

CORROBOREE FROG TALK WITH UNCLE LES AND EMMA BEMBRICK

Secondary Resources



Go to the [Atlas of Living Australia](#) to:
Compare the occurrence records map for the [Southern Corroboree Frog](#) and the occurrence records map for the [Northern Corroboree Frog](#).



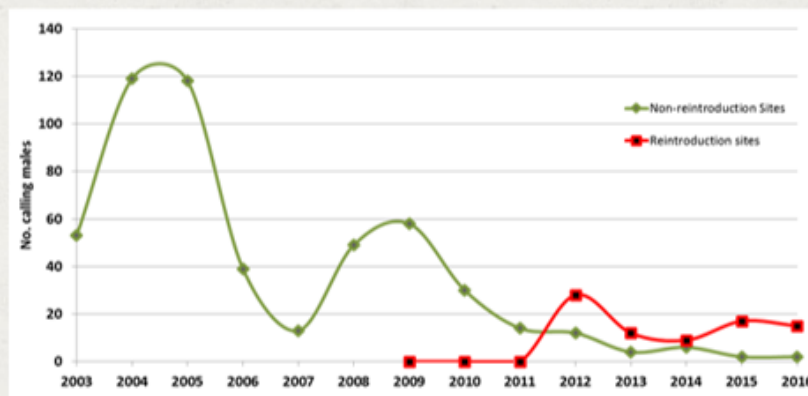
Explore the charts showing the breakdown of [occurrence records](#) for the Northern Corroboree Frog by month, year, habitat etc.

Learn about how Taronga is helping to save the Southern Corroboree Frog with the [Office of Environment and Heritage](#).



INQUIRY QUESTION: HOW DO ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES PROMOTE A CHANGE IN SPECIES DIVERSITY AND ABUNDANCE?

The most reliable monitoring technique is to survey the number of breeding males. The breeding males reliably respond with their threat call when researchers shout near their sphagnum nests and the calls can be easily counted. In 2009, the first Corroboree Frog eggs were reintroduced back into the wild. The frogs that survived from these eggs became sexually mature and started being recorded as breeding males in 2012.



The graph shows the number of Southern Corroboree Frog males recorded in annual surveys from 2003- 2016.

The Southern Corroboree Frog is Listed on the IUCN Red List as Critically Endangered. Describe the changes in the population over the last 14 years and account for the changes

