



FROGS AND TOADS
OF
DANDELI-ANSHI
TIGER RESERVE



b/w.



Frogs have:

- smooth or slimy skin
 - strong, long legs and webbed hind feet
 - two bulging eyes
 - lay eggs in clusters
- Both are considered ectothermic (often called cold blooded) because their body temperature adjusts with the outside environment.
- A group of frogs is called an **ARMY** of frogs

Toads have:

- warty and dry skin
 - stubby bodies with short hind legs
 - parotid glands behind eyes
 - lay eggs in long chains
- A group of toads is called a **KNOT** of toads

Frog's Life Cycle



Why we need them?

1. Frogs and toads are a part of the planet's bio-diversity.
2. Amphibians are highly sensitive to changes in the environment and are aptly considered as "CANARIES IN A COAL MINE".
3. Major biological controller of insects, some of which can cause disease to humans, transmitters of disease or pest of agriculture.
4. Tadpoles scrapes and feed on algae (green, brown, red algae, diatoms), zooplankton and larvae of some insects in the water bodies, thus controlling algal blooms to certain extent.

5. Frogs and toads are also the food for other species like birds, snakes, small mammals etc.
6. The skin of frogs and toads are store house of novel chemical compounds which are useful in developing new drugs to cure many diseases from HIV to ulcer.
7. Frogs and toads were part of culture since the beginning of civilization

INDIAN BULL FROG

-*Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*

SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRESTRIAL

VOCAL
SOUND



MAHARASTRA GOLDEN BACK FROG

-*Hylarana caesarii*

SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRESTRIAL



BICOLURED FROG

-*Clinotarsus curtipes*

SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRESTRIAL

VOCAL
SOUND



AMBOLI LEAPING FROG

-Indirina chiruvasi

SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRESTRIAL



FUNGOID FROG

-*Hylarana malabarica*

SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRESTRIAL



Zakerana spp.
SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRESTRIAL

VOCAL
SOUND



COMMON SKITTERING FROG

-*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*

AQUATIC

VOCAL
SOUND



CASTLE ROCK NIGHT FROG

-*Nyctibatrachus petraeus*

AQUATIC

VOCAL
SOUND



MALABAR GLIDING FROG
-*Rhacophorus malabaricus*
ARBOREAL



AMBOLI BUSH FROG
-*Pseudophilautus amboli*
ARBOREAL



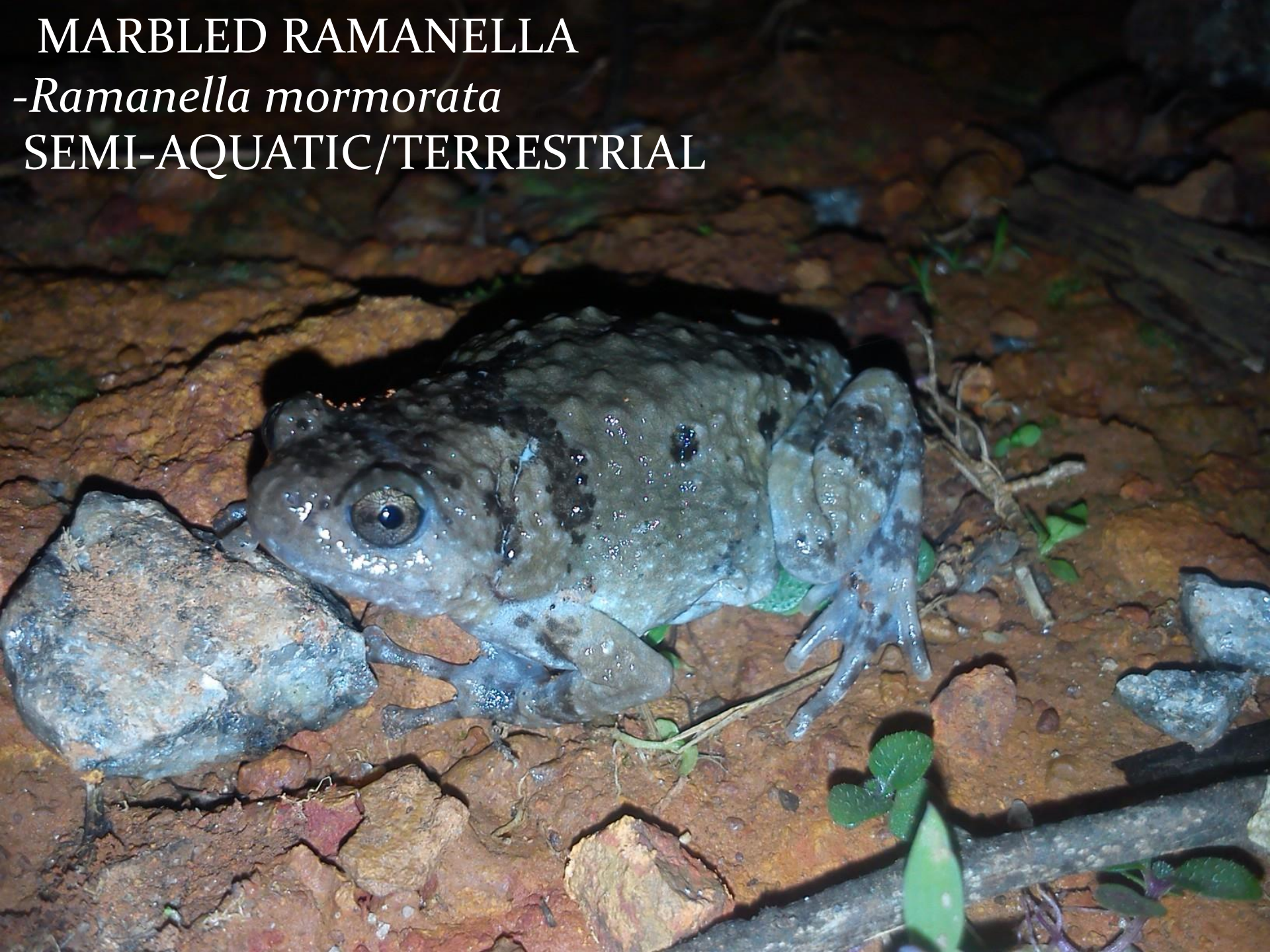
MALABAR TREE TOAD
-Pedostibes tuberculosus
ARBOREAL



