

School-to-Nature



Leopard Frog

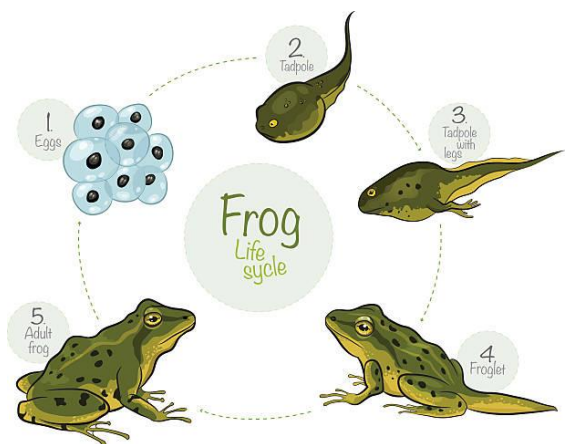
The bright green and brown Leopard Frog is quite common in our area of Wisconsin, and is present on Conservancy lands in the ponds and along quiet areas of the Root River, at Tabor Woods and Trout Ponds Prairie.

This frog grows to be 2-5 inches long, and can live for about 3 years. Females are larger than males, but have the same coloring. The females lay their eggs (as many as 5,000) in quiet waters, in spring to early summer. After hatching, tadpoles take about 3 months to develop into young frogs.

To survive the winter, Leopard Frogs sit partly buried at the lowest point of the pond, and their life processes slow down greatly.

A Leopard Frog will eat any prey that can fit in its mouth: beetles, ants, flying insects, worms and larvae, smaller frogs, and young snakes. These frogs, from egg to adult, are hunted by raccoons, opossums, large fish, snakes, turtles, larger frogs, tiger salamanders, herons, and other larger birds of prey.

The Leopard Frog is the one commonly used in biology classes for dissection, because the frog's internal systems and human systems have so many similarities.



May 2022 BH / DL