

# FrogWatch Census Report 2023



In partnership with:





**Field assistant Janelle Friend at a dangerously eroded part of Beard creek (MOL602), Queanbeyan**

This report is based on data collected by trained **FrogWatch volunteers** and their survey buddies during the FrogTober 2023 frog census. Thanks for being passionate about frogs, your local environment and for making a difference!

The ACT and Region FrogWatch Program is funded by the ACT Government and Icon Water. A special thank you goes to Will Osborne for his ongoing scientific guidance.

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Please refer to our online resource page to find out more about the FrogWatch program, its objectives, and the materials and methods used for data collection:

<https://ginninderralandcare.org.au/FrogWatch/>

The Canberra Nature Map provides outstanding database support to the FrogWatch program. Find all the local FrogWatch data at: <https://canberra.naturemapr.org/surveys/types/1>

To be alerted about upcoming events, follow Ginninderra Catchment Group's social media posts and newsletters.

Cover photos: 2023 FrogWatch fun

Frog species photos were kindly provided by Peter Orme and John Wombey.

All other images courtesy of ACT and Region FrogWatch except where noted.

Weather information was obtained from:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/season/act/summary.shtml>



Main stakeholder attending habitat restoration work at a Gundaroo pond



NAD036: Larch Dam Forest, National Arboretum Canberra



Juvenile Spotted Marsh Frog, *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*

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**ARA200: Aranda Bushland Dam**

## FrogWatch 2023 highlights

The ACT and Region FrogWatch Program (FrogWatch) is run by the Ginninderra Catchment Group. FrogWatch has been engaging volunteers since 2002 to monitor, restore and protect local frog habitat, and to raise awareness about frogs and their plight. The program covers the ACT and its surrounding NSW region: from Cooma in the south to Gundaroo in the north, and from the Cotter River in the west to Captains Flat in the east.



Peron's Tree Frog *Litoria peronii*, a Gungahlin resident



Sharing ribbiting frog facts at a training event @ Jerrabomberra Wetlands

Midwinter is always a wonderful time to tune into our local frogs. Walk & Talk sessions in west Belconnen and Holder taught participants how to identify the calls of our winter-breeding frogs, *Crinia signifera* and *Litoria verreauxii*, while sipping hot chocolate and watching the stars. During the day, several presentations to schools or Scout groups focused on the wonderful world of frogs and their important role in our local environment.

August is Platypus Month, and for the fourth time FrogWatch assisted with running the dusk and dawn surveys at Coppins Crossing. Volunteers became citizen scientists as they gave their full attention to the mighty *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, plus the furry, frequently encountered *Vombatus ursinus*. Hooked by the fun experience, many platypus spotters signed up to become a FrogWatcher as well. Once a citizen scientist, always a citizen scientist!



Photo: Yolandi Vermaak

Due to popular demand, the 2022 *Frog Lessons for Wellbeing* were repeated in September and October 2023. The booked-out series was co-hosted with Landcare ACT's Wellbeing through Nature program, headed by the glorious Sally Holliday. Froggy Fun After Dark South (Farrer) and North (Ginninderry), as well as Frogs Up Late For Adults @ Mount Majura and for a Black Friday Youth event in Gungahlin were a hoot!



Just to add a bit more excitement to spring, in-depth habitat assessments, lovingly called FRARCs (Frog-focused rapid appraisal of riparian conditions), were done at all FrogWatch sites (bar a few). Thanks to Jed Pearson and Janelle Friend for their hard work to get it all done in record time.



Field assistant Janelle with the most amazing hollow bearing tree ever, ANU

And just when it all seemed a tad busy, it got a tad (-pole) busier. From mid-October onwards it was frogs at night and tadpoles all day. A total of 116 classes from 68 schools, plus 10 homeschools, 165 teachers and around 2500 learners hopped into the Tadpole Kits for Schools Program, funded by Icon Water since 2018. This annual hands-on learning experience is a **must** for many teachers, because it is fun and many students and parents have threatened to riot should their class miss out! Thanks to everyone's care and dedication, paired with observation skills, we had perfect froglets ready to leave the tank as early as late November!



Last but not least, FrogWatch was involved in a habitat restoration project at rural ponds in Gundaroo. *Oh, what a feeling to get my toes back into the silty mud! Priceless!*

Of course, the annual FrogCensus each October is the most important event in the frog year. COVID-induced changes have made the program even better and it is running like a well-oiled machine. More details are in the summary below.

Q: What is a frog's favourite fast food? A: French flies and a diet croak



**NAD011: National Arboretum Canberra Main Dam**



**Common Eastern Froglet *Crinia signifera***



**FTB010: Bogong Creek**



## FrogCensus 2023 summary

One of the main outputs of the FrogWatch program is to facilitate community engagement through FrogTober. This involves monitoring frog populations at local wetlands and waterways throughout October, and has happened yearly since 2002. The annual FrogCensus report provides an overview of the distribution of our local frog species, particularly in the urban setting, and aims to detect change over time. Our strong partnership with Upper Murrumbidgee Waterwatch enables these two highly successful citizen science programs to better inform the management of our aquatic habitats and creatures within them.



**Philip Dunne frogwatching at ORR010: Orroral Valley Treatment ponds**

Three training seminars were held to get volunteers up to speed for the big frog count in October: two at the Jerrabomberra Wetland and one at the new Wildbark learning centre at Mulligans Flat. A fantastic article in the *RiotACT* by Sally Hopman helped people discover their inner frog, and as a result all events were fully booked (and more) overnight.

In Cooma, we had a hoot during an outdoor training session with a BBQ, visited by a local Pobblebonk. With all this amazing community support and dedication, only the most remote sites were left to be surveyed by the FrogWatch Coordinator: every other site had been snaffled up.

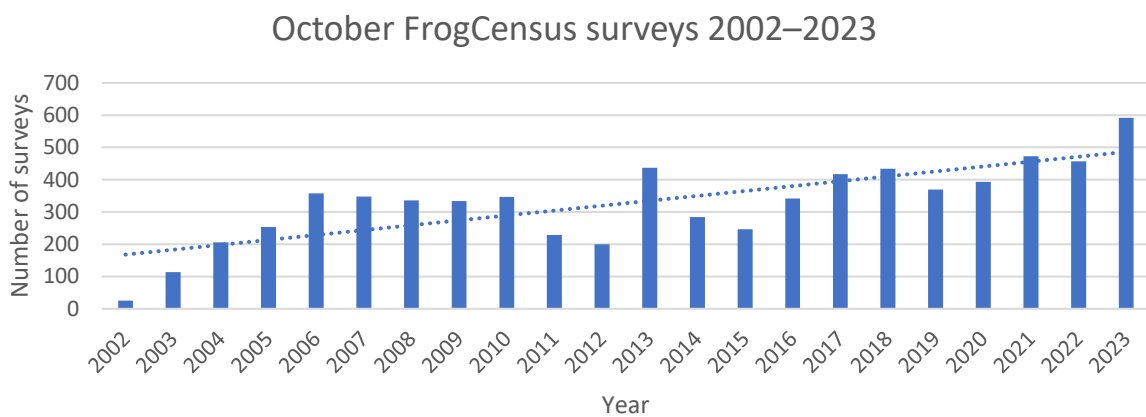


**Pobblebonk or Eastern Banjo Frog *Limnodynastes dumerilii* attending the Cooma training event**

### Biggest FrogCensus ever

The year 2023 produced the biggest FrogCensus since 2002, thanks to massive community support (Figure 1). Approximately 110 registered volunteers submitted data that was collected by survey teams of two to five people. Therefore, when using the term volunteer, we include all members of a team. While they might not be named, their contribution is equally appreciated and valued. It is heartwarming to see how many people do care about our local environment!

A total of 592 FrogCensus surveys were submitted: around a 30% increase from 457 surveys in 2022. Out of 227 FrogWatch sites, 220 were monitored. Sites were surveyed between one and seven times during FrogTober, with an average of 2.7 surveys per site.



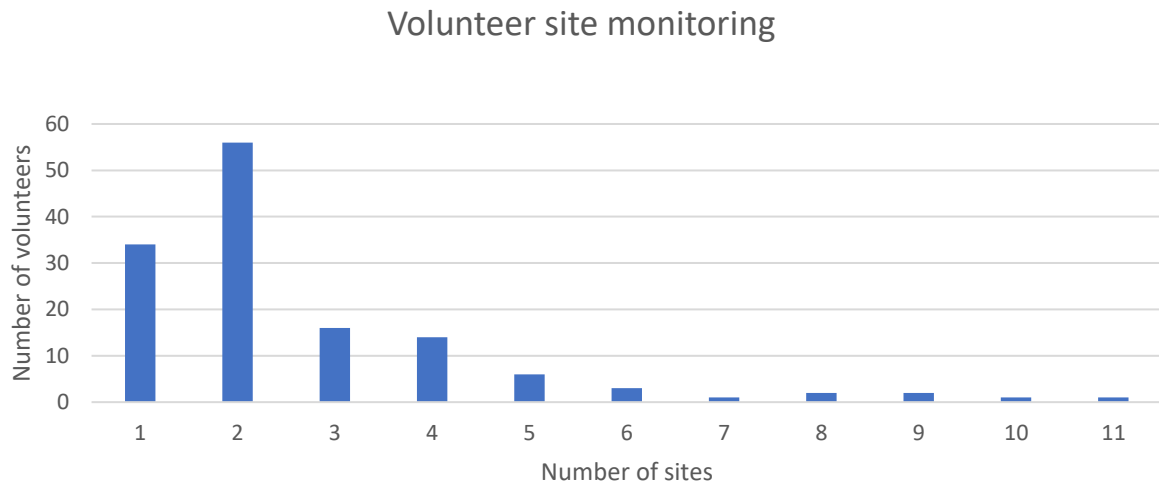
**Figure 1: Number of surveys during the annual FrogCensus, 2002–2023**



**Gold Star FrogWatcher Chris Taylor, doing habitat assessments followed by frog surveys @ Scottsdale**

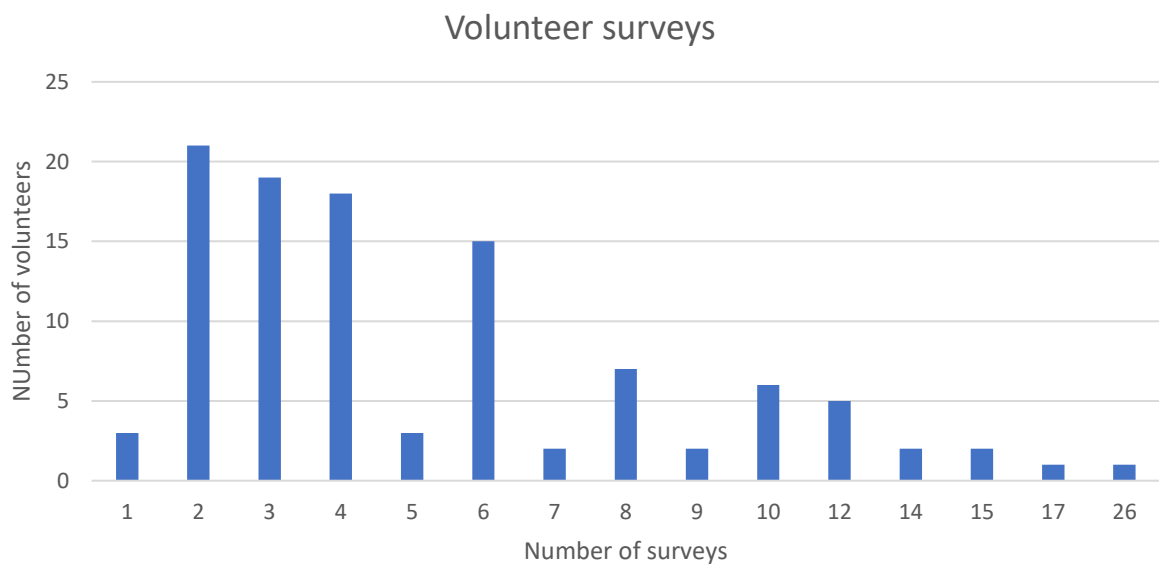
## Volunteer effort

Volunteers submitted surveys for one to 11 sites, with an average of 2.8 sites (Figure 2). Monitoring a small number of sites was the most popular choice, especially for new FrogWatchers. However, it seems that once volunteers are hooked, there's no going back!



