

Bearded Dragon

(Scientific name: *Pogona vitticeps*; Family Agamidae)

DESCRIPTION: A stout and thorny appearing lizard that can get up to 60 cm long. Scales cover the entire body, with the most notable spiny projections around the skin flap. This “beard” area around the neck can be inflated and darkened when the animal is threatened



RANGE: Eastern portions of the Northern Territories and Southern Australia

HABITAT: Semi-arid woodland, grasslands, scrubland and rocky desert.

BEHAVIOR: Very laid back behavior makes them good as first time pets and classroom pets. They are mostly solitary and males will fight with one another when within each others range.

DIET: Opportunistic omnivores, usually consuming large amounts of plant matter and occasionally insects, small rodents and other lizards

LIFE HISTORY: The female lays 11-30 eggs in a sheltered location. The eggs incubate for about 60-80 and the hatchlings are self sufficient upon birth. They are arboreal until they reach maturity

INTERESTING FACTS: Excellent climbers. They can also run bipedally, some think to run faster while others believe it is way to cool them off in hot regions. It will puff out its bearded when threatened.

THREATS: snakes, birds of prey and the pet trade (although they have been banned from export from Australia)

Leopard Gecko

(Scientific name: *Eublepharis macularis*; Family Gekkonidae)

OTHER NAMES: Panther Gecko

DESCRIPTION: They reach 8-10 inches, adults are yellow with brown spots on the back and a banded white and light black tail.



RANGE: Leopard Geckos are found in Southeastern Afghanistan, Western India, Pakistan, Iraq, and Iran in semi-deserts and arid grassland.

HABITAT: Sand-gravel, rocks, hard clay, coarse grasses, and drought resistant shrubs are most commonly what these geckos are found.

BEHAVIOR: They are nocturnal, ground-dwelling and docile creatures that are easy to tame.

DIET: Leopard Geckos prey on a wide variety of invertebrates like spiders, scorpions, and centipedes but they might also eat smaller lizards and nestling rodents.

LIFE HISTORY: During their breeding season females usually lay a clutch every 15-22 days for a 4 to 5 month period once they are sexually matured. Females lay eggs 16-22 days after copulation, the first clutch of the females lives may be as small as 1 or 2 eggs. Hatchlings can be between 3 and 4 inches long.

INTERESTING FACTS: These geckos have claws instead of sticky foot pads and unlike many other geckos, they have eyelids. They also shake/rattle their tail while hunting, mating, and defending.

THREATS: Because the Leopard Gecko hunts at night near roads their biggest threat is automobiles but they are also targeted by frogs, snakes, foxes and other larger reptiles.

California Kingsnake

(Scientific Name: *Lampropeltis Californiae*; Family: Colubridae)

DESCRIPTION: They have smooth and shiny scales that can be ringed, striped, and/or spotted. These snakes usually get to be 2.5 to 4 feet long and can vary in colors from shades of black and brown with lighter colors of white and yellow.



RANGE: They are widespread across the west coast of North America at elevations of 1,600 feet in the Tehachapi Mountains to 7,000 feet in the southeastern Sierra Nevada Mountains.

HABITAT: Kingsnakes can live in woodland chaparral, grasslands, deserts, or marshes in California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and northwest Mexico.

BEHAVIOR: These snakes are diurnal but may also become nocturnal during periods of hot weather. When disturbed the Kingsnake will coil their bodies and hide their head; if provoked they'll bite and excrete musk and fecal contents from their cloaca.

NATURAL DIET: They can eat rodents, birds, and other reptiles or amphibians. Kingsnakes are non-venomous and kill their prey by means of constriction.

LIFE HISTORY: Kingsnake eggs are laid between May and August. Incubation then continues for 47-81 days. Hatchlings are usually around 12 inches and are left completely on their own after they've hatched.

INTERESTING FACTS: The California Kingsnakes name originated because they will often prey on all other snakes, including other Kingsnakes. The Kingsnake is immune to Rattlesnake venom allowing Rattlesnakes to be a victim of the kingsnakes wide appetite.

THREATS: Threats or predators consist of hawks, coyotes, other California Kingsnakes and humans.

Desert Spiny Lizard

(Scientific Name: *Sceloporus magister*; Family: Iguanidae)

DESCRIPTION: Male Desert Spiny Lizards have blue/violet patches on their belly and throat with green/blue colors on their tail. Females and babies have dark spots on the back and their belly but both sexes have brownish/yellow triangular spots on their shoulders. They can be up to 5.6 inches long.



RANGE: Ranges across the deserts of southwestern Arizona and northeastern plateaus from near sea level to about 5000 feet.

