

# CORROBOREE FROG

Set 2



Scientific Name: *Pseudophryne*  
Common Name: Corroboree Frog

Corroboree Frogs eat small invertebrates such as ants, beetles, mites and other tiny insects found in their damp habitats.

Their biggest threat is chytrid fungus, a deadly disease that attacks their skin and heart. Other threats include climate change, habitat destruction, invasive plants and trampling by feral animals. Eggs and tadpoles may also be vulnerable to predators and weather.

Corroboree Frogs are mostly nocturnal but may be active on cloudy days. Males call with a "squelching" sound during breeding season. They use bogs and seepages for nesting. Eggs pause development until it rains which causes hatching. Tadpoles grow slowly through winter and turn into frogs in summer.

Corroboree Frogs are two of Australia's most recognisable amphibians and are famous for their bright yellow-and-black stripes. They are extremely rare and found only in small regions of south-eastern NSW and the ACT.

Corroboree Frogs have bold yellow and black stripes along their body and legs, with a marbled belly of black, white and yellow. Females are slightly larger than males.

These frogs live in subalpine bogs, wet grasslands, fens, marshlands and sclerophyll forests. They hide under logs, rocks and dense vegetation. After breeding, they may move hundreds of metres into nearby woodland.



herbivore



omnivore



carnivore

## HOW BIG ARE THEY?



## DID YOU KNOW?

- Corroboree frogs have stripes to warn predators that they are toxic.
- Tadpoles can live in ponds covered in snow and ice.
- These frogs help keep alpine ponds clean by eating algae.



Gifted and Talented Teacher