**Figure 2: Number of sites monitored per volunteer, October 2023**

The number of submitted surveys per volunteer was very diverse, ranging between one and 26! The average was a whopping 5.5 surveys per volunteer (Figure 3). Very impressive indeed.



**Figure 3: Number of surveys submitted by volunteers, October 2023**

See species distribution maps for site locations and Appendix A for site codes, names and locations. Appendix B lists all 2023 FrogCensus volunteers. Appendix C lists the scientific and common names of each species of frog found in the 2023 FrogCensus.

### Site diversity

A high diversity of frog species at a survey site can indicate the presence of a wide range of frog habitat features. Identifying these high-value sites and their species-specific habitat provision informs better planning and management decisions about frog conservation.

Out of 220 surveyed sites, nine had no frogs (listed below). Three of these sites were dry and four had moderate to fast flow, which did not provide appropriate breeding conditions.

CTP450: Murrays Corner

JER530: JWs - Silt Trap North

CTP500: Tanners Flat Ck

LEE001: Lees @ Rock Groynes

FAD300: Wanniasa Hills Dam (dry)

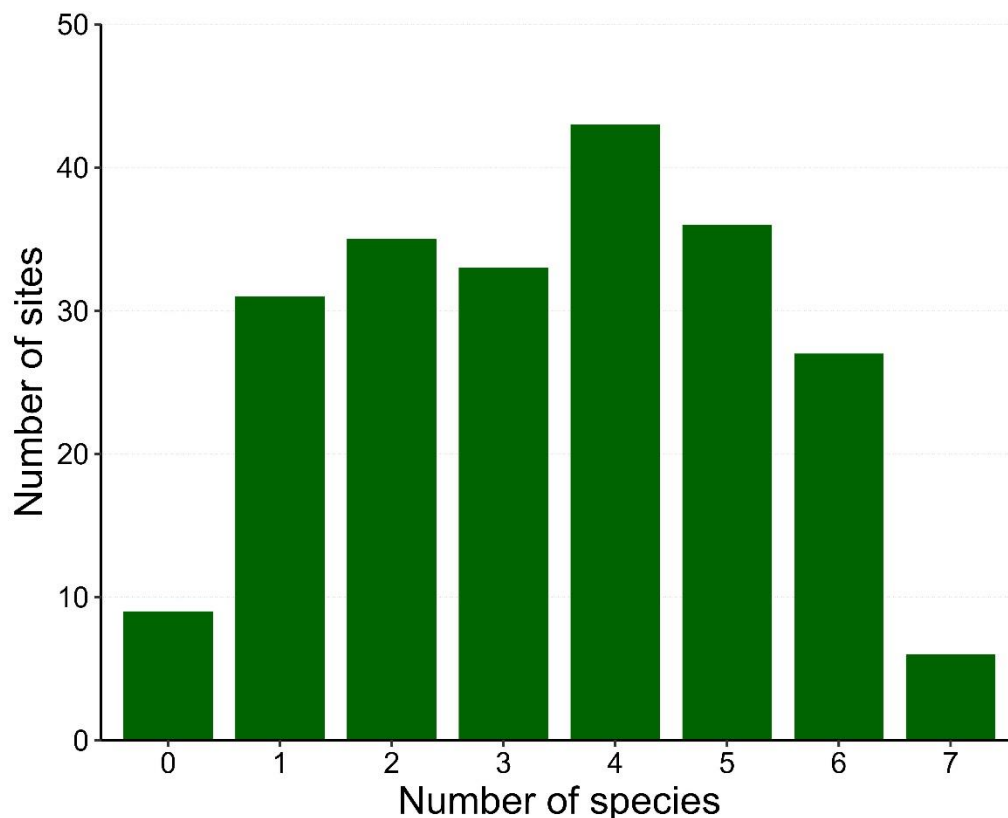
LEE002: Lees @ Road-xing

FGC040: Diddums @ Lake G

NAS100: STEP Dam (dry)

FMC500: Bragg St Swales (dry)

At the remaining 211 sites, 1633 frog sightings were recorded. With the exclusion of the 'no-frog' sites, an average species richness of 3.58 per site (down from 4.29 in 2022) and 3.02 per survey (down from 3.80 in 2022) was detected. The total number of species detected at each site is shown in Figure 4.



**Figure 4: Frog diversity (number of species) across all surveyed sites (n=220), October 2023**

The highest number of species at a FrogWatch site was seven, down from eight in 2022, at six sites. All these wetlands are well connected to surrounding grass and woodlands and have had high frog diversity of up to eight species over the past several years.

CFR200: Hodgman's Large Dam (rural)

FOR001: Forde Wetland

DGP001: Dunlop Grasslands Dam (peri-urban)

STP100: Strathnairn Pond (peri-urban)

FGB002: Refshauge Crescent (peri-urban)

UHD015: Urila Home Dam (rural)

## Species detected

Some sites were monitored more often than others. This might cause particular species to be over-represented in the results. Therefore, the detection of each species is presented per individual site, rather than per survey, in Figure 5.

As in 2021 and 2022, 10 species were detected during the 2023 FrogCensus (Appendix C): *Crinia parinsignifera*, *C. signifera*, *Limnodynastes dumerilii*, *Lim. peronii*, *Lim. tasmaniensis*, *Litoria latopalmata*, *Lit. lesueuri*, *Lit. peronii*, *Lit. verreauxii* and *Uperoleia laevis*.

*Neobatrachus sudellae* was not detected, possibly due to the cool and dry conditions during most of October. As in all previous years, the three most frequently detected species were *C. signifera*, *C. parinsignifera* and *Lim. tasmaniensis*. However, the 2022 record detection rates for most species were not reached in 2023. Only *Lit. verreauxii* expanded its 2022 presence, and had its highest detection rate since 2002 for the second year in a row.

These results may indicate the strong and immediate implications of drier conditions during the frog breeding season on both species numbers and the abundance of frogs.

*Lit. latopalmata* and *Lit. lesueuri* were the least-encountered species. In the ACT, *Lit. latopalmata* is associated with the Murrumbidgee River. It was found at CCG050: Double Dam and for the first time ever at a private farm dam in Urila, NSW (UHD015). During FrogTober, *Lit. lesueuri* was only detected at NRF052 along the Naas fire trail. However, in December it was also detected during a survey at COT010: Cotter River at Vanity's Crossing.

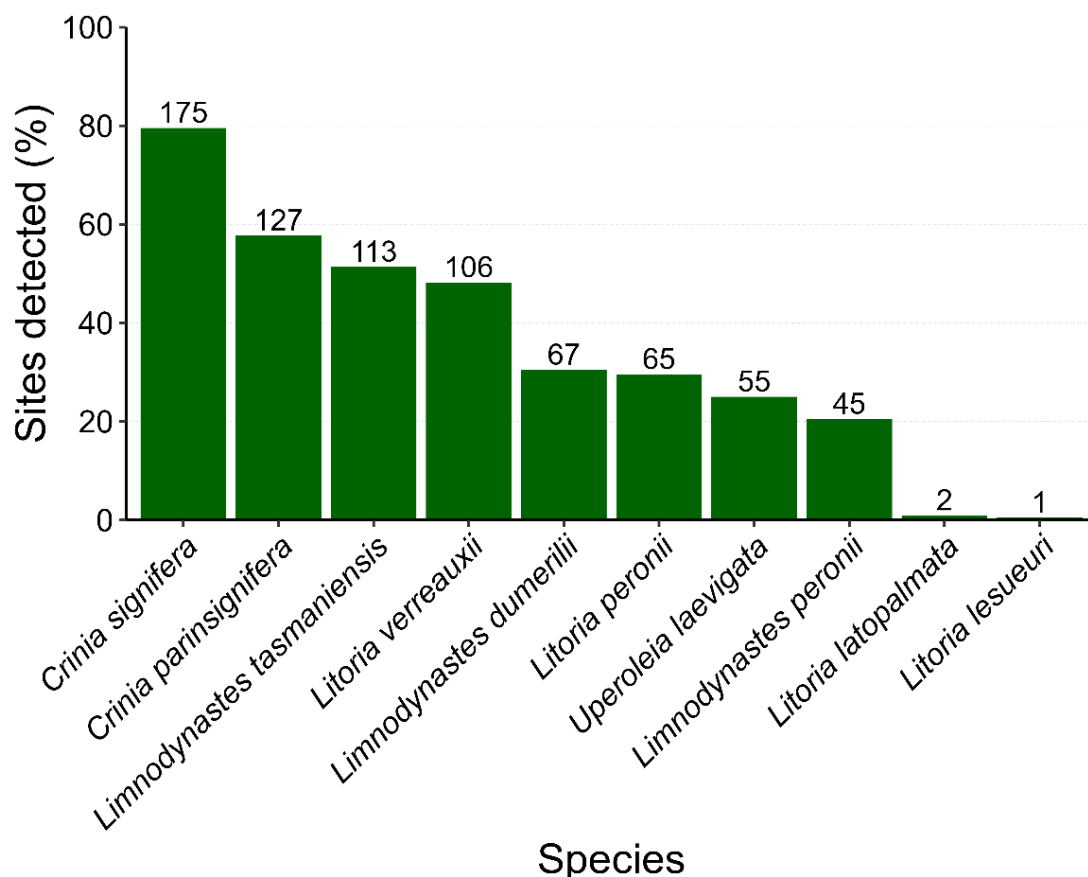


Figure 5: Percentage of sites (n=211) where a species was detected (actual site number written above each bar)

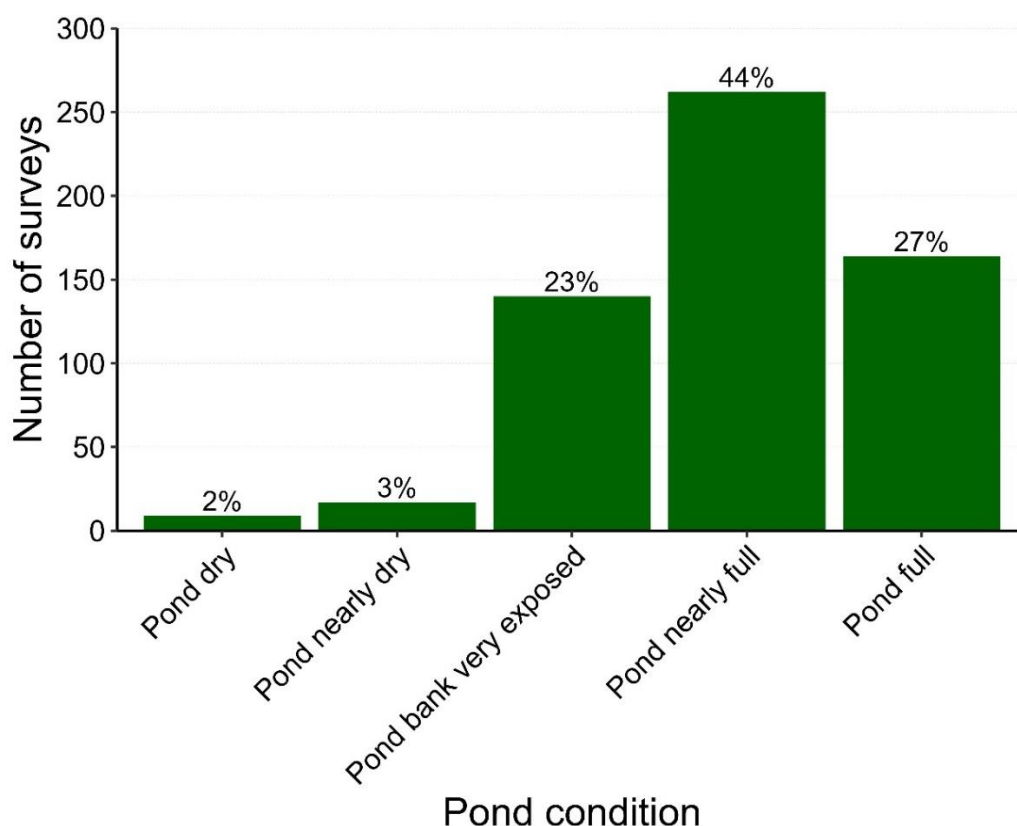
### Weather, pond and habitat conditions

After three years of La Niña, with its cooler and wetter weather, 2023's winter seemed to mark the end of these patterns. Winter in the Australian national capital was drier and warmer than average. Rain was sparse with 71 mm, which is just around half of the long-term average. Daily minimum and maximum temperatures were above average.

