Work update at Lawai infestation site

Upcoming control work is scheduled to continue the week of March 31, 2008. Crews will be working during daylight hours and up until around 9:30 pm.

Field crew work is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, March 31 and April 1. This past week the crew applied herbicide in sections 5 and 3 as well as touched up grasses in sections 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 20. Citric acid was applied in sections 9 and 18.

On Monday night a frog was heard and captured outside of section 2. Also, two frogs were heard just outside of section 18. After spraying this area with citric acid on Tuesday night, no frogs were heard. This week herbicide is scheduled to be applied in section 6. Lime will be applied in sections 7 and 8. Citric acid control will be focused on sections 18 and 19.

Control work continues at the Lawai infestation site to ensure complete eradication of coqui frogs. Reporting of frogs at this site is very helpful for the crews to help direct their work.

Thank you to all those who continue to support this work on coqui eradication.

Report coqui frogs! 643-PEST

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

Coqui News Online at www.hear.org/kisc/coqui_news

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.

Tidbit

A new frog Eleutherodactylus phasma (the phantom frog) has recently been found in Costa Rica. It's 5cm long and is nearly pure white in color.
Denver Zoo unveils First Frog Fridays program

Denver Zoo is leaping into the battle to save frogs from extinction, sponsoring First Frog Fridays this year and teaching visitors what they can do to save the slimy jumpers.

Every first Friday of the month a special frog mascot will welcome guests as they enter the zoo. Inside Tropical Discovery, visitors can take close looks at the zoo's 26 frog species -- 25 of which are threatened or endangered.

Zookeepers will speak about amphibians and efforts to save them. And there will be "frogstastic" prizes.

Most of the world's 6,000 amphibian species are in danger.

Besides the perennial problem of loss of habitat, the frogs face a critical new threat: the pel-mell spread of the infectious disease chytridiomycosis, commonly known as chytrid fungus.

Denver Zoo is a partner in AZA's Species Survival Plans, which tries to keep breeding species that are extinct or nearly extinct in the wild.

Denver Zoo also participates in amphibian conservation projects in the wild. One such project focuses on the Lake Titicaca frog, which lives on the border of Bolivia and Peru.

Local superstition says the frogs are good medicine and increase the sex drive, so 150 are killed and eaten unnecessarily each day.

Denver Zoo is helping biologists at a university in Lima, Peru, to set up a holding facility for confiscated Lake Titicaca frogs. And Denver Zoo staffers are helping two Lima zoos establish frog displays to help locals better understand the plight of the frogs.

Two other Denver Zoo initiatives: Looking at reintroducing leopard frogs and canyon tree frogs to the wild in the Wind River Ranch area of New Mexico and helping to ensure the survival of the Panamanian golden frog, by breeding them in the zoo's Tropical Discovery building and helping Panama open a conservation center.

Zoo officials urge frog lovers to create amphibian friendly environments in their yards. Frogs love leaf litter, rocks, logs and a source of water -- but be careful that still water doesn't attract W est-N ile-virus-bearing mosqui-toes.

To read more go to: http://www.rockymountainnews.com/news/2008/mar/26/denver-zoo-unveils-first-frog-fridays-program/

Fascinating horned frogs

The horned frogs of the genus Ceratophrys, in some forms, are beautifully adorned and highly aggressive creatures. Some grow to a length of eight inches and have an immense body bulk.

All of the horned frogs have enormous mouths and are highly predatory, the food of some consisting almost solely of other frogs. Large specimens will attack anything which threatens them. They can inflict painful bites, holding on with bulldog tenacity. Even the tadpoles of the horned frogs are highly carnivorous.

Some species of horned frogs are small, but several grow to huge size and have beautifully blended coloring of reds, tans, browns, greens, and blacks. On the jungle floor, among leaves and debris, they can hardly be seen.

They move about little, preferring to lie in ambush for the unwary snakes, lizards, mice, and other vertebrates which come within range of their powerful jaws.

The "horn" of the horned frogs is a curious triangular prolongation of the edge of the upper eyelid. It is not hard or sharp, as it is only a flap of skin, but perhaps it makes the wide head appear even wider and therefore less accept-able to the forest creatures that would normally dine on these frogs.

See: http://www.honoluluzoo.org/horned_frogs.htm

Informational Links

Please visit the following sites for more info:

- http://www.honoluluzoo.org/horned_frogs.htm