The reading and listening discuss about how to control the spread of cane toad in Australia. The author puts forward three measures to solve the problem. However, the professor in the lecture considers that all the methods are either unsuccessful or will cause environmental damage.

The first solution brought up by the writer is to build a national fence to prevent the cane toad from spreading, because this approach has been successfully used in stopping rabbits. **On the contrary**, the speaker points out that this method will not be effective. Since there are always rivers and streams flowing from one side to the other, the young toad and toad eggs will be carried by the waterways to the other side. Therefore, the professor concludes that the fence will not stop the cane toad.

Second, the author describes a solution that volunteers can capture and catch the cane toad even by hand since the young toads and cane toad eggs are easier to be destroyed. Yet the professor casts doubt on it because untrained volunteers will destroy Australia native frogs and some of them are even in danger. It’s hard for the volunteers to tell apart the cane toads from native frogs especially when they are young.

The last solution to reduce the number of the cane toads is that to use a virus which can cause disease to the toads. The virus is not harmful to most of the infected species and can stop the toads from maturing and reproducing. But in the lecture professor holds the view that virus will cause terrible problems to the South America animal systems. Since the researchers and pet collectors transport the toads form Australia to South America, the virus will give a heavy impact to the local toad populations and the ecosystem will suffer.