



SAVE THE FROGS! is the world's leading amphibian conservation organization. Our mission is to protect amphibian populations and to promote a society that respects and appreciates nature and wildlife.

April 2015

Journey to the rainforests of Costa Rica: land of the famed Red-Eyed Treefrog

Meet the people who are saving frogs in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Nepal, and the USA!



SAVE THE FROGS! works across the USA and around the world to prevent the extinction of amphibians and to create a better planet for humans and wildlife.

savethefrogs.com

SAVE THE FROGS DAY
APRIL 25th!
details inside

Letter from the Editor

April is the most important month to bring attention to the issue of amphibian extinctions: April 25, 2015 is the 7th annual Save The Frogs Day—the world’s largest day of amphibian education. In this issue, you will find ways to get your community involved. Since 2009 our supporters have held over 923 Save The Frogs Day educational events, including photo exhibits, parades, 5K races, presentations, plays, habitat restoration, and frogging expeditions. For more event ideas and tips, go to www.savethefrogs.com/day. There you will find freely downloadable flyers, powerpoint presentations, educational materials, and icons for your website. For 2015, we want you involved! Happy Save The Frogs Day and have a frog-filled spring!

—Emily Moskal, Editor,
SAVE THE FROGS! Magazine

Send letters to the editor, story ideas, photos, and questions and comments to Emily at magazine@savethefrogs.com. Read submission guidelines and see magazine volunteer opportunities and internships at: www.savethefrogs.com/magazine

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Letter from the Director

I had never experienced the rainforest or thought much about frogs until I visited Costa Rica in 1996. In the Monteverde cloud forest I learned about the Golden Toad (*Bufo periglenes*) and its rapid extinction a decade prior. A few days later I went for a hike on the Osa Peninsula. I arrived at a stream in the rainforest and was amazed at a little treefrog calling from the side of a tree. His vocal sac was filled with air and I felt like I was being transported into some long-distant primordial scene. I returned to Costa Rica in 2008 after finishing my doctoral research on the amphibian disease chytridiomycosis. I visited several national parks and biological stations and was so inspired to protect nature that I founded SAVE THE FROGS! immediately upon returning to the United States.

This January I had the pleasure to return to Costa Rica for six weeks. In the Caribbean foothills, a native Kekoldi indigenous guide and I found Glass Frogs, Red-eyed Treefrogs, Dink Frogs and Narrowheaded Treefrogs in the pouring rain. Near the Arenal volcano, an eco-lodge owner showed me around the property his parents bought 35 years ago. Back then their five hectares of land was pasture that was poor wildlife habitat, so they removed the cattle and let the land recover. Now the rainforest has grown tall and hosts over 30 amphibian species. The family leads nightly tours to introduce tourists and locals to frogs, snakes, bats and other creatures of the night (www.frogsanctuary.com). I visited the La Marta Ecological Reserve in Turrialba province with a Costa Rican amphibian biologist, Victor Acosta Chaves. It hadn’t rained recently so the frogs were not too active. Fortunately though the streams were full of interesting tadpoles. Afterwards Victor and I gave presentations at a full-day amphibian symposium he organized at the National University of Costa Rica in Heredia. Eighty students, researchers and frog enthusiasts were in attendance. With their assistance and yours I am certain that Costa Rica’s amazing amphibians will flourish and continue to brighten the rainforest and inspire future generations of amphibian conservationists. See photos from my trip on the next page.



— Dr. Kerry Kriger,
SAVE THE FROGS!
Founder, Executive
Director & Ecologist

Journey into Costa Rica's Rainforests

by Dr. Kerry Kriger



Isla Bonita Robber Frog (*Craugastor crassidigitus*)



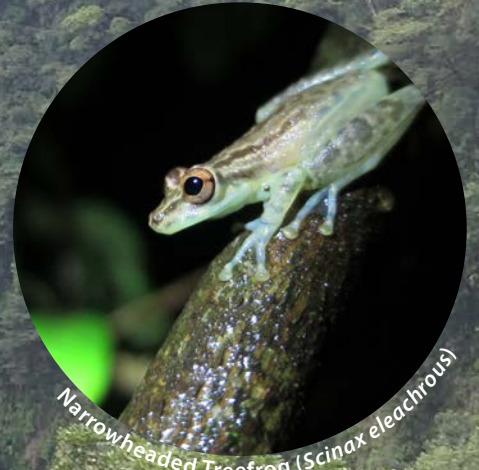
Red-eyed Treefrog (*Agalychnis callidryas*)



