

Threats to Salamanders

- Habitat loss and fragmentation reduce the amount of habitat available and result in small, isolated populations of salamanders.
- Deforestation causes the loss of critical habitat and increases ground temperature, disrupts vernal pools, and increases run-off.
- Salamanders will often cross roads to access breeding sites, making them susceptible to road mortality.
- Diseases such as salamander chytridiomycosis, caused by the fungus *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans* (Bsal), are spreading & causing massive population declines and extinction of species.
- Climate change is affecting salamander assemblages as well as breeding ecology by altering the weather within their microhabitats and restricting their geographic range.
- Pollution can affect a salamander's sensitive skin, causing an array of problems for these environmental indicators (species that reflect the health of the environment.)

What can YOU do to protect local salamanders?

- Never take salamanders from the wild or release exotic pets into the wild.
- Create salamander-friendly habitat in your yard and reduce chemical use.
- Don't litter; clean up polluted areas.
- Replace turned logs and rocks to prevent drying & maintain salamander habitat.
- Disinfect your shoes and equipment after going on a hike to reduce the risk of transmitting deadly pathogens.
- Participate in community science projects to monitor salamander populations.
- Support local conservation organizations like FCSal.

The Foundation for the Conservation of Salamanders (FCSal) is an organization dedicated to the conservation of salamanders and their habitats.



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The Foundation for the Conservation of Salamanders



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Salamanders of Indiana

Indiana is home to 23 species of salamander!



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Hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*)

AN EDUCATIONAL GUIDE



PROVIDED BY THE
FOUNDATION FOR
THE CONSERVATION
OF SALAMANDERS
(FCSAL)

Salamanders of Indiana

Family: Ambystomatidae (mole salamanders)

- Streamside Salamander (*Ambystoma barbouri*) **SC**
- Jefferson Salamander (*Ambystoma jeffersonianum*)
- Blue-spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*) **SC**
- Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*)
- Marbled Salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*)
- Mole Salamander (*Ambystoma talpoideum*) **SE**
- Small-mouthed Salamander (*Ambystoma texanum*)
- Eastern Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*)

Family: Cryptobranchidae (hellbenders)

- Hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*) **SE**

Family: Plethodontidae (lungless salamanders)

- Green Salamander (*Aneides aeneus*) **SE**
- Northern Dusky Salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*)
- Southern Two-lined Salamander (*Eurycea cirrigera*)
- Long-tailed Salamander (*Eurycea longicauda*)
- Cave Salamander (*Eurycea lucifuga*)
- Four-toed Salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*) **SC**
- Northern Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)
- Northern Zigzag Salamander (*Plethodon dorsalis*)
- Northern Ravine Salamander (*Plethodon electromorphus*)
- Northern Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon glutinosus*)
- Red Salamander (*Pseudotriton ruber*) **SE**

Family: Proteidae (mudpuppies and waterdogs)

- Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*) **SC**

Family: Salamandridae (newts)

- Eastern Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*)

Family: Sirenidae (sirens)

- Lesser Siren (*Siren intermedia*)

SC = State Special Concern; SE = State Endangered



Brady O'Brien

Green Salamander (*Aneides aeneus*)



Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)



Marbled Salamander (*Ambystoma opacum*)



Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*)



Brady O'Brien

Long-tailed Salamander (*Eurycea longicauda*)



Miranda Florent

Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*)



Northern Zigzag Salamander (*Plethodon dorsalis*)



Aidan McCarthy

Northern Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon glutinosus*)