

Types of Salamanders



Salamanders

Amazing Amphibians



What are Salamanders?

Salamanders are a group of amphibians typically characterized by their lizardlike appearance, with slender bodies, blunt snouts, short limbs projecting at right angles to the body, and the presence of a tail in both larvae and adults.

Scientific name: Caudata

Order: Urodela; Duméril, 1806

Domain: Eukaryota

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Chordata



Diet of Salamanders



- Salamanders should be fed a carnivorous diet, one that consists of foods they would eat in their natural habitats, which include both land and water environments. If your pet lizard is a land-dwelling breed, insects, crickets, mealworms, tubifex worms, and white worms should make up the bulk of his menu.
- Axolotls eat Worms, Insects, Tadpoles and Brine Shrimps.

Below:

Tiger Salamander (Ambystoma tigrinum) eating an Earthworm.







Appearance, Types and Size of Salamanders

- The skin lacks scales and is moist and smooth to the touch, except in newts of the Salamandridae, which may have velvety or warty skin, wet to the touch. The skin may be drab or brightly colored, exhibiting various patterns of stripes, bars, spots, blotches, or dots. Male newts become dramatically colored during the breeding season. Cave species dwelling in darkness lack pigmentation and have a translucent pink or pearlescent appearance.
- Salamanders range in size from the minute salamanders, with a total length of 27 mm $(1+\frac{1}{8} \text{ in})$, including the tail, to the Chinese giant salamander which reaches 1.8 m (6 ft) and weighs up to 65 kg (145 lb). Most, however, are between 10 and 20 cm (4 and 8 in) in length.



Fire Salamander (Salamandra salamandra)



Axolotl (Ambystoma mexicanum)

Chinese Giant Salamander (Andrias davidianus)



Minute Salamander (Thorius narismagnus)



Endangered Salamanders

Conservation Status (IUCN):

Salamanders are dying by Climate Change! If Climate Change stops, Salamanders will have a Cooler Life.

A huge 55% of the remaining species (270/492) are considered threatened with extinction with 92 species listed as Vulnerable, 101 Endangered, and 77 Critically Endangered. The remaining species are at lower risk, either listed as Least Concern (160) or Near Threatened(62).

The Chinese giant salamander is listed as a critically endangered species. It has experienced a drastic population decline, which is estimated to be more than 80% in the last 3 generations and due to human causes. Human consumption is the main threat to the Chinese giant salamander.

Mole salamanders are the least endangered Salamanders

Ringed salamander (Ambystoma annulatum)

Northwestern salamander (Ambystoma gracile)

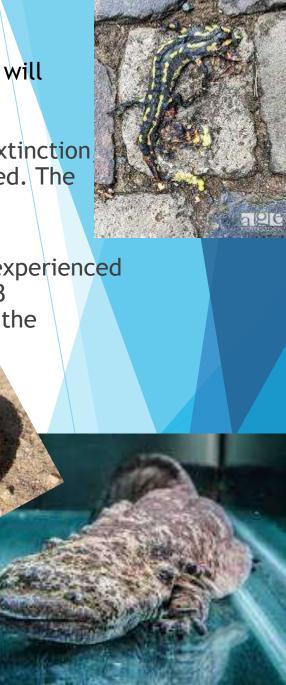
Jefferson salamander (Ambystoma jeffersonianum)

Blue-spotted salamander (Ambystoma laterale)

Mabee's salamander (Ambystoma mabeei)

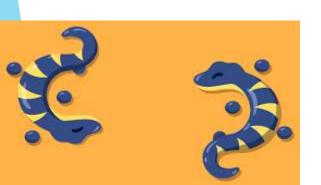
Long-toed salamander (Ambystoma macrodactylum)

Spotted salamander (Ambystoma maculatum)



Salamanders in Adopt Me

- The Salamander is a Ultra Rare Pet from the Woodland Egg.
- The Salamander is colored black and it has Yellow lines along it's back. It also has a yellow underside.
- ▶ The Neon Salamander glows pink on its underside and lines.
- ► The Mega Neon Salamander glows a cycle of Rainbow on the areas the Neon Salamander does.
- The Salamander's value is currently equal to the Explorer's Hat.





Differences between Newts and Salamanders

Most newts have webbed feet and a paddle-like tail, which make it easier to live in the water. Salamanders typically have longer and more rounded tails with well-developed toes for digging in soil. A newt's skin is rough and looks like it's covered in warts, while a salamander's is wet, slick, and shiny.

What's the difference between a newt and a salamander?



Keeping a Salamander as a Pet and Outro

- In order to keep your salamander happy and comfortable, their tank should mimic as much as possible the natural environment that salamanders live in in the wild, in order to fulfil all of their requirements. The tank should be moist and cool, with a well-fitting and secured hood that also provides ventilation.
- They are also very interesting pets. These guys typically do best with high humidity and both land and water enclosures (except for the axolotl, which is solely aquatic) or at least a large water bowl.
- Cya-mander!





