



Northern Map Turtle (*Graptemys geographica*), Shannon Co MO.

Amphibians and Reptiles in Missouri

*Boone's Lick Missouri
Master Naturalists*

April 2026



Plain-bellied Watersnake (*Nerodia erythrogaster*), Barton Co MO.



Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata*), Henry Co MO.



Northern Crawfish Frog (*Lithobates areolatus*), Dade Co MO.

Brian Edmond

BrianEdmond@gmail.com

Summary

- What are amphibians and reptiles?
- What is herpetology?
- Survey of groups
- How to find herps in the wild
- Herping etiquette
- Missouri Herpetological Atlas Project (MOHAP)
- Roadkill Observation and Data System
- Questions



American Bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*),
Pike Co MO, June 1974.

What are Amphibians and Reptiles?

Amphibians include frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts. **Reptiles** include lizards, snakes, and turtles. These are all *tetrapods* along with birds and mammals.

These groups are very different from each other and not particularly closely related but they've been grouped together traditionally.

Herpetology is the branch of science that studies both groups of animals.

“**Herps**” is an informal word that groups together amphibians and reptiles into something short and easy to say.

Most amphibians and reptiles in Missouri are habitat generalists. That means that they can be found in a lot of different habitats. Some are habitat specialists or are restricted in range.



[Ornate Box Turtle \(*Terrapene ornata*\), Henry Co MO.](#)

Amphibians

Most Missouri amphibians mate and lay their eggs in water. A tadpole hatches and grows in the water until it transforms to a terrestrial juvenile.

Amphibians do not have scales or claws and their skin is typically moist.

Because of these limitations, they are often secretive, living underground and / or near water sources, venturing out at night or during a rain.

Frogs and toads are by far the easiest “herps” to observe due to their breeding choruses in spring and summer (and sometimes fall).



Northern Crawfish Frog (*Lithobates areolatus*), Dade Co MO.

Reptiles

Reptiles are hardier than amphibians, often not requiring a connection to water at all, and are usually seen out during the day.

Reptiles typically have scales and dry skin. They have claws (except snakes, of course!).

Reptiles are ectothermic, which simply means they do not have a way to internally regulate their body temperature. Often, they bask to warm up.

All lizards and turtles in Missouri lay eggs in a nest on land. About half of Missouri snakes also lay eggs. The other half give birth to live young.



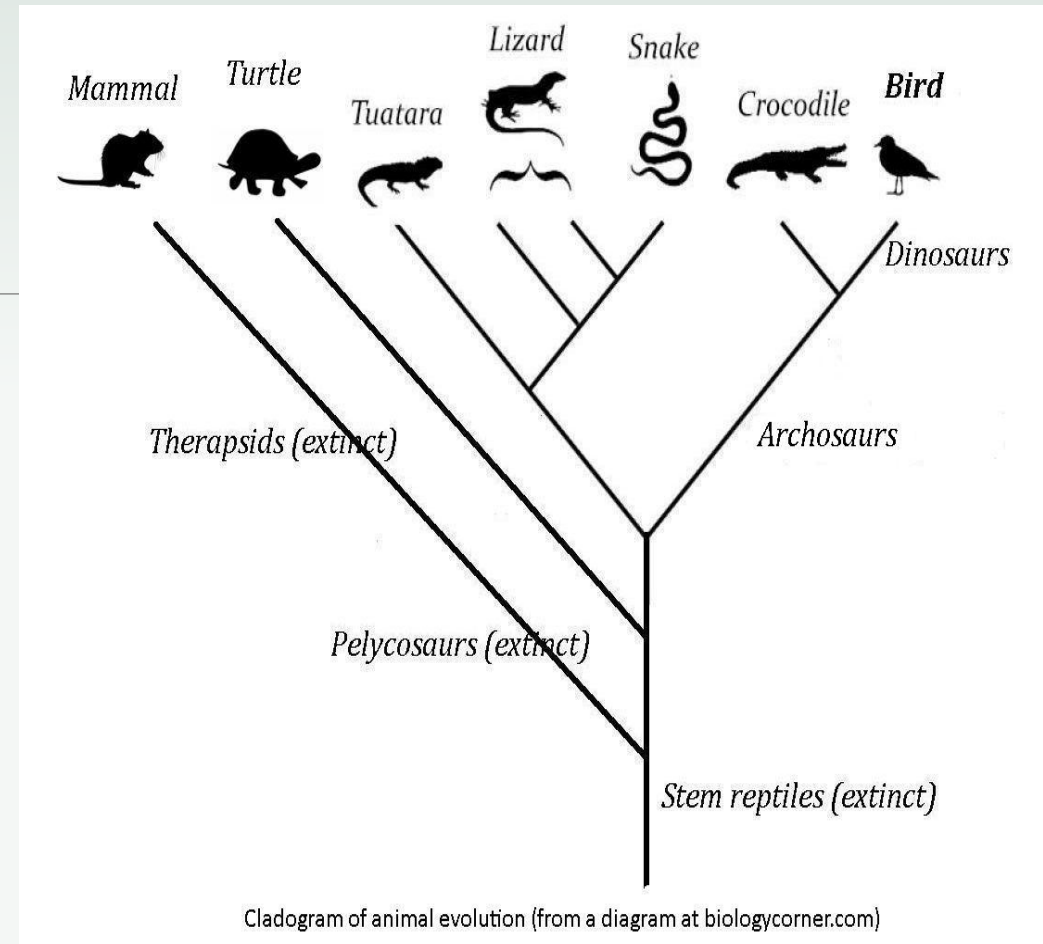
[Plain-bellied Watersnake \(*Nerodia erythrogaster*\)](#), [Barton Co MO](#).

Science and Evolution

As we learn more about evolutionary history of life on earth, we refine our understanding and naming conventions.

Three things have changed recently regarding reptiles:

1. Crocodylians and turtles are seen as a separate group from snakes and lizards, making “reptiles” an artificial group.
2. Dinosaurs, closely related to crocodylians, are not extinct! Birds are actually direct descendants of dinosaurs, leading to the term “non-avian dinosaurs”.
3. Snakes and lizards are really one group, the squamates.



