Find a Frog in February – 2023 Report

Prepared by the Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee



FIND a FROG in FEBRUARY

2023 marks the seventh year of the Find a Frog in February (FFF) citizen science program that encourages the local community to send in their frog observations during the month of February. The program covers the Mary, Mooloola, Maroochy,

Noosa and Burrum River catchments and adjacent coastal catchments in southern Queensland (see map). It is funded each year by the four local councils; Sunshine Coast, Noosa, Gympie and Fraser Coast that have foresight to support biodiversity investigations for better understanding and management. Participants and technical supporters provide in-kind contributions 4 times the funding provided. The program provides educational material and support to the broad community, schools, community groups and agencies to help improve knowledge of frogs; their location, population trends, habitat needs, and threats. Involvement fosters improved appreciation and protection of habitats for frogs and other lifeforms.

SUMMARY OF THE 2023 FFF PROGRAM

As frog activity is greatly affected by prevailing weather conditions, it is useful to couch the results of each FFF event within this context, and with the realisation that parameters can be hugely variable. La Nina conditions were certainly influential during the 2022/23 summer and were dominant over the previous two years. However, good rains were not forthcoming and the flooding if early 2022 was being forgotten. Gratefully, it was also not as desperately hot and dry as the experienced in the lead-up to and during the 2017 inaugural FFF (see *Table 1*).

This year:

- The FFF community consisted of 327 participants sending in photos, recordings and descriptions of frogs from 374 locations. 1662 records of 33 species came in, including seven threatened frog species from our waterways and coastal wallum ecosystems.
- We continue promotion of direct submission of data to the MRCCC as well as use of the iNaturalist and FrogID observation capture platforms.
- The FFF team provided seven workshops with surveys for the community and five school activities that included night-time frog monitoring surveys.



The MRCCC acknowledges the First Peoples of the land on which the Find a Frog in February is conducted. We pay our respects to Elders past and present.





Surveying Kangaroo Creek, Tin Can Bay Photo E. Ford







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Phone: 07 5482 4766 findafrog@mrccc.org.au

https://mrccc.org.au/frog-in-february/

WEATHER CONDITIONS

The table below provides February rainfall totals for representative centres throughout the program area and reveals an alternation of dry years with wetter years. The extreme events of early 2022 are reflected in very high totals. All frog species have upper and lower limits of environmental conditions that are conducive for breeding and successful development to adulthood. Some years suit some species and not others however, for most species in this area, breeding is triggered by warmth and rainfall. While not as dry as February 2017 (the hottest, driest February on record) the rainfalls this summer were much lower than average across the region.

The breeding season of most of our local frog species occurs during spring and summer and into early autumn. Frog activity, and particularly calling, was noticeably low during this whole period in response to the prevailing dry conditions. It was hard to imagine the extreme wet events causing flooding in 2022, and how quickly the ground, waterways and water bodies had dried up by February. Conditions were not conducive for general frog activity, food supply and breeding.

Location	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Mean
Maryborough	5.6	137	32	345	22	312	37	172 1870-2023
Gympie	21	282	35	184	25	733	99	169 1870-2023
Tewantin	41	394	37	510	93	795	48	239 1895-2023
Maleny	60	413	122	396	114	959	79	324 1898-2023

Table 1. February 2023 rainfall totals and means (mm) (Bureau of Meteorology 2022)

FFF 2022 ACTIVITIES, PARTICIPATION AND FROG RECORDS

The following table provides a breakdown by Council area for participation and incoming frog records.

Table 2.	Numbers of	^r participants	and frog	records from	2023 with	Council	area detail
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	Sunshine Coast	Noosa Shire	Gympie Regional	Fraser Coast Regional	Other^	Total
	Council	Council	Council	Council		
Frog Finders	50	57	127	90	3	327
Number of workshop participants	49	31	43	24	-	147
Number of school group participants	40	18	117	-	-	175
Surveys	49	124	125	222	3	523
Survey sites	45	99	110	120	3	377
Frog records	171	434	536	510	11	1662
Species	16	21	25	23	3	33
Threatened species	3	4	7	3	0	7

^ Warwick and Burdekin Shires

The number of participants, surveys and frog records coming from FFF participants over the seven years of Find a Frog in February are provided in Table 3. Despite the unfavourable weather conditions for frog activity, the number of people submitting frog observations has been comparable with other high-participant years. The number of surveys and the number of sites surveyed was relatively high given the conditions, and the number of species observed was the highest so far. Interestingly, participation and records from the Sunshine Coast area is comparatively low considering the population and yet they have the greatest membership to the FFF Facebook group. This gives reason to consider spending more time on data gathering from social media and providing further options for participation.

