**Frogs vs Toads**

**Toads**

Toads are amphibians, animals that spend the early part of their lives under water (as eggs and tadpoles) and the remainder on the land. These nocturnal animals hunt at night and spend the day sheltered in a cool spot. Toads spend less time in the water than frogs. Toads are found all over the world except polar environments and Australia.

Anatomy of Toads: Toads have poison glands (called parotids) behind their eyes, a chubby body, and shorter legs than frogs. Toads have no teeth, and most toads have warty skin. The largest toads are over 8 inches (20 cm) long. Females are larger than males. Males are the sex with the vocal sac.

Life Cycle of Toads: Like all amphibians, toads must return to the water to lay their eggs. Toad eggs are laid in the water in chains. When they hatch into tadpoles, they breathe with gills and swim using a tail. As they mature, they lose their tail, and they develop lungs for breathing air.

Diet of Toads: Toads eat insects and other small animals, catching them with their long, sticky tongue.

**Frogs**

Frogs are amphibians, animals that spend part of their lives under water and the remainder on land. They have long, powerful jumping legs and a very short backbone. Most frogs have teeth (in the upper jaws only) but toads do not have any teeth.

Life Cycle of Frogs: Like all amphibians, frogs spend their lives near water because they must return to the water to lay their eggs. Frog eggs are laid in the water in clusters. When they hatch into tadpoles, they breathe with gills and swim using a tail. As they mature, they lose their tail, and they develop lungs for breathing air. In harsh climates, frogs bury themselves in sand and mud and hibernate through the cold winter.

Diet of Frogs: Frogs eat insects, watching them with their long, sticky tongue. They also eat small fish and worms.