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American five-lined skinks are found in Canada and the United States. Their range extends to the north to southern Ontario, Michigan and eastern New York. The western border is in Minnesota, Missouri and eastern Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These lizards prefer moist, partially wooded habitat that provides ample cover, trees, and locations to soak up the sun. They live on forest edges, mixed pine forests, along wooded river margins, in rocky areas, logs, logs, brush piles or within the walls of abandoned buildings.
Common Name - Five-Lined SkinkScientific Name - Eumeces peritonealDescription - Lizard with smooth, shiny scales; dark tan and brown body with 5 slightly colored stripes from the nose to the base of the tail. stripes become unclear with age in adult men. stripes more distinct in adult females and the tail becomes gray with age. juvenile tail coloring is bright blue and stripes are more prominent
males are usually larger than females. similar in appearance to southeastern five-lined skinkSize - 4.5 - 8.5 inches long (11.4 - 21.5 cm) Ecological role - Five-lined skinks fall victim to raccoons, broadhead skinks, Virginia opossums, hawks, red fox, black rat snakes, and other carnivorous mammals. See the Related Sites section of this account for more predator/predator relationships. Fun Facts - Five-lined skinks are secretive and spend most of their time crawling under the debris of leaves and woodpiles during the day. They smell their surroundings waving their tongues in and out. So they find other skinks and food. Occasionally they climb out into rock piles and logs or on the sides of houses to enjoy in the sun. They roam around woodpiles, dead logs, snags and house decks in search of insects or other food sources. The five-year-old skinks have a unique flt. They can drop their tails to escape danger. The part of the tail that falls off the quis and beats about, catching the predator's attention while the skink runs for cover. A new tail grows back quickly. The five-lined skink is the most common skink in the eastern United States.Food - Various insects: spiders, earthworms, crustaceans, millipedes, smaller lizards and frogs, sometimes baby miceCoverNest - Hollowed out loose ground, leaf litter, rotten logs or under rocksBreeding – Head and cheeks of male changes to bright orange during the spring breeding season. Male chases away other males if they enter the breeding zone, which be 2 - 3 yards in diameter. The male courts the female by scratching and bbing his head. If the female accepts his flirtation, he'll stay by her side and wrap his tail around hers. Mating lasts 5 or 10 minutes. Eggs - About a dozen, half an inch long, off-white eggs set during May and June; the female protects the eggs during the incubation period by rolling them several times before hatching; eggs hatch in – 49 days; 2 – 3 days after hatching the female lets young people take care of themselvesingo - Wet land areas such as forests and forests; sometimes treey; often seen in gardens and on the sides of homesKentucky Distribution – StatewideLife CycleLife SpanLife StageReproductionSeasonal Changes – Five-lined hibernation skinks underground during winter and are active April through October. SpawningStatus - SecureUsesVoiceYoung - Similar in appearance to adults except the tail is bright blue and stripes are more noticeable; is able to reproduce in 2 years; can live 6 years in the wildThinks What we can do - Do not spray pesticide in areas where skinks bask and fodder. Five-lined skinks are beneficial creatures to have around your home and garden. They consume large quantities of insects and spiders and do not pose a threat to humans or animals. HostDiagnosis and ControlInteresting FactsContributed ByWebsite (Photo courtesy of bendingtree/Naturalist CC BY-NC)(Photo courtesy Thomas Koffel/Naturalist CC BY-NC)(Photo courtesy Bo Abernethy/I Naturalist CC BY-NC) (Photo courtesy Travis Cameron/Naturalist CC BY-NC) A common five-liner skink uses its bright blue tail to trick predators-will squeeze and twitch around while the reptile makes its escape. Above, a skink visits the pedestrian street at Patuxent River Park in Upper Marlboro, Md., on May 29, 2016. (Photo by Will Parson/Chesapeake Bay Program) Native Five to 8.5 inches long Five-lined skinks inhabit wet wooded areas where there are many places to hide, such as rock cracks or piles of wood and debris leaves, and many open areas to soak up the sun. Skinks are active during the day and are lonely outside the mating season. During the winter months, hibernation. It can be found throughout the eastern United States, including the entire Chesapeake Bay basin. Mostly eating insects and spiders Six years Fixed The five-year-old skin is a small reptile with five distinctive stripes running along its body. It can be found in wet wooded areas throughout the Chesapeake Bay catchment area. Five-lined skinks are known for the five white or yellow stripes that run down their bodies from nose to tail. The rest of the body can be black, brown or olive-tend to brighten as they age, and male stripes can fade. The young men have bright blue tails. It's between five and 8.5 inches in length. Males have larger heads than females and have orange coloring on their snout that grow during the season Diet Five-lined skinks feed mainly on insects or spiders, but can also eat snails or frogs. Predator Sinks are susceptible to hunting by a variety of birds, snakes, and many small mammals, including domestic cats. It is able to unplug its colorful tail, which continues to twitch and distract any predators while the skink runs away to hide. The queue