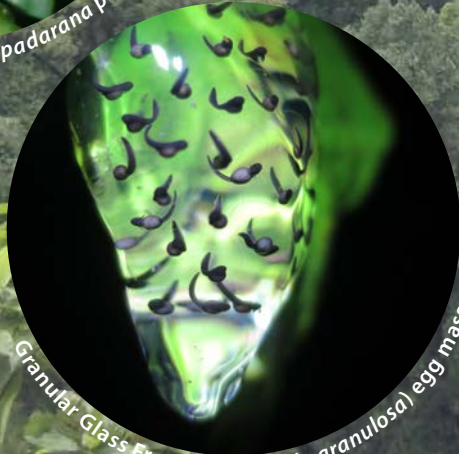
Veragua Cross-banded Treefrog (*Smilisca sordida*)



Nicaragua Giant Glass Frog (*Espadarana prosoblepon*)



Narrowheaded Treefrog (*Scinax eleachrous*)



Granular Glass Frog (*Cochranella granulosa*) egg mass



SAVE THE FROGS!
Founder Dr. Kerry Kriger
at Costa Rica's La Marta
Ecological Reserve

La Fortuna Waterfall

10 Tips to Build Your Own Backyard Wetland

By Kathlyn Franco

Building wetlands is a great way to help your local wildlife. 43% of the species listed as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are wetland dependent species. Here are some tips to help you get started building wetlands:

1) Survey your property and find flat ground: 6% slope or less is ideal.

2) Find dry ground. Make sure your flat ground is dry without reeds or rushes, as building on pre-existing wetlands can require special permits.

3) Choose your construction technique.

There are three ways to build a wetland: (1) utilize pre-existing ground water; (2) make use of high-clay soil to retain surface water coming from rain and run-off; or (3) use a plastic liner to hold water. Here's how to determine which technique you'll use. Dig a hole at least 3 feet deep and cover it with a board. If the next day your hole is filled with water, you'll be able to build your wetland simply by expanding the hole into a wetland; the pre-existing groundwater will fill the hole within a few hours. If no water fills your test hole, grab a handful of soil that is underneath the topsoil and add water. Mix the soil and water until it is a moist ball, and then use your thumb and index finger to squeeze out a 2" thin ribbon of soil. If it breaks before 2", there is not enough clay to use the surface water technique. You'll need to use a plastic liner. If you succeeded in making a 2" thin ribbon then you can compact the clay down, which will make the soil impervious and enable it to fill when the next rains come.

4) Only use a plastic liner that is aquatic safe. Most liners on the market are treated with algaecides or fungicides that can kill wetland wildlife. Cover your liner

with 6" of topsoil so it stays in place and out of sight.

5) If the wetland is too large to dig by hand, hire a machine operator and contract them by the hour. It costs about 3 times more to pay by the job.

6) To encourage the most plant and animal diversity, aim for water depths around 18–24 inches. Any deeper may attract fish and predators of frogs.

7) To create naturally appearing wetlands that require little to no maintenance create gradual slopes leading into the wetland (less than 10% grade).

8) After creating the wetland, spread native seeds and weed-free straw to prevent erosion and exclude invasive plants.

9) To get the best wildlife response, make a "messy" wetland. Create mounds of soil varying in depths, some that emerge out of the wetland. Place branches, logs, and twigs in your wetland. Plants and wildlife will thrive in the variety of microhabitats.

10) Get trained experts involved. Having the involvement of experienced biologists or organizations like SAVE THE FROGS! can save you time, money, and frustration, and ensure your design will be wildlife-friendly.