These changes render the name “reptile” mostly meaningless but we’re still going to use it since it is baked into our language and it’s convenient.

Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles

Group	Number of species	Number of records*
Salamanders / Newts	19	7,267
Frogs / Toads	25	7,318
Lizards [^]	13	3,400
Snakes	43	13,204
Turtles	18	3,702
Total:	118	34,891

* Numbers through the 2025 collecting season

[^] Includes two introduced species of lizards:

- Mediterranean Gecko (*Hemidactylus turcicus*)
- Italian Wall Lizard (*Podarcis siculus*)

Mole Salamanders



[Small-mouthed Salamander \(*Ambystoma texanum*\)](#), [Saint Louis Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



[Spotted Salamander \(*Ambystoma maculatum*\)](#), [Stoddard Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).

[Eastern Tiger Salamander \(*Ambystoma tigrinum*\)](#), [Saint Louis Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



[Ringed Salamander \(*Ambystoma annulatum*\)](#), [Saint Charles Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



[Marbled Salamander \(*Ambystoma opacum*\)](#), [Ripley Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).

Lungless Salamanders



Four-toed Salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*), Sainte Genevieve Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



Long-tailed Salamander (*Eurycea longicauda*), Jefferson Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



Cave Salamander (*Eurycea lucifuga*), Jefferson Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



Western Slimy Salamander (*Plethodon albagula*), Madison Co MO.



Grotto Salamander (*Eurycea spelaea*), Izard Co AR. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



Southern Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon serratus*), Jefferson Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).

Other Salamanders (and a Newt)



Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*), Reynolds Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, CC BY 2.0.



Hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*), Laclede Co MO.



Central Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*), Taney Co MO.



Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*), Christian Co MO.

Hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*), Texas Co MO.



Central Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*), Saint Louis Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, CC BY 2.0.

Toads



American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*), Pike Co MO.



American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*), Putnam Co MO.



American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*), Greene Co MO.



Fowler's Toad (*Anaxyrus fowleri*), Scott Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, unaltered, CC BY 2.0.



Great Plains Toad (*Anaxyrus cognatus*), Eddy Co NM.



American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*) eggs, Madison Co MO.



American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*) metamorph, Shannon Co MO.



Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad (*Gastrophryne carolinensis*), Perry Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, CC BY 2.0.



Plains Spadefoot (*Spea bombifrons*), Saint Louis Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, CC BY 2.0.



American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*), Greene Co MO (video).

Treefrogs and Chorus Frogs



Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*), Sainte Genevieve Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, unaltered, CC BY 2.0.



Boreal Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris maculata*), Barton Co MO.



Green Treefrog (*Hyla cinerea*), Ripley Co MO.



Blanchard's Cricket Frog (*Acris blanchardi*), Taney Co MO (audio).



Cope's Gray Treefrog (*Hyla chrysoscelis*), Oregon Co MO.

Boreal Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris maculata*), Dade Co MO (audio).

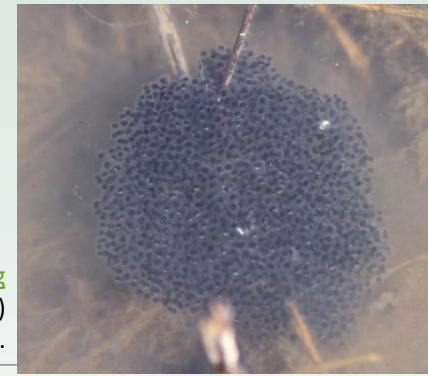


Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*), Cape Girardeau Co MO (audio).



Gray Treefrog (*Hyla versicolor*), Monroe Co MO (audio).

Pond or “True” Frogs



Southern Leopard Frog
(*Lithobates sphenoccephalus*)
egg mass, Pike Co MO.



Wood Frog (*Lithobates sylvaticus*), Saint Louis Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, unaltered, CC BY 2.0.



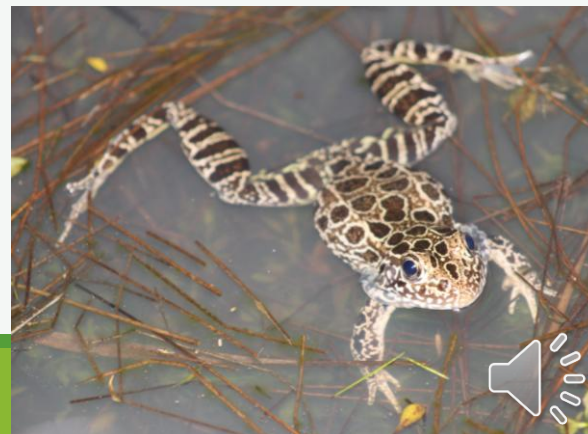
Pickerel Frog (*Lithobates palustris*), Greene Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, unaltered, CC BY 2.0.



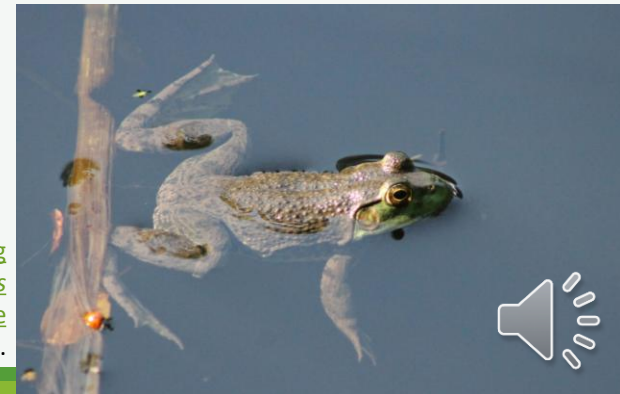
Southern Leopard Frog (*Lithobates sphenoccephalus*), Wayne Co MO (audio).



Green Frog
(*Lithobates clamitans*),
Washington Co MO
(audio).



Northern Crawfish Frog
(*Lithobates areolatus*), Dade Co MO (audio).