eventually regenerated. Reproduction and life cycle A male skink will find a partner and tighten his mouth around her neck before mating. Skinks tend to choose large rotten logs or logs in wet areas for their nests. Often, they will place many nests close together, so that females can care together and defend eggs. Females lay about 15 eggs between May and July. The eggs have thin, paper shells and are about half an inch long. They start white and become more intermittent and larger as they stay in contact with the nest and absorb water. The incubation period depends on temperature in warmer weather, it can be as short as 24 days, while in colder weather eggs can incubate for almost two months. Young people leave the nest after just two days, which is no longer cared for by their parents. They reach sexual maturity at two or three years of age. Did you know that? Five-lined skinks look very similar to their cousins, wide-open skinks, and need to be examined nearby to determine the species. Broadhead skinks have an enlarged array of scales under their tails and five lip scales along their upper lip (between their nose and eye), while five-lined skinks have four lip scales. However, these species can bite, so only those with experience should try to get close enough to count them. Eggs must be incubated in a moist environment. Females can urinate on eggs to maintain the necessary moisture level. The scientific genus, Prestion, comes from the Greek language and means toothed. Sources and additional information Quick Events Native Five to 8.5 inches in length Five lined skinks inhabit wet wooded areas where there are many places to hide, such as rock cracks or piles of wood and debris leaves, and many open areas to soak up the sun. Skinks are active during the day and are lonely outside the mating season. During the winter months, hibernation. It can be found throughout the eastern United States, including the entire Chesapeake Bay basin. Mostly eating insects and spiders Six years Fixed Scientific Name: Plestiodon fasciatus Size: 5 - 8.5 (total length) Status: It may be locally common in parts of the Great Lakes series, but the distribution is abnormal in areas, especially in the north. Habitat: Forest areas or partially wooded areas with adequate coverage and sunbathing areas. They are more likely to be found in ecotonic or transitional areas, e.g. clearings or forest edges, or partially burned areas. They are also sometimes found in large where driftwood has accumulated on beaches along the Great Lakes. Adult coloring: Five yellowish or cream-colored stripes run from the muzzle down the back, sides, and tail, but can darken with age (especially in men). The black background color can also fade with age, with the elderly becoming brown, gray or olive. Adult females retain the characteristic characteristic blue tail seen in young animals, while males may have a gray tail. Adult features: Scales shiny and small. Males have an enlarged head and develop reddish coloring in the muzzle and jaws with age. These features are more noticeable during the spring breeding season. Juvenile features: Visible metallic blue tail and white or yellow stripes on a black background. Adult Gallery: Exhibitions: Amphibians and Reptiles of the Great Lakes Region by Jim HardingHarding, J.H. and J.A. Holman. 1990. Michigan turtles and lizards. MSU Collaborative Extension Service and MSU Museum. 96 pp. Ruthven, A. G., H.B. T. Gaige, et al. 1912. Michigan Herpology, by Alexander B. Crystal Thompson and Helen Thompson? Memos to a bibliography of Michigan archaeology, by Harlan I. Smith; manufactured under the direction of Alexander G. Ruthven. Lansing, Mich., Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford, State Printers.Holman, J.A. 2012. Michigan amphibians and reptiles: A quadrant and recent fauna adventure. Detroit, Mich., Wayne State University Press. Conant, R., and Collins, J.T. 1998. Reptiles and amphibians: Eastern, Central North America. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Press. Family: Scincidae (skinks) in the Squamata series (lizards and snakes) Description: Often called blue-tailed skink, the common five-lined skink is Missouri's most common skink. It has glossy scales and dark ground color with bright stripes. Color varies by gender and age. Adult males are uniform olive or tan with a faint dark side stripe and some light stripes, but during the breeding season, the male's head is bright red orange. Adult females are normally brown with a dark brown side stripe, five blackened stripes that are more pronounced than in males, and a blue or blue-gray tail. The youngsters are black with five yellow stripes running from head to bottom, and have a brilliant, cobalt-blue tail. Similar species: Flat-metal skinks are very similar, but lack metal scales, or have only one. The pentagon, however, has two metalabic scales: these are the scales placed on top of each other, in the space between the lip scales and the ear hole. Size: Total length: 61/2 inches (average). Missouri herpiles include 43 amphibians and 75 reptiles. Amphibians, including salamanders, toads and frogs, are vertebrate animals that spend at least part of their life cycle in the water. They usually have moist skin, ellipse scales or claws, and are ectothermal (in cold blood) so as not to produce their own body of heat in the way that birds and birds Make. Reptiles, including turtles, lizards, and snakes, are also vertebrates, and most are ectodermal, but unlike amphibians, reptiles have dry skin with scales, those on foot have claws, and do not have to live part of their lives in the water. Water. Water.

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