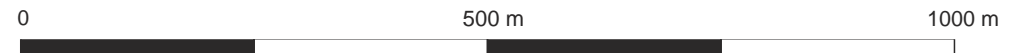
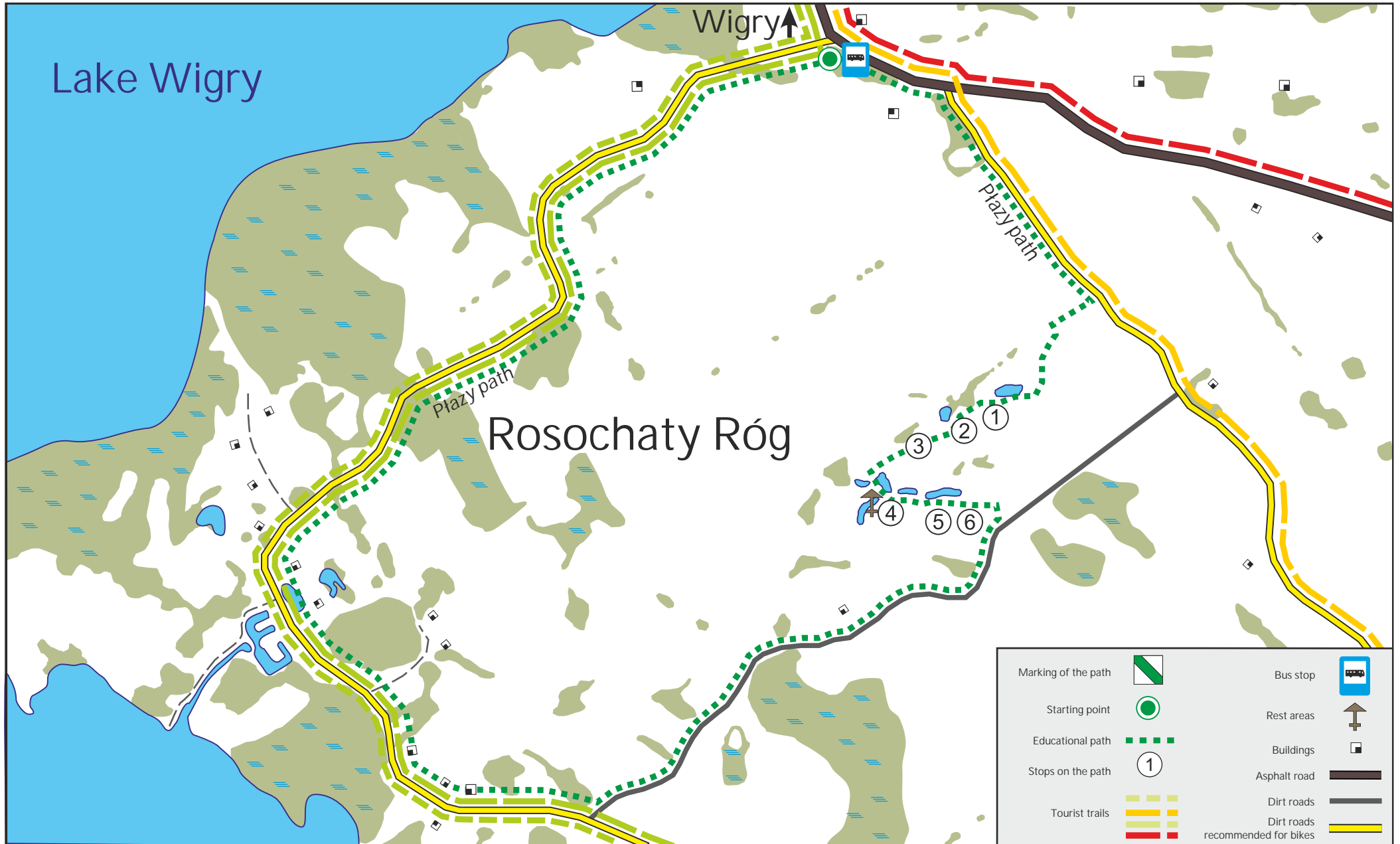




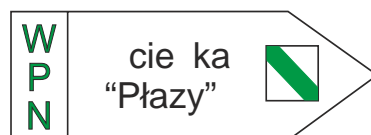
"Płazy" (Amphibians) educational path



„Płazy” (Amphibians)

educational path

- length 4.2 km
- walking time 2.5 hour
- 6 stops



The path is located in the eastern part of Wigry National Park, and runs through fields, meadows and marshes located near the village of Rosochaty Róg. Stops are located on the middle part of the path over a distance of approx. 0.5 km.

Amphibians are semi-aquatic animals, common in hot and moderate climate. They have many features adapting them to life in the two environments. Amphibian larvae live in water while the adult forms are present primarily on land, still being more or less connected with aquatic environment.

stops:

Initial information board - is located at the bus stop in the village of Czerwony Folwark.

- ① Fire-bellied Toad - there is a breeding place of fire-bellied toads. Their mating season takes place in May, June and July. You can then hear the sounds emitted by males, which sound like monotonous grunt or constantly repeated letter "U".
- ② Common Spadefoot - sometimes it is commonly called a garlic frog, because, when irritated, it smells like garlic. It is the only native amphibian having a vertical pupil of the eye. Spadefoot tadpoles are the largest of all Polish amphibians, and reach length of 10-18 cm.

If you need a guide or more information, please contact Tourist Information Centre of Wigry National Park

- ③ Moor frog - has the ability to change colour depending on the environmental conditions. Sexual dimorphism is very pronounced during the mating season. When it comes to males, the skin becomes thick and spongy, and their back becomes blue.
- ④ Pool frog - is the smallest of the three Polish green frogs. Pool frog is closely connected with aquatic environment, where it stays for most of its life. The wooden bridge that runs along the pond enables observation of these amphibians.
- ⑤ Common frog (grass frog) - is the most common species of amphibian in Wigry National Park. Like the moor frog, it belongs to the brown frogs. The back of the body is brown with irregular spots, while the belly is clear and covered with flecks of brown, red or pink.
- ⑥ Smooth Newt - is the most common tailed amphibian in Poland. Apart from this species, in the Park we can meet also the greater crested newt. Newt's skin is thin and delicate, its tail is slightly longer than the rest of the body.

Remember! Tourists visiting educational paths need to buy entrance tickets to Wigry National Park

Tourist Information Centre of Wigry National Park,
Krzywe 82, 16-402 Suwalki
tel. : (87) 563 25 62, (87) 563 25 77, 510 992 672;
E-mail: turystyka@wigry.org.pl; www.wigry.org.pl