

Wallum sedgefrog

Litoria olongburensis

- *Litoria olongburensis* is a small-sized tree-frog whose females can reach 31mm. Males are slightly smaller at 25mm.
- They breed in semi-permanent swamps with emergent reeds, ferns and/or sedges, in undisturbed coastal wallum along the coast between Fraser Island and adjacent coastal areas to Woolooga in NSW. While most common in swamps, *L. olongburensis* may also be found around creeks and freshwater lakes in coastal wallum country.
- Their call is a soft 'buzzing' sound.
- *L. olongburensis* breed in spring, summer and autumn following rain. Eggs are laid in water at the base of sedges.
- The finger discs and toepads are conspicuous therefore this species is a good climber. The toes are partly webbed while the fingers have vestigial webbing. Their back colouring is grey-brown, beige or bright green, occasionally with dark flecking and is smooth. A dark stripe runs from the snout, through the eye and tympanum (ear disc). A prominent white streak, starting below the eye, runs back over the shoulder onto the flanks, breaking up into a series of raised (glandular) spots. The posterior thigh is blue or purple-blue in colour.
- Threats include habitat loss and fragmentation from development, agriculture and pine plantations. Other threats include weed invasion, water extraction, inappropriate fire, degraded water quality, changed hydrology and competition and predation from the mosquito fish (*Gambusia holbrooki*). The Eastern sedgefrog (*Litoria fallax*) can be a significant competitor in disturbed areas.

Vulnerable under the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999 and the Queensland Nature Conservation Act, 1992



Katrin Lowe



Troy Bell



Robert Ashdown

Lives in 'acid' coastal waters

A small tree-frog to 31mm with a pointed snout, smooth back and variable colours of browns and/or greens.



E. Ford



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