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Frog Finders	76	142	77	343	102	384	327	1,451
Surveys	70	218	127	221	155	885	523	2,199
Survey sites	61	128	90	141	124	827	377	1,748
Frog records	390	2,358	1,368	7,892	1,355	4,715	1,662	19,740
Species	22	23	22	28	31	31	33	38
Threatened species	3	4	2	5	6	6	7	7

Table 3. Cumulative outcomes of the FFF program since its inception in 2017



Figure 1. 2023 frog record locations submitted directly to the MRCCC

The map in Figure 1 shows the spread of records coming directly to the MRCCC during FFF 2023. An interactive map showing all locations and frog records since 2017 is available at https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit? mid=1btxWrmEQZnJHXQcFG_xW2Jp7Bb pKuu0&usp=sharing

Data sets for iNaturalist and FrogID can be sought and investigated via the respective websites; <u>www.inaturalist.org</u> and <u>www.frogid.net.au</u>

Two species were recorded for the first time as shown in Table 4. They are *Litoria cooloolensis* (Cooloola sedgefrog) and *Pseudophryne major* (Great brown broodfrog). Five species previously recorded were not reported this year.



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Qld.)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Adelotus brevis	Tusked frog	Vulnerable							
Crinia deserticola	Desert froglet								
Crinia parinsignifera	Beeping froglet								
Crinia signifera	Clicking froglet								
Crinia tinnula	Wallum froglet	Vulnerable							
Limdodynastes fletcheri	Barking frog								
Limnodynastes peronii	Striped marshfrog								
Limnodynastes salmini	Salmon-striped frog								
Limnodynastes tasmaniensis	Spotted marshfrog								
Limnodynastes terraraeginae	Scarlet-sided pobblebonk								
Litoria balatus	Slender bleating treefrog								
Litoria brevipalmata	Green-thighed frog								
Litoria caerulea	Green treefrog								
Litoria chloris	Orange-eyed treefrog								
Litoria cooloolensis	Cooloola sedgefrog	Nr threatened							
Litoria fallax	Eastern sedgefrog								
Litoria freycineti	Wallum rocketfrog	Vulnerable							
Litoria gracilenta	Graceful treefrog								
Litoria inermis	Bumpy rocketfrog								
Litoria latopalmata	Broad-palmed rocketfrog								
Litoria nasuta	Striped rocketfrog								
Litoria olongburensis	Wallum sedgefrog	Vulnerable							
Litoria pearsoniana	Cascade treeftog	Vulnerable							
Litoria peronii	Emerald-spotted treefrog								
Litoria rothii	Northern laughing treefrog								
Litoria rubella	Naked treefrog								
Litoria tyleri	Southern laughing treefrog								
Litoria verreauxii	Whistling treefrog								
Litoria wilcoxii	Stony-creek frog								
Mixophyes fasciolatus	Great barred frog								
Mixophyes iteratus	Giant barred frog	Vulnerable							
Platyplectrum ornatum	Ornate burrowing frog								
Pseudophryne coracea	Red backed broodfrog								
Pseudophryne major	Great brown broodfrog								
Pseudophryne raveni	Copper-backed broodfrog								
Uperoleia fusca	Dusky toadlet								
Uperoleia laevigata	Eastern gungan								
Rhinella marina	Cane toad	Exotic							
Cells marked green indicate	No. of species		22	23	22	28	30	32	33
species recorded in a given year	Cumulative species		22	26	27	28	32	36	38
	Total species					38			

Table 4. Species recorded during Find a Frog in February – yearly comparison



Figure **2** shows the steady increase each year in the number of species recorded, as people from different locations and habitats submit their observations. Of the 45 species that are known from the program area (green line) plus two extinct species; 38 have so far been recorded. Seven threatened species were recorded this year.

Species that are known to occur in the program area but that have not yet been reported are provided in *Table 5* below (excluding extinct species).

Figure 2. Cumulative number of species recorded between 2017 and 2023

Species name	Common name	Preferred habitat	Shire/s expected in
Assa darlingtoni (vulnerable)	Pouched frog	Rainforest and adjacent wet sclerophyll forest	SCC
Cyclorana alboguttata	Greenstripe frog	Grasslands and open forest	SCC, NSC, GRC, FCRC
Cyclorana brevipes	Superb collared frog	Grasslands and open forest	FCRC
Cyclorana novaehollandiae	Eastern snapping frog	Variable, not at altitude	FCRC
Litoria revelata	Whirring treefrog	Rainforest, wet/dry sclerophyll forest	SCC
Mixophyes fleayi (endangered)	Fleay's barred frog	Rainforest at high altitude	SCC
Uperoleia rugosa	Chubby gungan	Grassland, dry sclerophyll forest, open woodland	GRC, FCRC

That's

GIANT

news!