American Bullfrog
(*Lithobates catesbeianus*), Greene Co MO (audio).



Skinks



[Southern Coal Skink \(*Plestiodon anthracinus*\)](#), [Jefferson Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



[Broad-headed Skink \(*Plestiodon laticeps*\)](#), [Shannon Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



[Five-lined Skink \(*Plestiodon fasciatus*\)](#), [Iron Co MO](#).



[Little Brown Skink \(*Scincella lateralis*\)](#), [Saint Francois Co MO](#).

Other Lizards



[Eastern Collared Lizard \(*Crotaphytus collaris*\)](#), [Sainte Genevieve Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



[Prairie Lizard \(*Sceloporus consobrinus*\)](#), [Jefferson Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).



[Western Slender Glass Lizard \(*Ophisaurus attenuatus*\)](#), [Vernon Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), unaltered, [CC BY 2.0](#).



[Six-lined Racerunner \(*Aspidoscelis sexlineata*\)](#), [Jefferson Co MO](#). [Peter Paplanus photo](#), cropped, [CC BY 2.0](#).

Garter Snakes and Relatives



Common Gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), Perry Co MO.



Common Gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), Webster Co MO.



Common Gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), Scott Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, unaltered, CC BY 2.0.



Orange-striped Ribbonsnake (*Thamnophis proximus*), Bates Co MO.



Orange-striped Ribbonsnake (*Thamnophis proximus*), Greene Co MO.



Red-bellied Snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*), Greene Co MO.



DeKay's Brownsnake (*Storeria dekayi*), Cedar Co MO.



DeKay's Brownsnake (*Storeria dekayi*), Barry Co MO.

Water Snakes

Common Watersnake
(*Nerodia sipedon*),
Greene Co MO.



Common Watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon*), Shannon Co MO.



Plain-bellied Watersnake (*Nerodia erythrogaster*), Cass Co MO.



Plain-bellied Watersnake (*Nerodia erythrogaster*), Bates Co MO.



Common Watersnake (*Nerodia sipedon*), Stone Co MO.



Graham's Crawfish Snake (*Regina grahamii*), Saint Clair Co IL. Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, CC BY 2.0.

Ratsnakes and Kingsnakes



Great Plains Ratsnake (*Pantherophis emoryi*), Iron Co MO.



Western Ratsnake (*Pantherophis obsoletus*), Henry Co MO.



Red Milksnake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*), Saint Clair Co MO.



Western Ratsnake (*Pantherophis obsoletus*), Greene Co MO.



Western Ratsnake (*Pantherophis obsoletus*), Sainte Genevieve Co MO.



Prairie Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis calligaster*), Morgan Co MO.



Speckled Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis holbrooki*), Washington Co MO.

Large Harmless Snakes

Eastern Hog-nosed Snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*), Taney Co MO.



Coachwhip (*Coluber flagellum*), Sainte Genevieve Co MO.
Peter Paplanus photo, cropped, CC BY 2.0.



North American Racer (*Coluber constrictor*), Greene Co MO.



North American Racer (*Coluber constrictor*), Barton Co MO.



Bullsnake (*Pituophis catenifer*), Chase Co KS.

Coachwhip (*Coluber flagellum*), Greene Co MO.



North American Racer (*Coluber constrictor*), Scott Co MO.

Small Harmless Snakes



Flathead Snake (*Tantilla gracilis*), Taney Co MO.



Variable Groundsnake (*Sonora semiannulata*), Taney Co MO.



Ring-necked Snake (*Diadophis punctatus*), Lawrence Co MO.



Western Wormsnake (*Carphophis vermis*), Greene Co MO.



Rough Earthsnake (*Haldea striatula*), Benton Co MO.



Northern Rough
Greensnake (*Opheodrys
aestivus*), Bates Co MO.



Western Smooth Earthsnake (*Virginia valeriae*), Warren Co MO.

Venomous Snakes



Western Cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), Shannon Co MO.



Western Cottonmouth (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*), Ripley Co MO.



Western Pygmy Rattlesnake (*Sistrurus miliarius*), Taney Co MO.



Timber Rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), Wayne Co MO.



Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), Barry Co MO.



Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*), Iron Co MO.

Pond Turtles



Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), Pike Co MO.



Western Painted Turtle (*Chrysems picta*), Barton Co MO.



Red-eared Slider (*Trachemys scripta*), Stone Co MO.



Red-eared Slider (*Trachemys scripta*), Greene Co MO.



Red-eared Slider (*Trachemys scripta*), McDonald Co MO.



Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), Greene Co MO.

Terrestrial (Box) Turtles



Three-toed Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), Polk Co MO.



Three-toed Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), Shannon Co MO.



Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata*), Cedar Co MO.



Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata*), Hickory Co MO.



Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata*), Vernon Co MO.



Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata*), Lawrence Co MO.



Ornate Box Turtle (*Terrapene ornata*), Dade Co MO.

River Turtles



Eastern Spiny Softshell (*Apalone spinifera*), Stone Co MO.



Eastern Musk Turtle (*Sternotherus odoratus*), Laclede Co MO.



Northern Map Turtle (*Graptemys geographica*), Dallas Co MO.



River Cooter (*Pseudemys concinna*), Texas Co MO.



River Cooter (*Pseudemys concinna*), Newton Co MO.



False Map Turtle (*Graptemys pseudozeographica*), Saint Louis Co MO. Peter Paplanus photo, unaltered, CC BY 2.0.

How to Find Herps in the Wild

- Most amphibians are very secretive and tend to hide. The big exception is frogs and toads calling in the spring and summer. You can follow these choruses to more herps!
- Reptiles are usually more visible, especially while active. Reptiles bask in the early morning and can be spotted but they are usually still so look carefully.
- You have to meet the animals where they are!
 - Amphibians are active on rainy nights and can be observed migrating to breeding areas.
 - Mole salamanders are especially secretive and can be easily found only one or two nights per year.
 - Most terrestrial amphibians and reptiles can be found under cover objects such as rocks, logs, boards, or other items that have a relatively large surface area.
- Habitat doesn't have to be pristine to be productive for herps.
- Road hunting (or "cruising") can be productive in certain areas, especially during warm, rainy nights (for amphibians) or warm spring and summer mornings (for reptiles). Naturally, extra caution should be taken for safety!

