S



http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/

- Southeastern United States
- Statewide (rare Smokies)

Specialize in eating ants!

Family
Hylidae

Northern cricket frog (*Acris crepitans*)

Acris = locust
crepitans = clattering

Breeding Call

- Metallic clicking (2 metal balls)
- Tempo changes: (slow-fast-slow)

Breeding Season

- Mid (May)

Characteristics:

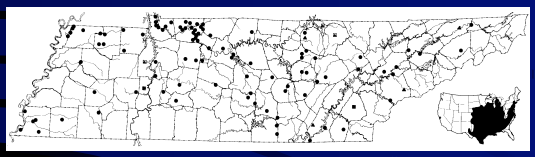
- Dark triangle between eyes; often bright "Y" racing stripe
- >1/2 of longest toe on rear feet webbed

Family
Hylidae

Northern cricket frog (*Acris crepitans*)

Emergent wetlands with direct sun

Distribution: EM



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- Midwest and Eastern U.S.
  - Statewide

Family
Hylidae

Southern cricket frog (*Acris gryllus*)

Acris = locust
gryllus = cricket

Breeding Call

- Metallic clicking (2 metal balls)
- Raspier, shorter
- Tempo constant

SVL = <1"

Breeding Season

- Late (June, July)

Characteristics:

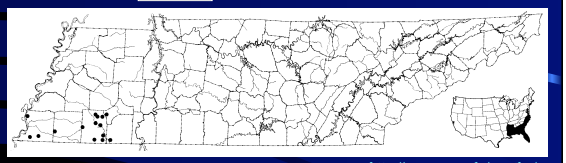
- Dark triangle between eyes; often bright "Y" racing stripe (more distinct line than *A. crepitans*)
  - <u>≤1/2</u> of longest toe on rear feet webbed

Family
Hylidae

Southern cricket frog (*Acris gryllus*)

Highly dexterous

Distribution: EM/F



http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/

- Deep Southern U.S.
  - Southwest TN

Family
Hylidae

Bird-voiced treefrog
(*Hyla avivoca*)

Highly arboreal: forested wetlands and streams

Breeding Call

- Bird-like Chirping
- Whistling for dog

SVL = 1.5"

Breeding Season

- Mid (May, June)

Coloration can be highly variable!

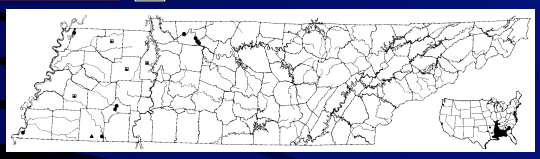
Characteristics:

- Light green or gray with light-colored patch under eye
- **No flash colors like gray treefrogs**

Family
Hylidae

Bird-voiced treefrog
(*Hyla avivoca*)

Distribution: F



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- Primarily MAV
- **Western TN**

Family
Hylidae

Green treefrog
(*Hyla cinerea*)

Breeding Call

- Short nasal repeating "quonk"
- Bicycle horn

SVL = 2"

Breeding Season

- Late (June, July)

Characteristics:

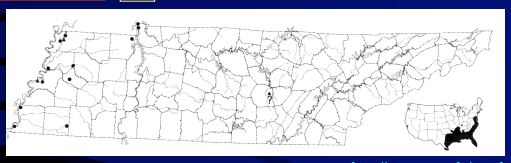
- Always green, smooth back and belly
- **White-yellow stripe extending from upper lip mid-laterally**

Family Hylidae

Green treefrog (*Hyla cinerea*)

Good climbers, Nocturnal

Distribution: F



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- Southeastern United States
  - Western TN

Family Hylidae

Cope's Gray treefrog (*Hyla chrysoscelis*)

•½ chromosomes of *H. versicolor*

Breeding Call

- Short raspy trill (constant)
- Faster than *H. versicolor*

34-69 pulses/sec

SVL = 2"

Breeding Season

•Mid (May, June)

Highly arboreal: forested wetlands

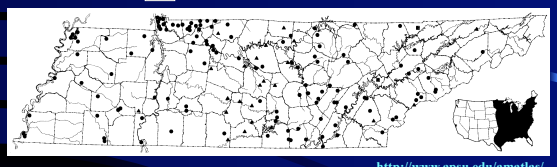
Characteristics:

- Gray to greenish with mottled back
- Yellow-orange flash colors under legs

Family Hylidae

Cope's Gray treefrog (*Hyla chrysoscelis*)

