



creating a frog friendly area - in your garden

Encourage adult frogs by providing rocks, leaf litter, shrubs, native grasses and logs. Frogs use both wetland,-areas and bushland areas during non-breeding periods.

Create a wet area, with some area in shade to provide water of various temperatures. Tadpoles can then find their best temperature, and the light encourages algae - tadpole food.

Shallow areas of water, with dense indigenous plantings are best, for protection, shading

and to encourage insects for frog food. Steep walls should be avoided, as some frogs drown trying to get out.

Don't use floating plants like duckweed or water fern, as they use the oxygen from the water.

Don't place ponds under trees as some leaf litter can be toxic.

Don't use pesticides or fertilisers around your frog area. Frogs are sensitive to pollution and chemicals - the run off from roads and drains can be toxic.

Some plastics are toxic to frogs. Those that are **not** UV stable or are suitable for holding human drinking water are suitable.

Generally tadpoles and fish don't mix, as tadpoles don't have defences against fish. Cats, foxes and tortoises will also destroy frog populations.

Not every one enjoys the noise of frog calls. If it is not practical to have frogs calling in your garden join a revegetation program in your area (a 'Friends of' group).

Learn to identify frogs by their call, and go frog spotlighting in the early evening with some kids.

For further information

Frogwatch Field Guide to Victorian Frogs - approx. \$15
by J. Hero, M. Littlejohn and G. Marantelli.

Victorian Frog Group
PO Box 424
Brunswick, 3056
Ph. 9354 4718

