



Snakes & Frogs

By Ezra





Snakes



Types of snakes

- Vipers
- Boas
- Python family
- Boa constrictor
- Garter snake
- Colubrid Snakes
- Python
- Ball python
- King cobra
- Elapid snakes
- Pit vipers
- Black mamba
- Cottonmouth
- Reticulated python
- Kingsnakes
- Green anaconda
- Anaconda
- Corn snake
- Rattlesnakes
- Common garter snake
- Boa
- Coral reef snakes
- Copperhead
- Inland taipan



Types of snakes pt 2

- Copperheads
- Indian cobra
- Mambas
- Water snakes
- Eastern hognose snake
- Sunbeam snakes
- Brahminy blind snake
- Common European viper
- Sidewinder
- Eastern diamondback rattlesnake
- Milk snake
- Black rat snake
- Eastern coral snake
- Anilius
- Bolyeriidae
- Diamondback



Types of snakes pt 3

- Uropeltidae
- Loxocemus
- Cyliodophis
- Common watersnake
- Gaboon viper
- Tropidophis
- Ring-necked snake
- Crotalus durissus
- Boiga
- Brown tree snake
- California kingsnake
- Burmese python



Fun facts

- Habitat: Snakes can be found in almost every ecosystem on Earth, except Antarctica.
- Size: Snakes come in all sizes, from the Barbados threadsnake, which weighs less than a paperclip, to the green anaconda, which can weigh over 200 lbs.
- Skin: Snakes have impermeable skin that allows them to spend more time away from water sources. Their skin can be many colors, including ultraviolet wavelengths.
- Hearing: Snakes can hear even though they don't have external ears.
- Smell: Snakes have a Jacobson's organ on the roof of their mouth that allows them to pick up scent molecules with their tongues.
- Venom: Around 600 of the almost 4,000 known snake species are venomous. Venomous snakes have fangs that connect to glands that hold venom.
- Reproduction: Some snakes give live birth, while others lay eggs.
- Body temperature: Snakes are ectothermic, meaning their body temperature is regulated by outside factors like the sun.
- Table manners: Snakes can't chew, so they swallow their food whole.
- Endangered species: 12% of snake species are threatened, and 4% are near-threatened.



Snakes that have venom

- Eastern brown snake
- Russell's viper
- Black mamba
- Tiger snake
- Saw-scaled vipers
- Coastal taipan
- Common krait
- Boomslang
- Coral snake
- Death adder
- Banded krait
- Eastern diamondback rattlesnake
- Inland taipan
- King cobra
- Mojave rattlesnake
- Fer-de-lance
- Rattlesnake
- Beaked Sea Snake
- Cottonmouth
- Forest cobra
- Indian cobra
- Massasauga
- Philippine cobra
- Taipan



Colors

- Green
- Brown
- Black
- Yellow
- Red/Orange
- Gray
- White
- Blue





Choo! Choo!

Not a snake





Any questions





Frogs

Types of frogs

- True toad
- American bullfrog
- Desert rain frog
- Glass frogs
- South American horned frogs
- Poison dart frog
- Australian green tree frog
- Tree frogs
- Red-eyed tree frog
- African dwarf frog
- Common coquí
- Cane toad



Types of frogs pt 2

- Goliath frog
- Kaloula
- Black rain frog
- Mission golden-eyed tree frog
- Common eastern froglet
- African clawed frog
- African bullfrog
- True frog
- Neobatrachia
- Surinam Toad
- Rain frogs
- Beelzebufo



Types of frogs pt 3

- Giant ditch frog
- Clawed frogs
- Chinese edible frog
- *Lepidobatrachus laevis*
- *Lepidobatrachus*
- *Zhangixalus arboreus*
- *Breviceps adpersus*
- *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*
- *Scaphiophryne gottlebei*
- *Telmatobius culeus*
- Banded bullfrog
- *Rhacophorus*



Types of frogs pt 4

- Rhacophoridae
- Fire-bellied toad
- Pipidae
- Pelobates fuscus
- Fire-bellied toads
- Common tree frog
- Tomato frogs
- Pristimantis
- Vietnamese mossy frog
- Dicroglossidae
- Paedophryne amauensis
- Physalaemus gracilis
- Mantella
- Smoky jungle frog
- Gastric-brooding frog



