



Coqui News

Online at www.hear.org/kisc/coqui_news

Kauai Invasive Species Committee

Work Notification

November 26-30

Work update at Lawai infestation site

Upcoming control work is scheduled to continue the week of November 26, 2007. Crews will be arriving in the afternoon and working until around 9:30 pm.

Field crew work is scheduled for November 26 and 27.

The past weekend and Monday were rainy and left the frog site very wet and muddy. No spraying took place on Monday, but the crew hand-captured two frogs (one in section 9 and one in section 14). When they left the site that night, no frogs were heard calling (outside of our coqui cage).

The two male frogs were brought back to the KISC office and sequestered overnight

for deployment in another coqui cage the following night. This new cage is located on the intake side of the reservoir in hopes of attracting any female frogs on this side of the work site.

Last Tuesday, the crew sprayed citric acid in section 14 and controlled weeds with a weed whacker in sections 19 and 20.

For work this week the crew will target citric acid in sections 15-17 as well as any areas of calling frogs when capture is not successful.

Lime will be applied in sections 5, 6, and 7. Herbicide application will take place in sections 18-20.

As we narrow in on the final phases of eradication at this site it is imperative that neighboring residents report any calling frogs



Coqui frog

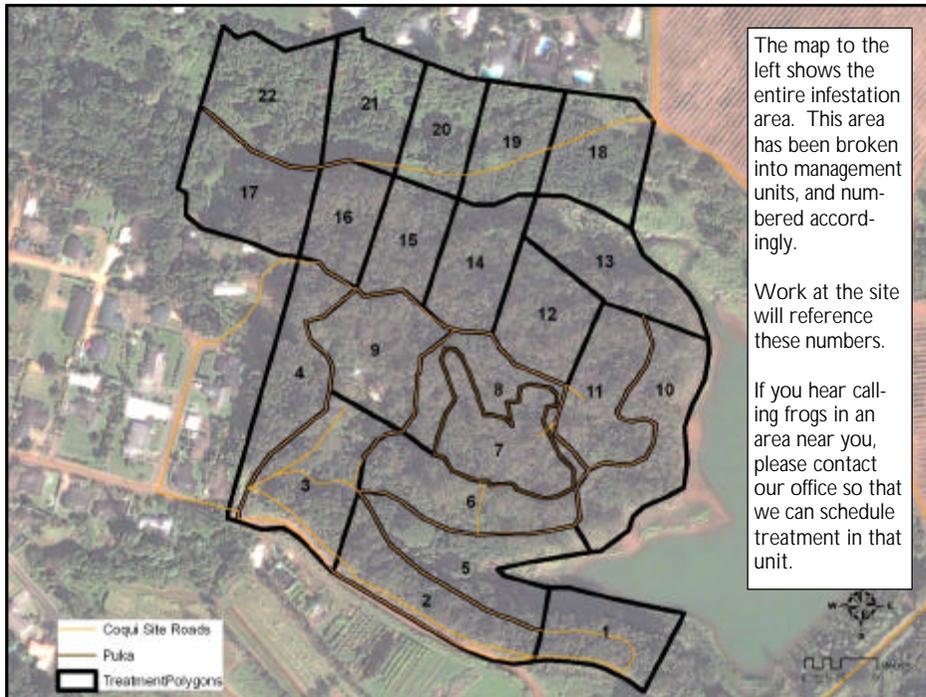
at this site so that crewmembers can either spray or capture them.

As always, we are grateful for constant participation by everyone on this project.

Report coqui frogs!

643-PEST

Management Area Map



POSTED:

Friday, November 23, 2007

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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

*A controlled ecosystem where you would keep frogs for raising is called a **vivarium**.*



Do frogs sleep?

Paul Verrell, who studies amphibians here at Washington State University, tells me the answer to your first question depends on what you mean by sleep.

When a mammal sleeps, its brain gives off certain signals that can be measured with an instrument called an electroencephalograph, or EEG. Problem is, I don't think anyone has managed to hook a frog to an EEG.

Also, says Professor Verrell, THE textbook on amphibians doesn't have "sleep" in its index, which probably means something.

But sleep can be thought of just as a period of inactivity. And frogs do have less active

periods. For example, they rest up during the day to get ready for their active nights.

But inactive periods may also be caused by temperature. Frogs and other amphibians are "ectotherms." "Ecto-" means outside, and "-therm" means heat. So an ectotherm is an animal whose body temperature is set by the temperature of its surroundings. Endotherms, such as us, set their own body temperatures.

Another type of inactivity is "aestivation (ess-tuh-VAY-shun)." This happens when an animal slows way down due to a lack of water. Spadefoot toads, for example, often aestivate for most of the year. Many of these toads have only

a few days to breed and feed. The rest of the time they burrow as deep as they can into the ground to escape the heat and dryness.

Now, who knows whether frogs close their eyes when they're inactive? They certainly CAN, for they blink like we do to clean off the surface of their eyes.

But the lids are often translucent, which means light can get through them. If frogs close their eyes while burrowing, says Professor Verrell, it is probably to protect their eyes from damage.

For the full story see: <http://www.wsu.edu/DrUniverse/frogs.html>



Is this frog asleep?



This green stripe burrowing frog "sleeps" for 9 months!
<http://www.uq.edu.au/news/?article=12038>

Oddities of the English language

One of the craziest oddities of the English language is that there are so many different collective nouns that all mean "group" but which are specific to what particular thing there is a group of: a herd of elephants, a crowd of people, a box of crayons, a pad of paper, etc. There is great diversity of collective nouns associated with animals, from a sleuth of bears to a murder of crows.

More samples of this are:

- Congress of baboons
- Colony of badgers
- Pride of lions
- Troop of monkeys
- Rabble of butterflies
- Drove of cattle
- Covey of partridges
- Parcel of penguins

So what do we call a collective of frogs? An army!



Informational Links

Please visit the following sites for more info:

- Work Notification Policy:
<http://www.hear.org/kisc/pdfs/200704coquiworknotificationpolicy.pdf>
- <http://www.wsu.edu/DrUniverse/frogs.html>
- <http://www.rinkworks.com/words/collective.shtml>



Navy Frogs?