



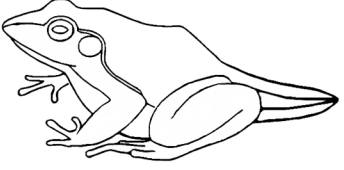


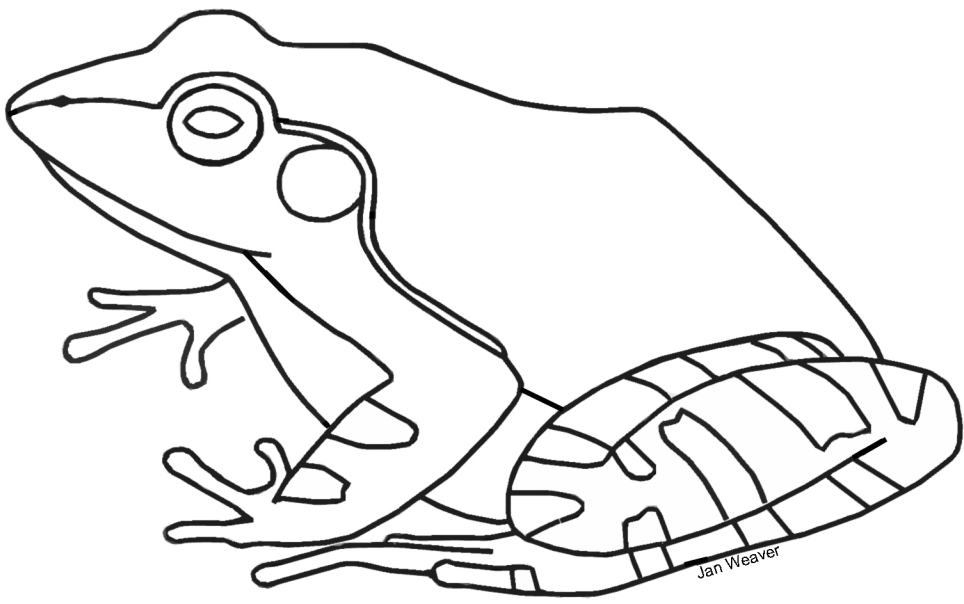






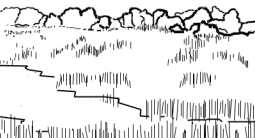







	January	<h1>American Bullfrog</h1> <p><i>Rana catesbeiana</i>          Animalia &gt; Chordata &gt; Vertebrata &gt; Amphibia &gt; Anura &gt; Ranidae</p>		<p>The Amphibians and Reptiles of Missouri by Tom R. Johnson, published by the Missouri Department of Conservation <a href="http://www.mdcnatureshop.com">http://www.mdcnatureshop.com</a>  <b>National Geographic Kid's Site</b> - <a href="http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/kids/animals/creaturefeature/american-bullfrog/">http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/kids/animals/creaturefeature/american-bullfrog/</a></p>			
 	February	<p>females lay up to 20,000 eggs in sheets in shallow water, they may do this once or twice each summer</p> <p>eggs hatch into tadpoles which feed on algae, bacteria, pollen and protozoa</p>		<p><b>Coloring Guide</b>          olive green head, back &amp; legs          green lips, white below (males yellow in breeding season), eye gold with black iris, legs with black stripes, tadpoles gray with black spots above, white below</p>			
	March	<p>tadpoles grow and develop into froglets which eventually lose their tails and turn into frogs</p>					
	April	<p>both eggs and tadpoles are slightly acidic, which makes them taste bad to predators</p>					
	May	<p>growing from an egg to adult can take one to four years depending on environmental conditions</p>		<p><b>Size</b>          adult length: 90 mm (3.5") to 150 mm (6")          adult weight: 500 g (1.1 lbs)          tadpole length: 78 mm (3") to 120 mm (4.75") body to tail ratio = 1:1.5</p>			
	June	 <p style="text-align: right;">Jan Weaver</p>		<p><b>Human Connection</b>          originally only in the U.S. and Canada, imported into Mexico, S. America, Europe and Asia for food, bullfrogs escaped and now prey on or compete with other species in these places</p>			
	July			<p><b>What eats Bullfrogs (adults)</b>          other bullfrogs, water snakes, herons, egrets, bitterns, raccoons, otters, skunks, coyotes and humans</p>			
	August			<p><b>What Bullfrogs eat (adults)</b>          insects, including dragonflies, moths, beetles and caterpillars, spiders, other amphibians, fish, small mammals and birds, anything they can fit or stuff into their mouths</p>			
	September			<p><b>North American Distribution</b></p> 		<p><b>Missouri Distribution</b></p> 	
	October			<p><b>Habitat (home/food/water)</b>          ponds, sloughs, marshes, swamps, rivers, big creeks, anyplace there is permanent water</p> 		<p><b>Home</b>          frogs and small tadpoles live in the shallows,</p> 	
 	November			<p>  winter   summer         </p>		<p><b>Home</b>          older tadpoles live in deeper water</p> 	
 	December						