Fun facts

- Skin
 - Frogs absorb water through their skin, and need to keep it moist to breathe. Some frogs, like glass frogs, can make their skin nearly transparent by hiding their red blood cells in their livers.
- Hibernation
 - Frogs are cold-blooded, so their activity levels change with the temperature. When it's cold, they enter a dormant state called hibernation.
- Eggs
 - Female frogs lay fertilized eggs that hatch into frogspawn, which then hatch into tadpoles.
- Ears
 - Frogs don't have external ears, but they do have an inner ear with two organs that detect low and high-frequency sounds.
- Vocal cords
 - Frogs were the first land animals to have vocal cords, and each frog's call is unique to its species.
- Tongue
 - Frogs have a sticky, muscular tongue that's attached to the front of their mouth, allowing them to stick it out further.
- Jumping
 - Some frogs can jump more than 20 times their body length.
- Bones
 - Frogs grow a new ring of bones every year while hibernating, which scientists can use to determine the frog's age.
- Surviving extremes
 - Some frogs can survive in extreme conditions, like the wood frog, which can survive with 65% of its body frozen.
- Poison dart frogs
 - Golden poison dart frogs have a bony plate on their upper jaw that looks like teeth. They also have four long, slim legs, and their toes are not webbed.



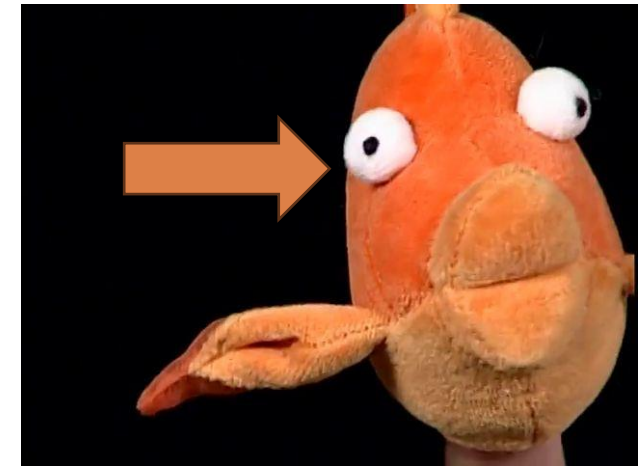
Colors

- Green/Brown
- Blue
- Purple
- Red/Orange
- Black
- Yellow
- Pink
- White
- Gray
- Maroon



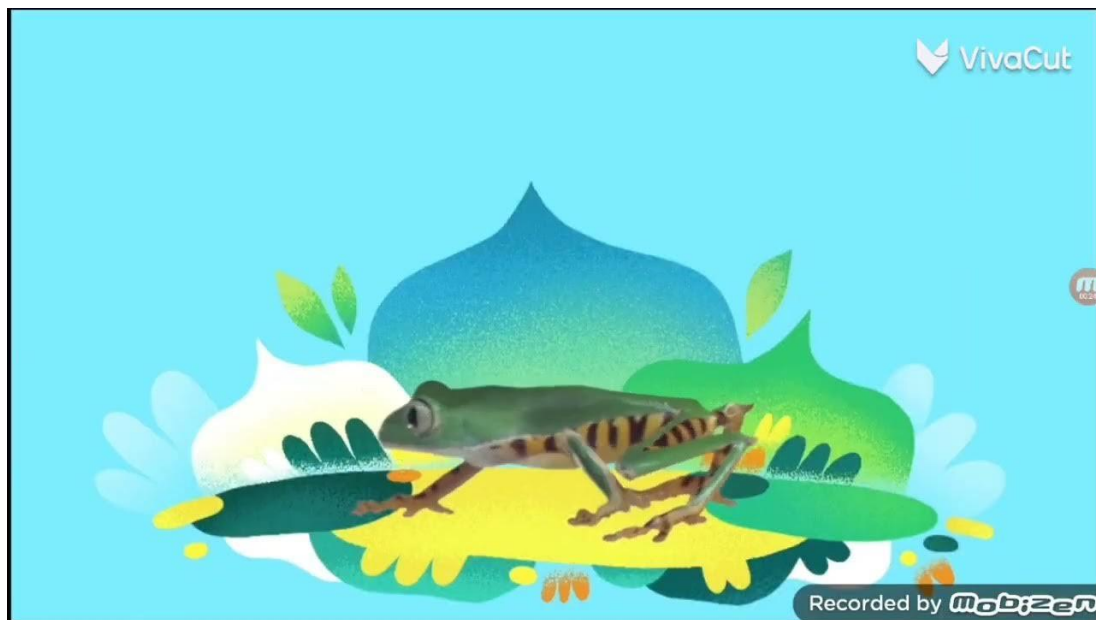
Choo! Choo!

Not a frog





Any questions



The End