HABITAT: This lizard can be found in the Sonoran Desert Scrub, Great Basin Desert Scrub, Semidesert Grassland, Interior Chaparral, and woodlands. Commonly seen in lower slopes, bajadas, plains, and low valleys, in the branches of trees or in wood piles, rock piles, and packrat nests.

NATURAL DIET: They feed on many different insects such as ants, beetles, caterpillars, spiders, and centipedes. They occasionally will eat other small lizards as well.

LIFE HISTORY: Mating seasons are spring and summer where 2 clutches of eggs are laid. The clutch can be anywhere from 2 to 12 eggs, hatchlings may appear in late May but are more commonly seen in July.

INTERESTING FACTS: These lizards are metachromatic which means they change color depending on the weather and season for mating. In colder temperatures the Desert Spiny Lizard will pull darker colors and during mating season females develop a red, pink, or orange head.

THREATS: Predators most common to the lizard are hawks, snakes, roadrunners, and bullfrogs.

Desert Hairy Scorpion

(Scientific name: *Hadrurus arizonensis*; Family: Caraboctonidae)

OTHER NAMES: Giant desert hairy scorpion, giant hairy scorpion, or Arizona Desert hairy scorpion

DESCRIPTION: These scorpions are commonly yellow with a dark top and crab-like pinchers, its body is covered in brown hairs to help in sense vibrations on the ground. They can grow around 5.5 inches to 6 inches.



RANGE: Native to Nevada, Arizona, Utah, and California.

HABITAT: They are commonly found in low-elevation valleys or places like the Sonoran and Mojave deserts. They are found in western parts of Arizona, southern Nevada and California, and southwestern parts of Utah. They prosper in dry and hot climates.

BEHAVIOR: These scorpions are aggressive and active. Like many scorpions they are nocturnal.

DIET: They can eat insects like spiders and centipedes as well as other small scorpions and small vertebrates.

LIFE HISTORY: The Desert Hairy Scorpion has no specific breeding season, they are dormant in winter so it's unlikely that mating happens during that time. These creatures breed live young that after birth climb on the females back until they are old enough to live independently or after their first molting. These scorpions are not considered adults until they are 4 years old but are considered independent usually between 1-3 weeks by their mother.

INTERESTING FACTS: They are the longest living species of scorpion, in the wild they can survive between 7 and 10 years and in captivity they can live up to 25 years. They are also known as the largest scorpion in North America at about 5.5 inches long.

THREATS: Common predators of the Desert Hairy Scorpion are owls, large lizards, and other scorpions attempting to assert dominance.

Sinaloan Milk Snake

(Scientific name: *Lampropeltis triangulum sinaloae*; Family: Colubridae)

DESCRIPTION: Adults can reach over 3 feet long. They are predominantly red with bands of black covering the body, in between the black bands are a cream or white color. The snakes head is black with the cream colored band behind the eyes as well as a cream colored underside. These snakes are easy to identify from other subspecies because of the broad red bands down its body.



RANGE: These snakes are found in Mexico in states like Sonora, Sinaloa, and Chihuahua.

HABITAT: They are found in dry, arid, and semi-rocky regions in crevices, beneath loose rocks and under cactus plants. In areas closer to civilization they can be found under wood piles and in barns.

BEHAVIOR: These snakes are nocturnal, going out at night to hunt for prey. Although considered docile and unlikely to bite, these snakes if handled incorrectly can secrete exudate from the cloaca.

NATURAL DIET: They will eat eggs, birds, reptiles amphibians, and invertebrates but their most common diet consists of rodents. They kill their prey by means of constriction.

LIFE HISTORY: Mating season for these snakes is usually from early May to late June. Females will lay an average of 5-15 elongated eggs under boards, rocks, rotting wood, and rotting vegetation. After this there is no further parental involvement. After about 60 days the eggs will hatch at around 6-7 inches long. These hatchling will reach full maturity after 3 to 4 years.

INTERESTING FACTS: These snakes experience brumation, a time of year during colder months or winters where they spend most of their time sleeping only awakening to drink water this can last between 1 month and 8 months. These snakes are non-venomous and completely harmless to humans.

THREATS: The most common predators of the Sinaloan Milk Snake are skunks, raccoons, dogs, cats, hawks and owls.

Rosy Boa

(Scientific name: *Charina trivirgata*; Family: Boidae)

DESCRIPTION: Size is usually between 17-34 inches with a rosy or salmon colored belly. These snakes colors can vary but are most commonly mixed with dark to orange spots on a lighter body. They also have stripes either on their sides or their back varying in color from orange to black. The interspace colors can also vary from light to dark grey and yellow or tan.