Table 5. Undetected species.	their habitat type/s	and shires know	n from
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SOME SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATIONS

38 records of the Giant barred frog (*Mixophyes iteratus*) came in from the Sunshine Coast, Noosa and Gympie local government areas. This streamdependent species was downgraded from endangered to vulnerable in 2021 under state and federal

legislations, in part due to citizen science surveys that have increased known locations and revealed healthy populations at some sites. During FFF workshop surveys in Maleny, we found that this species has recovered along upper Obi Obi Creek over the past 10 years. Prior to 2012 they were not observed despite targeted surveys. However, several riparian revegetation



projects undertaken since the late 1990s by Barung Landcare, locals, Maleny State School and at the Maleny Community Precinct, have given this species, and others, just what they need to 'come home' (the full article is available at http://mrccc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/M.-iteratus-recovery-in-Maleny.pdf).

The elfin Cooloola sedgefrog (*Litoria cooloolensis*) is a true habitat specialist of wallum sedge wetlands of the coast. It is classified as 'near threatened' reflecting its restricted range and potential to respond negatively to impacts such as loss of habitat and water table lowering. Six individuals were recorded in the Gympie local government area.

Two Great brown broodfrogs (*Pseudophryne major*) were recorded from Burrum Heads; a new species for FFF. This tiny toadlet is just 30mm long, very hard to find and reveals itself most times by its call. It lays its eggs out of water in moist areas near water sources where the tadpoles develop and wait for a wash of overland flow to help them reach a nearby water body to complete their development.



Mixophyes iteratus Photo: E. Ford



Litoria cooloolensis Photo: D. Tomkinson



Pseudophryne major Photo: Qld Museum

HOW ARE OUR FROGS DOING?

Not all species utilise the whole program area and its broad array of habitat types, from wallum wetlands to temporary soaks and permanent streams. However, we can get an idea of persistence in preferred habitats by assessing species use of sites over time. We have combined the data coming directly to the MRCCC and data submitted to iNaturalist by 'Find a Frog in February' project participants. Figure 3 shows species' occupancy of sites as a percentage of the total number of sites that were surveyed. Assuming that the suite of habitats surveyed is relatively broad over time, and knowing that frogs are more difficult to detect in dry times, we woud expect occupancy to move up and down according to the prevailing seasonal conditions. However, this doesn't appear to be the case over the past four years with a concerning trend of decline appearing.



Figure 3. Number of sites and frequency of species observed from 2020 to 2023 Data source: 2020 and 2021 - MRCCC data only, 2022 and 2023 – combined MRCCC and iNaturalist data. Number of survey sites in 2020 = 141, 2021 = 124 2022 = 818, 2023 = 376

We plotted commonly encountered species that have an occupancy rate of 10% or more at least once during the four years since 2020 (see Figure 4). The data shows that the number of sites where these species are present as a proportion of the total number of sites that are surveyed each year, has been declining for all these species over the past four years (except for Cane toads). While we can't make firm conclusions as to the cause/s we can surmise that we may be witnessing the impact of prolonged dry periods that narrow up the window of opportunity for breeding and other changes to species-specific niche conditions. Consideration must also be given to the amphibian Chytrid fungus (Chytridiomycosis) and outbreaks that have been implicated in local declines and disappearances of frog species since the 1970's, and in recent years since 2021 along the eastern seaboard of Australia.

A list provided by Scheele et al 2023 ¹ shows many *Litoria* species are impacted by Chytrid fungus infection along the east coast of Australia. This is reflected in the graph where five of the eight species with declining occupancy rates are from the *Litoria* genus (green box). This year only six sightings of Green treefrog (*Litoria caerulea*) came in from the whole Sunshine Coast Council area! *Adelotus brevis* is also included on Steele's list as 'Chytrid-impacted' however, *Limnodynastes peronii* and *Mixophyes fasciolatus* are not and yet these latter species are showing signs of reduced occupancy. The data raises questions as to the cause/causes, and alerts us to be especially watchful in 2024.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature states that over 40% of the world's amphibians are threatened! Two FFF participants have recorded a total of 15 and 24 species on their properties over many years but recording only 9 and 15 respectively over the past several years. The exotic Cane toad appears to be the only species that has adequately high records and shows no downward trend in occupancy rates. Despite this, several locals of the Traveston/Cooran area found many moribund and dead Cane toads this summer and, across most of the program area, many Cane toads are observed to be in poor condition.



