

# What can YOU do to protect local salamanders?

Use sustainable products to reduce your carbon footprint.

Protect caves & other important amphibian habitats.

Leave salamanders in their native habitats; don't take them home.

Disinfect field gear between sites to reduce the risk of transmitting deadly disease.

Replace turned logs to prevent drying & maintain salamander habitat.

Pick up litter to keep salamander habitats pristine.

Support local conservation organizations like FCSal

**More info  
at [fcsal.org](https://fcsal.org)**



**FCSal is an organization dedicated to the conservation of salamanders and their habitats.**

## Contact Us

Foundation for the Conservation of Salamanders (FCSal)



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The Foundation for the Conservation of Salamanders



[@fc\\_salamander](https://www.instagram.com/fc_salamander)

# Salamanders of Wisconsin

Wisconsin is home to 7 species of salamander!



## AN EDUCATIONAL GUIDE



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



## Salamander Facts

- There are over 600 species of salamander worldwide
- The U.S. is a salamander hotspot, with more species than any other country
- Nearly half of salamander species worldwide are threatened with extinction
- Salamanders are important members of food webs in many ecosystems

## Threats to Salamanders

Deforestation causes the loss of critical habitat and increases ground temperature, disrupts vernal pools, and increases run-off.

Diseases such as Amphibian Chytrid Fungus and Ranavirus are spreading across the world causing amphibian declines.

Climate change is affecting salamander assemblages as well as breeding ecology by altering the weather within their microhabitats.

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.

Salamanders will often cross roads to access breeding sites making them susceptible to road mortality.

Habitat loss and fragmentation reduce the amount of habitat and cause small, isolated populations of salamanders.



Red-Backed Salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*)



Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*)



Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*)



Eastern Newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens*)



Four-Toed Salamander (*Hemidactylum scutatum*)



Blue-Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*)

Salamanders are some of the most secretive amphibians in Wisconsin! Many spend the majority of their lives on land and return to water only to breed.

Photos by: Caley Johnson, Justin Elden  
& Matt Neff



Common Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*)