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Colorado river toad for sale canada

24 Total Products View by 36 / 72 / 144 / All Sort By Newest Price Sale Brand Colorado River toad Conservation status Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)[1] Scientific Classification Domain: Eucaryota Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Amphibia Order: Anura Family: Bufonidae Genus: Incilius Species: I. alvarius Binomial name Incilius alvariusGirard in Baird, 1859 Synonyms Ollotis alvaria (Frost, 2006)Bufo alvarius (Girard, 1859) The Colorado River toad (Incilius alvarius), also known as the Sonoran Desert Toad, is found in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. Its toxin, like an exudate of the glands in the skin, contains 5-MeO-DMT and bufotenin. Description The Colorado River toad can grow to about 190 millimetres (7.5 inches) long and is the largest toad in the United States with the exception of the non-native cane toad (Rhinea Marina). It has a smooth and leathery skin and is olive green or marbled brown. Just behind the large golden eye with horizontal pupil is a bulging parotoid gland in the shape of a kidney. Below there is a large pale green circular area that is the eardrum or eardrum. Through the corner of the mouth there is a white wart and there are white glands on the legs. All of these glands produce toxic secretions. His call is described as a low, low toot, lasting less than one second. [2] Dogs that attacked toads suffered paralysis or even death. Raccoons have learned to pull a toad away from a pond by the back leg, turn it on its back and start feeding on its belly, a strategy that keeps the raccoon far away from the poisoned glands. Unlike other vertebrates, this amphibian obtains water mainly by osmotic absorption in its abdomen. Toads in the bufonidae family have a skin area known as a sit stain, which extends from the middle abdomen to the hind legs and is specialized for rapid rehydration. Most of the rehydration is done by absorbing water from small pools or wet objects. [4] Distribution and Habitat Range of Incilius alvarius in the United States (It also inhabits northwestern Mexico) The Colorado River toad is located in the lower Colorado River and the Gila River catchment areas in southeastern California, New Mexico, Mexico and much of southern Arizona. It lives in both desert and semi-arid areas throughout its range. It is lyquatic and is often found in streams, near springs, in drainage canals and ditches, and under water troughs. [3] The Colorado River toad is known to breed in artificial bodies of water (e.g., flood control, reservoirs) and, as a result, the distributions and breeding habitats of these species may have recently been modified in south-central Arizona. [5] It often makes its home in rodent burrows and is nocturnal. Biology The Colorado River toad is friendly with the spade toad (Scaphiopus spp.), Great Plains toad (Anaxyrus cognatus), red-spotted toad (Anaxyrus (Anaxyrus woodhouse 'Anaxyrus woodhousei'). Like many other toads, they are active forks and feed on invertebrates, lizards, small mammals and amphibians. The most active season for toads is from May to September, due to more rainfall (necessary for breeding). The age of the individual I. alvarius in a population at Adobe Dam in Maricopa County, Arizona ranged from 2 to 4 years; other species of toads have a lifespan of 4 to 5 years. [6] The taxonomic affinities of I. alvarius remain unclear, but immunologically it is also close to the borea and valliceps groups. Breeding The breeding season begins in May, when the rainy season begins, and can last until August. Normally, 1 to 3 days after rain is when toads begin to lay eggs in ponds, slow streams, temporary swimming pools or artificial structures that hold water. The eggs have a diameter of 1.6 mm, 5 to 7 cm apart, and are enclosed in a long jelly tube with a loose but distinct outline. The female toad can lay up to 8,000 eggs. [8] Psychotropic uses the primary defense system of the toad are glands that produce a poison that can be powerful enough to kill an adult dog. [9] These parotoid glands also produce 5-MeO-DMT[10] and bufotenine (which is named after the genus Bufo of toads); these two chemicals belong to the family of hallucinogenic tryptamines. When sprayed, a single deep inhalation of the venom produces a strong psychoactive effect within 15 seconds. [11] After inhalation, the user usually experiences a warm sensation, euphoria, and strong visual and auditory hallucinations, due to the high affinity of 