Figure 4. Trends in occupancy of 'high 'occurrence species from 2020 to 2023 (Litoria species are highlighted inside the green box)

But what about the less often observed species included in Figure 3? How would we know if they are declining or disappearing from some areas? The low volume of data for these species highlights the importance of data gathering from numerous sites and monitoring our sites year after year, as change can come quickly and without being noticed. We'll be using this data to increase awareness of the plight of frogs and emphasise the importance of everyone's contribution to scientific knowledge. Here are some suggestions we can do to increase the chances of survival and persistence of local frog species:

- It's critical to keep an eye on how species are persisting in any given area over time, an important goal of monitoring. Monitor, and keep monitoring, one or more chosen sites where frogs frequent and report your findings to FFF or your other database of authority so it can be stored.
- Maintain complexity in habitat areas for moist refuge, and link them together with safe passage. This can be as simple as a pile of mulch in your back yard or as large as a vegetated waterway or swamp on your property.
- Provide water bodies where possible; small, large, temporary, permanent, flowing, still, vegetated and bare edged are all important for different species.
- Disinfect your shoes and equipment if moving between water bodies to stop the spread of frog diseases.
- Act to reverse climate change (see 10 actions at https://www.un.org/en/actnow/ten-actions).

¹Scheele, B.C., Heard, G.W., Cardillo, M. et al. An invasive pathogen drives directional niche contractions in amphibians. Nat Ecol Evol (2023). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-023-0

DATA MANAGEMENT

All frog observations that come to the MRCCC through the FFF program are identified (that's about 99.9% of records due to the high quality of photographs and audio recordings submitted) and provided back to participants. We occasionally refer to technical support for further opinion to increase the reliability of more challenging records (our gratitude goes to Harry Hines and Ed Meyer). Each record is attributed a level of confidence using a hierarchy system of reliability utilised by the Queensland Government WildNet database (i.e. verified, confirmed, unconfirmed etc). Every iNaturalist record that comes to the FFF project is identified by our local expert and is often further verified by others in the region with excellent identification skills. Our gratitude goes to all those that enthusiastically monitor and identify incoming iNaturalist observations.

Verified iNaturalist data and those coming directly to the MRCCC are provided to the WildNet database. WildNet is backed by the Queensland Government, managed by a dedicated and experienced database team, and is capable of storing extraneous information for each record. It is also the dataset of reference for councils, planners, researchers, consultants and developers. Oftentimes this is the only source of information that is accessed for making important decisions for prioritisation and management of our natural areas and species. Species lists for an area can be accessed by the public through 'Wildlife online' at <u>https://apps.des.qld.gov.au/report-request/species-list/</u>. WildNet record locations are also available through Queensland Globe website (go to 'Add layers – Biota – WildNet' and choose the type of fauna and flora records desired, or inspect diversity per 10x10 metre grid), and as a layer on WetlandMaps.



FFF ACTIVITIES 2023

Media items were prepared and delivered as follows:

- Media releases to mainstream media outlets and local newsletters
- School notices for inclusion in newsletters and to inform teachers of available resources
- MRCCC FFF Facebook posts x 24
- Find a Frog in February Facebook Group 611 members (Australia, USA, UK, Argentina, Nepal, Bangladesh, Peru, Vietnam, Nigeria, Indonesia). 57 posts by group members. Photos and discussion amongst keen froggers and the MRCCC
- Radio interviews x 4
- Local newsletter articles
- Boomerang Bags gifted to 68 new participants
- Promotion of the Frog ID Key developed by Jono Hooper as a useful identification tool
- MRCCC website FFF page updates
- Displays, workshops, school presentations and group/school activities provided to the community as listed in Table 6.

Email to FFF from Rohan (FFF participant) Subject: Froggies... Hi FFF team.

I thought I'd share that I've been hearing and seeing lots and lots of Great barred frogs these last few months. I fenced off a gully from cows, tidied up a couple of dams to remove the cows, and have been removing the toad population significantly. The result is that these guys have gone from a few of them in one spot, to a nightly chorus of them in surround sound from our house yard...