Distribution: F



http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/

- Eastern United States
  - Statewide

Family
Hylidae

Gray treefrog
(*Hyla versicolor*)

Breeding Call

- Short raspy trill
- Slower than *H. chrysoscelis*
  17-35 pulses/sec
- 2X chromosomes of *H. chrysoscelis*

SVL = 2"

Breeding Season

- Mid (May, June)

Distribution

- West Tennessee

Characteristics:

- Gray to greenish with mottled back
- **Yellow-orange flash colors under legs**

Species of Concern (G5, S5)

Family
Hylidae

Barking treefrog
(*Hyla gratiosa*)

Breeding Call

- Steady raspy honk
- Sounds similar to a beagle bark or Canada goose
- Higher pitch than green frog

SVL = 2-3"

Breeding Season

- Late (June, July)

Largest of the treefrogs in Tennessee

Characteristics:

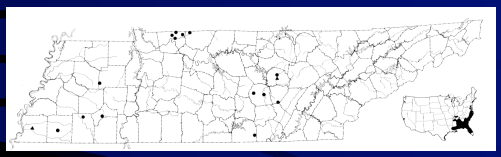
- Solid green (granulated) or green with dark spots
- **White upper lip does <u>not</u> extend mid-laterally**

Family
Hylidae

Barking treefrog
(*Hyla gratiosa*)

Species of Concern (G5, S3)

Distribution: F



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- Deep Southern U.S.
- **West TN & Cumberland Plateau**

Males often call from water

Family
Hylidae

Spring Peeper
(*Pseudacris crucifer*)

Breeding Call

•Clear Distinct Peep

"Cross bearer"

SVL = 1"

Breeding Season

•Early
(Feb, March)

Prefers woodland pools

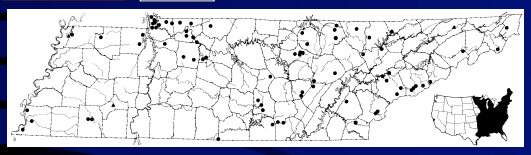
Characteristics:

- Light-brown, smooth skin with dark line between eyes
- **Dark cross on back**

Family
Hylidae

Spring Peeper
(*Pseudacris crucifer*)

Distribution: F/EM-S



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- Eastern United States
- **Statewide**

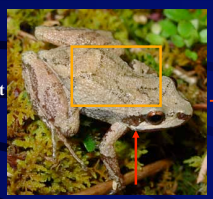
Family
Hylidae

Mountain Chorus Frog
(*Pseudacris brachyphona*)

Breeding Call

•Short, raspy call that rises in pitch

•Running finger over comb but duller than *P. feriarum*



SVL = 1"

Breeding Season

•Early (April)

1/3 size of a wood frog

Characteristics:

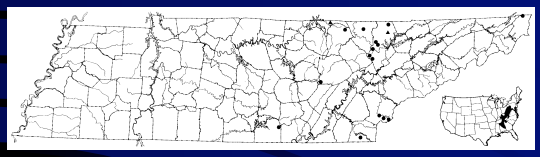
- Light-brown, smooth skin with dark line through eye
- **Backward parentheses on back (sometimes)**

Family Hylidae

Mountain Chorus Frog
(*Pseudacris brachyphona*)

Distribution: F/EM-S

Forested wetlands >1000 m elevation



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- Southern Appalachia
- Mostly Cumberland Mountains and Plateau

Family Hylidae

Southeastern Chorus Frog
(*Pseudacris feriarum*)

Breeding Call

- Running finger over comb but more metallic than *P. brachyphona*

SVL = 1"

Earliest breeding frog

Note: call rises (gray treefrogs do not)

Breeding Season

- Early (January)

Characteristics:

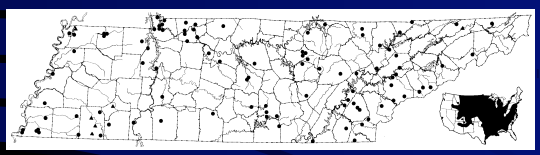
- Light to dark brown with dark triangle between eyes
- Three dark dorsal lines (usually)

Family Hylidae

Southeastern Chorus Frog
(*Pseudacris feriarum*)

Distribution: EM-S

Prefer emergent wetlands



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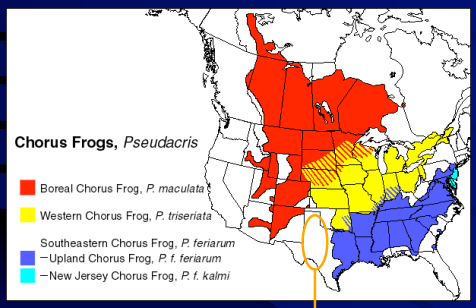
- Southeastern United States
- Statewide

Chorus Frog Distributions



Spotted Chorus Frog (P. clarkii)

Crawfish Frog
(*Rana areolata*)

Family Ranidae

Lives in crayfish and small mammal burrows.