Tuggeranong broke two sad records for reaching the highest mean winter daily maximum temperature, as well as the overall highest mean temperature.

Spring, especially in September and October, was very dry, with only 28% and 58% of the long-term average rainfall, respectively. The lack of rain was accentuated by warm days. Tuggeranong broke another record for highest ever mean daily maximum temperature in September. Mean daily average temperatures were 3 °C above average in September and 0.7 °C in October.

As do many animals and plants in our region, frogs rely on cool and wet weather during winter. Rain during the cooler months, when evaporation is lowest, replenishes and reinvigorates water bodies in time for spring: the breeding and growing season. Tadpoles rely on water to complete their transformation into frogs. Adult frog survival is also significantly reduced when waterbodies and the surrounding landscape dry up, as they need moisture to breathe. Also, diminishing water levels often go hand in hand with deteriorating water quality and loss of habitat. It is therefore not surprising that during the 2023 FrogCensus, pond conditions were quite varied and almost 30% of all surveys recorded deteriorating breeding conditions (Figure 6).



**Figure 6: Pond conditions (water level) at survey sites, October 2023 (percentage of surveys written above each bar)**



**BMT100: Black Mountain Dam**



**NBP001: Nursery Inlet Pond South, Weston Park**



**One of the dangers a FrogWatcher faces...**



Natural encounters during habitat surveys



## Individual species results

The following pages show the findings of the 2023 FrogCensus on a species level. This includes graphs showing the number of sites where a species was detected versus the total number of sites surveyed throughout October, since monitoring began in 2002.

The habitat preference of each species is briefly described, with an accompanying map showing its distribution. Please note that each map shows all surveyed FrogWatch sites. Green circles represent sites where a species was present, and yellow circles where the species was absent.

Species information was obtained from Hoefer, A.M. and D. Starrs (2016): One pond fits all? Frogs as an indicator of urban wetland health. Final Report to Upper Murrumbidgee Waterwatch. Ginninderra Catchment Group, Canberra (<https://tinyurl.com/waterwatch-2016>).

Species information for *Lit. latopalmata* and *Lit. lesueuri* was obtained from Lintermans, M. and W. Osborne (2002): Wet and wild: a field guide to the freshwater animals of the Southern Tablelands and High Country of the ACT and NSW.



**Spotted Marsh Frog *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis* metamorphling**



**Degraded BSW001: Banksia Street Wetland, swarming with the Eastern Mosquitofish *Gambusia holbrooki* (some marked red)**

Plains Froglet – *Crinia parinsignifera*



- Highly variable
- Colour ranges from light to dark
- Back smooth and unpatterned to strongly marked and textured
- Length = 25–30 mm
- Call = A slight drawn out “wwrreeeeekk,” repeated regularly

The Plains Froglet *C. parinsignifera* is often associated with logs and rocks and can be observed sheltering in large numbers in such habitat. This species is a generalist, highly adaptable to disturbed and altered landscapes and has a broad range of breeding habitats. In our region this species is widespread but can only be found below 800 m altitude. As in *C. signifera*, large numbers of *C. parinsignifera* can often be found hiding under the same log or rock to escape the heat of the day and dry conditions.

In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *C. parinsignifera* was recorded during 305 surveys at 127 sites, which represents a decrease from its highest ever recorded presence in 2022 (Figure 7).

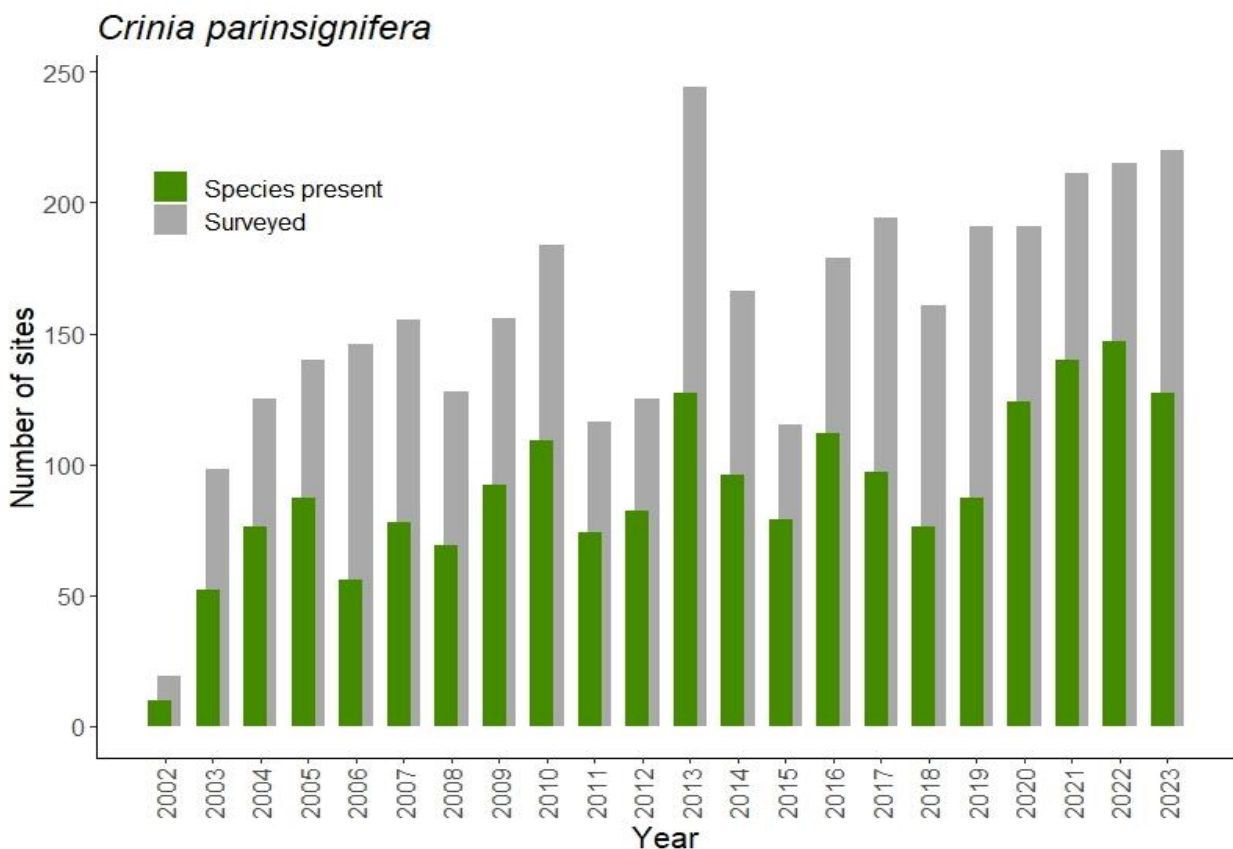
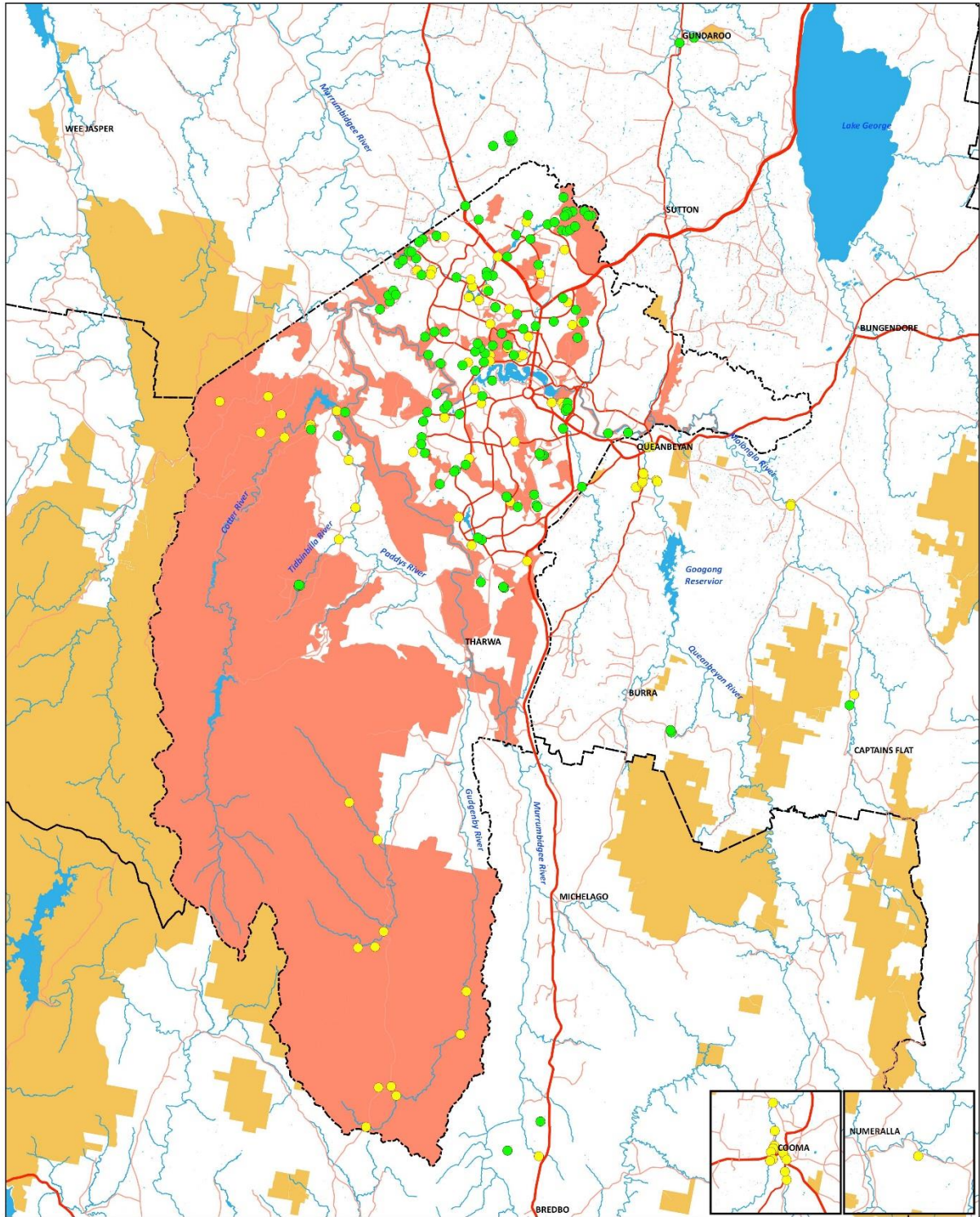


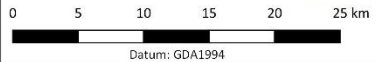
Figure 7: Number of sites where *Crinia parinsignifera* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023

Opposite page: Figure 8: Distribution of *Crinia parinsignifera* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present



**Legend**

- Species Recorded
- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- ACT-NSW Boarder and NSW LGAs
- ACT Reserves / National Parks
- NSW National Park Estate
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- Dual Carriageway
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road



Last Updated: 24 Feb 2024

**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Plains Froglet**

*Crinia parinsignifera*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 Scale.