*SAVE THE FROGS!
Wetland Coordinator
Kathlyn Franco writes
quarterly wetland
tips from Los Angeles
to help supporters
build more effective
wetlands. You can
contact Kathlyn at
kathlyn@savethefrogs.com. We invite you
to attend one of our SAVE THE FROGS!
Wetland Construction Workshops in the
San Francisco Bay Area November 30th to
December 8th, 2015. You can learn more at:
www.savethefrogs.com/wetlands*



Itambé's Bromeliad Frog: A New Species of Frog in Brazil

By Izabela Barata

Brazil is the home to 1,026 known species of amphibians and shelters a wide variety of ecosystems. One frog and its habitat, in particular, is worthy of special mention. Both of them remain a mystery to many Brazilians.

Southeast Brazil is divided east to west by a mountain chain called the Espinhaço Range. This mountain chain runs 1200km north to south and separates the Cerrado and the Atlantic Rainforest. These two biomes are hotspots for biodiversity, harboring many unique species of animals and plants. As the mountains reach higher elevations, the forested landscape gives way to open rocky fields, a unique ecosystem called *campos rupestres*. Campos rupestres are highland savannahs characterized by rocky plains where you can find orchids and bromeliads that are found no place else on earth. Peering between the leaves of these endemic orchids on top of the Brazilian mountains of the Espinhaço Range, you can find a species of frog called Itambé's Bromeliad Frog (*Crossodactylodes itambe*).

A few years ago, my team and I discovered this frog during an expedition into unexplored areas within this range. Itambé's Bromeliad Frog is known to occur at elevations above 1,800 meters. Very little is known about this species, but we know that all stages of their life cycle (egg, tadpole, adult) are dependent on the bromeliads. This close association makes the frog's range follow the orchid's presence on the landscape. The area of land that the frog can be found in is estimated to be only 0.5 square kilometers or approximately 0.2 square miles, which is quite restricted.

Itambé is a word from the Tupí-Guaraní language (jaguar and tapioca are also of Tupí-Guaraní origin) that means "sharp rock". At this site, the landscape is characterized by a cool breeze and comfortable temperature, dominated by a thick fog that comes and goes frequently throughout the day. Sitting water is rarely available, mostly found in fragile springs. Below your feet is rock, but colorful life blooms in small islands of exposed soil. Bromeliads transform rocks into island patches that hold water and serve as



Photo of *Crossodactylodes itambe* by Izabela Barata



Itambé point is the highest point in the Espinhaço Range of Brazil. Photo by Guilherme Braga Ferreira, Instituto Biotrópicos

favorable microhabitat to Itambé's Bromeliad Frog. The rainy season is during the summer months, which is the most active time of year for the frogs.

This dynamic is supported by the special climatic conditions found on top of the Espinhaço Range. Tropical highlands and the frogs that live there are vulnerable to climate change. Increased dry periods can cause the frogs' breeding season and overall numbers to decline. My research is looking at the effects of climate change on this rare and endemic frog. It is important to understand the factors affecting species range and distribution so that we can influence future conservation planning; and therefore buffer these frogs better from the effects of climate range on their limited range. We are also searching for new populations and we hope to find that the bromeliad frog is more widespread and more resilient to climate change than we previously thought.

We are on the edge of scientific research as we rock climb and camp in islands in the sky to sample data that will help save this unique Brazilian frog. We look forward to keeping you updated on this exciting journey!

Izabela Barata is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Kent in Canterbury, United Kingdom and a scientist at the Instituto Biotrópicos in Brazil.

Right: Izabela searches among bromeliads atop Pico de for a newly discovered species of frog, *Crossodactylus itambe*, in Brazil.





The found Black-legged Poison Frog (*Phyllobates bicolor*) in San Jose del Palmar, Chocó, Colombia. Photo by Reynel Galvis Cruz



Students after the presentation at María Auxiliadora School in La Badea. Photo by Milton Pineda



Students holding the Indus Valley bullfrog (*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*). Photo by Biraj Shrestha

To Educate, to Preserve: in Search of the Black-legged Poison Frog

By Reynel Galvis Cruz

For three years now, SAVE THE FROGS! Colombia has been working out of Santiago de Cali (popularly referred to as Cali), the second largest city in Colombia. With funding from SAVE THE FROGS!, we organized educational outreach in the village of San José del Palmar, Chocó. Chocó is the only department in Colombia that has Pacific and Atlantic coasts. It also contains Colombia's entire border with Panama. This region is very high in amphibian diversity, but we were searching for one particular frog: the Black-legged Poison Frog (*Phyllobates bicolor*), or *neari* in the local Chocó language. This species is listed as Near Threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which means that this species needs conservation action to stop it from becoming threatened with extinction. Searching for this frog was an important component of our outreach; it's our poster child of poison frogs given its nearly-neon yellow color and its high degree of toxicity and similarity to the Golden Poison Frog (*Phyllobates terribilis*), potentially the most poisonous animal in the world. Finding it means there is still hope.

