

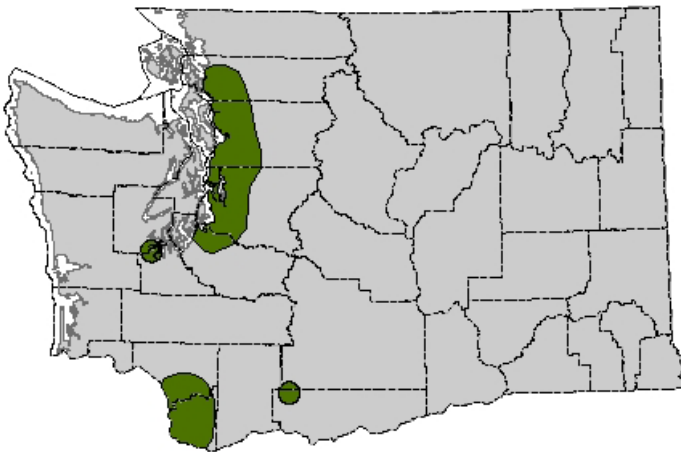
Washington State Species and Communities of Special Concern

information for family forest owners

As a good land steward, it is important to be aware of plant and animal species of special concern that may occur on your lands, and how forest management activities may affect these species. The Washington State Implementation Committee (WA SIC) for the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) is pleased to provide a series of factsheets on species of special concern that may occur on forested lands within Washington State. Each species factsheet includes a description of the species, habitat, range, and information on known threats to populations in Washington.



Photo of Oregon Spotted Frog (*Rana pretiosa*)
By Kelly McAllister/ Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Map source is NatureServe with following reference:

IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2004. Global Amphibian Assessment. www.globalamphibians.org, version 1.1. Downloaded on September 5, 2006

Species: Oregon Spotted Frog (*Rana pretiosa*)

Group: Amphibian

Natural Heritage Rank: G2, S1

Legal Status: State Endangered

General Description

This species is a medium-sized pond-breeding frog. Adults range 2-4 inches in length. Coloring on the back is olive, brown, or brick red with black spots that have irregular edges and light centers. Adults breed in early spring and lay large gelatinous egg masses in clusters. Adults eat insects, mollusks, crustaceans, and spiders. Larvae (tadpoles) eat algae and organic debris.

Habitat

This species is highly aquatic; they live in or near permanent bodies of water year-round. Current populations occur in large wetlands with an associated stream network. Adults breed in seasonally flooded margins of these wetlands. Wintering occurs in areas of the wetland that do not freeze.

Range in Washington

Current populations occur in Thurston and Klickitat counties.

Threats

The primary threat to this species is wetland degradation and loss, including changes in hydrology, water quality, and vegetation. Introduction of non-native predators such as bullfrogs and game fish to wetland complexes may also be a threat.

The information provided in this sheet has been compiled by the Washington SFI Implementation Committee. This species is one example of many that depend on family forest owners in Washington State for protection. To view other accounts, visit www.wdfw.wa.org or www.dnr.wa.gov/nhp, or www.natureserve.org.

