



The Impact of Their Extinction on Ecosystems

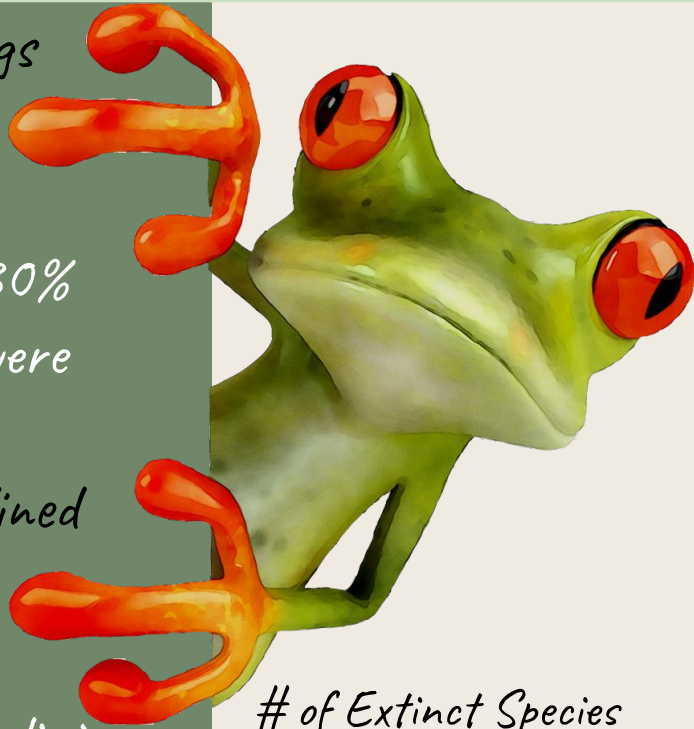
200 species of frogs have gone extinct since the 1970s

A 2004 report found 30% of amphibian species were at risk for extinction

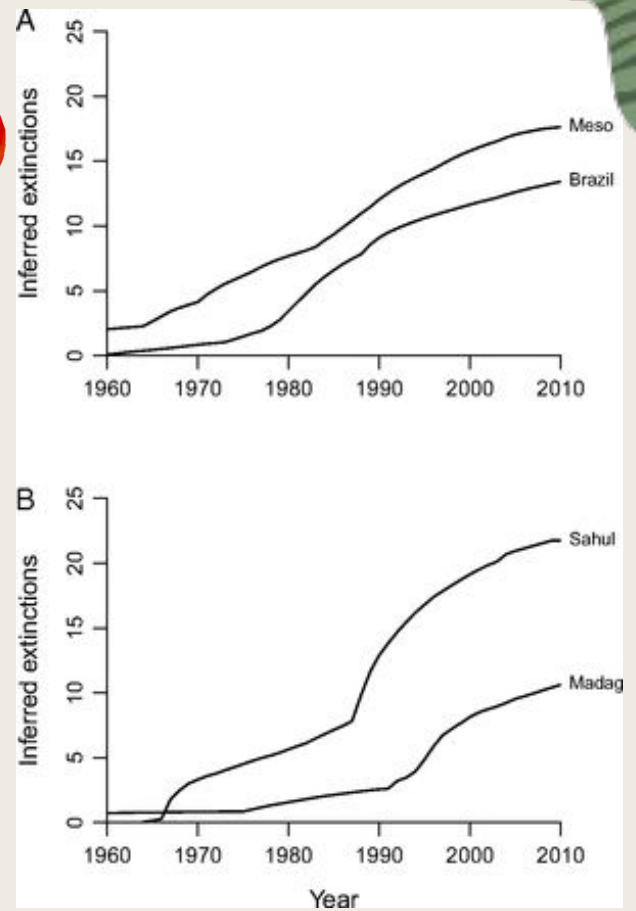
Amphibian populations declined at a rate of 3.7% per year from 2002 to 2011

Low risk populations are declining at a rate of 2.7% a year

A 2010 survey of 25,780 species of vertebrates found that 41% of the amphibians were threatened with extinction



of Extinct Species in (A) Mesoamerica and Brazil and (B) the Sahul region and Madagascar from 1960-2010

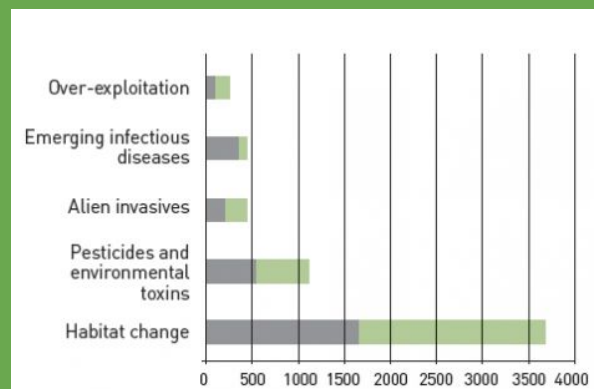


IMPACT OF FROG EXTINCTION

- ❖ Keystone in food web - prey for many species and regulate insect populations
- ❖ Bioindicator - indicate health of an ecosystem
- ❖ Control algal bloom - frogs feed on algae and without them algae can grow up to 250% more
- ❖ Medical discoveries - salamanders can regrow limbs and organs; their skin contains important chemicals

WHY ARE FROGS GOING EXTINCT?

- Habitat loss
- Diseases - mostly chytrid fungus
- Climate change
- Invasive species - fish, bullfrogs
- Commercial trade
- Pollutants



Total (grey + green) and threatened (green) numbers of species that are affected by five major environmental risks

WHAT CAN WE DO?

- ❖ Don't use pesticides
- ❖ Don't eat frog legs
- ❖ Don't purchase wild-caught frogs
 - ❖ Brake for frogs!!
- ❖ Don't put non-native fish in your pond
 - ❖ Build a frog pond!
 - ❖ Conserve water
 - ❖ RECYCLE!!
- ❖ Use rechargeable batteries

