Woodland Pool Wildlife

a photo identification guide

This guide includes the group of wildlife that depends on woodland pools for breeding (mole salamanders, wood frog and fairy shrimp) and a number of other animals that use pool habitat for different life activities. More comprehensive guides to wildlife, vernal pools and wetland plants may be needed to identify the rich diversity of life that thrives in this habitat.

Mole Salamanders

These pool-breeding salamanders live in the forest and spend much of their time underground.

Spotted salamander

Ambystoma maculatum

Gray to black with yellow spots in 2 rows along back Size: adult length is usually 5.0-8.0 inches in total length (TL) Eggs: firm masses of 50-200 clear or white eggs, attached to twigs or stems

Jefferson salamander

Ambystoma jeffersonianum

Gray to brown with pale blue to white flecked underside Size: adult length is usually 4.0-7.0 inches in TL, large and robust Eggs: masses of 20-30 eggs, often sausage shaped

NOTE: Hybrids of Jefferson and blue-spotted salamanders are common and have features of both species.

Blue-spotted salamander

Ambystoma laterale

Coloring resembles enamelware pots, black with blue-silver flecks Size: adult length is usually 3.0-5.0 inches in TL, slender bodied Eggs: laid singly, in small clusters, or in sheets on pool bottom

Marbled salamander

Ambystoma opacum

Dark with silver-gray (females) to white (males) with bands on back Size: adult length is usually 3.5-4.0 inches in TL, stout bodied Eggs: between 50-200 laid in fall in dry pool bed

The Woodland Pool Conservation Program is part of a larger NYSDEC Hudson River Estuary Program initiative to partner with local communities to conserve the diversity of plants, animals and habitats that sustain the health and resiliency of the entire estuary watershed. For more information, contact: Laura Heady, Biodiversity Outreach Coordinator, at 845-256-3061 (Itheady@gw.dec.state.ny.us), or visit http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/52325.html.

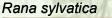
Cornell University







Wood frog







by Michael Barnhar Orange to dark brown with dark "mask" from each eye to tympanum Size: adult length is usually 1.5-3.0 inches

Eggs: > 1,000 in a 2.5-4.0--inch diameter mass, often laid communally in "rafts"

Fairy shrimp

Anostracan species



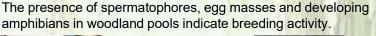


by Meredith Taylor y Laura Heady Variable in color with stalked eyes; swim upside down in pools from late winter to early spring

Size: adult length is usually 0.5-1.5 inches

Eggs: carried in a brood pouch, eventually released

Signs of Pool Breeding



ov Mike Rubbo

by Laura Heady

Spermatophores are tiny "sperm packets" left by male salamanders on the bottoms of pools.

Spotted salamander egg masses

are very firm.

Jefferson salamander egg

masses are often

long and attached

to vegetation.

Wood frog egg masses do not have an outer matrix like salamander egg masses.

by Laura Heady

Wood frog larvae hatch early and are often the only frog tadpoles seen in pools in the spring.

Salamander larvae have external aills, unlike frog larvae.

by Laura Heady

More Woodland Pool Wildlife

These species may use woodland pools for foraging, resting, and/or breeding in addition to using other habitat types.

by Mike Rubbo



A Field Guide to the Animals of Vernal Pools (Kenney and Burne 2001).

* In the Hudson Valley, found in Dutchess County. ** In the Hudson Valley, found in Dutchess and Albany counties.

For more information: The Amphibians and Reptiles of New York State (Gibbs et al. 2007)