Breeding Call

- Deep "Waaaaa"
- Sounds like someone snoring

SVL = 2.5"

Breeding Season

- Early (March)

Species of Concern (G4, S4)

Characteristics:

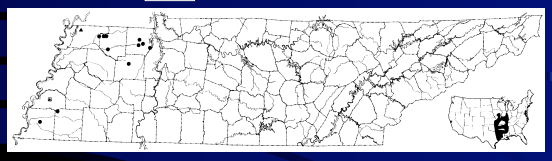
- Dark spots encircled in white, white throat
- Dorsal lateral folds very apparent

Crawfish Frog
(*Rana areolata*)

Family Ranidae

Known to eat crayfish and small amphibians.

Distribution: EM



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- Mississippi Alluvial Valley
- West Tennessee

Family Ranidae

Gopher Frog
(*Rana capito*)

Breeding Call

- Deep drawn-out snore or growl
- Sounds like a woodpecker pecking

SVL = 3"

- Sometimes calls from beneath water

Breeding Season

- Early (Feb)

Species of Concern (G3, S1)

Characteristics:

- Dark spots NOT encircled in white, spotted throat
- **Dorsal lateral folds & sacral humps apparent**

Family Ranidae

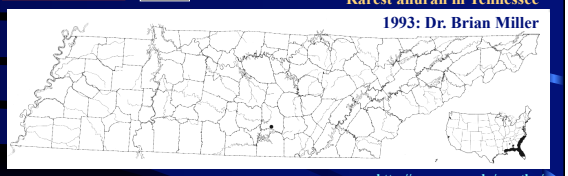
Gopher Frog
(*Rana capito*)

Life History in Tennessee is Unknown

Distribution: EM

Rarest anuran in Tennessee

1993: Dr. Brian Miller



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- Gulf Coastal Plain
- **Coffee County (Tullahoma)**

Family Ranidae

American bullfrog
(*Rana catesbeiana*)

Breeding Call

- loud deep "jug-o-rum"
- Often play dead when handled

SVL = 5"

Largest frog in Tennessee

Eat anything can fit in mouth

Breeding Season

- Late (June, July)

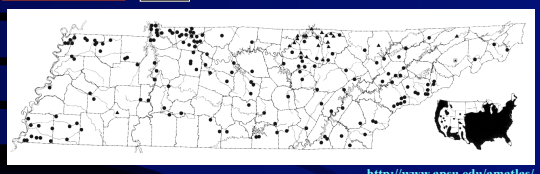
Characteristics:

- Green or brown with dorsal lateral folds around tympanum
- **Males: Tympanum larger than eye**

Family
Ranidae

American bullfrog
(*Rana catesbeiana*)

Distribution: EM



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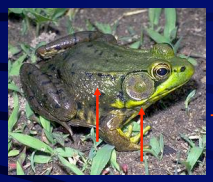
- Eastern U.S.
  (introduced western states)
- Statewide

Family
Ranidae

Green frog
(*Rana clamitans*)



SVL = 3"

Breeding Call

- Short, explosive "glunk"
- Banjo string being plucked
- Lower pitch than barking treefrog

Breeding Season

- Late (June, July)

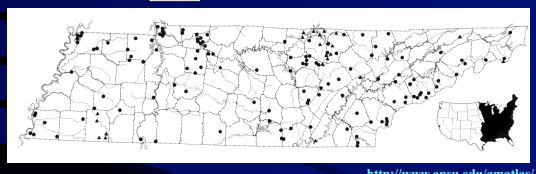
Characteristics:

- Green or brown with dorsal lateral folds extending past tympanum, center of tympanum raised
- Males: Tympanum larger than eye

Family
Ranidae

Green frog
(*Rana clamitans*)