RANGE: Most common in southwestern America in California, Arizona and Sonora, Mexico.

HABITAT: These snakes are commonly found in deserts, scrubland, sandy plains, and rocky slopes. They can live from sea level up to an elevation of 2,070 meters beneath rocks and in crevices.

BEHAVIOR: This animal can be nocturnal during hot periods of time, it's also extremely docile. When approached by humans oftentimes this snake will curl up into a compact ball with its head in the middle to protect itself. If provoked this snake will rarely bite but instead it will release a foul smelling musk.

NATURAL DIET: Rosy Boas eat a majority of different foods like small mammals, baby rabbits, lizards, deer mice and even kangaroo rats. Their prey is held in place by needle like teeth and then suffocated through constriction.

LIFE HISTORY: These snakes mating season starts in April and ends around June, after 4-5 months of the gestation period female snakes birth live young in a protective membrane. The first litter can be as large as 8 snakes and as small as 3 each snake at about 18 to 36 cm long.

INTERESTING FACTS: Due to the Rosy Boas lack of speed they are forced to ambush their prey or stalk it until the can get inches away to strike and capture their meals. The Rosy Boa can be expected to live around 15 to 22 years.

THREATS: Predator threats for the Rosy Boa are carnivorous mammals such as weasels, skunks, raccoons, ringtails, and coyotes, birds like hawks or shrikes, and even other snakes, such as the California kingsnake.

Desert Blonde Tarantula

(Scientific name: *Aphonopelma chalcodes*; Family: Theraphosidae)

OTHER NAMES: western desert tarantula, Arizona blond tarantula or Mexican blond tarantula.

DESCRIPTION: This spider can be 3 to 5 inches with a large body. Females tend to have a tan body and males have black legs, a copper-colored cephalothorax, and a red abdomen.



RANGE: Commonly found in California, Arizona and Mexico.

HABITAT: Typically the Desert Blonde Tarantula is found in saguaro-dominated plant communities but they can also be found in dry, well-drained soils in areas throughout the desert. Tarantulas are usually ground dwellers.

BEHAVIOR: These spiders are usually very docile but they don't like being handled by humans. If irritated or aggressive the spider may release urticating hairs.

NATURAL DIET: Typically they are nocturnal hunters and they feed on insects like grasshoppers, beetles, other small spiders and arthropods. They may also on occasion try eating small lizards.

LIFE HISTORY: Male tarantulas are considered mature at 10-12 years old and females are considered mature by around the same age. After mating females have an urge to eat the male tarantula so it's very common for the male to flee. If the mating was successful the female will produce an egg sack and sometimes stay with the young until they hatch. Soon after mating males die due to many factors, exposure to heat and cold, caught by a predator, or the female ate him, ect.

INTERESTING FACTS:

THREATS: Some of the predators of this spider are foxes, coyotes, birds, lizards, and snakes.

Arizona Mountain Kingsnake

(Scientific name: *Lampropeltis pyromelana*; Family: Colubridae)

DESCRIPTION: The front of the face is usually white or yellow followed by over 40 black, white, and red rings around the body. Adult Mountain Kingsnakes can get up to 42 inches.



RANGE: Common in southeastern Arizona, Mexico, Utah, and Nevada.

HABITAT: Most commonly spotted in areas with rocks, tree trunks, and under growth in mountainous areas with water nearby.

BEHAVIOR: These snakes prefer rocky areas and tend not to venture far from their rock-pile homes. They regulate body temperature by moving up or down within the rock pile rather than basking directly in the sun.

DIET: Lizards, rodents and egg.

LIFE HISTORY: Can live between 10-15 years (up to 30 in captivity). Can be a length of 18-44 inches.

INTERESTING FACTS: Their coloration is similar to that of the western coral snake, which most likely is a form of Batesian mimicry (when a harmless animal evolved to resemble another species which possess an anti-predator defense – such as venom)

Kingsnakes get their name because of the habit of eating other snakes, including venomous kinds as they are immune to the venom.

THREATS: Predators include raptors and mammals. Habitat destruction and the pet trade also threaten the species.

Fringe Toed Lizard

(Genus: *Uma*; Family: Phrynosomatidae)

DESCRIPTION: A small to medium sized lizard with 5 toes, granular scales, a pointed snout and a long tail. The toes have special pointed scales, which look like a fringe.



RANGE: Found in the deserts of North America, especially in the northwest of Mexico and in Arizona and California.