To reach San José del Palmar, we traveled from Cali to Cartago by bus. From there, we boarded a *chiva* -- rural Colombia's public bus version of a gypsy wagon with vibrant and intricate paint and open-air wooden bench seats. After six hours aboard the *chiva*, we arrived in San José del Palmar and met Milton Pineda, our guide. Together, we gave three talks about the importance of conserving amphibians in San José del Palmar: the first at Planet Heirs, a group advised by the Municipal Agricultural Technical Assistance Unit, which leads environmental projects in the region; the second at Maria Auxiliadora School, located in La Badea; and the third at Alzate Avendaño, a primary school in La Libertad. After the talks, we walked just over an hour in the district of Damasco and found a Black-legged Poison Frog. We achieved our goal: to educate, to preserve. We showed younger generations what they have the ability to save. For SAVE THE FROGS! Colombia, this has been one of our best experiences so far.

Reynel Galvis Cruz is an officer of SAVE THE FROGS! Colombia at the Universidad del Valle (UV). UV undergraduates have held Save The Frogs Day events every year since its inception in 2009.



Saving Frogs in Rural Nepal

By Biraj Shrestha

The Green School Project in Chitwan, Nepal is a new program that brings hands-on, natural world experiences to rural school children. Initiated by Friends of Nature Nepal and Welthungerhilfe, the goal is to develop sustainable rural communities in harmony with nature and train the next generation of community green leaders. The program targets students from Tamangs and Chepangs communities. Chepangs are regarded as one of the most marginalized and underserved ethnic communities in Nepal. Chepangs live a semi-nomadic lifestyle, depending mostly on forest resources. As cities encroach, the Chepangs are at a disadvantage; most children live far away and are only able to attend school when they are able to walk for more than an hour, usually after age nine. Literacy rates remain very low.

The Green School Project's outdoor learning and environmental health lessons include training the children on waste management and organic farming. Since the project's inception, our schools have become hubs for tackling contemporary issues in undeveloped regions. In the fall of 2014, my team and I took the students of Green School out to find frogs. Many students had never held a frog in their life. "Sir, this bullfrog is so slippery!" exclaimed Yuvraj Tamang, a Grade VIII student at Shree Rastriya Secondary School, Korak VDC, Chitwan, when he caught his first frog. Yuvraj was out of breath by the time he caught this fast amphibian. He held it tight as he described the specimen: big round eyes; white belly; longitudinal color bands on the back; and a wide lip-spreading grin. Yuvraj was ecstatic. The other students were hesitant to touch the frogs because they thought that all frogs were poisonous. "But we don't have poison frogs in our country," I replied, and showed them the distinction between frogs and toads: like the feeling of the dry and warty skin of toads. The students discovered that frogs are found in the water and are slippery like fish while toads are just the opposite!

The connection these students shared when they held a frog for the first time was a crucial point in the development of a future conservation leader. When I told them that frogs are in peril, students expressed great concern. They then pledged to advocate for frogs, ensuring a better future for all amphibians.

Biraj Shrestha is Project Officer for the Green School Project of Friends of Nature (FON) Nepal.

State of Amphibians in Mexico

By Dr. Victor Hugo Luja

In terms of amphibian diversity, Mexico is the fifth richest country in the world, holding 379 species. Just this past year, two new species of *Eleutherodactylus* (subgenus *Syrrhophus*) were discovered in western Mexico, two new species descriptions were written (*Eleutherodactylus grundwaldi* and *E. wixarica*), as well as the country's first record of the Mountain Caecilian (*Gymnopsis syntrema*). Mexico's documented biodiversity is likely to keep increasing with the application of genetic tools and the discovery of new species in remote regions. However, this diversity is endangered; our rivers and air are polluted, and we suffer from overexploitation of many species for local consumption and the illegal pet trade.

