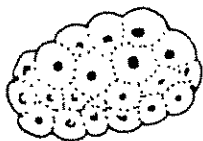


COMPARISON OF EGG MASSES LAID BY COMMON AMPHIBIANS IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY



Red-legged frog:

Eggs are in a large (baseball sized) round jelly cluster; it's the only egg mass cluster that you can "seive" your finger through.

Eggs are very large.

Eggs are usually laid below water surface.

Egg mass is in still or very, very low-flow water.

Egg mass is usually loosely attached around submerged stem or branch.

Egg-laying usually starts in January-February.



Pacific chorus frog:

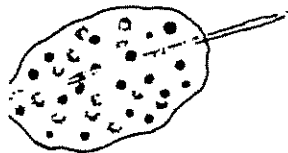
Eggs are in a small (golf-ball sized) round jelly cluster.

Eggs are small and closely packed together.

Eggs are usually laid below water surface.

Eggs are tan to gray-brown above, yellow-gold to cream below.

Egg-laying usually starts January-February.



Northwestern salamander:

Egg mass is a firm jelly ball that is smooth or slightly lumpy with additional jelly layers around entire mass.

Eggs are laid below water surface; egg mass is attached around a submerged twig.

Green algae usually grows in each egg's jelly layer.

Eggs are tan or gray-tan above, cream below.

Egg-laying usually starts in January-February.

Bullfrog:

Egg mass is in a broad sheet of jelly usually more than 11 inches (30) cm in diameter.

Egg mass is laid on water surface above vegetation.

Egg-laying usually starts in March-April.



Long-toed salamander:

Eggs are single or in a small cluster (less than 2 inches in diameter).

Layer of jelly around egg is wider than egg diameter.

Egg is attached to vegetation or rests on bottom, usually not hidden.

Eggs are large, widely-spaced,

Eggs are black or dark brown above, white below.

Egg-laying usually starts in January-February.



Roughskin newt:

Eggs are single.

Layer of jelly around egg is thinner than egg diameter.

Egg is attached in vegetation, usually well hidden (tucked between stems or with leaf wrapped across eggs).

Egg is tan above, cream below.

Egg-laying usually starts in March-April.