HABITAT: They live primarily on wind-blown sand deposits with scarce vegetation. Found on dunes, sandy flats and riverside banks. They require loose sand in which to burrow.

BEHAVIOR: This lizard is a diurnal animal, which buries itself underground in winter or during extreme temperatures.

DIET: An insectivore that feeds mostly on insects and terrestrial invertebrates. Occasionally, they will eat desert plant matter such as seeds, flower buds, and leaves. The adults sometimes will predate on hatchling lizards.

LIFE HISTORY: The lizard lays up to five eggs between May and August. Incubation of the eggs is 60 days.

INTERESTING FACTS: The fringe like scales on the toes allow the lizard to walk on loose sand and to burrow into dirt and sand. Its jaw is sunk in and there are valves in its nose to keep sand out while digging. When running fast they run bipedally on their hind legs.

THREATS: There are four species of the fringe-toed lizard genus, *Uma*. They range from “least concern” to “nearly threatened”, “threatened” and “endangered”

Gopher Snake

(Scientific name: *Pituophis catenifer*; Family: Colubridae)

OTHER NAMES: Bull snake, Pine snake

DESCRIPTION: Range in color from cream-yellow to green-gray to tan, with large black, brown or reddish blotches on their back and smaller ones along their sides. Most have a dark line between the eyes and another along the angle of the jaw.



RANGE: Found throughout all 4 deserts of the American southwest and beyond, up to 8,000 feet.

HABITAT: Found in a wide variety of habitats including desert flats, coastal dunes and coniferous forests, but prefer grasslands and open brush areas.

BEHAVIOR: A slow moving snake which can get itself in to burrows, rocky crevices and even trees. Prey is killed by constriction and suffocation. They are mainly diurnal, but can become more nocturnal as summer heat increases.

DIET: Small rodents, young rabbits, lizards, birds, occasionally other snakes

LIFE HISTORY: Females will lay a clutch of eggs ranging from 2-24. Hatchlings emerge within 10 weeks and are large enough to eat small mice. Maturity is reached at 3-4 years old.

INTERESTING FACTS: In order to look like the venomous rattlesnake, the gopher snake will coil up, vibrate its tail (even though it lacks the rattle) and flatten its head to look more like the rattlesnake. It will hiss a warning in the hopes that this mimicry has fooled predators.

THREATS: Red-tailed hawks, kit foxes, coyotes.

Common Chuckwalla

(Scientific name: *Sauromalus ater*; Family: Iguanidae)

DESCRIPTION: Stout lizards with baggy skin folds near the neck, shoulders, and stomach. Hard scales cover the skin. Five digits on each limb with a tail that is rounded at the tip. Color varies from dark brown to gray to dark yellow depending on location, temperature, surrounding and mood.



RANGE: Found in the deserts in the western US and Mexico as well as some islands in the Gulf of Mexico. Found in southeastern California and Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and parts of Colorado.

HABITAT: Found in deserts with hot and dry air. Need rocks and crevices for hiding, such as past lava flow sites, rocky hillsides and outcrops. Males home range will not overlap with those of other males. Many females may be in the males home range.

BEHAVIOR: Mainly solitary and diurnal. They remain close to their rock shelters and only venture out to eat foliage. Active mostly during mid-March to mid-August and aestivate in summer and brumate in winter.

DIET: Herbivores, especially on plants that are higher in fiber and lower in fat and protein. They get water from the plants they eat and produce it metabolically. Will eat some insects for protein.

LIFE HISTORY: Average weight is 245 grams which males usually weighing more than females. Average length is 6.38 inches. Eggs are laid in an underground nest and hatch after about 30 days. They leave the young once they are hatched. Sexual maturity is at 2-3 years of age, but full size is not reached until about 25 years.

INTERESTING FACTS: They will hide in crevices between rocks and inflate their lungs to wedge themselves tight. The tail acts as a camouflage against the sandy rock colors

THREATS: red tailed hawks, kestrels, coyotes, rattlesnakes

Gila Monster

(Scientific name: *Heloderma suspectum*; Family: Helodermatidea)

DESCRIPTION: Heavy bodied lizards covered with beadlike scales (osteoderms) that are black and yellow or pink. Can get up to about 21.5 inches and 1.5-3 pounds.



RANGE: Mojave, Sonoran and Chihuahuan deserts of the southwestern US and northwestern Mexico. The name comes from the Gila River basin in Arizona where they were first discovered.

HABITAT: Desert and semi-desert areas with just enough moisture to support a few shrubs. Commonly create burrows in rocky foothills and avoid open areas.

BEHAVIOR: Solitary lizards that can adjust their behavior according to temperature. They are slow moving, but good climbers.

