Wildlife of Oak Habitats in Southern WI

Specialists

Generalists

Tools to Identify and Inventory Wildlife Species

Management Practices and its Affects on Wildlife
Oak leaf roller

Insects
Wisconsin

You have selected to take a quiz for the species in Wisconsin. Here is the Wisconsin species list:

American Toad (Anaxyrus americanus)
Eastern Cricket Frog (Acris crepitans)
Gray Treefrog (Hyla versicolor)
unknown gray treefrog species (Hyla chrysoscelis/versicolor)
Cope’s Gray Treefrog (Hyla chrysoscelis)
Spring Peeper (Pseudacris crucifer)
Boreal Chorus Frog (Pseudacris maculata)
American Bullfrog (Lithobates catesbeianus)
Green Frog (Lithobates clamitans)
Mink Frog (Lithobates septentrionalis)
Wood Frog (Lithobates sylvaticus)
Northern Leopard Frog (Lithobates pipiens)
Pickerel Frog (Lithobates palustris)

If you would like to review any species calls before continuing with the quiz, use frog call lookup. To learn more about species combination answers, which include the words unknown or complex in the name, please visit complex species. For tips on taking the quiz, please visit quiz tips.
Amphibians

American Toad

Wood frog

Tree frog
Amphibians

Blue-spotted salamander

Eastern tiger salamander

Four-toed salamander

Ohio DNR
Reptiles

Gray ratsnake

A.B. Sheldon

Timber rattlesnake

WI DNR

Eastern milksnake

WI DNR, Rori Paloski

Red-bellied snake
Birds

Worm-eating warbler
Sudia, Dan, USFWS

Red-headed woodpecker
WI DNR

Yellow-billed cuckoo
USFWS

Hooded warbler
USFWS
Mammals
Before you begin to inventory or monitor wildlife, you should familiarize yourself with identification features of those species of interest. For example, if you plan to conduct a frog calling survey, you must first learn the dozen calls of those frogs (and one toad) before listening at a marsh. You will be surprised at how much you already know, especially if you have extensive outdoors experience. Even young children quickly learn some species such as skunks and rabbits, or species groups such as ducks or bats. As you scan the animals listed for a given habitat or ecoregion, make a list (either mental or written) of those species you feel knowledgeable about, and those you may have never seen or heard. For the groups of animals that require a higher degree of skill, or with which you are unfamiliar, it may be necessary to review field guides and audio tapes or compact disks to gain needed experience before conducting a conclusive survey.

We have tried to keep the complexity of species groups at a manageable level. Instead of recommending a complete inventory of all your land’s birdlife, we suggest learning and looking for a subset of those birds in which you are particularly interested. By surveying any species or group of species on a regular basis (e.g., annually) in the same area and using the same technique(s), you will be able to monitor that species’ or species group’s population(s). This is especially important when assessing the effectiveness of land management on wildlife; by surveying the area prior to and following the land management activity, you can assess its impact on selected wildlife species.

Animals can be identified directly by sight or sound, or indirectly by their tracks, scat or other sign (e.g., tooth marks of beavers on trees). There are many field
How to
Inventory and Monitor Wildlife on Your Land

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## Wisconsin’s Amphibians and Reptiles

### Amphibians: FROGS (12 species)
- Blanchard’s Cricket Frog (END) (*Acris blanchardi*)
- American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*)
- Copé’s Gray Treefrog (*Hyla chrysoscelis*)
- Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*)
- American Bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)
- Green Frog (*Lithobates clamitans*)
- Pickerel Frog (SC/H) (*Lithobates palustris*)
- Northern Leopard Frog (SOC) (*Lithobates pipiens*)
- Mink Frog (SC/H) (*Lithobates septentrionalis*)
- Wood Frog (*Lithobates sylvaticus*)
- Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*)
- Boreal chorus frog (*Pseudacris maculata*)

### Amphibians: SALAMANDERS (7 species)
- Blue-spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*)
- Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*)
- Eastern Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*)
- Four-toed Salamander (SC/H) (*Ambystoma texanum*)
- Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*)
- Eastern Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*)
- Eastern Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)