Finding Herps on a Prairie

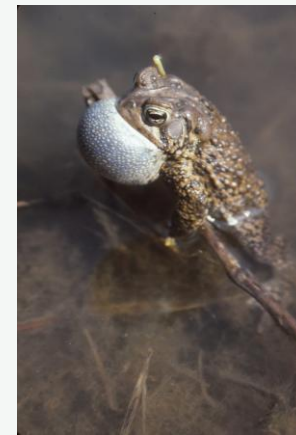
- Most prairie landscapes lack cover objects and animals can quickly hide in the tall vegetation.
- Two good ways you can find herps early in the spring on a prairie:
 - Search burned landscapes on sunny days for activity as early as February or March.
 - Frogs and toads can be heard calling on prairies as early as February. These choruses can lead you to good habitat and more herps!



Boreal Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris maculata*), Dade Co MO.



Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*), Greene Co MO.



American Toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*), Pike Co MO.



Golden Prairie, Barton Co MO.

Herping Etiquette

State laws allow citizens of Missouri to keep native herps as pets but **removing animals from public land is against the law without a permit!**

All animals should be handled with care or, better yet, left alone and admired from a distance.

Be safe and smart! Do not handle venomous snakes. Also, amphibians have toxins that can cause skin irritation.

Always replace cover to the exact position you found it. Do not vandalize habitat while looking for herps.

Report your finds to legitimate authorities but do not share locations on social media or other public spaces.

Contact your local conservation agent if you see someone violating the law.

Summarized from Midwest PARC

- Know the laws
- Protect the animals
- Protect the habitat
- Protect yourself and others
- Be a good liaison between the herper community and the public



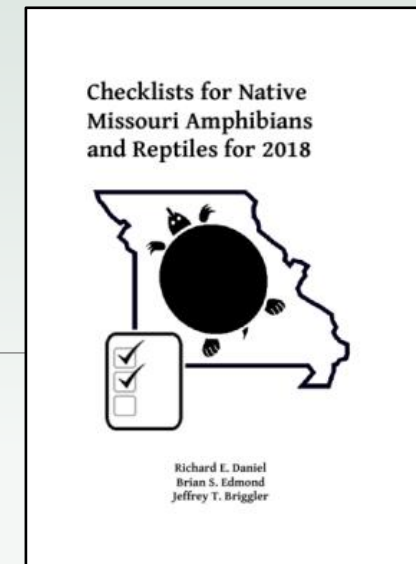
[Southern Leopard Frog \(*Lithobates sphenoccephalus*\)](#), [Greene Co MO.](#)




[Western Ratsnake \(*Pantherophis obsoletus*\)](#), [Barton Co MO.](#)

Missouri Herpetological Atlas Project (MOHAP)

- The Missouri Herpetological Atlas Project (MOHAP) was initiated in 1997 and summarizes all collections for Missouri herpetofauna (including photographs).
- A published atlas, checklist, and accompanying online maps are released about every year.
- Online resources include extra maps, county checklists, collection summaries for each county, and a list of potential species for each county.
- Through the **2025** collecting year, the MOHAP database contained **38,958** entries and **34,819** valid, non-duplicated records. This represents the specimens housed in **37** museum collections and cited in **34** historical literature sources; **5,363** documented county records; **11,200** unique localities; and **18,556** unique species / locality combinations. The state's herpetofauna consists of **119** species, comprised of **117** native species and **2** non-native species.
- <https://atlas.moherp.org/>






MISSOURI HERPETOLOGICAL ATLAS PROJECT

Welcome! You've come to the right place to get the [printed atlas](#) for Missouri amphibians and reptiles. However, the Missouri Herpetological Atlas Project is more than a bunch of maps. Our goal is nothing less than a clearinghouse for all information related to Missouri's native amphibians and reptiles.

- PROJECT** Immerse yourself in the background and history of the project.
- MISSOURI** Learn why Missouri is a great state for herps!
- SPECIES** Find maps and photographs of your favorite species.
- PUBLICATIONS** Download and print the latest version of the atlas.
- LINKS** Browse more great sites on the 'net.
- FAQ** Got questions? We have answers!