Since 2010, my team and I have been working with SAVE THE FROGS! to combat these negative effects. Amphibian outreach is happening all over the country. Several members of our team have organized talks, photographic expositions, bike races, and many other activities to raise awareness for amphibians. In Nayarit, we have given about 50 talks to 1,500 people, accompanied by a photographic exhibit seen by around 2,000 people. SAVE THE FROGS! Mexico's biologists Patricia Pérez and Roberto Luna founded the Red para la Conservación de Anfibios en Chiapas (Network for Conservation of Amphibians in Chiapas). Carolina Arjona and Gabriela González coordinated annual Save The Frogs Day events and recreational activities in Nuevo León and Tabasco. Genoveva Cristina and José Antonio Ramos Pérez conducted environmental education campaigns in Tabasco to save a common toad with a bad reputation. And Matías Domínguez organized professional amphibian conferences in Oaxaca. We expect the Mexican environmental conscience will grow and soon we will have amphibian scientists and environmental defenders all across the country.

Dr. Victor Hugo Luja is a conservation biologist at the Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit, Nayarit, México, and is a scientific advisor for SAVE THE FROGS!. Learn more about Mexican amphibians and our efforts at:

www.savethefrogs.com/mexico



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Teacher's Corner

Bringing the Music of the Pocosin to the Classroom

By Susan Christman

The word *pocosin* comes from Eastern Algonquian, a language of the Atlantic coast Native Americans, meaning swamp on a hill. That's where this story begins: on a muddy, rutted road, 150 miles east of Raleigh, North Carolina in the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge (Pocosin).

I've been on that swampy road when the tundra swan and snow geese fill the air during migration. Tears run down your face due to the winter cold, but the sounds and the sights touch your soul.

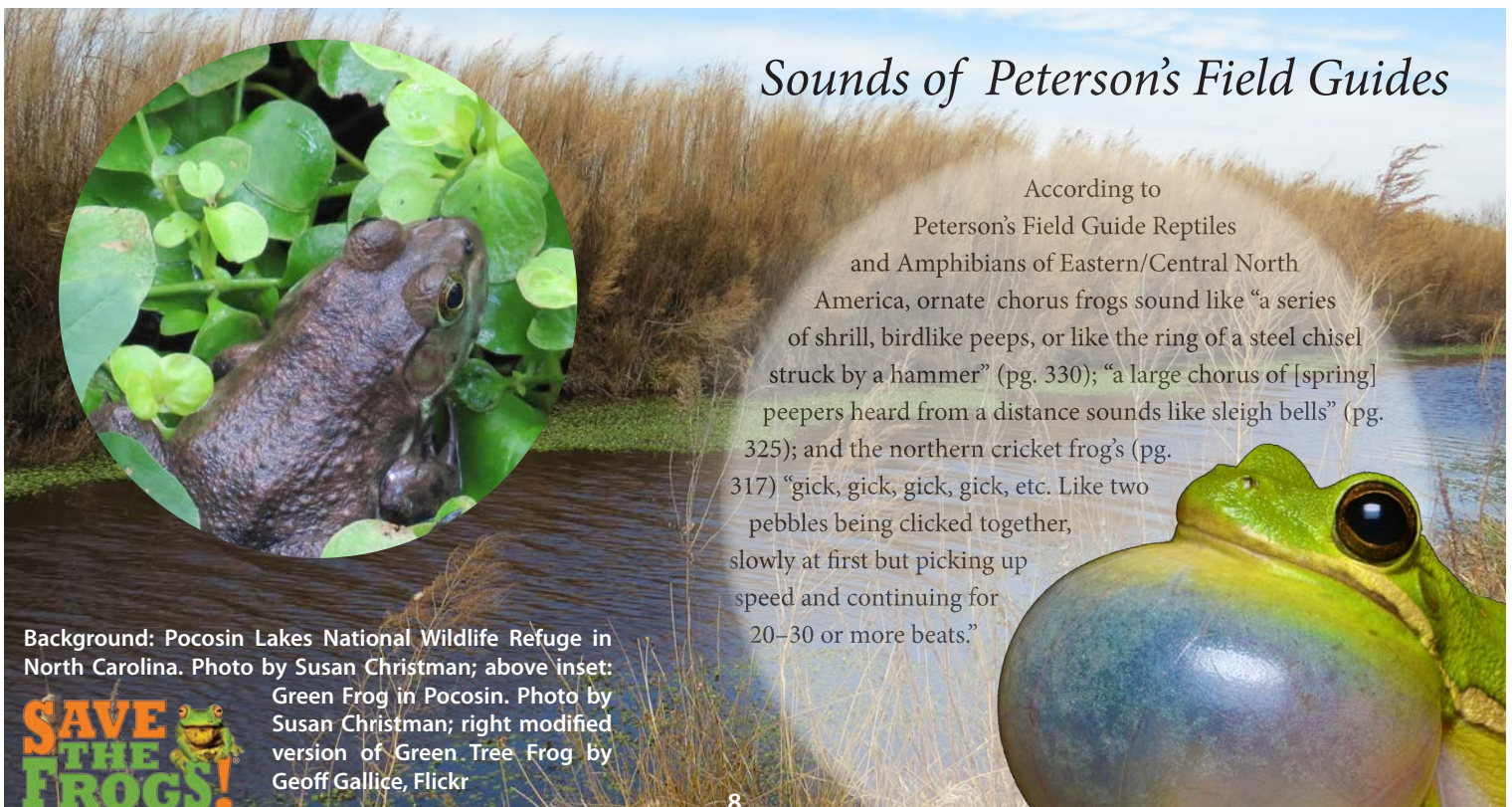
With the arrival of spring, the sounds of geese are replaced by new sounds and a flurry of new activity. Your senses never take a break in the Pocosin; each season brings different sounds, but spring experiences in the Pocosin forged the appreciation that brought frogs to my classroom lessons.

