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One way you can tell male from female frogs are by their ear (or tympanum) size. A male has an ear larger than its eye - a female's ear is smaller. Many frogs can jump 20 times their own height! Frogs "drink" water by absorbing it through their skin. Most frogs shed their skin at least once per week.

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DUCK

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PELICAN

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Turtles have sharp, bony jaws, but no teeth! Female turtles lay eggs in the dirt or sand, and the warmth of the sun incubates them. Some male turtles have RED eyes. Young turtles eat snails, crayfish, and tadpoles, but the adult turtle eats only water plants.

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SPIDER

A spider is an arachnid, not an insect. They have two body segments, eight legs, no wings or

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BEAVER

American Indians called the beaver the “sacred center” of the land because this species creates rich habitats for other mammals, fish, turtles, frogs, birds, and ducks. Beavers mate for life. Both parents care for the kits (usually one to four) that are born in the spring. The young beaver normally stay with their parents for two years. Beavers use peeled sticks to build teepee-like lodges (houses) on the shores of rivers and streams.

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BALD EAGLE

The Bald Eagle, with its snowy-feathered (not bald) head and whitetail, is the proud symbol of the United States. The Bald Eagle was once listed as an endangered species but its population rebounded and is now considered threatened in the lower 48 states. A Bald Eagle can live up to 28 years in the wild. Bald eagles are believed to mate for life. A pair constructs an enormous stick nest high above the ground and tends to a pair of eggs each year.

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RACCOONS

A Raccoon is easily recognized by its black mask on a whitish face with four to seven dark rings on its tail and is often referred to as a “masked bandit”. Their finger-like toes are long, thin and flexible helping them open doors, pull out drawers, and open fish traps. There are six other species of raccoons, in addition to the familiar northern (North American) raccoon. Most other species live on tropical islands. A group of raccoons is called a nursery.

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TIGER SALAMANDER

The Eastern Tiger Salamanders are usually black to brown in color with yellow stripes or blotches over the length of their bodies. They live in deep burrows, up to two feet below the surface near ponds, lakes or slow moving streams. Tiger Salamanders are long-lived, averaging 10-16 years in the wild. The tiger salamander is the only salamander species found in South Dakota.

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RUSTY CRAYFISH

Rusty Crayfish live in lakes, ponds and streams preferring areas with rock, logs and other debris with clay, sand or rocky bottoms. Adults reach a maximum length of 4 inches. Dark “rusty” spots are usually apparent on either side of the shell and black bands on the tips of their claws.

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