

What Does this Species Look Like?

Size: 1.5-3.3 inches

Weight: Maximum of 8 grams

Color: Variations of tan, green, and black throughout the body with a distinct dark patch over both eyes that resembles a robber's mask

General: Prominent raised ridges along the sides of its back and the rest of the body appears smooth; it may have a light-colored stripe running down the center of its back

Usually Found: Wooded areas



Did You Know?

- The wood frog (*Rana sylvatica*) is capable of tolerating freezing conditions, (even above the Arctic Circle!), and spends the winter on land.
- A wood frog breeds in a vernal pool, a temporary body of water that is usually free of fish because the pool dries up during the summer.
- Wood frog vocalizations sound a bit like the “clucking” of chickens.
- A mature male is slightly smaller and darker than a mature female and can be recognized by a swelling at the base of the thumb.
- Tadpoles can mature into adult frogs in just 6 weeks, before their vernal pool dries up.

What am I Observing?

The timing (date) of:

- First appearance of adults in water
- First appearance of adults on land
- First time one or more is heard vocalizing

Want to Find Out More?

Contact Diane Husic, Audubon *TogetherGreen* Fellow,
phenology@lgnc.org

Why Collect this Data?

This species is being monitored as a part of the Eastern PA Phenology Program to determine if this animal is impacted by environmental changes.

How Do I Report this Data?

Observations can be reported as comments to the Eastern PA Phenology Blog:
<http://watchingtheseasons.blogspot.com/>
or sent to phenology@lgnc.org

What is Phenology? According to the National Phenology Network, phenology refers to the study of “recurring plant and animal life cycle stages, or phenophases, such as leafing and flowering, maturation of agricultural plants, emergence of insects, and migration of birds.”

(www.usanpn.org)