One late afternoon in March a few years ago, as we headed back to civilization out of the refuge, the sky began to change and a gentle but steady mist moved in. Passing a large canal and still with binoculars

around my neck, my ears tuned in on clicks and bells. Before long, the orchestral syncopation of frog sounds filled the air, along with what was now a fairly steady rain. I listened with awe as their melodies filled the air and recorded a rather lengthy piece I cleverly entitled Frog Sounds. All the way home, I imagined how I could bring this alive and into my classroom so that my kids could enjoy the same experience through creative expression.

That was how Frog Sound Alert! came together, a simple, very basic curriculum plan to teach children about frogs, replicable in any classroom:

1. Awareness: Many children don't know how to listen or appreciate natural sounds. Be a model to them! The next few days after visiting the Pocosin, I focused my classes around my transformative frog encounters. The whole school was on frog sound alert! We listened for spring peeper jingles from the creek and fields behind the school. I kept wondering, "could frog sounds eventually help kids understand habitat destruction and frogs as bio-indicators"? I came to the conclusion that if I could incorporate multiple areas of subject and curricula, then this would make to a strong foundation of study. These students needed to hear, see, and make frog calls.



Sounds of Peterson's Field Guides

According to Peterson's Field Guide Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern/Central North America, ornate chorus frogs sound like "a series of shrill, birdlike peeps, or like the ring of a steel chisel struck by a hammer" (pg. 330); "a large chorus of [spring] peepers heard from a distance sounds like sleigh bells" (pg. 325); and the northern cricket frog's (pg. 317) "gick, gick, gick, gick, etc. Like two pebbles being clicked together, slowly at first but picking up speed and continuing for 20-30 or more beats."

Background: Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge in North Carolina. Photo by Susan Christman; above inset: Green Frog in Pocosin. Photo by Susan Christman; right modified version of Green Tree Frog by Geoff Gallice, Flickr



2. Action and sound: Give students the opportunity to replicate frog sounds. Many frogs have clicks and sounds that can be replicated with household materials. Put out empty prescription bottles, rice, beans, big and little paper clips, coins, fasteners, plastic strips, blown up balloons. Play a sound track, and have the kids experiment with rhythm and volume to re-create the swamp. After they've made an orchestra of their own, make scientific connections.