Distribution: EM



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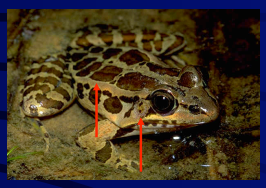
- Eastern United States
- Statewide

Family
Ranidae

Pickerel frog
(*Rana palustris*)



SVL = 2.5"

Breeding Call

- Drawn-out, descending snore, "yeeeeeoooow"
- Not as deep as *R. areolata* and *capito*
- Sounds like opening a creaky door

Breeding Season

- Early (April)

Characteristics:

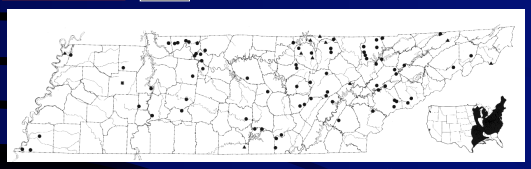
- Tan with dark paired dorsal spots (square)
- **No white spot on tympanum**

Family
Ranidae

Pickerel frog
(*Rana palustris*)

Prefer cool water with high water quality

Distribution: EM



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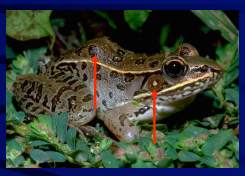
- Eastern United States
  (excluding Gulf Coast)
- **Statewide**
  (less common in west TN)

Family
Ranidae

Southern leopard frog
(*Rana sphenocephla*)



SVL = 2.5"

Breeding Call

- Series of clucks or chuckles
- Also, groans similar to rubbing hand over a balloon

Breeding Season

- Early (Feb, March)

Characteristics:

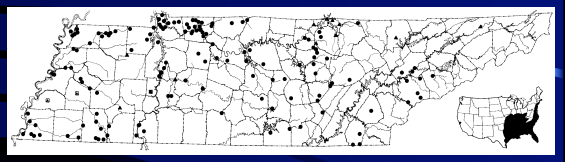
- Tan with dark dorsal spots in irregular pattern
- **White spot on tympanum**

Family
Ranidae

Southern leopard frog
(*Rana sphenocephla*)

Distribution: EM

Escapes predators by swimming underwater



http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/

- Southeastern U.S.
  - Statewide

(not common in Smokies)

Family
Ranidae

Wood frog
(*Rana sylvatica*)

Bi-colored Embryos
Black (above), white (below)

Breeding Call

- Series of clucks or chuckles (mallard)
- Interspersed with low grunts

SVL = 2"

Forested wetlands often before ice is gone

Breeding Season

- Early (February)

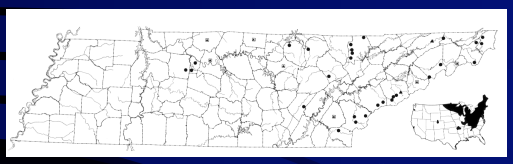
Characteristics:

- Tan dark mask below and behind eye
  - White upper lip

Family
Ranidae

Wood frog
(*Rana sylvatica*)

Distribution: F



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- Northeastern U.S.
  - Middle & East TN

Seasonal Occurrence
Tennessee Anurans

January: southeastern chorus frog

February: wood frog, spring peeper, gopher frog

March: American toad, southern leopard frog, crawfish frog

April: pickerel frog, mountain chorus frog

May: Fowler's toad, northern cricket frog, gray treefrogs, bird-voiced treefrog

June/July: green frog, American bullfrog, southern cricket frog, eastern narrow-mouthed toad, eastern spadefoot, barking treefrog, green treefrog

August-Dec: possible to hear most species especially after rains and on warm days in fall and winter, although breeding for temperate anurans is concentrated January-July.

Citations and Helpful Websites

Identification Texts

- Conant, R., J. T. Collins. 1998. Peterson field guides: reptiles and amphibians: Eastern/Central North America. 3rd edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, NY, USA.
- Dodd, C. K. Jr. 2004. The amphibians of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, TN, USA.

Pictures

- USGS- Checklist of amphibian species and identification guide http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/narcam/idguide/

Pictures and Calls

- LEAPS-Environmental Consulting http://www.leaps.ms/
- Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (Frogs and Toads of TN) http://www.state.tn.us/twra/frogs.html
- Frog and Toads of North Carolina http://www.bio.davidson.edu/projects/herpcons/herps_of_NC/anurans/anurans.html