**Salmon - bradan**
Salmon are the same family as brown trout, but salmon are much larger. They are silvery with a few dark spots on their back. Salmon spend most of their time at sea but they return to spawn at the same river or stream in which they hatched. If you are lucky you might spot salmon leaping at the Falls of Leny in October and November. The best time is early morning and evening, especially following a spell of rain after a dry period.

**Grey Heron - corra-ghritheach**
Grey herons are unmistakable and easy to identify. They are tall, with long legs, a long beak and have grey and white feathers. They have a distinctive black stripe of feathers that extends from their eyes. Grey herons eat lots of fish but also small birds, voles, and amphibians. You may spot a heron close to the river bank standing motionless with their neck stretched out, looking for food, or hunched down with their neck bent over their chest.

**Toad - losgann dubh**
Toads are roughly the same size as frogs but have a dry and warty appearance, with orange eyes and horizontal pupils. Toads prefer deep ponds and follow migratory paths to them. Every year toads travel from the lower Crags woods and cross Main Street to their breeding ponds in the Meadows. Toad Patrol volunteers help them on their journey every year to reduce the number of toads being killed on the road.

**Beaver - biobhair**
Beavers are Europe’s largest native rodent and are roughly the size of a tubby spaniel (25–30 kg). They eat aquatic plants, grasses, shrubs and woody plants. Beavers are semi-aquatic and have a third, transparent eyelid that protects their eyes underwater. They are mostly active at dawn and dusk. There have been beaver sightings on the Teith so look out for any feeding signs around Callander like gnawed trees.

**Brown Trout - breac**
Brown trout is a golden brown fish with dark and reddish spots with pale borders; the Gaelic name *breac* means speckled. It is a predatory fish feeding on insect larva, small fish and flying insects such as mayfly. This species has two possible life-cycle patterns: brown trout reside in fresh water all year round, while ‘sea trout’ migrate to the sea to feed and mature. This ‘partial migration’ is thought to depend on environmental conditions such as food availability and stress.