



Growing Grass Frog (MK)



Southern Brown Tree Frog (MC)



FROG GARDEN

Barwon Heads - Ocean Grove

Frogs are accurate indicators of environmental stress. The Geelong region is home to 10 species of frog which are on the decline.

Frogs eat large quantities of insects, whilst tadpoles keep waterways clean by feeding on algae.



Spotted Marsh Frog (BW)



Spotted Marsh Frog (BW)

The following may be of assistance when designing your frog garden:

- Pond site should be part shady and not directly under trees.
- Pond should be spoon shaped with shallow sloping walls so the frogs can enter and exit.
- Pond floor should be covered with washed sand or gravel.
- Small native fish are best in the pond to prevent tadpoles being eaten.
- Plant local native plants; short dense vegetation around edges to allow light and cover, and taller shrubs further away from the edge.
- Logs and rocks around the garden provide hiding places for frogs.
- Be patient, frogs can take up to 2 years to move into your pond.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Frogs are amphibians living on land and water.
- Frogs start their life as an egg in a jelly capsule turning into a tadpole which breathes through gills like a fish.
- Frogs have excellent hearing and vision, seeing forward, backwards and upwards.
- Frogs close their eyes using their eyeballs to push food down their throats.
- Some frogs are said to travel up to a kilometre in 24 hours.
- Only male frogs call.

References

Museum Victoria
 Moolapio Creating a Frog Garden
 Australian Government – Biodiversity



This is a guide only.
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Metamorph (MK)

Frogs need shelter, food, and a source of moisture to breed, but does not need all of these in one location.

Tadpoles and frogs are protected wildlife and may not be collected from the wild.



Metamorph (MK)

Growling Grass Frog (RE)

OUR LOCAL FROGS



Southern Brown Tree Frog (MC)



Spotted Marsh Frog (BW)

FROG SPECIES	CALL	HABITAT	BREEDING SEASON	FACTS
Common Froglet	All year - crick, crick, crik, crik, crik.	Ground-dweller near water all year. Shelters in groups under logs near water.	All year round.	Lay up to 150 eggs. Take 40-70 days to turn into a frog.
Common Spade Toadlet	Craa-aw-aw-aw-aw-aw-aw-awk.	Remains burrowed most of the time. Active after rain on moist nights.	August to October and March to May.	Lay long jelly strings of eggs wrapped around submerged vegetation.
Growling Grass Frog - threatened	Grrrruh-uh-uh-urk.	Ground-dwelling tree frog near water and wet areas. Sit and wait predator.	November to March, with males calling from August to April.	Lay a floating raft of up to 4500 eggs. Tadpoles hatch 2-4 days later, growing into a frog 3 to 15 months.
Pobblebonk	Bonk.. bonk.. bonk.. pobble bonk.	Large burrower found in large numbers after rain.	August to April.	Lay up to 4000 eggs in frothy floating mass. Takes up to 15 months to grow into a frog.
Spotted Marsh Frog	All year - Click... click... click... click.	Shelters during the day under logs, or vegetation.	August to May.	Lay up to 1500 floating mass of eggs. Takes up to 5 months to become a frog.
Southern Brown Tree Frog	All year - cree-cree-cree.	Climber and jumper.	All year.	Lay up to 700 jelly clump of eggs. Leaps in the air to catch its food.

LOCAL INDIGENOUS PLANTS FOR YOUR FROG GARDEN

- Kangaroo Grass – *Themeda triandra*
- Wallaby Grass – *Rytidosperma caespitosum*
- Flax Lily – *Dianalla revoluta*
- Coast Flax Lilly – *Dianalla brevicaulis*
- Knobby Club Rush – *Ficinia nodosa*
- Spiny Mat Rush – *Lomandra longifolia*
- Water Fern – *Azolla filiculoides*
- Hop Goodenia – *Goodenia ovata*
- Streaked- Arrow Grass – *Triglochin striatum*

OTHER PLANTS FOR YOUR FROG GARDEN

- *Clivia species*
- *Bromeliad species*

Growling Grass Frog (SB)