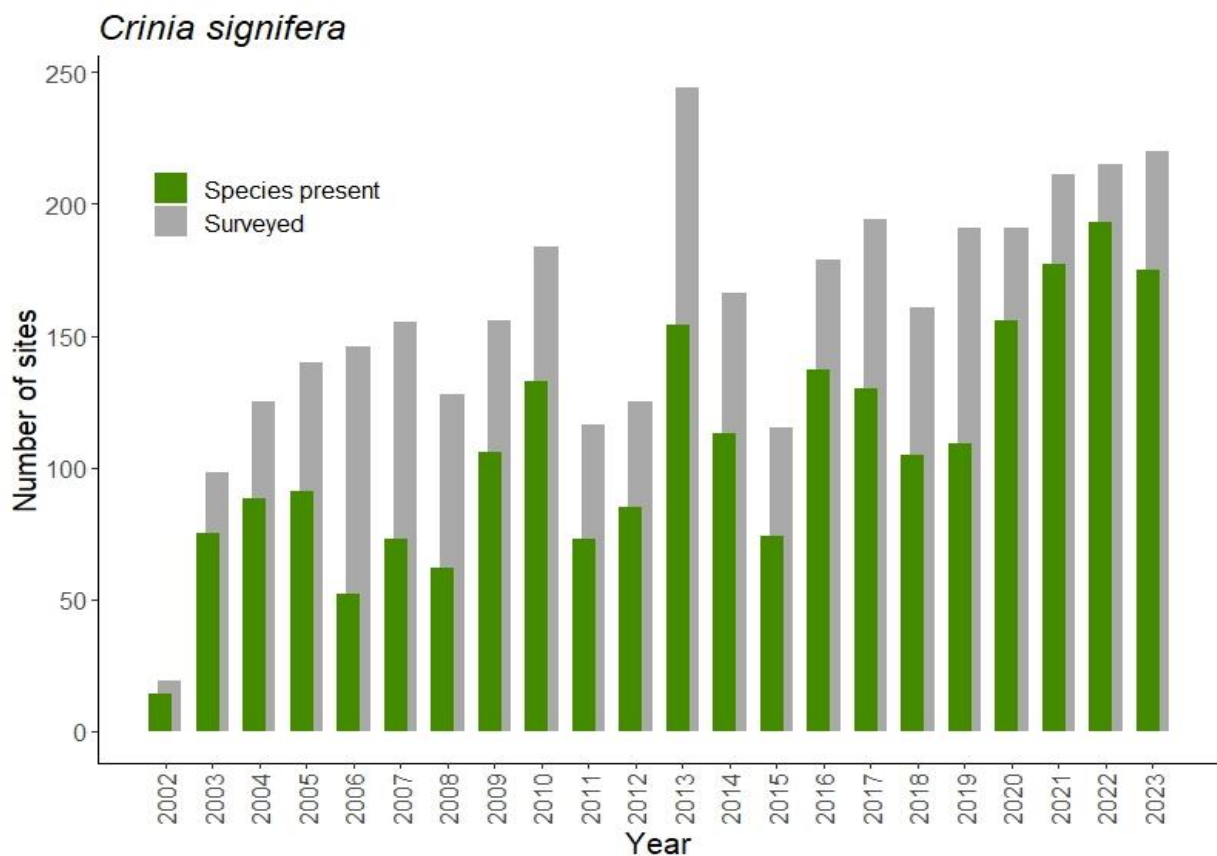
### Common Eastern Froglet – *Crinia signifera*



- Highly variable colouration from grey-brown to reddish
- Can be smooth or covered in ridges
- Underside granular with black and white blotches
- Length: 25–30 mm
- Call: high-pitched “crick..crick..crick..crick”

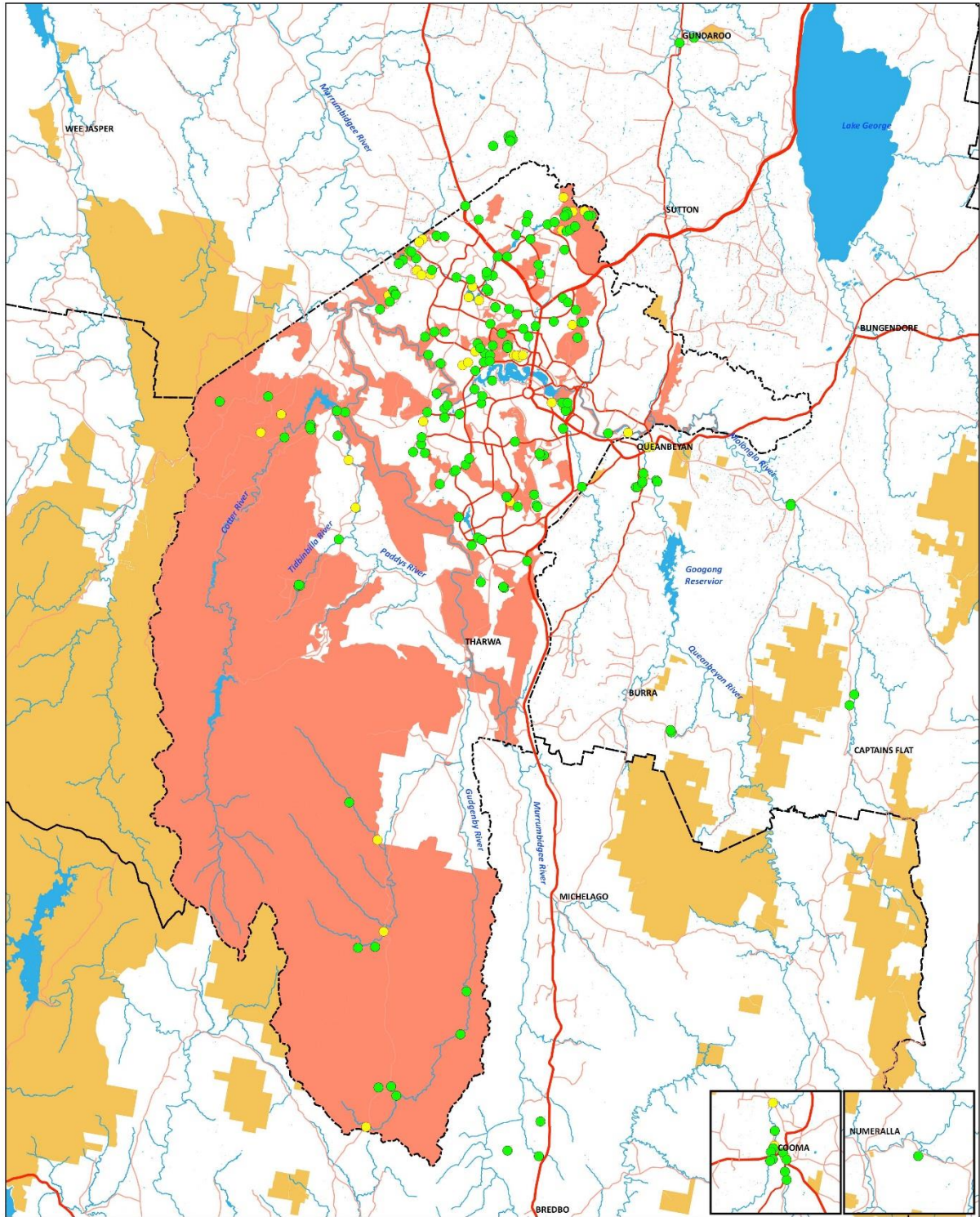
Similar to *C. parinsignifera*, the Common Eastern Froglet *C. signifera* is a generalist species preferring open and disturbed areas. It also likes natural and constructed water bodies and has a preference for larger ponds with shallow edges. This species is true to its name – very common and widespread. It is one of few species in our region that can be heard calling throughout the day, and it is one of only two local species starting to call in winter.

In 2023, *C. signifera* was detected during 381 surveys at 175 sites. This represents a decrease from its highest ever recorded presence in 2022 (Figure 9).



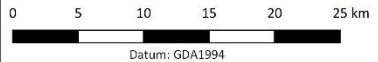
**Figure 9: Number of sites where *Crinia signifera* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023**

Opposite page: Figure 10: Distribution of *Crinia signifera* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present



**Legend**

- Species Recorded
- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- ACT-NSW Boarder and NSW LGAs
- ACT Reserves / National Parks
- NSW National Park Estate
- Dual Carriageway
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road



Last Updated: 24 Feb 2024

**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Common Eastern Froglet**

*Crinia signifera*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 Scale.

Eastern Banjo Frog or Pobblebonk – *Limnodynastes dumerilii*



- Grey-brown
- large glandular stripe between top of the shoulder and mouth
- Blotched markings on sides of body
- Length = up to 85 mm
- Call = repeated “bonk” or “thunk” from the water

The Eastern Banjo Frog/Pobblebonk *Lim. dumerilii* prefers ponds with lots of structural complexity in the form of rocks and logs and close to patches of forest ≥10 ha. With increasing distance from a reserve, the likelihood of detecting this species decreases. In the ACT region, this species is widespread below 1200 m.

In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *Lim. dumerilii* was recorded during 133 surveys and at 67 sites. The highest detection rate for this species was recorded in 2016, followed by a sharp decline in 2017 and a subsequent annual increase to the second-highest level in 2022. In 2023 detection rate dropped back to the fifth-highest for this species since 2002 (Figure 11).

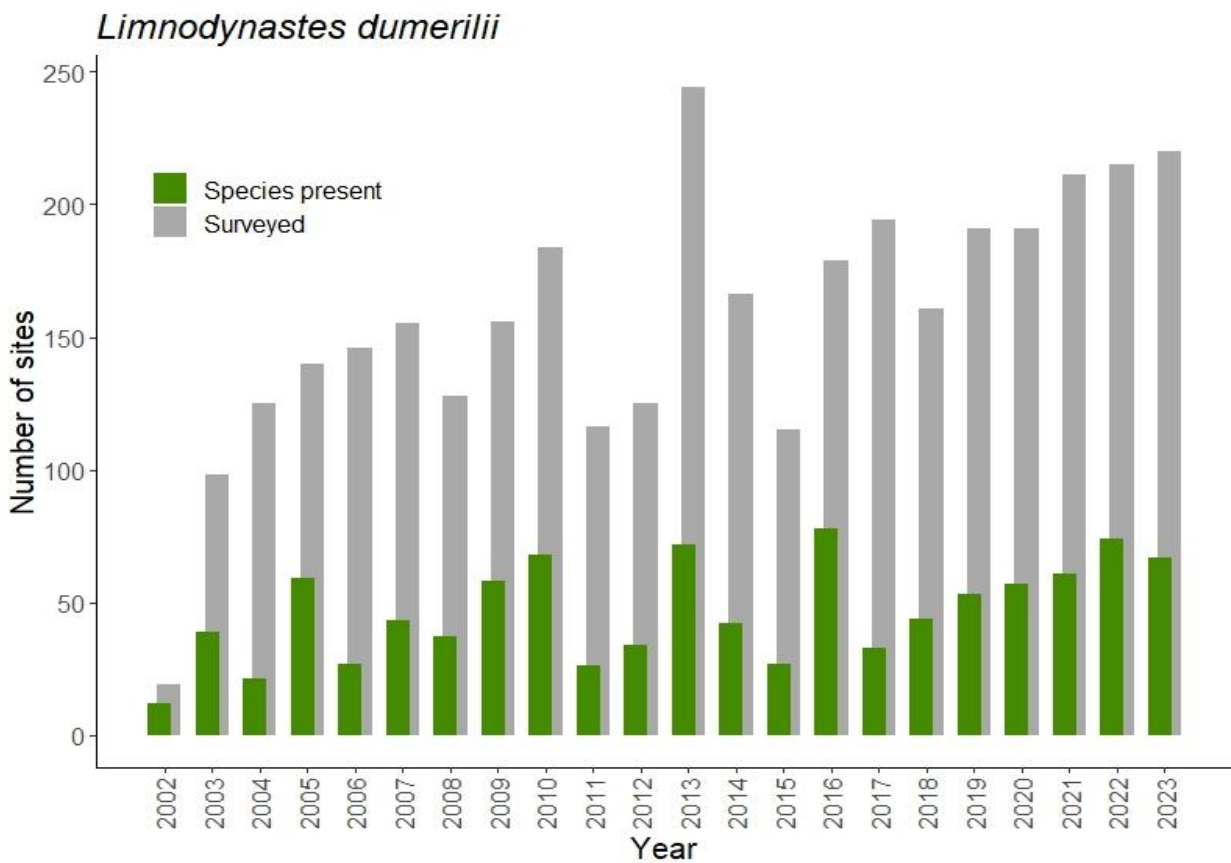
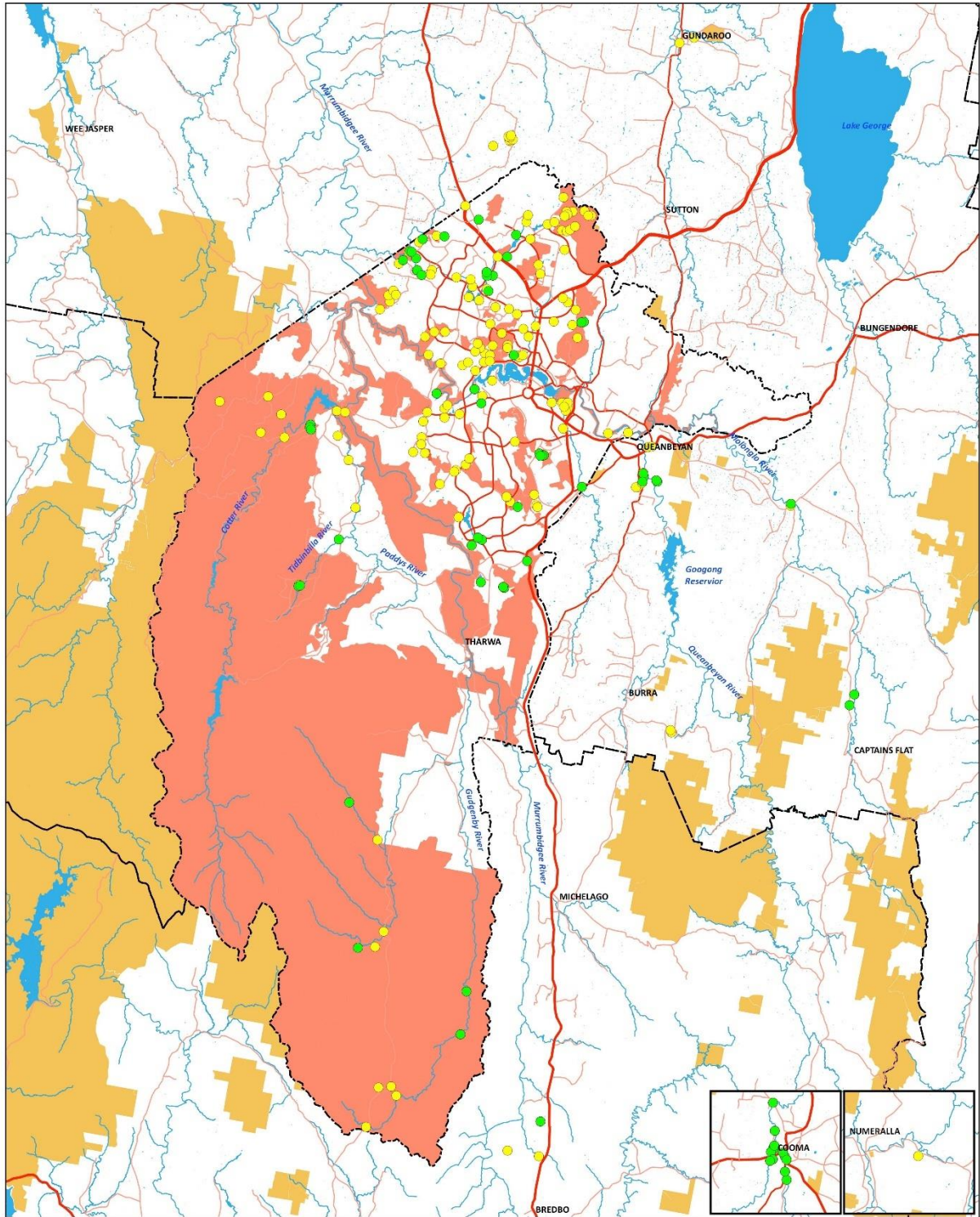


