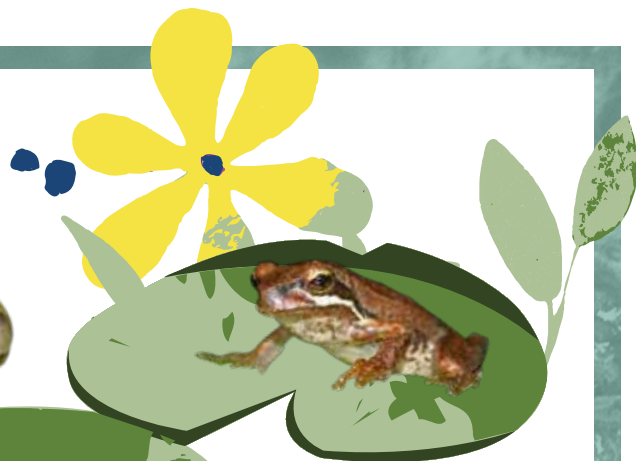




Frogs



Creating a frog bog

Checklist

- ☐ Pond has a deep and shallow area
- ☐ Pond edge gradually tapering
- ☐ Water all year round
- ☐ Area that receives morning sunlight but protected by shade in afternoon
- ☐ Variety of indigenous plants inside and around pond
- ☐ Logs and rocks submerged and a round pond edge
- ☐ No exotic fish species – often they will eat the tadpoles
- ☐ Exclude cats and dogs around the pond area
- ☐ No herbicide use on plants
- ☐ Do not pick up frogs, tadpoles or eggs and deposit them in your garden

All of the frogs found in the Whitehorse area are carnivores, and the prey of each frog differs depending on the species. Smaller frogs live on small insects like flies and other invertebrates, while larger frogs will eat large insects, small lizards and even other frogs! Frogs usually live in swamps, dams and creeks, but they will often be found in neighbourhood gardens if they have a pond or sometimes even a backyard swimming pool to use. They are often found in shallow sections of water which the frogs use to call from and lay their eggs.

Please be aware that any body of water could become a drowning hazard.

The location and accessibility of your pond should be thoughtfully considered for the safety of children.



Some frog species found in Whitehorse



Eastern Banjo Frog

Limnodynastes dumerili

🐸 Size: Up to 70mm

🔊 Call: "Bonk... bonk... pobble-bonk"



Striped Marsh Frog

Limnodynastes peronii

🐸 Size: Up to 65mm

🔊 Call: "Bok... bok... bok... Bok"



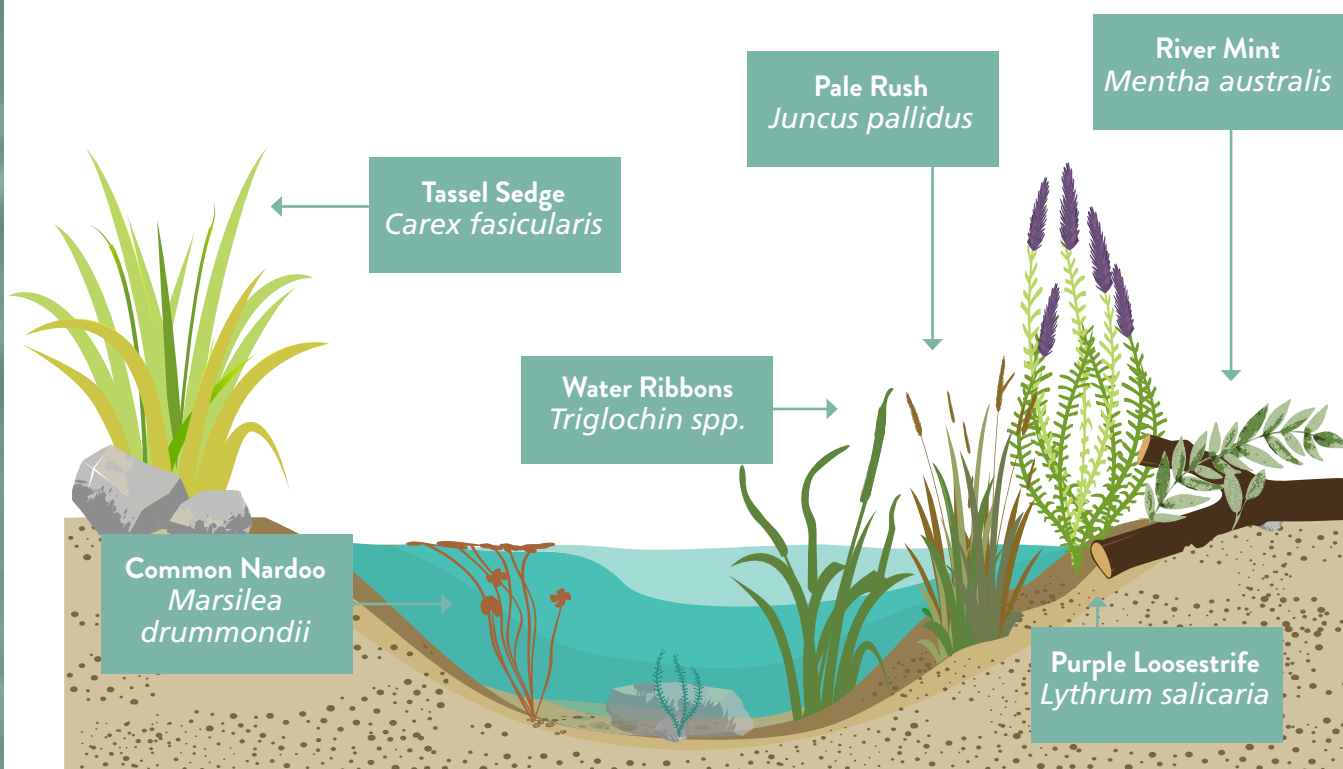
Southern Brown Tree Frog

Litoria ewingii

🐸 Size: 30-50mm

🔊 Call: "'Cree-cree-cree-cree-cree"

Suggested Plants:



*To ensure the safety of children, place a metal grate at the surface of your frog pond. Consider recycling or re-purposing old gates or fences instead of buying anything new.