

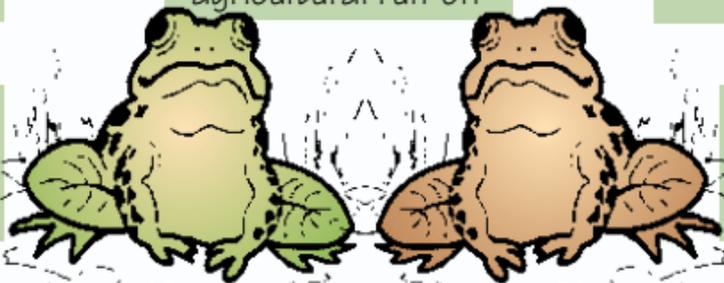
Reasons for Decline of Frogs and Toads

Fallout of airborne pollutants from agricultural and urban areas.

Contaminants in waterways from industrial, urban, and agricultural run-off

Habitat loss due to urbanization, agriculture, forest management, and diversion dams

Reduced adaptability when populations become fragmented, isolated, and small.



Possible effects of global climate change and ozone thinning

Disease and parasites resulting from lowered immune system function caused by many factors.

Disease and parasites contracted from introduced fish and other exotic species.

Eaten by bullfrogs, trout, and other exotic species. Collected illegally for pet trade.

NATIONAL FORESTS in California

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

- Preserve the remnants of natural wetland, pond, and forested habitats.
- Create safe amphibian refuges in your yard or neighborhood.
- Do not transplant fish of any kind into small habitats, even mosquitofish, which can eat amphibian eggs and young.
- Do not allow pet store frogs and turtles, sportfish, and other exotic animals to escape from their enclosures, thus affecting the native aquatic species.
- Reduce lawn and garden chemical use by finding less toxic alternatives.
- Prevent polluting substances, such as fertilizers and motor oil, from being carried down gutters and into storm drains.
- Educate your neighbors about sources of pollution to waterways and cultural significance of amphibians.
- Preserve aquatic and riparian habitat in their natural condition.
- Support local, regional, and global conservation organizations and environmental legislation.
- Join a volunteer monitoring program to help watch for changes in amphibian populations over time.