5-MeO-DMT for serotonin receptor subtypes 5-HT2 and 5-HT1A. [12] Bufotenine is a chemical constituent in the secretions and eggs of several species of Bufo toads, but the Colorado River toad (Incillius alvarius) is the only toad species in which bufotenine is present in sufficient quantities for a psychoactive effect. Toad secretion extracts, containing bufotenin and other bioactive compounds, have been used in some traditional medicines such as ch'an su (probably derived from Bufo gargarizans), which has been used in medicine for centuries in China. [13] The toad has been insanceivedly represented in Mesoamerican art,[14] which some authors have interpreted as indicating that the effects of ingestion of Bufo secretions have been known in Mesoamerica for many years; however, others doubt that this art provides enough ethnohistorical reuves to support the [13] In addition to bufotenine, Bufo secretions also contain cardiac glycosides of digoxin-like, and ingestion of the poison can be fatal. Ingestion of Bufo toad toxins and eggs by humans resulted in several reported cases of poisoning,[15][16][17] some of which resulted in death. [17] [18] [19] Contemporary reports indicate that bufotenine-containing toad toxins were used as street drugs; that is, as such as as supposedly aphrodisiac.[20] ingested orally in the form of ch'an su.[17] and as psychedelic, smoking or orating the secretion of bufo toads or the dried skins of Bufo. The use of chan'su and love stone (a related toad toxin preparation used as an aphrodisiac in the West Indies) has resulted in several cases of poisoning and at least one death. [17] [21] The practice of oral ingestion of toad secretions has been mentioned in popular culture and scientific literature as toad licking and has attracted media attention. [23] Albert Most, founder of the Church of the Toad of Light and a supporter of the spiritual use of Colorado River toads, published a libretto in 1983 entitled Bufo alvarius: The Psychedelic Toad of the Sonoran Desert,[24] which explained how to extract and smoke secretions. Toad State Laws at Night in Tucson Toads received national attention in 1994 after the New York Times Magazine published an article about a California teacher who became the first person to be arrested for possession of toad secretion. [25] [26] The substance concerned, bufotenine, had been banned in California since 1970. [27] In November 2007, a man from Kansas City, Missouri was discovered with a D'I toad. alvarius in his possession, and charged with possession of a controlled substance after they determined that he intended to use his secretions for recreational purposes. [28] [29] In Arizona, up to 10 toads can legally be bagked with a fishing licence, but it could constitute a criminal violation if it can be shown that one is in possession of this toad with the intention of smoking its secretions. [30] None of the United States indicates in which I. alvarius is or was native - California, Arizona and New Mexico - does not legally allow a person to remove the toad from the state. [For example, the Arizona Game and Fish Department is clear about the arizona law: An individual should not exporting all living wildlife from the state; 3. Transportation, possession, offer to sell, sell, sell as live bait, trade, give, purchase, rent, rental, display, exhibition, spread... within the state. [30] In California, I. alvarius has been designated as no-go of disparito and possession of this toad is illegal. It is illegal to capture, collect, kill or intentionally injure, possess, buy, propagate, sell, transport, import or export a native reptile or amphibian, or part of it. [31] In New Mexico, this toad is listed as enac and the capture of I. alvarius is illegal in that state. [32] [33] Reference Notes - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species [33]. List IUCN threatened species. Preview 2018-10-27. National Audubon Society: Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians - a b Blaireau, David; Netherton, John (1995). Frogs. Shrewsbury, England: Swan Hill Press. 93-94. ISBN 1-85310-740-9. Zoological science. doi:10.2307/1447473. JSTOR 1447473. Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program. September 2008: 330-342. Cite journal requires 'journal' (help) - Sullivan, Brian K.; Malmos, Keith B.; Movin, T. (1994). Call Variation in the Colorado River Toad (Bufo alvarius): Behavioural and Phylogenetic Implications. Herpetologica. 50 (2): 146–156. doi:10.1007/BF00690963. JSTOR 3893021. 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