Figure 11: Number of sites where *Limnodynastes dumerilii* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023

Opposite page: Figure 12: Distribution of *Limnodynastes dumerilii* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present



**Legend**

- Species Recorded
- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- ACT-NSW Boarder and NSW LGAs
- ACT Reserves / National Parks
- NSW National Park Estate
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- Dual Carriageway
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road



Last Updated: 24 Feb 2024

**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Eastern Banjo Frog**

*Limnodynastes dumerilii*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 Scale.

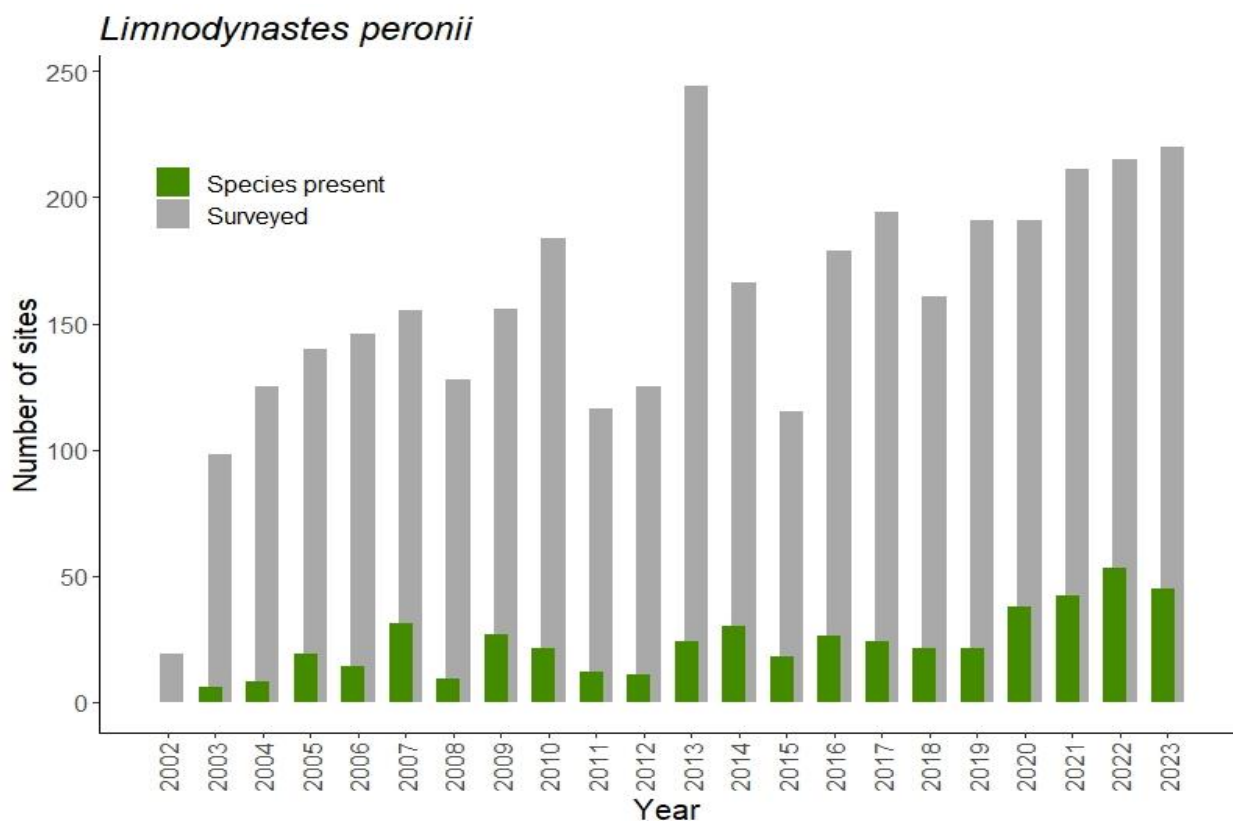
## Striped Marsh Frog – *Limnodynastes peronii*



- Distinctive light and dark brown stripes on the dorsal surface
- Slightly raised glandular stripe along the mouth and behind the eye
- Length = 70 mm
- Call = single repeated “tock”

The Striped Marsh Frog *Lim. peronii* prefers well-vegetated ponds. In waterways where the introduced, predatory Eastern Mosquitofish *Gambusia holbrooki* is present, reeds may provide important tadpole refuge. *Lim. peronii* is less common in our region and often occurs in localised populations, mostly in the northern ACT.

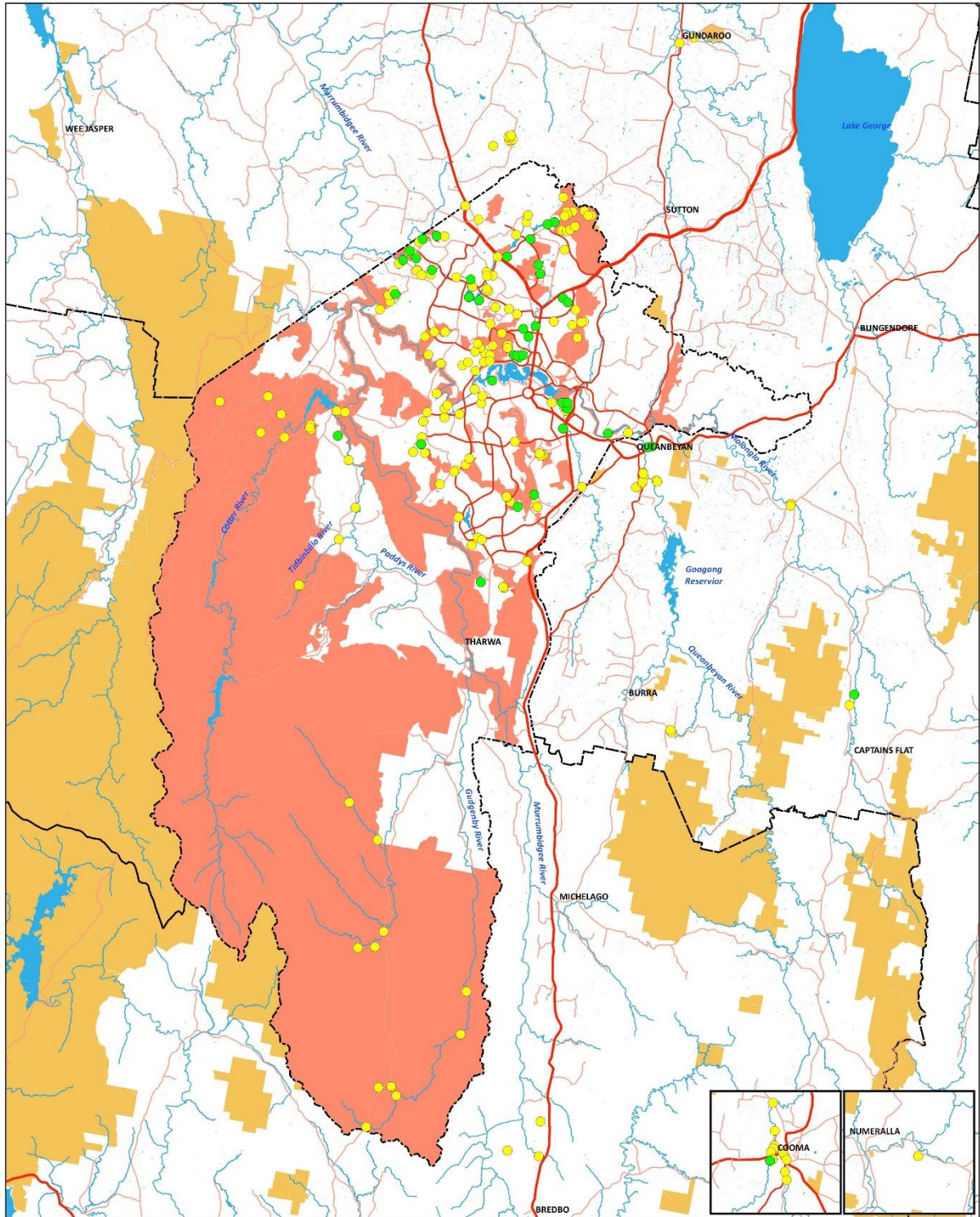
In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *Lim. peronii* was recorded during 88 surveys and at 45 sites. This represents its second-highest recorded presence since 2002 (Figure 13).



**Figure 13: Number of sites where *Limnodynastes peronii* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023**

**Opposite page: Figure 14: Distribution of *Limnodynastes peronii* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present**





**Legend**

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- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- ACT-NSW Border and NSW LGAs
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**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Brown-striped Frog**

*Limnodynastes peronii*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 Scale.