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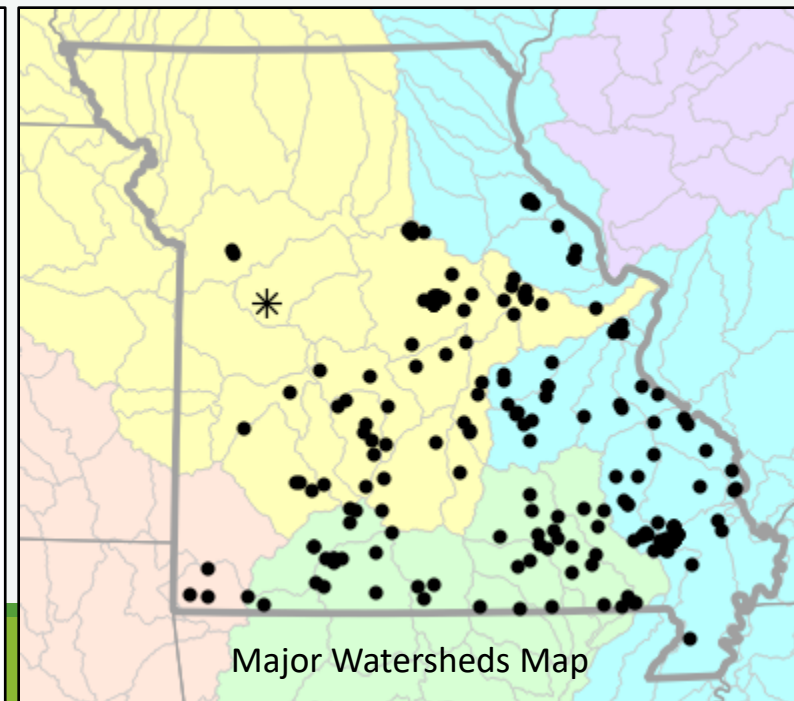
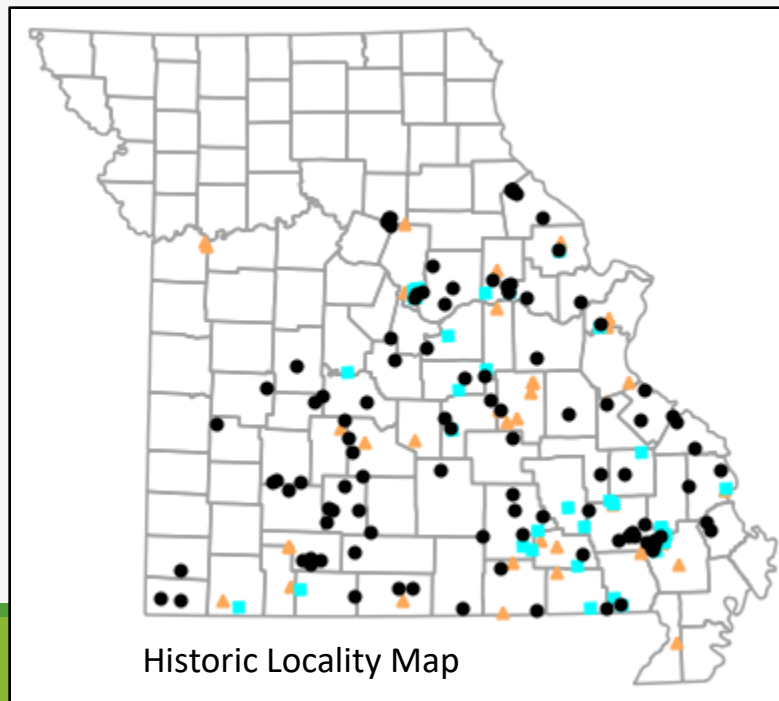
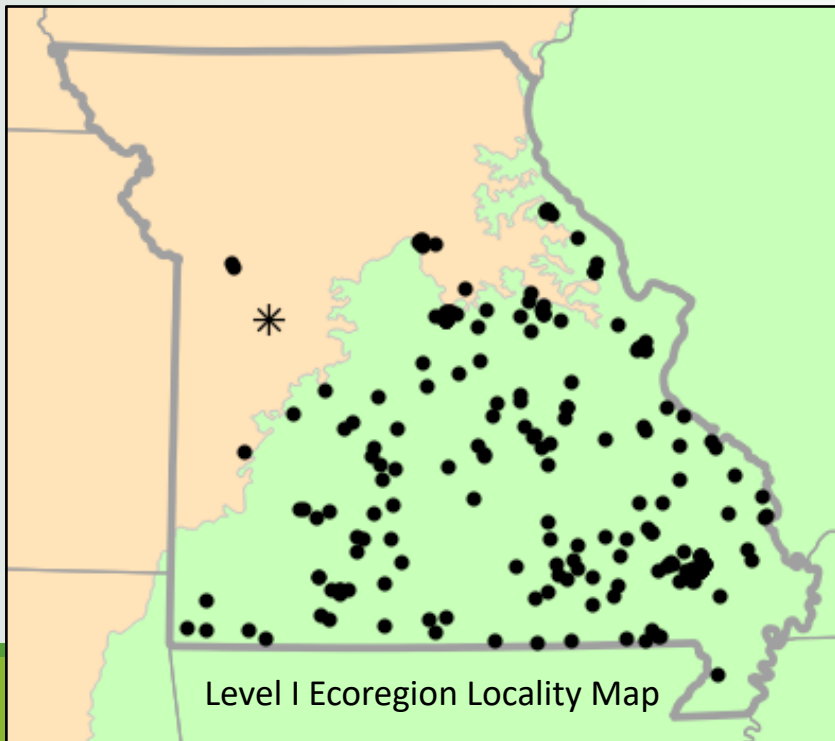
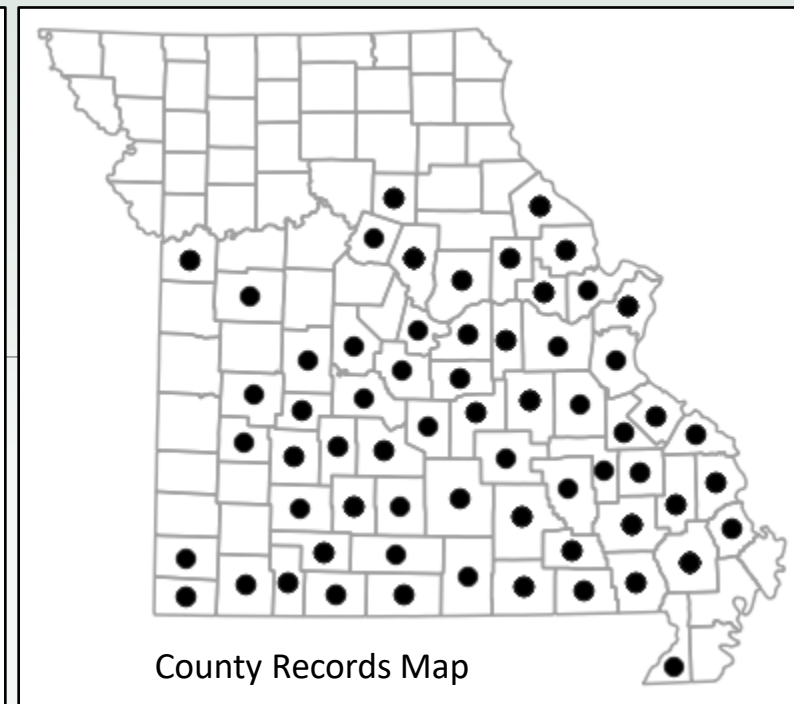
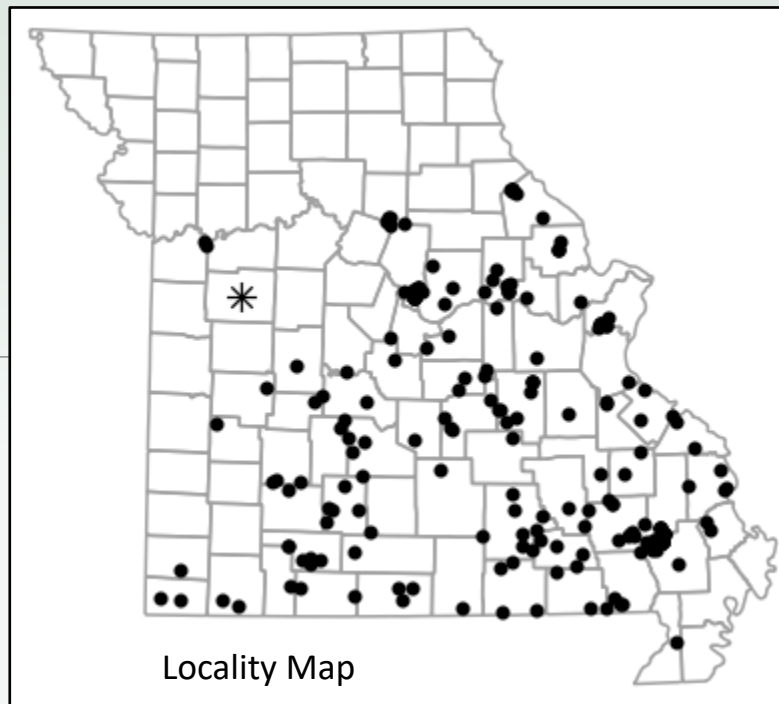
Missouri Collections

