SLIDE ONE  
there are 214 types of frogs in Australia

45 of them are considered critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable

Frogs are considered the “canary in the coal mine” as they absorb water and air through their skin so are particularly sensitive to toxins and live in air water and earth.

They are significantly declining in numbers due partially to habitat loss.

SLIDE TWO

One way we can help is by building them a habitat

SLIDE  
“I wish to create a frog bog, which I assume is a pond filled with dirt. I can’t help thinking this will result in a smelly, putrid, swampy mess. Thoughts?” from Frog bog Gardening in Australia online forum

Well this is true and not true

SLIDE

**Moaning Frog, Turtle Frog, Western Banjo Frog, Motorbike Frog**, Glauerts’s Froglet, Squelching Froglet, Red thighed Froglet, Sand Frog.

Before beginning your frog bog you may wish to find out which frogs are common or already found in your area as some frogs like different conditions eg not all frogs like deep water.

This list shows the frogs you are likely to find in the SJ shire. = bold are more likely

SLIDE

In most cases, any old frog bog will do. The first consideration ins location

* At a low point in your property where any moisture will naturally tend
* In partial shade (ie 2/3 shade) Sun promotes algae growth, algae feeds taddies but too much sun too much algae.
* Watch out for overhang deciduous trees. Decaying vege matter feeds frogs but too much mush reduces oxygen availability
* Not near your bedroom – they are NOISY

SLIDE

Here is a classic frog bog but you can make one out of almost anything.

Some tips

* Minimum one metre squared of water to a minimum depth of 300mm to moderate temperature
* One edge no steeper than 45 degrees
* Flat sandy or gravelly bottom
* Need a boggy area which stays wet in summer
* Rocks, logs and vegetation surrounding it for habitat

SLIDE  
In a classic frog bog

* Native water lilly
* Pale rush
* Tassel sedge

Around the edge- groundcovers

* Centella
* Common linearis
* Kidney grass

Climbers

* Running postman
* Native wisteria
* Old man’s beard

SLIDE

Don’t

- Put gold fish in. They eat tadpoles. Use small native fish to control mossie larvae

- cats and dogs eat frogs!

Spray for bugs – frogs eat bugs and they are also very susceptible to poisons

* Surround your property with a tight fence. Frogs need 3cm gaps to get in

Don’t bring in frogs or tadpoles (this is illegal in some states)

* They may be the wrong frogs
* May spread skin diseases eg chytrid fungus

SLIDE

Then again you could just build any old pond and wait!