3. "Visit" the Pocosin (or your own local frog habitat): put photos of a swamp on the Smartboard, on the walls, on student Ipads, on the morning news, on the rolling announcements, and in science classes. Show a video in a darkened classroom of sundown at the swamp when the frogs come to life!

4. Never stop building upon this knowledge: Wonder aloud, show your own curiosity. Learn something new. Your kids will never forget this type of learning and exploration, and isn't that what Save The Frogs is about?

Susan Christman is a K-5 science specialist and environmental educator in Raleigh, North Carolina. She has held Save The Frogs Day events every year since its inception in 2009.



Students of Frog Sound Alert! at Sycamore Creek Elementary in N.C.

Art Contest Special Mentions

These paintings are some of our favorites from the SAVE THE FROGS! 2014 Art Contest. We could not keep these high-quality paintings to ourselves. Enjoy! www.savethefrogs.com/art



Top: Akif Ta Seen Reham from Bangladesh; Middle: 2014 Art Contest Second Prize Winner by Swastik Jana, age 16, from Kolkata, India; Bottom: Chisti Sababa Monir, age 12, from Bangladesh

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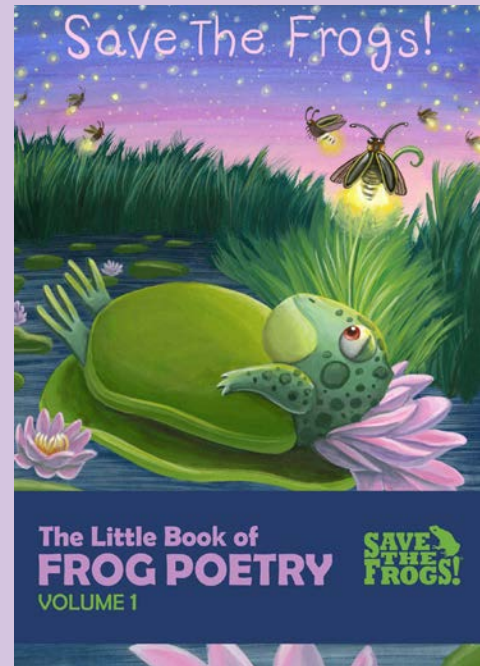


Hear Them Singing Sweetly

A poem by Crystal Song, USA, Age 18

Chirrup, chirrup, instead of croak, instead of creak,
They are slick, green frogs that sing so sweet.
Hiding in the grass, a frog with bright, moony eyes,
Calls out a love song to the soft dusky skies.
But when your children's children can't fall asleep,
What will they hear in the night so deep?
An emptiness, both cold and bleak,
Where once a sonata pure and sweet,
Chirruped and warbled, hopped and leaped,
From the throat of a frog, innocent and meek.

savethefrogs.com/poetry



Order your copy of *The Little
Book of Frog Poetry, Volume 1* at:
www.savethefrogs.com/poetry

From 2009 to 2014, frog lovers from 86
countries contributed over 5,200 poems
to the SAVE THE FROGS! Poetry Contest
(savethefrogs.com/poetry). The contest raises
awareness of the amphibian extinctions
by getting people of all ages involved and
interested in frog conservation.

*“The poetry contained in this book is among the
best frog poetry ever submitted to the contest, so
we know you’ll find inspiration, education and
enjoyment in these pages.”*

– Dr. Kerry Kriger, SAVE THE FROGS!,
Founder, Executive Director & Ecologist

Fundraiser Spotlight: Rose Stuart, 9 Years Old

Interview by Magazine Editor Emily Moskal

Emily: How did you raise \$295 in so short a time?

Rose Stuart: I couldn't have done it without my friends, family, and school community. My friends helped me make and sell bracelets and necklaces [using their Rainbow Loom Kit], figurines, poems, and stories at school. My teacher bought a portrait I drew of my 4th grade class as frogs. My family donated – they contributed from California, Kentucky, Washington D.C, and Massachusetts.

Emily: What inspired you to care for the frogs?

