Upcoming control work is scheduled to continue the week of October 1, 2007. Crews will be arriving in the morning and working until around 9:30 pm.

Field crew work is scheduled for October 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Last Tuesday through Friday were rain-out days for the work crew, following a very wet and muddy Monday night of working. Slippery roadways and ground made the site a safety concern so work was suspended.

On Monday, crews were able to spray citric acid in sections 13-16, and 19-20. They applied lime in section 7.

Monitoring the entire site after spraying last Monday night, the crew was only able to hear 6 calling frogs. This is exciting news because conditions were perfect for the frogs to call (high humidity, low wind), and yet they heard very few.

For this week, the work crew will try to recoup for lost time and carry through with the work plan from last week.

Lime will be applied in sections 5 through 13. The focus of citric acid application will be on sections 11-22 as well as spot spraying calling males throughout the site that cannot be hand captured.

Herbicide work for this week will focus on the roadway along the south edge of section 2 as well as the hau tangle in section 5.

Management Area Map

The map to the left shows the entire infestation area. This area has been broken into management units, and numbered accordingly.

Work at the site will reference these numbers.

If you hear calling frogs in an area near you, please contact our office so that we can schedule treatment in that unit.

Contact Phone Numbers:
- KISC: 246-0684 (from 7:00 am to 4:00 pm)
- Crew Supervisor: 651-8781
- Hawaii Department of Agriculture: 274-3069
- Pest Hotline: 643-PEST

Tidbit

Some Australian aborigines and Native American groups believed that frogs were the bringers of rain.
Electronic monitoring showing trend

At the coqui infestation site in Lawai, KISC’s Data Analyst, Jeff Schlueter, has set out four digital recorders to monitor coqui calling at designated times during the night.

The objective in collecting this data is to show whether or not control efforts conducted at the site are having any effect on the calling frogs.

The graph on the right shows the number of coqui calls detected at location #1 during the period from April 2nd to July 21st. The X axis, along the bottom of the graph, shows the date of the recording, and the Y axis, on the left, shows the number of calls (not individual frogs) detected on the recording.

Each yellow point on the graph represents one 2-minute recording taken at the same location on that specific night. The higher the point is, the more calls were detected on that night.

The orange and green bars indicate the days where the KISC crew sprayed citric acid or hydrated lime in the area near the recorder. The black line indicates the running average for number of calls detected by the recorder.

As can be seen by this graph, monitoring is showing a downward trend of calling frogs.

Frozen Frog May Give Docs Jump on Human Transplants

The common wood frog (photo bottom right) displays a rare trait called freeze tolerance. When the mercury falls, the animal becomes, to the eye and touch, a frog-shaped ice cube. The way it does this may eventually be copied to aid human organ transplants.

"Two-thirds of their body water, or more, freezes," explained Jack Layne, a biologist at Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania. "The heart stops, the breathing stops. For all practical purposes you’d assume that it was dead."

In reality, the frog's metabolism slows to a crawl, and its body temperature drops to between 21° and 30° Fahrenheit. The amphibian's heart and brain cease to function.

"These frogs are vertebrate animals and share a lot of things in common with mammals, like organ and tissue structures," explained Jon Costanzo from the Laboratory for Ecophysiological Cryobiology at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. "It begs the question: If a frog can withstand the freezing of all of its organs at the same time, how can we apply that to humans?"

The cryoprotectants (additives used to preserve frozen tissue) now routinely used for embryo and sperm preservation were unheard-of a half century or so ago. So who knows where future research may lead?

Read more at

Informational Links

Please visit the following sites for more info:

- Work Notification Policy:
  http://www.hear.org/kisc/pdfs/200704coquiworknotificationpolicy.pdf

Some species of frogs have bright colors on their underparts or legs that flash when the frog moves, presumably confusing enemies. The enemy gets distracted by the colors, then by the time they remember they were chasing a frog, our froggy friend has leaped away to safety! This Barred Leaf Frog (Phyllomedusa tomopterna) has little stripes under it's legs that flash when it runs.

A juvenile wood frog