- All localities for amphibians and reptiles in the MOHAP database.
- More than 10,000 localities are represented.
- Note clusters of collections around urban areas (STL, KC, Columbia, Springfield, Rolla) and popular destinations (Mingo NWR, Current River, Saint Francois Mountains).
- Note large areas that do not have any collections.



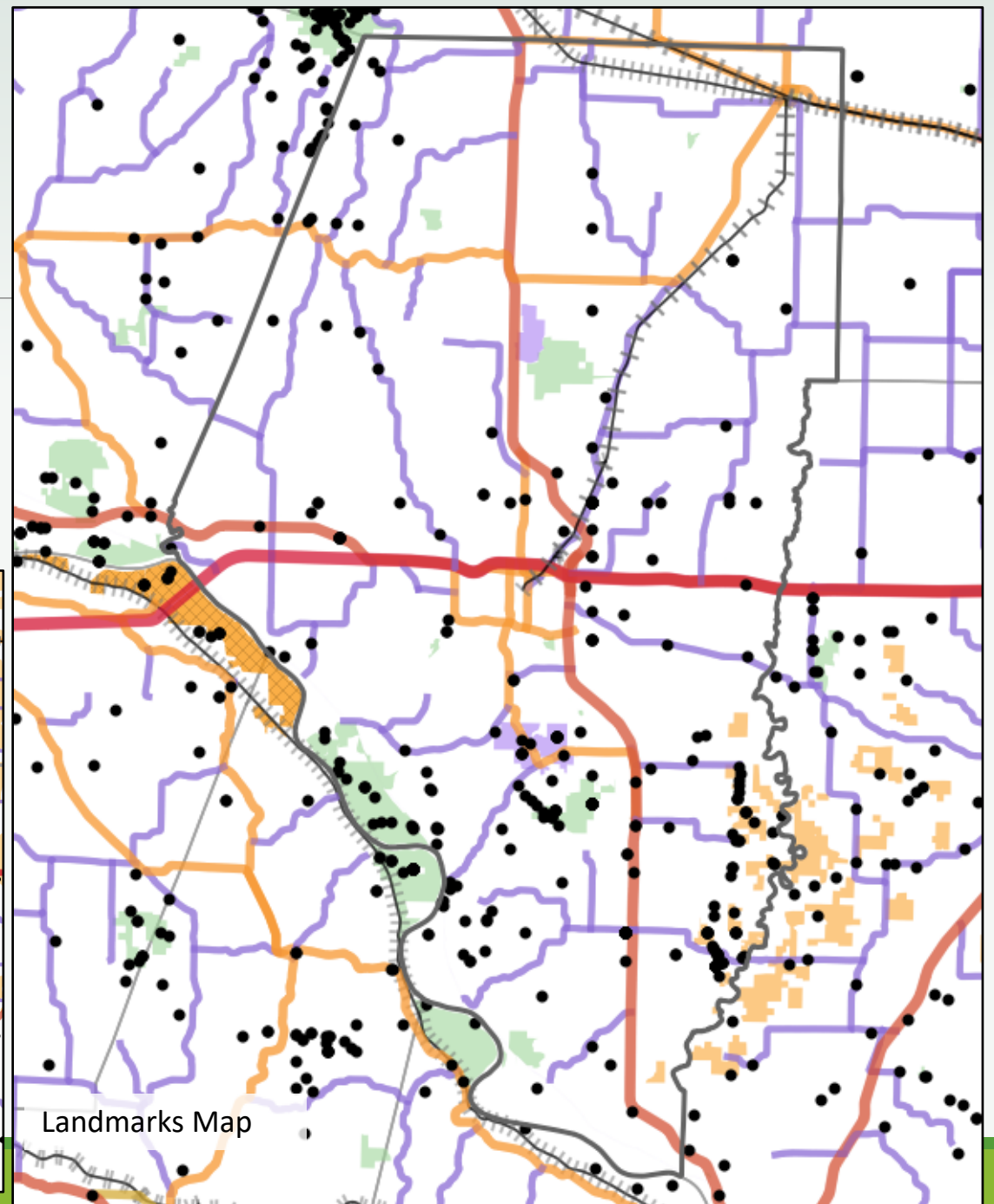
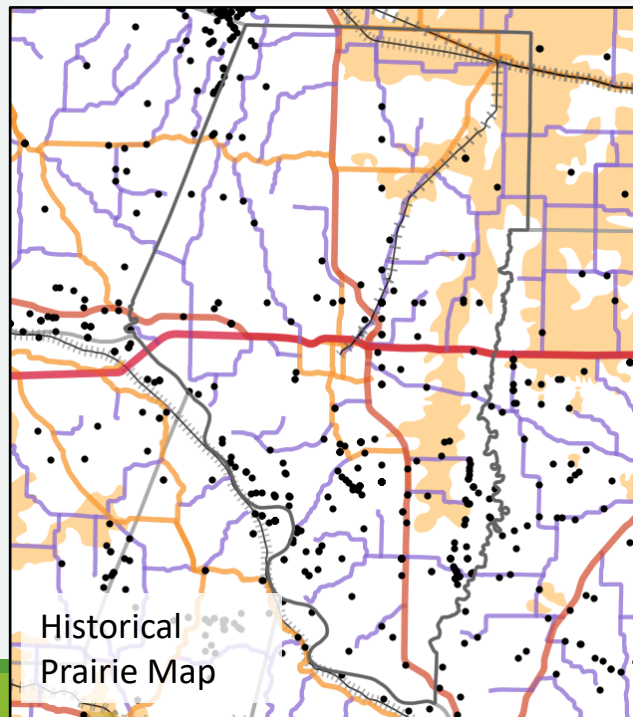
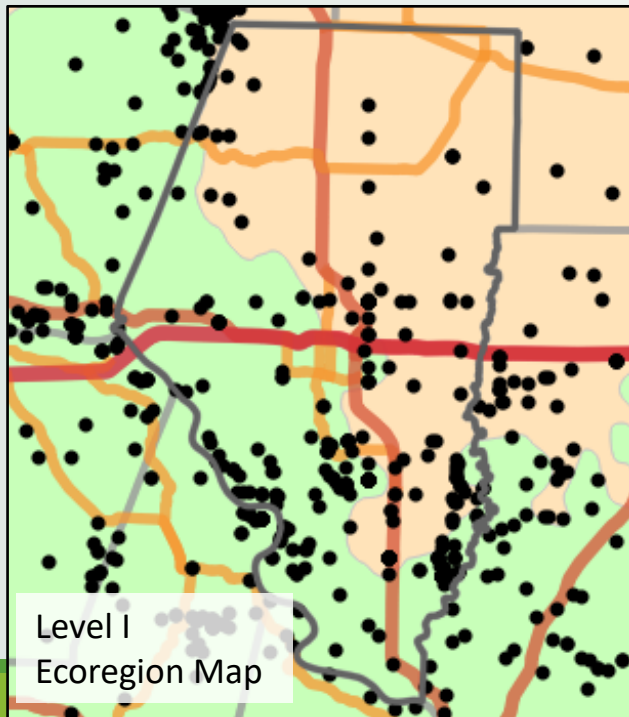
Species Maps Example

- Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*)
- Find links to all species maps at <https://atlas.moherp.org/species/>.



County Map Example

- Boone County, Missouri.
- Find links to all county maps at <https://atlas.moherp.org/missouri/>.



Checklist Documents

- A **county record** is the first documented occurrence of a species within a specified county.
- Historic records are those more than about 35 years old.
- Checklist documents in PDF format are available for the entire state and for each county on the MOHAP web site. The county documents are available with and without common names.

Checklist of Greene County Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles for 2020						X = Recent collection (1987 or after) / = Historical collection (before 1987)
	<i>Siren intermedia</i>		<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>		<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>
	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	X	<i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	X	<i>Eurycea longicauda</i>	X <i>Plethodon albagula</i>
	<i>Ambystoma annulatum</i>	X	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	X	<i>Eurycea lucifuga</i>	<i>Plethodon angusticlavius</i>
X	<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	X	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	/	<i>Eurycea spelaea</i>	<i>Plethodon serratus</i>
	<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>		<i>Necturus maculosus</i>		<i>Eurycea tynerensis</i>	

Checklist of Greene County Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles for 2020						X = Recent collection (1987 or after) / = Historical collection (before 1987)
	Western Lesser Siren <i>Siren intermedia</i>		Mole Salamander <i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>		Three-toed Amphiuma <i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	Four-toed Salamander <i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>
	Hellbender <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	X	Small-mouthed Salamander <i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	X	Long-tailed Salamander <i>Eurycea longicauda</i>	X Western Slimy Salamander <i>Plethodon albagula</i>
	Ringed Salamander <i>Ambystoma annulatum</i>	X	Eastern Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	X	Cave Salamander <i>Eurycea lucifuga</i>	Ozark Zigzag Salamander <i>Plethodon angusticlavius</i>
X	Spotted Salamander <i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	X	Central Newt <i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	/	Grotto Salamander <i>Eurycea spelaea</i>	Southern Red-backed Salamander <i>Plethodon serratus</i>
	Marbled Salamander <i>Ambystoma opacum</i>		Mudpuppy <i>Necturus maculosus</i>		Oklahoma Salamander <i>Eurycea tynerensis</i>	

Collections Summary

- A collection summary list for all species in a county is provided on the web site
- Use this information to determine if a species is worth reporting in a county again. Generally, anything more than 20 years old is worth another documentation.

Collection Summary

Greene County has a total of **694 valid, non-duplicated collections** representing **57 species** and **370 localities**. There are a total of **75 collectors** and **360 collection dates** for the county. This results in a total of **374 expeditions** for the county, a measure of unique date / collector(s) combinations. The county's earliest collection year is **1929** and its most recent collection year is **2020**. The earliest and latest collection dates (independent of earliest and most recent collection years) are **January 2** and **December 21**, respectively. If you have a new record to report for Greene County, read the [New Records section](#) of the [FAQ](#).

Collection Summary by Species

Collection summary for **Greene County** by species. Some values are unavailable since [some records are represented solely by historical literature reports](#), which sometimes lack complete collecting data. Click on a species or common name to view more information about that species. Click on column headings to sort by that column.