Table 6. Workshops, presentations, school activities delivered and participant numbers

Local gov't. area	Event	No. of
		participants
PUBLIC EVENTS		
Sunshine Coast	Conondale Hall – public workshop and frog survey along Harper and Geraghty Creeks	25
Sunshine Coast	Forest Hear Nursery, Maleny – public workshop and frog survey along Obi Obi Creek	24
Noosa	Tewantin Urban Wildlife gardens group – public workshop and frog survey in Pines Park	21
Noosa	Peregian Beach Community Ass. – public workshop and frog survey at Lorikeet park, Emu Swamp	10
	and farm dams	
Gympie	Cooloola Cove – public workshop and frog survey along Marion, Snapper and Kangaroo Creeks	27
Gympie	Amamoor Hall – public workshop and frog survey along Lewis Creek	12
Fraser Coast	Maryborough Town Hall – public workshop and frog survey at Fay Smith Wetlands + showground	24
Fraser Coast		
All	MRCCC Annual General Meeting – FFF and Mixophyes iteratus down-listing	35
SCHOOLS		
Sunshine Coast	Maleny State School – monitoring survey along Obi Obi Creek	12
SC and Noosa	Noosa District SHS 'Mimburi' Outdoor Ed Centre – monitoring survey along Belli Creek	18
Noosa	Tewantin State School – frog monitoring survey at Heritage Park	14
Gympie	Gympie East State School – monitoring survey along Deep Creek	67
Gympie	Gympie East State School – Community Day display and talk	50

ACTIVITIES IN SHIRES – a photographic sample

Sunshine Coast Council

Conondale community workshop survey at Geraghty Creek with *Litoria pearsoniana* found by the late nigh keen froggers.



Maleny State School monitoring survey along Obi Obi Creek with Mixophyes iteratus in healthy numbers.



<u>ACTIVITIES IN SHIRES</u> – a photographic sample

Noosa Shire Council

Noosa Urban Wildlife Gardens workshop and survey at Pine Park



Peregian Beach Community Association – Bushcare Group frog survey at Lorikeet Park with *Litoria olongburensis* observed across the road at Emu Swamp







Tewantin State School monitoring survey at Heritage Park in the rain!

<u>ACTIVITIES IN SHIRES</u> – a photographic sample

Gympie Regional Council

Looking for *Litoria olongburensis* near Kangaroo Creek



Gympie East State School community gets ready for frogging along Deep Creek with frog cakes for energy!





Find a Frog in February 2023 Report

<u>ACTIVITIES IN SHIRES</u> – a photographic sample

Fraser Coast Regional Council

Maryborough Workshop and survey at Fay Smith Wetlands – Litoria gracilenta in attendance







Find a Frog in February 2023 Report ~

February is for Finding Frogs...

Frogs are easy to find during the warm mohths, especially when there's rain about. The Mary River catchment and surrounds supports over 40 frog species. About ¼ are vulnerable, endangered or have disappeared in recent decades, mostly due to loss of habitat extent and quality as a result of swamp draining, vegetation cleaning and weed invasion. There are other pressures also from feral animal predition and disease such as the Chytrid fungs that affects the skin function. Changes to our climate are adding further pressure, particularly prolonged dry periods that can drastically reduce the breeding window for frogs and increase the possibility of devastating wildfires. Frogs rely on both aguitat and terrestrial habitats to compate

devastating wildfires. Frogs rely on both aquatic and terrestrial habitats to complete their lifecycle, and their sensitivity to substances passing through their permeable skin makes them key indicators of changes in the surrounding environment. Changes in distribution and population dynamics may be a result of obvious conditions such as droughts but can also reflect less detectable changes such as declining invertebrate populations or increased predator presence (e.g. cats eat around 44 frogs each per year (CSIRO, 2020).

each per year (CSIRO, 2020). The Find a Prog in February citizen science program invites the community to contribute to our collective knowledge of fogs and their local requirements. Collecting information on the location of frogs, the habitast they use and their abundance over time helps us to determine incrmail trends and to monitor for and understand changes. The information also helps us to manage wetlands and waterways in particular, burd also all components of our environment.

tom and an econjournation of a cirritonintain. People of the Sunshine Coast, Noosa, Gympie & Fraser Coast council areas are encouraged to get out and about to find fregs and submit their observations during February. Over the past six years FFF frog finders have contributed to our knowledge of 33 species from 1370 locations (over 18 J000 records). Every record counts – even common species like the Green treefrog can be affected by changing environmental conditions too.



