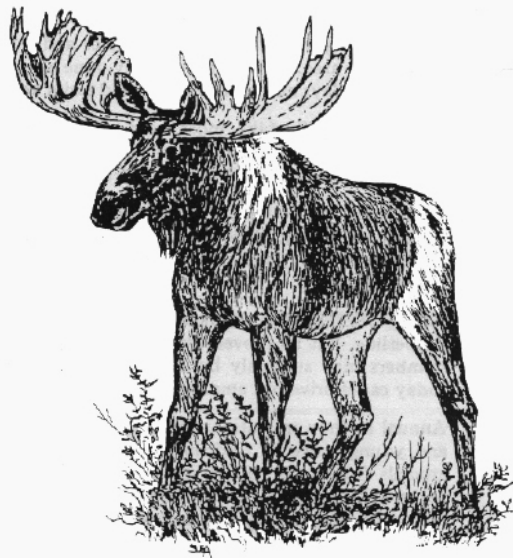
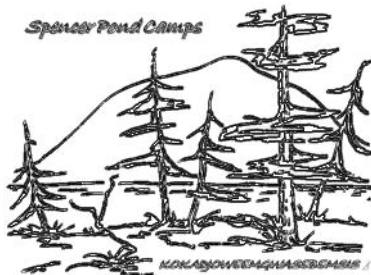


Mammals, Amphibians, and Reptiles of Spencer Pond

East Middlesex Canal Grant Township
Maine



Created by Spencer Pond Camps
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USING THIS LIST

All the animals may be seen on or around Spencer Pond or somewhere in East Middlesex Township, The list is compiled from many different sources including from our guest.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) means that species has been placed by either the state or federal government as being endangered or threatened.

It is always possible that you will see or hear a species not on the list please either let us know personally or drop us a note. We always enjoy hearing from people who are as passionate as we are about nature and wildlife.

Created and Produced for the benefit of travelers to Spencer Pond Camps

_____ Date

_____ Name of observer

AMPHIBIANS

Amphibians are creatures which spend part of their life in water and part of their life on dry land.

Frogs and toads newts all start their lives as eggs. They hatch out as tadpoles which breath through gills. As they grow, they develop lungs and legs, and are able to leave the water and walk on land.

- American Toad
- Bullfrog
- Gray Treefrog.
- Green Frog
- Mink Frog
- Northern Leopard Frog
- Spring Peeper
- Wood Frog



SNAKES

First, let's begin by saying that there are no poisonous snakes in this part of Maine. In fact, only rare reports of timber rattler come from the extreme southwestern part of the state, a couple hundred miles from here. It is possible that someone could bring one here and drop it off, but so far people have refrained from doing so. Still, unless you know what you are doing, it is not a good idea to handle snakes. Even if not poisonous, bites can hurt.

Snakes are reptiles that are well known to be long and skinny, somewhere between arm-shaped and spaghetti-shaped. They are generally warm and dry to the touch, though most have no internal temperature regulation mechanism like that of mammals and birds. They warm them selves by lying in the sun. Of course, some humans do the same. There are some 2000 species world-wide and are found in most areas of the world from the arctic to the tropics. Of these 2000, only five are found in our area.

All these critters are obscure and hard to detect. If somebody describes to you what sounds like a python, take it with a grain of salt - a big grain.



SNAKES

- Red-Bellied Snake
- Eastern Garter Snake
- Northern Ringneck Snake
- Smooth Green Snake
- Eastern Milk Snake

TURTLES

Turtles are reptiles with shells. The upper shell is called the carapace. The lower is called the plastron. In most species these are joined. Turtles are widespread and found in a wide variety of habitats from desert to open ocean. Of the 200 or so species worldwide, three occur in our area. Two are almost entirely aquatic, the other is primarily terrestrial. Even aquatic species come ashore to lay their eggs.

- Eastern Box Turtle
- Eastern Painted Turtle*
- Snapping Turtle
- Wood Turtle



SALAMANDERS AND NEWTS

Salamanders are as slimy as people mistakenly think snakes to be. Newts, though closely related, are not as slippery. They are four-legged and tailed amphibians that look something like lizards. But we won't confuse them with lizards here because there are no lizards in our area.

These creatures breed in water where the larvae remain until they change to adult form. Some adults also remain in the water. Even terrestrial species are found only in moist areas. One group, represented in our area by the red-backed salamander, breaks this rule by laying eggs in moist logs or moss, and full development takes place inside the egg.

According to the Peterson Field Guide, there are more species of this group in the Americas than in the rest of the world combined. Of this abundance, six are found in our area. They will be described very briefly. Measurements in descriptions do not include tails.

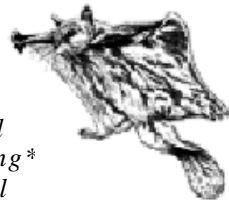
SALAMANDERS AND NEWTS

- Eastern Newt
- Blue-Spotted Salamander
- Northern Dusky Salamander
- Northern Red-Backed Salamander
- Northern Two-Lined Salamander
- Spotted Salamander
- Spring Salamander



MAMMALS

- American Black Bear
- Beaver
- Big Brown Bat
- Black Rat
- Bobcat
- Deer Mouse
- Eastern Woodland Caribou
- Eastern Chipmunk
- Eastern Coyote
- Eastern Pipistrelle
- Ermine
- Fisher
- Gray Fox
- Gray Squirrel
- Gray Wolf *
- Hairy-tailed Mole
- Harbor Porpoise
- Hoary Bat
- House Mouse
- Little Brown Bat
- Long-tail Weasel
- Long-tailed Shrew
- Canadian Lynx*
- Marten
- Masked Shrew
- Meadow Jumping Mouse
- Meadow Vole
- Mink
- Moose
- Eastern Cougar
- Muskrat
- New England Cottontail
- Northern Bog Lemming*
- Northern Flying Squirrel
- Northern Long-eared Bat



- Northern Short-tailed Shrew
- Norway Rat
- Penobscot Meadow Vole
- Porcupine
- Raccoon
- Red Bat
- Red Fox
- Red Squirrel
- River Otter
- Rock or Yellow-Nosed Vole
- Silver-haired Bat
- Small-footed Bat
- Smoky Shrew
- Southern Bog Lemming
- Southern Flying Squirrel
- Southern Red-backed Vole
- Star-nosed Mole
- Striped Skunk
- Thompson's Pygmy Shrew
- Varying or Snowshoe Hare
- Water Shrew
- White-footed Mouse
- White-Sided Dolphin
- White-Tailed Deer
- Woodchuck
- Woodland Jumping Mouse
- Woodland Vole



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Field Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

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