MARbled RAMANELLA

-*Ramanella marmorata*

SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRRESTRIAL



COMMON INDIAN TREE FROG

-*Polypedates maculatus*

ARBOREAL



RED NARROW MOUTHED FROG

-*Microhyla rubra*

SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRESTRIAL



MINERVARYA FROG

-Minervarya sahyadris

SEMI-AQUATIC/TERRESTRIAL

VOCAL
SOUND



COMMON INDIAN TOAD

-*Dattaphrynus melanostictus*

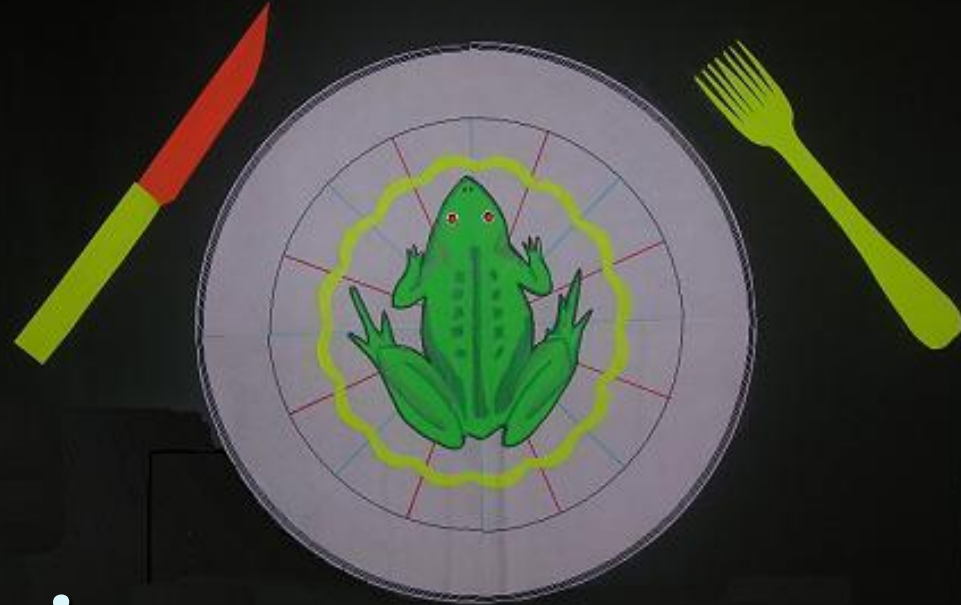
TERRESTRIAL AND BURROWING



THREATS

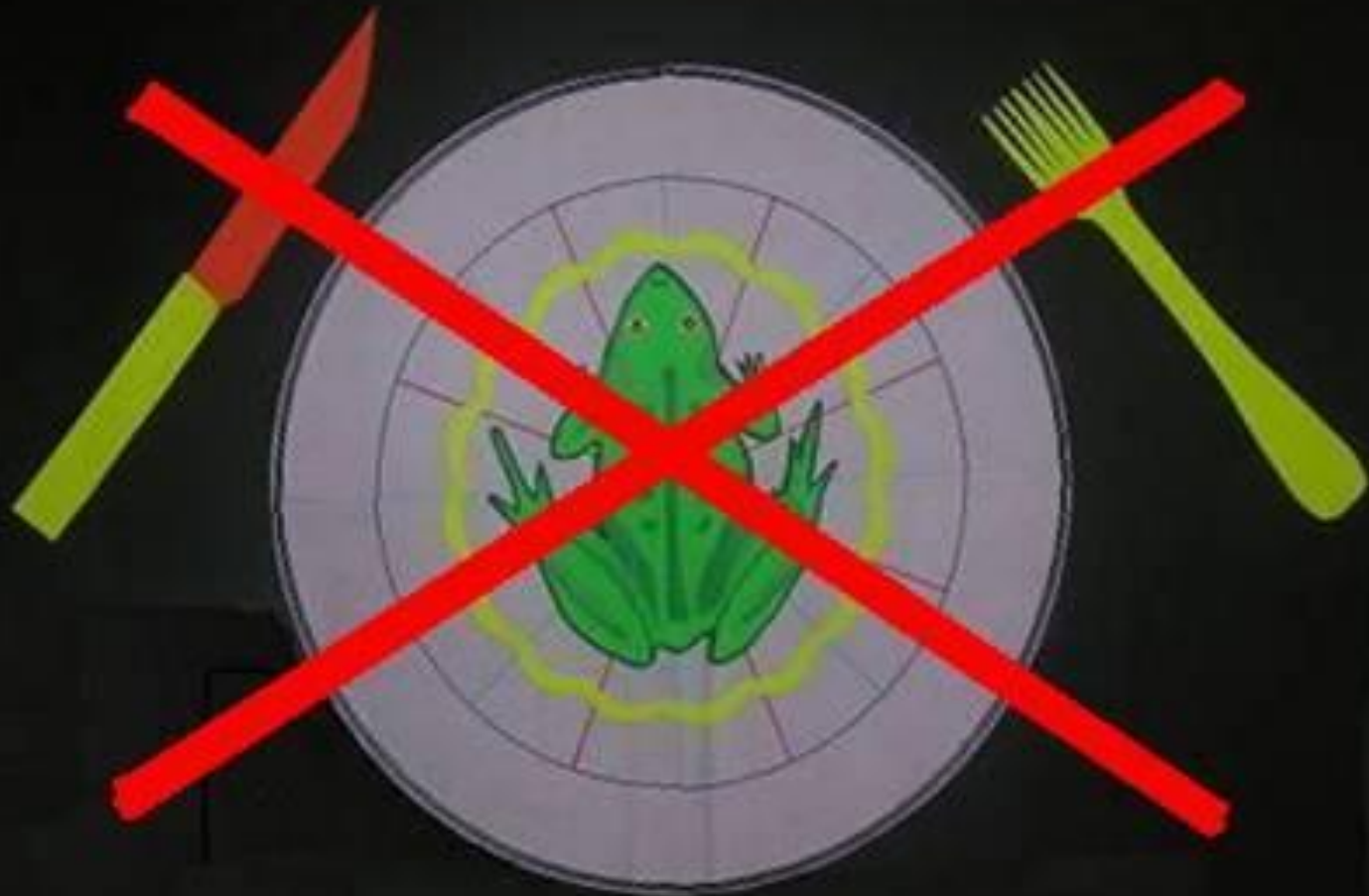
- ✓ Food.
- ✓ Rapid urbanization, Changes and degradation of habitats (Conversion of forest, dam construction etc..),
- ✓ Climate change,
- ✓ Usage chemical pesticides and fertilizers,
- ✓ Invasive species and infectious diseases are few prominent reasons for global amphibian decline.

