

Frogs on Eyre Peninsula

Wetlands provide important habitat for our frogs. Australia has a wide variety of frogs, but some frog species are in decline due to threats such as pollution and habitat loss.

Frogs are well known for their sensitivity to pollution and habitat degradation. They need a healthy environment in which to complete their life cycle from egg to tadpole to adult frog.

FROGS OF EYRE PENINSULA

Seven different species of frogs have been recorded on Eyre Peninsula:

- Common Froglet *Crinia signifera*
- Eastern Banjo Frog *Limnodynastes dumerili*
- Spotted Grass Frog *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*
- Brown Tree Frog *Litoria ewingi*
- Trilling Frog *Neobatrachus centralis*
- Painted Frog *Neobatrachus pictus*
- Bibron's Toadlet *Pseudophryne bibroni*.

IN DECLINE

Over recent years, studies of frogs have shown a decline in their population. This decline is due to activities such as:

- grazing of aquatic and riparian vegetation
- pollution of water resources
- water extraction.

The management of frog habitats is essential for the long-term survival of these species.

CARING FOR OUR FROGS

You can care for our frog species by looking after local water dependant environments such as wetlands.

Help protect frogs by:

- fencing wetlands, creeks and rivers to exclude stock
- ensuring pollutants such as oils, fuels and rubbish do not enter frog habitats
- controlling weeds and pest animals
- learning about and monitoring the species of frogs in your area.



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FROG SPECIES ON EYRE PENINSULA



Painted Frog



Common Froglet



Eastern Banjo Frog



Spotted Grass Frog



Trilling Frog



Bibron's Toadlet



Brown Tree Frog

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Frog images courtesy of
Environment Protection Authority