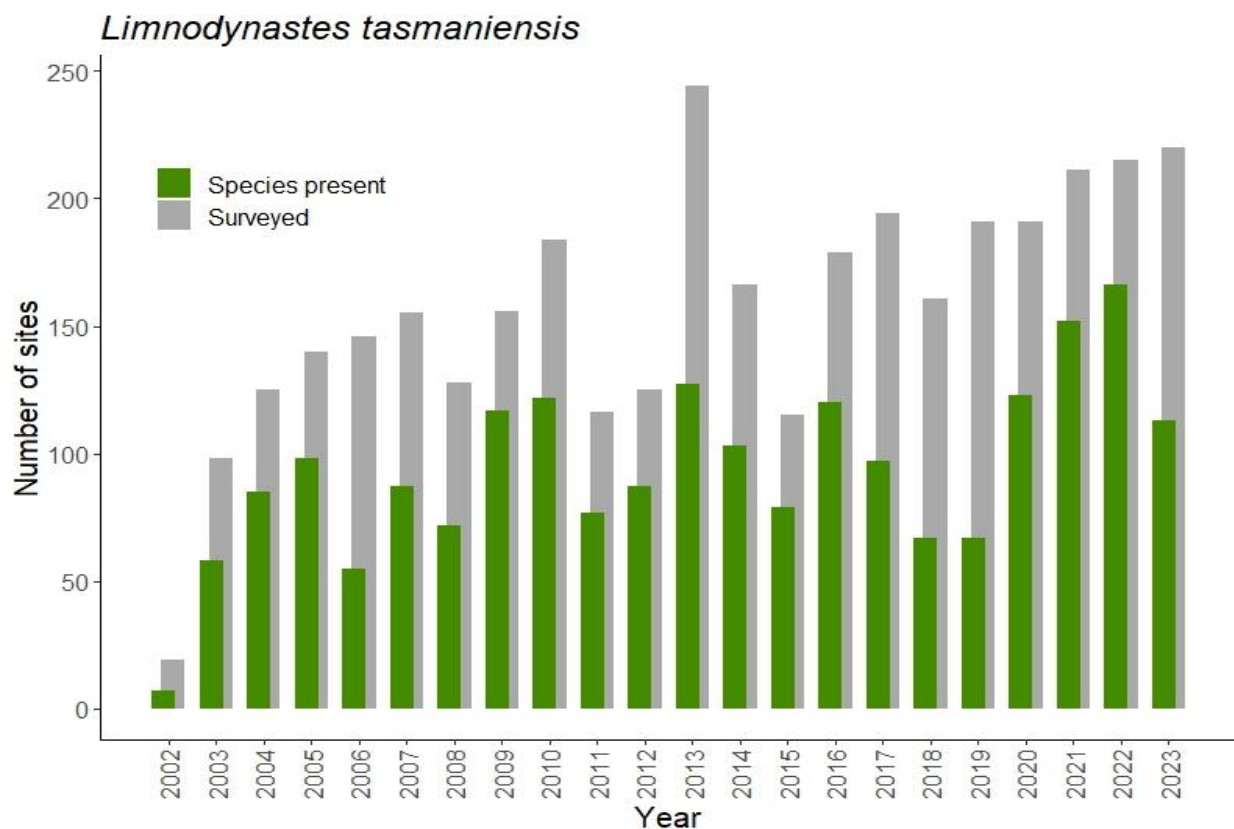
## Spotted Grass Frog – *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*



- Blotched appearance with dark & light markings
- Often with red or orange stripe along spine
- Length = up to 50 mm
- Call = “uck, uck, uck”

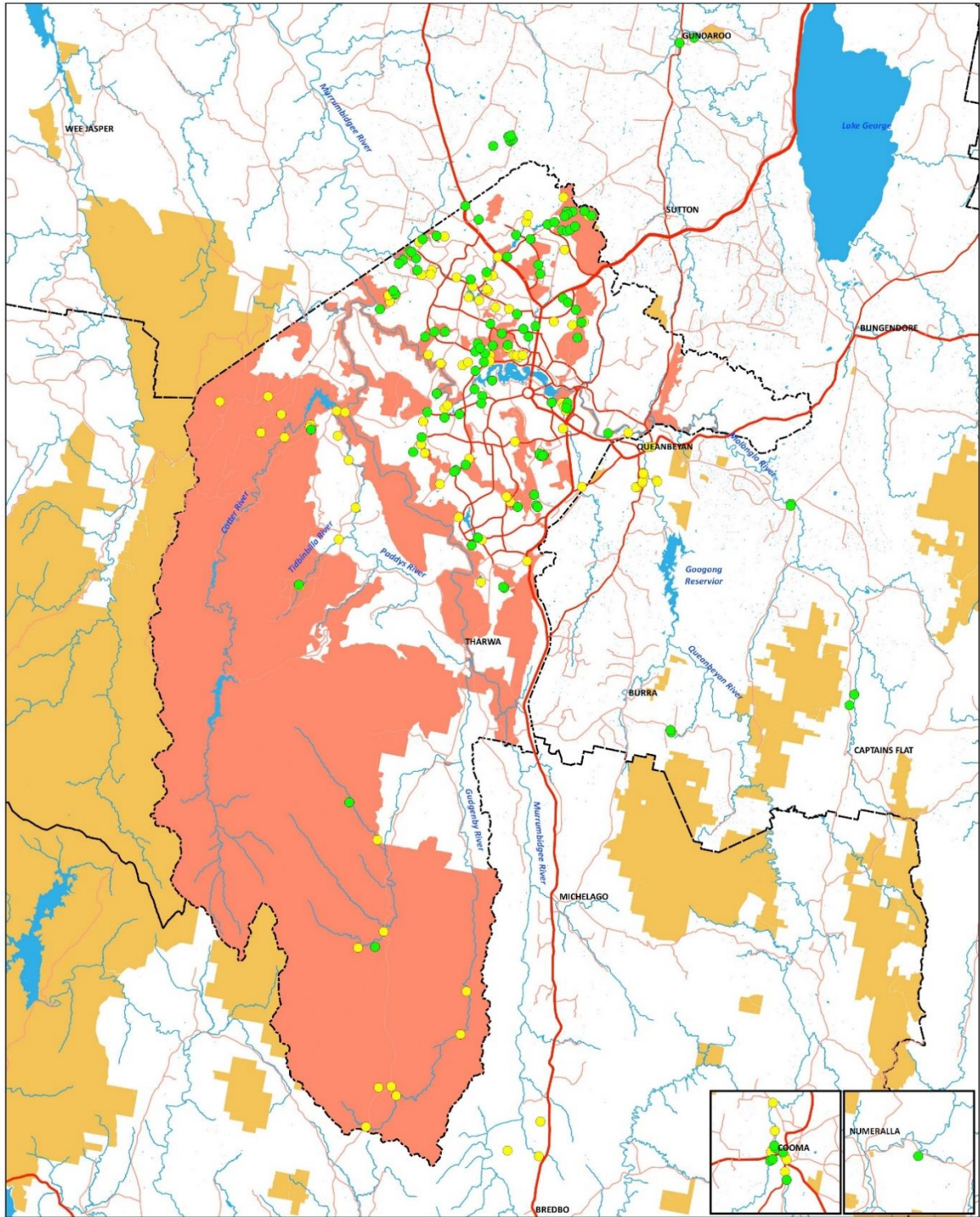
The Spotted Grass Frog *Lim. tasmaniensis* is a generalist with very few marked habitat preferences. This species needs emergent vegetation to attach their egg masses to, and has shown a strong preference for fish-free ponds. *Lim. tasmaniensis* is widespread below 900 m in our region and was the second-most commonly encountered frog in 2023. Due to its call, it is often referred to as the ‘machine gun frog’. Like all members of the genus *Limnodynastes*, females of this species produce foamy egg masses, often attached to floating or emerging aquatic vegetation.

In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *Lim. tasmaniensis* was recorded during 348 surveys and at 113 sites. This represents a 32% drop from its 2022 record high detection rate (Figure 15).



**Figure 15: Number of sites where *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023**

**Opposite page: Figure 16: Distribution of *Limnodynastes tasmaniensis* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present**



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**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Spotted Grass Frog**

*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's SW Maps.

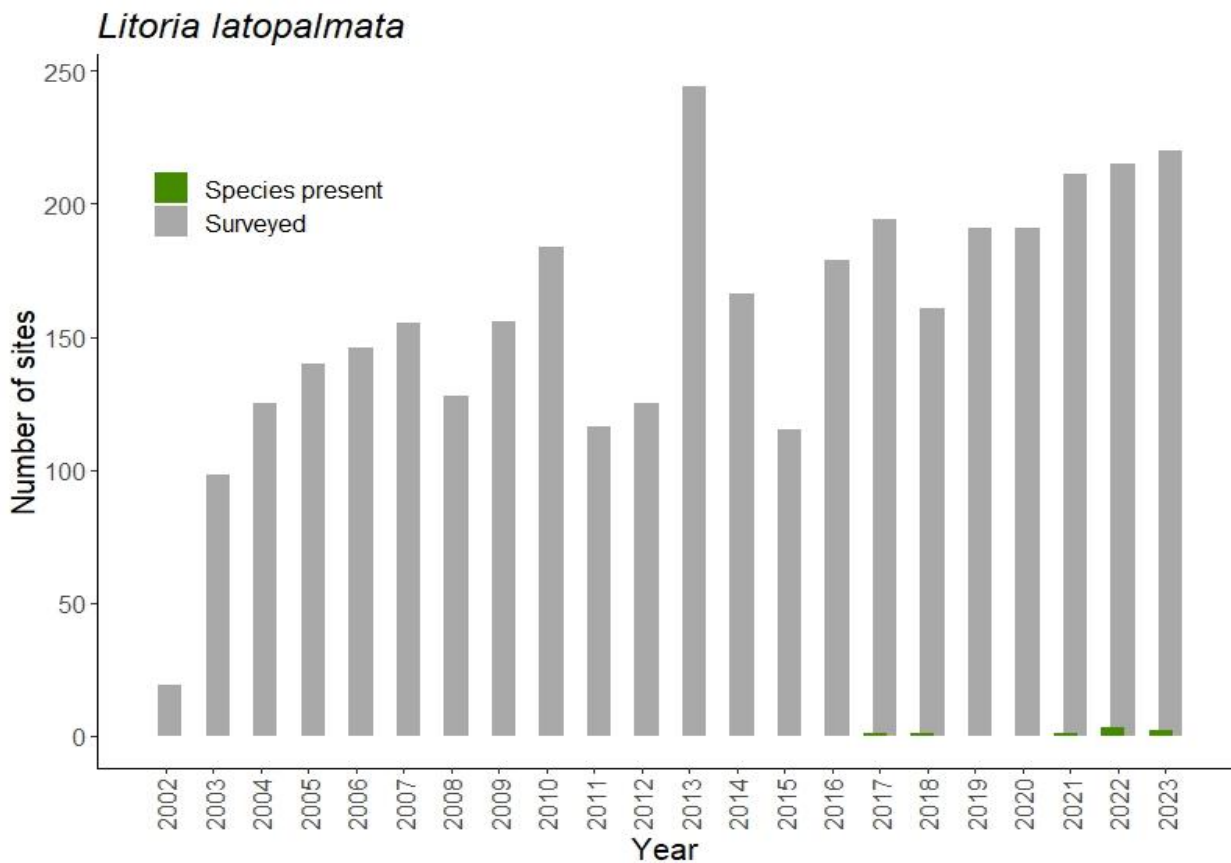
## Broad-palmed Frog – *Litoria latopalmata*



- Light grey or brown
- Brown stripe from the snout to above the shoulder
- White bar in front of the eye
- Length = 30–45 mm
- Call = repeated, duck-like quacking “yap, yap, yap, yap, yap..”