During the rainy season they become victim of their greatest predator – HUMAN BEING.



Human beings are most responsible for killing Frogs & invite various diseases like Encephalities, Dengue, Malaria, Filaria etc.

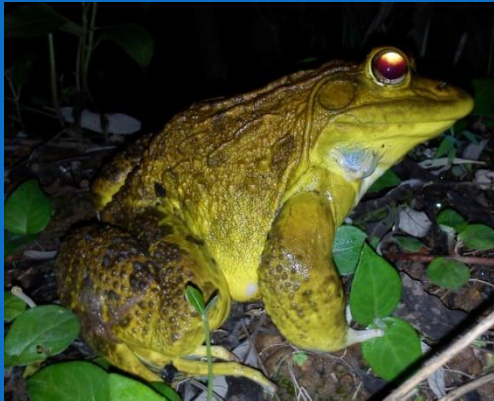
SAY NO TO FROG MEAT



And don't forget to spread this message among the all people.

Beware!

FROGS are Protected Under Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Catching, killing and selling frogs or serving Frog meat in eating places contravene the provisions of the Act, and attracts stringent punishment with fine up to Rs. 25,000 and imprisonment.



RECOMENDATION FOR FURTHER STUDY

- ✓ Citizen involvement
- ✓ Awareness
- ✓ More systematic study



**WORLD WANTS RESULT ,
NOT REASON**



THANK YOU

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