



## **Physical Characteristics**

- Sirens have a long slender body and only 2 front legs with four toes on each.
- Gray, black, brown, or olive colored with small black or brown speckling.
- Able to move short distances over land by staying encased in a layer of slime.
- Sirens respond to receding water levels by aestivating (burrowing into the bottom mud). Once burrowed, the mud will dry and harden on the skin. This forms a protective cocoon which prevents the siren from drying out until their habitat refills with water.

### <u>Size</u>

• Length: 20 inches

### <u>Lifespan</u>

• <u>Zoos:</u> 6 years

### **Behaviors**

- Activity Cycle: Nocturnal and aquatic, preferring slow moving shallow water
- <u>Vocalizations</u>: Communicates with clicks (uncommon for salamanders) when near other sirens and emits a shrill call when startled or attacked by a predator

#### <u>Diet</u>

- <u>Wild:</u> Crustaceans, snails, worms, insect and amphibian larvae (even their own young)
- <u>Zoo:</u>

#### **Reproduction**

- Incubation/Gestation Period: 45-75
- <u>Fledging/Parenting</u>: Fertilized eggs are deposited in shallow, vegetated water and left to hatch
- <u>Clutch/Litter Size:</u> 12-300 eggs with the average being 200
- <u>Breeding Behaviors:</u> Violent mating is assumed from the bite marks and scratches present among adults, but has not been observed.

# Habitat and Range

- Habitat: Marshes, ponds, ditches, canals
- <u>Range:</u> Southern and central United States, edging into Northern Mexico

#### **Conservation**

- <u>IUCN Status</u>: Least Concern
- <u>Facts</u>: Not threatened due to its large range, but extirpated in several areas due to loss of wetland
- <u>Predators</u>: Water snakes, fish, alligators, and wading birds



### **Classification**

- <u>Kingdom</u>: Animalia
- <u>Phylum</u>: Chordata
- <u>Class:</u> Amphibia
- Order: Caudata
- Family: Sirenidae
- <u>Genus</u>: Siren
- <u>Species</u>: *S. intermedia*

# **Interesting Facts**

- Sirens feed by vacuuming in their prey and swallowing it whole.
- Sirens can click and even cry out when surprised or attacked.
- These sirens can cocoon themselves in mucous when their environments dry out; the mucous allows them to stay cool and moist.