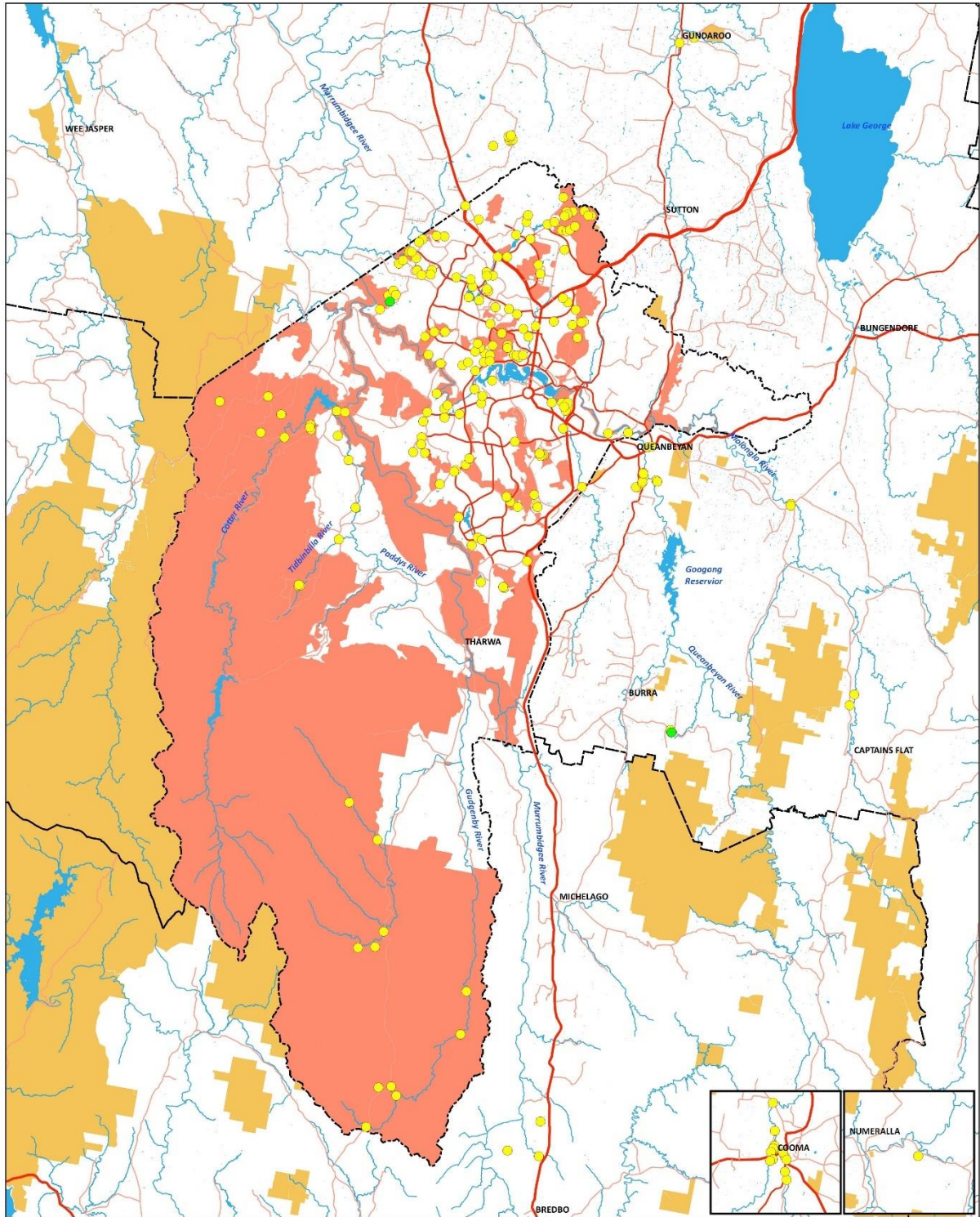
Little is known about the habitat preferences of this species. It is only found along parts of the Murrumbidgee River and some larger tributaries between Kambah Pool (ACT) and Lake Burrinjuck (NSW). It occupies wetlands and streamside pools in forests, heathlands, grasslands and cleared pastures.

In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *Lit. latopalmata* was recorded during two surveys at two sites: GCG050 Double Dam, Ginninderry conservation corridor, and UHD015, Urila Home Dam, first time recorded (Figure 17).



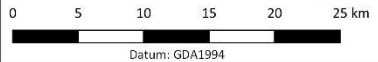
**Figure 17: Number of sites where *Litoria latopalmata* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023**

**Opposite page: Figure 18: Distribution of *Litoria latopalmata* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present**



**Legend**

- Species Recorded
- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- ACT-NSW Boarder and NSW LGAs
- ACT Reserves / National Parks
- NSW National Park Estate
- Dual Carriageway
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road



Last Updated: 24 Feb 2024

**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Broad-palmed Tree-frog**

*Litoria latopalmata*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 Scale.

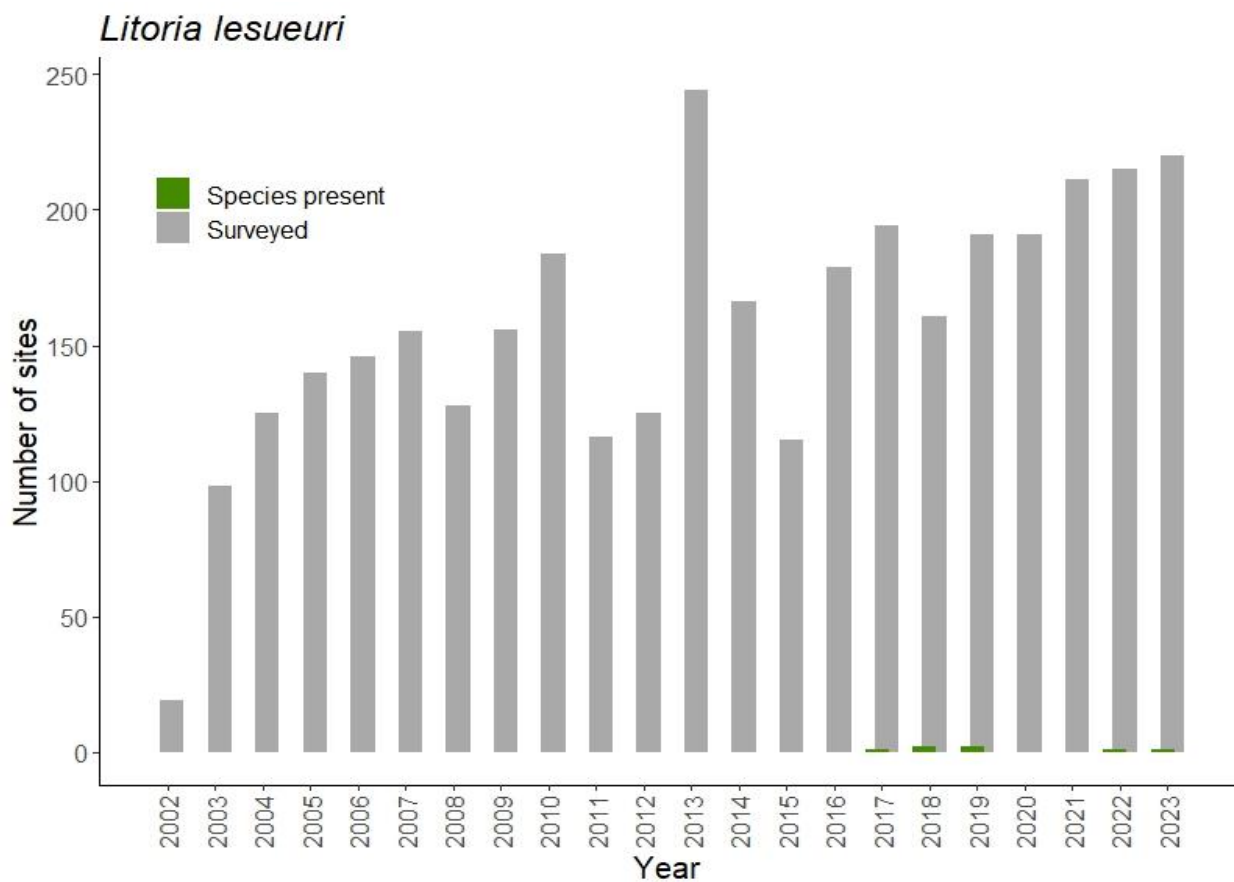
### Stony Creek Frog – *Litoria lesueuri*



- Light grey or brown, males yellow during breeding season
- Dark stripe from the snout through the eye to shoulder
- Small toe pads
- Back of thighs dark brown with yellow or blue blotches
- Length = 35–65 mm
- Call = soft series of purring “craaww, craaww, craaww...”

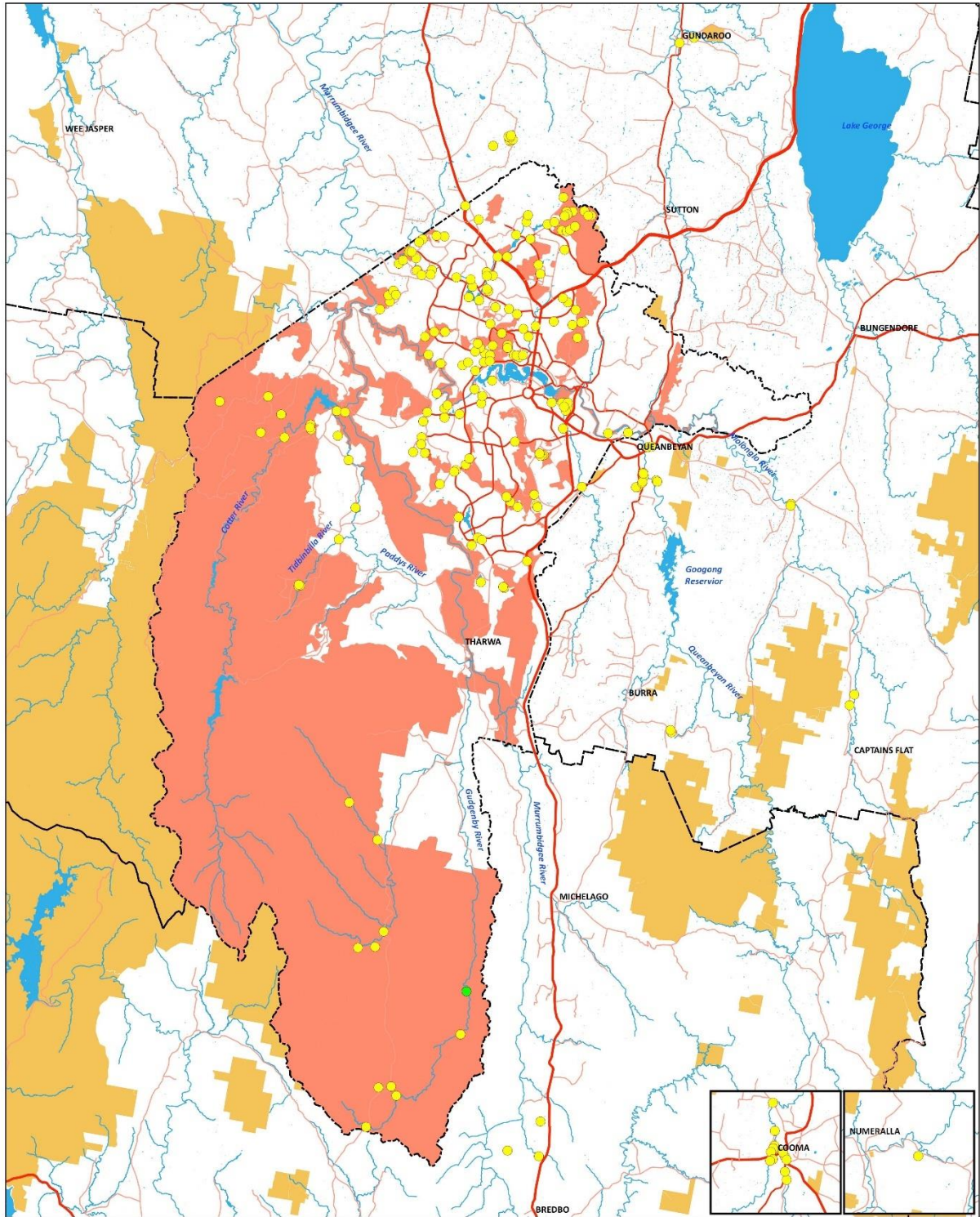
The occurrence of the Stony Creek Frog *Lit. lesueuri* in the capital region is strongly associated with Murrumbidgee and Cotter Rivers. This species is stream dependent and prefers rocky habitats, which are generally not part of the urban landscape of Canberra.

In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *Lit. lesueuri* was recorded during one survey at one site: NRF052, Naas Fire Trail 2 (Figure 19).



**Figure 19: Number of sites where *Litoria lesueuri* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023**

**Opposite page: Figure 20: Distribution of *Litoria lesueuri* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present**



**Legend**

- Species Recorded
- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- ACT-NSW Boarder and NSW LGAs
- ACT Reserves / National Parks
- NSW National Park Estate
- Dual Carriageway
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road



Last Updated: 24 Feb 2024

**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Lesueur's Tree-frog**

*Litoria lesueuri*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 Scale.