Rose: I've always loved animals as long as I can remember. A few years ago, I went to a restaurant with my family and saw a flyer for savethefrogs.com. I explored the website and learned that frogs were endangered. I had to help! My family adopted a (plush) frog and purchased gifts from SAVE THE FROGS!'s online gift store [[savethefrogs.com/gifts](https://www.savethefrogs.com/gifts)]. Over the holidays, my sister, brother, cousins, and I put on a play—we charged admission for the adults and donated the money. For my 8th birthday party, I asked my friends to donate to SAVE THE FROGS! instead of buying gifts. I distributed SAVE THE FROGS! fliers [[savethefrogs.com/info-cards](https://www.savethefrogs.com/info-cards)] and coloring sheets [[savethefrogs.com/kids](https://www.savethefrogs.com/kids)] to my class on Save The Frogs Day last April. This year for Valentine's Day, instead of exchanging cards, my class picked six charities and gave money to my SAVE THE FROGS! fundraising page. Last year, I wrote to the President of the United States asking for his help saving frogs.

Emily: What would you like to tell other supporters?

Rose: If you really believe in something, you have to try your best to help, and if you try, you might be surprised at the difference you can make and all the help you get.

Emily: What difference would you like to see?

Rose: I hope it helps save frogs by building more wetlands and protecting their habitats because many are being destroyed by overbuilding. Let's save these frogs!

Rose Stuart is going strong! You can support her cause at [savethefrogs.causevox.com/rose-stuart](https://www.savethefrogs.causevox.com/rose-stuart) or create your own fundraising page at: [savethefrogs.causevox.com](https://www.savethefrogs.causevox.com)



Q&A with Dr. Kerry Kriger

Interview by Jessie Robertson

Jessie: Why are amphibian declines an important issue?

Dr. Kriger: On top of being one of the most beautiful and interesting group of animals, frogs are important to our ecosystems and have an inherent right to exist. They cannot defend themselves against pesticides, habitat destruction, or infectious diseases, so it is our responsibility to assist them.

Jessie: You published 15 articles on chytridiomycosis. What made you focus on that topic?

Dr. Kriger: Chytridiomycosis is responsible for amphibian extinctions all around the world and represents one of the most significant threats to amphibians. As I was in Australia to do my doctoral research and the disease has affected many Australian species; studying the ecology of chytridiomycosis was an obvious research topic.

Jessie: What species are especially affected or especially resistant to chytrid fungus, and why?

Dr. Kriger: Amphibians that live in high mountain streams are the most affected, as the chytrid fungus *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* thrives in cool mountain streams, and cold weather reduces amphibians' immunodefenses. American bullfrogs are very resistant to chytrid. Desert-dwelling species may never get exposed to the fungus because the hot climate in which they live is not suitable for the fungus.

Jessie: Why should people stop the spread of chytridiomycosis?

Dr. Kriger: If humans continue to spread chytridiomycosis through the international trade and transport of amphibians, we can expect many more frog species to go extinct. Few countries have regulations against amphibian disease or conduct health checks on all entering amphibians. We have very little need to ship amphibians around the world, so the inherent risk is simply not worth it.

SAVE THE FROGS! Founder Dr. Kerry Kriger spent four years in Australia researching the ecology of chytridiomycosis. Learn more about the chytrid fungus at: www.savethefrogs.com/chytrid

Jessie Robertson is a 14 year old high school student who has loved frogs her whole life. She draws, writes, paints, sculpts, and animates frogs in hopes of saving them.

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SAVE THE FROGS! Ghana Update

On February 26th, SAVE THE FROGS! Ghana staff and volunteers educated students at schools within the home range of the critically endangered Giant Squeaker Frog (*Arthroleptis krokosua*). Students took part in frog art and poetry competitions to increase their interest in the species' conservation. Thank you to Disney Worldwide Conservation Fund, Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund and Rufford Foundation for supporting this project.

www.savethefrogs.com/ghana



Top 8 Ways to Donate

Your financial support enables SAVE THE FROGS! to spread amphibian awareness, campaign for threatened amphibians, and train the next generation of amphibian conservationists. Frogs and our worldwide network of volunteers appreciate your support!

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- Set up a recurring monthly donation to SAVE THE FROGS!
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SAVE THE FROGS! Magazine Production Team

Director: Dr. Kerry Kriger

Edit & Design: Emily Moskal

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