Species	Common Name	Localities	Collections	Collectors	Dates	Expeditions	Earliest Year	Latest Year
✓ Acris blanchardi	Blanchard's Cricket Frog	6	12	6	6	6	1953	2020
✓ Agkistrodon contortrix	Copperhead	9	9	8	9	9	1959	2019
✓ Ambystoma maculatum	Spotted Salamander	1	1	1	1	1	2004	2004
✓ Ambystoma texanum	Small-mouthed Salamander	1	1	1	1	1	1993	1993
✓ Ambystoma tigrinum	Eastern Tiger Salamander	2	2	3	2	2	2012	2017
✓ Anaxyrus americanus	American Toad	19	21	8	19	19	1959	2020

Potential Species

- The magic of GIS is used to determine if species occurrences are nearby based on ecoregions or watersheds.
- Use this information to guide your searches for individual species.

Potential Species Records

Potential species for **Greene County**. Species are listed in descending order of their likelihood of occurrence within the county. Click on a species or common name to view more information about that species. Click on column headings to sort by that column.

	Likelihood	Species	Common Name	Rationale	Ecoregion / Watershed
↑	2	Agkistrodon piscivorus	Western Cottonmouth	Same watershed, within 5 miles	Sac
↑	2	Ambystoma opacum	Marbled Salamander	Same Level IV ecoregion, within 5 miles	Springfield Plateau
↑	2	Anaxyrus fowleri	Fowler's Toad	Same Level IV ecoregion, within 5 miles	Springfield Plateau
↑	2	Chrysemys picta	Western Painted Turtle	Same Level IV ecoregion, within 5 miles	Springfield Plateau

↑	4	Sistrurus miliarius	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	Same Level IV ecoregion, within 10 miles	Springfield Plateau
▣	6	Kinosternon flavescens	Yellow Mud Turtle	Same Level IV ecoregion, within 20 miles	Springfield Plateau
▣	6	Lithobates areolatus	Northern Crawfish Frog	Same Level IV ecoregion, within 20 miles	Springfield Plateau
↓	8	Hemidactylium scutatum	Four-toed Salamander	Same Level IV ecoregion, within 30 miles	Central Plateau
↓	8	Tropidoclonion lineatum	Lined Snake	Same Level IV ecoregion, within 30 miles	Springfield Plateau

Submit a Record

- Submit your records at <https://mha.moherp.org/submit-a-record/>

Submit a Record

Records submitted here will become part of the [Missouri Herpetological Atlas Project \(MOHAP\)](#) and the herpetological photographic collection at the University of Missouri. All data shared with the project is protected and secured. It is released to others only with legitimate research needs. This has happened only rarely in the last 20 years.

Please remember: Never share locality information on Facebook or other public sites in order to protect the animals and their habitat!

Your Name *

First

Last

Your Email Address *

Species *

County *

Date *

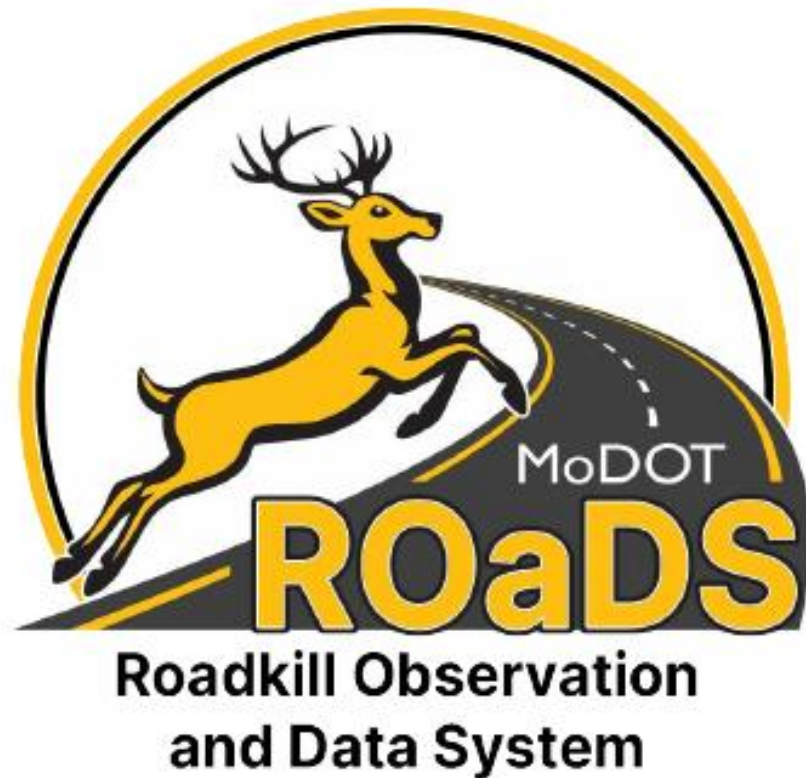
Date animal was observed in the wild. This is a required element.

mm/dd/yyyy



Roadkill Observation and Data System

- ROaDS is used to record roadkill data, including amphibians and reptiles.
- MODOT plans to use this to track problematic roadways and plan for wildlife crossing improvements.
- MOHAP data has been incorporated into ROaDS.
- [ROaDS at MODOT.](#)



BE SAFE!

Always use caution when collecting data on roads!

It is best to have a passenger in the vehicle to collect data.



Questions?

BrianEdmond@gmail.com

[Missouri Herpetological Atlas](https://atlas.moherp.org/)
<https://atlas.moherp.org/>

[Missouri Herpetological Association](https://mha.moherp.org/)
<https://mha.moherp.org/>

[Submit A New Record](https://mha.moherp.org/submit-a-record/)
<https://mha.moherp.org/submit-a-record/>

[Field Herpetology Etiquette](https://www.mwparc.org/products/)
<https://www.mwparc.org/products/>

[Roadkill Observation and Data System](https://www.modot.org/roadkill-observation-and-data-system-roads)
<https://www.modot.org/roadkill-observation-and-data-system-roads>



Prairie Kingsnake (*Lampropeltis calligaster*), Lawrence Co MO.