Above: Ilana Kelly with Giant barred frog (by Eva Ford) Above right: Ornate burrowing frog (by Sarah Grimish) pie Living • 24

We offer these suggestions to help local frogs: Make your frog observations count - submit y and/or call recordings to FFF or a reputable datable our photo

and/or call recordings to PrP or a reputation database. • Keep some areas 'messy' – logs and branches, leaf litter, rock piles, tall grass (a 'high-rise' structure provides homes for more beings than a single story dwelling). • Provide water – ponds, dams, swamps, low areas that fill when it rains, creeks – all with a variety of vegetation, structures and even some bare areas. Don't move eggs, tadpoles or frogs about – this increases the risk of disease spread.

Keep pollutants out of the environment – chemicals travel easily in water that flows across the land, along drains and through the soil profile. Soap is a frog's enemy!

· Promote the protection of waterways and water quality in your area

 Consider protecting and reinstating wetlands (billabongs/ swamps) that are grazed and/or have been drained or modified.
 Keep your cats indoors at night as they hunt frogs and other wildlife. • Know the difference between Cane toads & frog look-alikes.

Ways to send in your observations:

Ways to send in your observations: + You'll find the old-fashinod but comprehensive FFF record sheet on our website https://mrccc.org.au/frog-in-february/ – complete and send in for identification, verification and entry to the Ouenshald WildNet database. You'll find links to all things 'froggy' there too. Watch our website for workshops in your area to help you increase you'r forg-finding skills. • Use the Naturalist phone app to submit records - join the app, then the 'find a Frog in Fobruary' Project. View the Denset Due near direct the End a Dense in Edu-

your protos and recordings of calling frogs. • Use the FrogD ang and join the Find a Frog in February group to submit your call recordings. Find a Frog in February is proudly supported by the Simshine Coast Council, Nooas Shire Council, Gympie Regional Council and the Fraser Coast Council, and delivered by the Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee Committe

Contact for more information: findafrog@mrccc.org.au or phone (07) 5482 4766

We look forward to hearing from you! Happy frogging from the Find a Frog in February Team. Frog workshop and night survey program (cor the MRCCC for more information (07) 5482 4766)

Tewantin 1st Feb 2023 Thursday Maleny 3rd Feb 2023 Friday

Peregian	8th	Feb 2023	Wednesday	
Aaryborough	17th	Feb 2023	Friday	
Conondale	21st	Feb 2023	Tuesday	



People of the Sunshine Coast, Noosa, Gympie and Fraser Coast council areas are encouraged to get out and about to find frogs and submit their observations during February.

Find out how you can get involved





ARCCC will be facilitating a number of rog workshops and surveys throughout be month of February. Come along and oin FFF Coordinator, Eva Ford as she alks all things frog and then hone your rog finding skills during the group urveys the More into

It's time for

wetland restoration

Speaking of frogs... Did you know nearly 90% of the world's wetlands have been degraded since the 1700s, and we are losing wetlands three times faster than losing wellands three times taster than forests? Yet, wetlands are critically important ecosystems that contribute to biodiversity, climate mitigation and adaptation, freshwater availability, world economies and more.

It is urgent that we raise national and global awareness about wetlands in order to reverse their rapid loss and encourage actions to conserve and restore them. To find out more head to the webail





The Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee and the Find a Frog in February team acknowledge the generous and on-going funding support of the local councils who recognise the importance of the engagement of our communities in protecting our biodiversity.



We also give our gratitude to all the community participants, the council staff who work closely with us, agency staff who provide technical and data management assistance, participating schools, community newsletters editors and distributors, media personnel, Jono Hooper for providing the very useful online 'FrogID Key', data submission App. providers, App. record identifyers. May we all come together again in 2024!

Resource Centre	25 Stewart Terrace, Gympie
Postal	PO Box 1027, Gympie, Qld. 4570
Telephone	(07) 5482 4766
Fax	(07) 5482 5642
E- mail	admin@mrccc.org.au
Website	www.mrccc.org.au/frog-in-february

Participant resources





The MRCCC gratefully acknowledges the support for this program from: hine Coast Council, Nooss Council, Sympie Regional Council and the Fraser Coast Regional Council. Appreci Cathey Obborne for here generus gif of Celicit. fog design for our logo. DONATIONS TO THE MARY CATCHMENT PUBLIC FUND ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE Form shine Coast Coun

Back colours, patterns, ridges, warts

Leg markings

- bars, colou

patches, glands

(raised area)

Get as close as you can and obtain a good represent of the call.



Find a Frog in February 2023 Report