DIET: Carnivores that use sense of taste and smell to hunt for food. Food items include bird eggs, nestlings, rodents, frogs, lizards, insects, centipedes and worms. Occasionally will eat carrion.

LIFE HISTORY: The female lays 3-13 eggs in a hole just below the surface. Incubation time is about 4 months and the hatchlings are ready to survive on their own immediately. They can live up to 20 years in the wild and over 30 in captivity.

INTERESTING FACTS: The Gila monster is a cousin to the *Heloderma horridum*, the beaded lizard. They are the only two venomous lizards in the North America. A drug for the management of Type 2 diabetes is based on a protein from the Gila monster's saliva.

THREATS: Human encroachment, habitat destruction

Western Hognose

(Scientific name: *Heterodon nasicus*; Family: Colubridae)

DESCRIPTION: A small but heavy bodied snake that can reach up to 3 feet but usually averages around 2 feet. It has an upturned and pointed snout.



RANGE: Southern Canada, through the plains of the US and into northern parts of Mexico.

HABITAT: areas with well drained soil and little vegetation like dry prairies or oak savannas which are good for burrowing.

BEHAVIOR: Uses its snout to burrow through the earth in search of toads. Has a slightly toxic venom from its rear fangs to help subdue prey.

DIET: frogs, toads, lizards, smaller snakes, eggs, babies will eat some insects

LIFE HISTORY: As many as 39 eggs are laid in early summer and incubation time is around 50 days.

INTERESTING FACTS: When provoked, it will first spread its jaws and neck out like a cobra and puff up its body. It will then hiss and strike with a closed mouth. If the snake is still under attack, it will put on a dramatic show to attempt to drive the predator away. The snake will twist and turn its body as if it is in pain, roll over onto its back and play dead. While it is pretending to be dead, its mouth will be open with its tongue hanging out, and it may even throw up its last meal! Its body will even be limp and lifeless if picked up while in this state

THREATS: hawks, crows, fox, coyote, raccoons, larger snakes. Habitat destruction

SNAKES

Gopher Snake:

Elmer – was brought to Liberty Wildlife when he was very young. He was fully stuck to a glue or sticky trap and had to be carefully peeled off with oil.

Lola: used as a breeder in a facility, but they no longer had a need for her.

California Kingsnake:

Bones – Found in a garden by a gardener who didn't like snakes. He hit the snake with a shovel with the intent to kill. The homeowner stopped the gardener and brought the snake to Liberty Wildlife. The left was had to be removed and multiple ribs were damaged and dissolved so there is an obvious kink in his body. It has caused issues with eating large prey, so he is given small food and has received acupuncture to help with his digestion.

Lydia – came in from a rescue/transport volunteers with head trauma and was thought to be beyond saving. She survived, but cannot be released due to the head trauma.

Beetlejuice – was a volunteer's family pet who didn't care to keep him.

Arizona Mountain Kingsnake:

Bandit – was a pet

Sinaloan Milk Snake:

Joya Brought to Liberty Wildlife in September 2007 as a rescue, from Chandler. Possibly an escaped or released pet ?

Rosy Boa:

Ruby – used as a breeder in a facility, but they no longer had a need for her.

Western Hognose:

Harley – was someone's pet but they were moving to NY where hognose snakes are not permitted

ARACHNIDS

Desert Hairy Scorpion:

Atari – was donated by a herpetologist

Desert Blonde Tarantula:

Cedric – was donated by a herpetologist

LIZARDS

Leopard Gecko:

Zamira – came to our hospital as a stray with scratches on body. Owner was never found. Not a native species

Desert Spiny Lizard:

Abbott – was a pet

Fringe Toed Lizard:

Costello – was a pet

Bearded Dragon:

Thor – was someone's pet who was going to college. He is missing toes and a bit of his tail because he was kept with other bearded dragons.

Common Chuckwalla:

Jose – found at a Dos Gringos bar. Is not quick to run or escape so was most likely a pet or habituated in some way

Gila Monsters:

Rosie came to Liberty in 1994, as an adult, after being confiscated. She and two other Gila monsters had been tossed into a garbage dumpster and left without food or water. We do not know how long they were in there, but long enough that they turned on one another and tried to eat each other. Rosie is missing a couple of toes because of this.

Rex came to Liberty in 2001 as a young Gila. He was hit and dragged by a semi-truck, injuring his tail. Because of captivity, he could not be released into the wild once healed. The law has now changed; it used to be that once in captivity a Gila could not be released back into the wild. However, they may now be released within 6 weeks if able. If longer than 6 weeks, they cannot be released.