### Reptiles: SNAKES (21 species)
- Western Wormsnake (SC/H) (*Carphophis vermiculatus*)
- North American Blue Racer (SC/P) (*Coluber constrictor*)
- Timber Rattlesnake (SC/P) (*Crotalus horridus*)
- Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus americana*) (SC/H)
- Prairie Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus prairiae*)
- Eastern Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*)
- Eastern Milksnake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*)
- Common (Northern) Watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon*)
- Smooth Green Snake (*Opheodrys vernalis*)
- Gray (Black) Rat Snake (SC/P) (*Pantherophis obsoletus*)
- Eastern Fox Snake (*Pantherophis gloydi*)
- Gopher Snake (Buellia) (SC/P) (*Pituophis catenifer*)
- Queen Snake (END) (*Regina septentrionalis*)
- Eastern Massasauga (LT, END) (*Sistrurus catenatus*)
- Deka’s Brown Snake (*Storeria dekayi*)
- Red-bellied Snake (*Storeria dumerilii*)
- Butler’s Gartersnake (SC/H) (*Thamnophis butleri*)
- Western Ribbonsnake (END) (*Thamnophis proximus*)
- Plains Garter Snake (SC/H) (*Thamnophis radix*)
- Eastern (Northern) Ribbonsnake (END) (*Thamnophis sauritus*)
- Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)
- Lined Snake (SC/H) (*Tropidoclonion lineatum*)

### Reptiles: LIZARDS (4 species)
- Six-lined Racerunner (SC/H) (*Aspidoscelis sexlineata*)
- Slender Glass Lizard (END) (*Ophiurus attenuatus*)
- Common Five-lined Skink (Plestiodon fasciatus)
- Prairie Skink (SC/H) (*Plestiodon septentrionalis*)

### Reptiles: TURTLES (11 species)
- Smooth Softshell (SC/H) (*Apalone mutica*)
- Spiny Softshell (*Apalone spinifera*)
- Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*)
- Painted Turtle (*Chrysemys picta*)
- Blanding’s Turtle (SC/P, SOC) (*Emydoidea blandingii*)
- Wood Turtle (THB, SOC) (*Glyptemys insculpta*)
- Northern Map Turtle (*Graptemys geographica*)
- Ouachita (Southern) Map Turtle (*Graptemys oculifera*)
- False Map Turtle (*Graptemys pseudogeographica*)
- Eastern Musk Turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*)
- Ornate Box Turtle (END) (*Terrapene ornata*)

**Legend:**
- LT: Federally Threatened Species
- END: State Endangered Species
- THB: State Threatened Species
- SC/P: State Species of Special Concern (fully protected)
- SC/H: State Species of Special Concern (open/closed seasons)
- SOC: Federal Species of Concern

*Last Updated April 2, 2018*
Spot mapping along trails

Drumming sites can be located by searching

Make a map
Wood Frog
Boreal Chorus Frog
Spring Peeper
Northern Leopard Frog
Pickerel Frog
American Toad
Gray Treefrog
Cope’s Gray Treefrog
Blanchard’s Cricket Frog
Mink Frog
Green Frog
American Bullfrog

throughout the spring and early summer. Unlike the original WI13 surveys that are limited to approximately 2 routes per county, phenology surveys are open to an unlimited number of volunteers.
Let’s discover our wildlife together! Snapshot Wisconsin is a partnership to monitor wildlife year-round, using a statewide network of trail cameras. The project provides data needed for wildlife management decision support. It is also a unique opportunity for individuals, families, and students to get involved in monitoring the state’s valuable natural resources.

Get involved
- Learn more
- Trail camera application [exit DNR]
- FAQ

Current volunteers
- MySnapshot account [exit DNR]
- Classify photos statewide [exit DNR]

Educators
- Snapshot in the Classroom
- Lesson plans
Management Practices and its Affects on Wildlife
Forest Regeneration Begins
Questions?