Aquatic or Semi-aquatic Amphibians and Reptiles

Amphibians: All live in freshwater marsh/pond habitats
Lesser Siren – Feeds on other amphibians, small fish, invertebrates
Pig Frog – Insectivorous

Reptiles
Alligator – In Florida, the alligator diet consists largely of invertebrates, small animals, and even pond snails. If able to capture larger animals such as deer, wading birds, and even small carnivores (foxes, bobcats, etc.), it will eat them.
Habitat: Freshwater marshes in the Everglades; suburban canals
American Crocodile – Crocodiles eat mostly fish, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and small birds and mammals if it can catch them.
Habitat: Freshwater marshes in the Everglades; often in marine areas
Loggerhead Turtle - Subadult and adult loggerheads primarily feed upon bottom dwelling invertebrates, jellyfish, etc.. Loggerheads sometimes scavenge fish or fish parts, but they are not considered fish eaters.
Habitat: Open ocean, coastal areas, mangroves
Green Sea Turtle - Hatchling and young adult green sea turtles eat an omnivorous diet of worms, aquatic insects, and ocean plant life. Once these turtles reach 8 to 10 inches in length, however, they become completely herbivorous, eating only ocean plants and algae
Habitat: Open ocean, coastal areas, mangroves, sea grass beds
Cottonmouth – Cottonmouths are aquatic. Their diet consists primarily of fish, but they also eat other snakes, amphibians and small mammals.
Habitat: Freshwater marshes and canals
Brown Water Snake – Eat primarily small fish, amphibians and some invertebrates.
Habitat: Freshwater marshes and canals
Pond Slider - The diet is primarily small animals such as insects, worms, and aquatic animals; however, they will also eat plant material.
Habitat: Freshwater marshes, ponds and canals
Softshell Turtle – The bulk of the Soft-shelled turtle diet is crayfish and water insects, as well as carrion, fish and occasional plant material.
Habitat: Freshwater marshes, ponds and canals
Terrestrial or mostly terrestrial Amphibians and Reptiles

**Amphibians:**
- **Common Toad** - Insectivorous
- **Green Treefrog** - Insectivorous
- **Narrow-mouthed Toad** – Insectivorous
- **Marine Toad** – insectivorous; invasive exotic species

**Reptiles:**
- **Anole (Green)** – Insectivorous
  - **Habitat:** Shrubs and trees of hardwood hammocks and coastal areas

- **Anole (Brown)** – Insectivorous
  - **Habitat:** Shrubs and trees of hardwood hammocks and coastal areas

- **Anole (Knight)** – Primarily insectivorous, though it will eat other lizards, small snakes, and nestling birds, if available.
  - **Habitat:** Shrubs and trees of hammocks in Everglades and suburban areas

- **Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake** - This viper preys on small mammals which it detects with its heat-sensitive pits and disables with venom.
  - **Habitat:** Drier areas, such as hardwood hammocks and pinelands

- **Green Iguana** – Introduced from South America, these lizards are considered by some to be invasive exotics. Entirely herbivorous as an adult. Juveniles eat insects and vegetation.
  - **Habitat:** Trees and shrubs in hammock areas; lay eggs in sand in coastal areas, mangroves.

- **Mud Snake** – Mud snakes hide by day, and at night they burrow in mud and vegetation in search of eels and eel-like salamanders called amphiumas and sirens.
  - **Habitat:** Marshy freshwater areas such as sawgrass, hammocks.

- **Ringneck Snake** - The diet of ringneck snakes consists mostly of insect larvae, salamanders, earthworms and frogs.
  - **Habitat:** Hammocks and pinelands, where it burrows into the organic detritus.

- **Tokay Gecko** – This exotic species, introduced from Asia, feeds primarily on nocturnal insects, but also will eat small lizards, frogs, and even small snakes and nestling mice or birds.
  - **Habitat:** Suburban areas, trees, walls and nooks of houses