Peron’s Tree Frog – *Litoria peronii*



- Broad, round toe discs
- Yellow and black mottling behind the back leg
- Tiny emerald flecks on the dorsal surface
- + shaped pupils
- Length = 50 mm
- Call = loud, descending rattle or cackle

The occurrence of the Peron’s Tree Frog *Lit. peronii* is strongly associated with good riparian zone conditions. This includes the presence of fallen logs, reeds and sedges, as well as the absence of mowing. *Lit. peronii* is a true climber and is well known for hiding in water tanks or toilet cisterns.

In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *Lit. peronii* was recorded during 111 surveys and at 65 sites, which represents a decrease from last year’s findings (Figure 21).

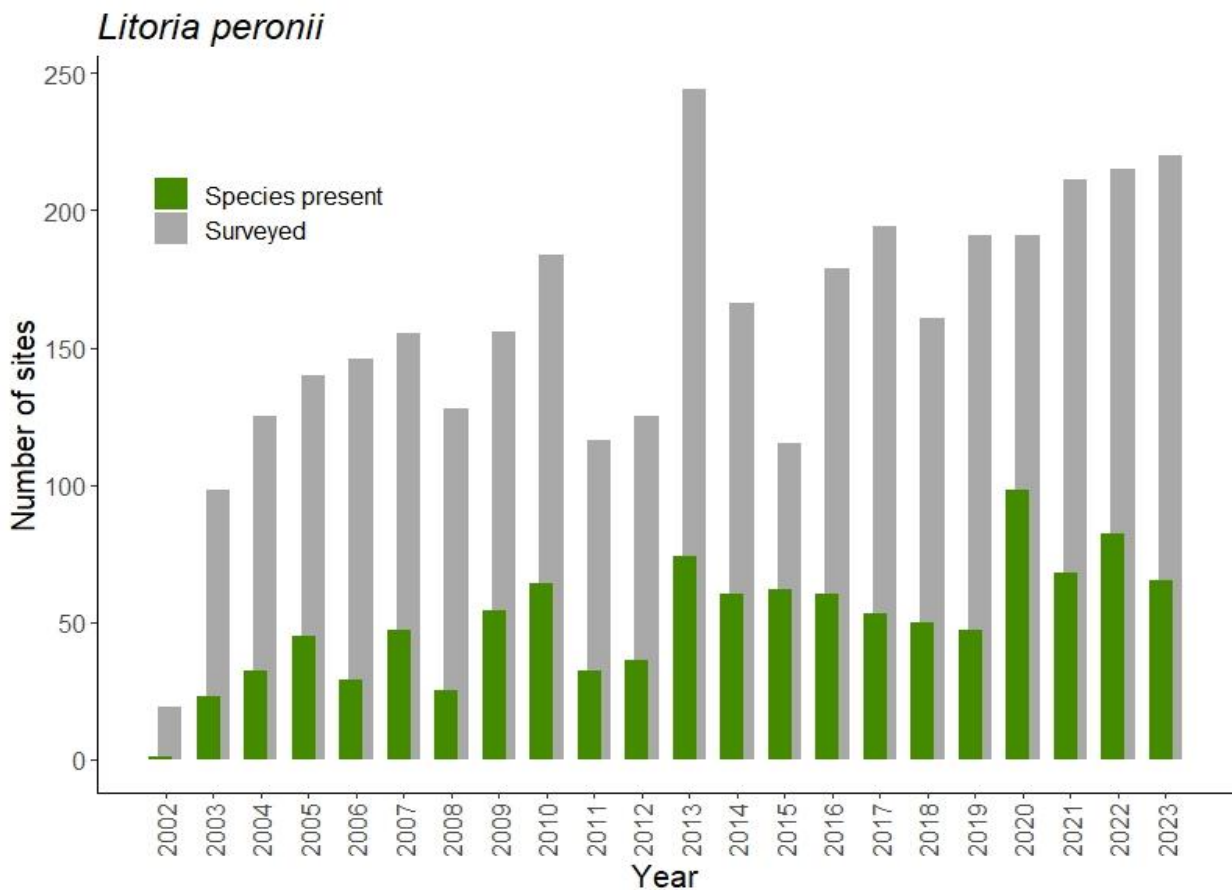
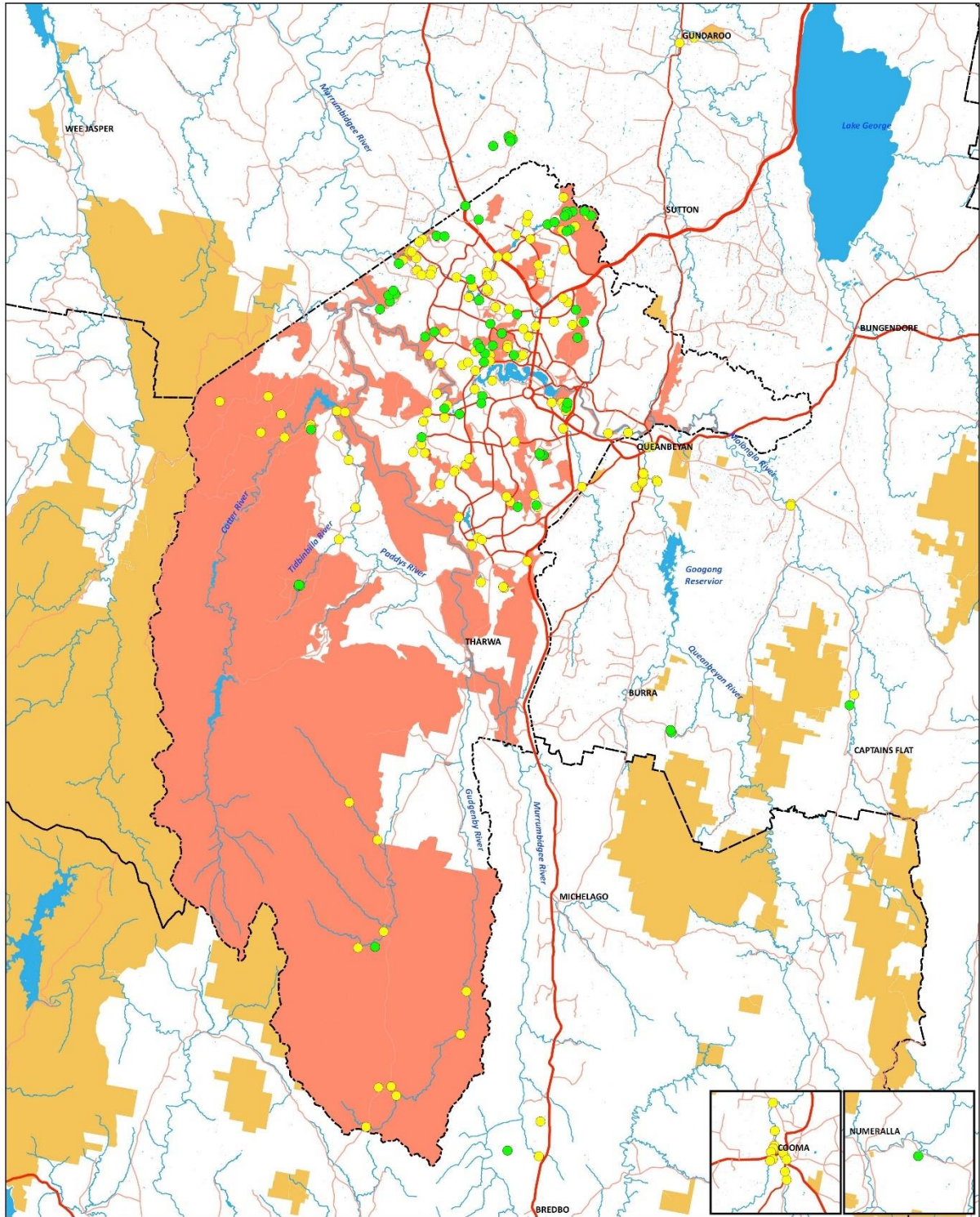


Figure 21: Number of sites where *Litoria peronii* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023

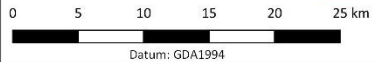
Opposite page: Figure 22: Distribution of *Litoria peronii* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present





**Legend**

- Species Recorded
- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- ACT-NSW Boarder and NSW LGAs
- ACT Reserves / National Parks
- NSW National Park Estate
- Dual Carriageway
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road



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**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Peron's Tree Frog**

*Litoria peronii*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 Scale.

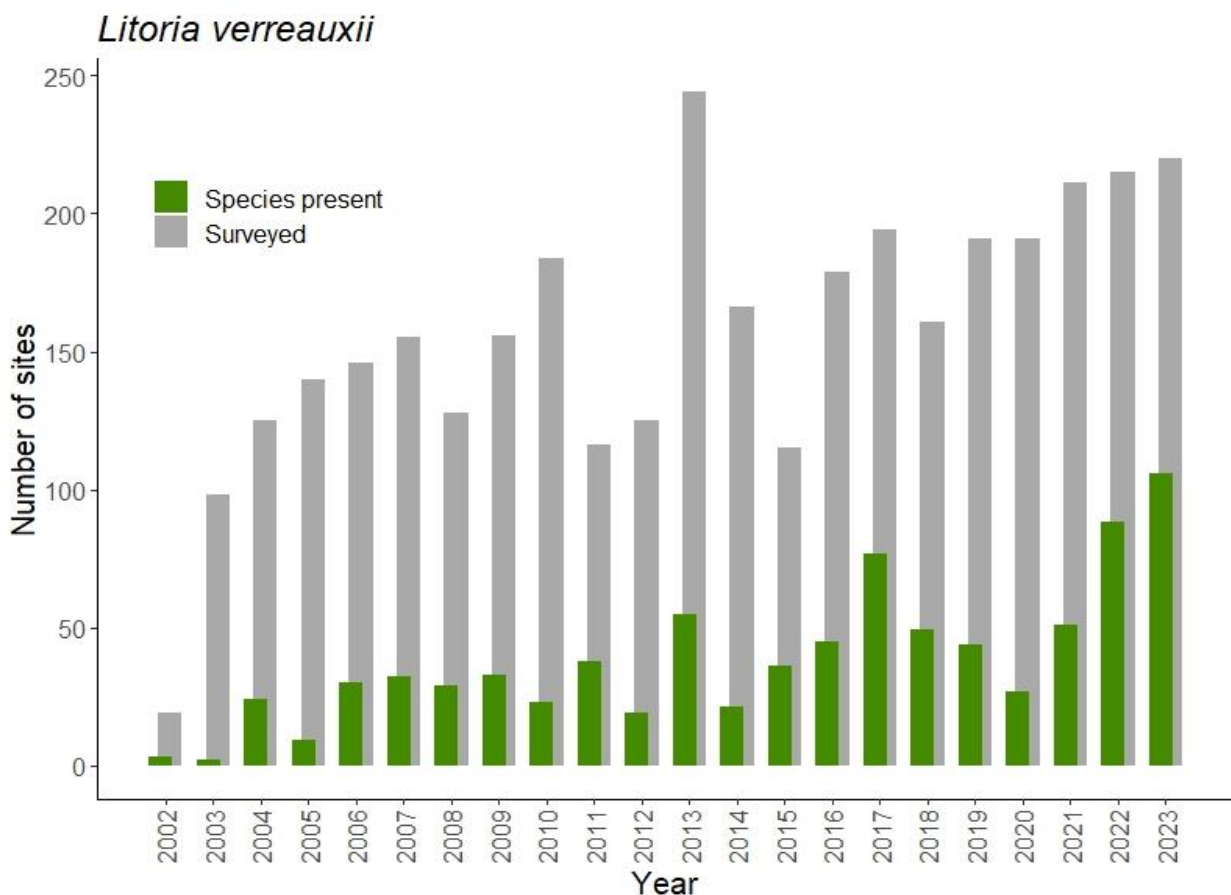
## Whistling Tree Frog – *Litoria verreauxii*



- Dark brown/black stripe from the eye to the base of the forelimb
- Broad, brownish mid-dorsal marking
- Length = 30 mm
- Call = repeated whistling “cree..., cree..., cree...”

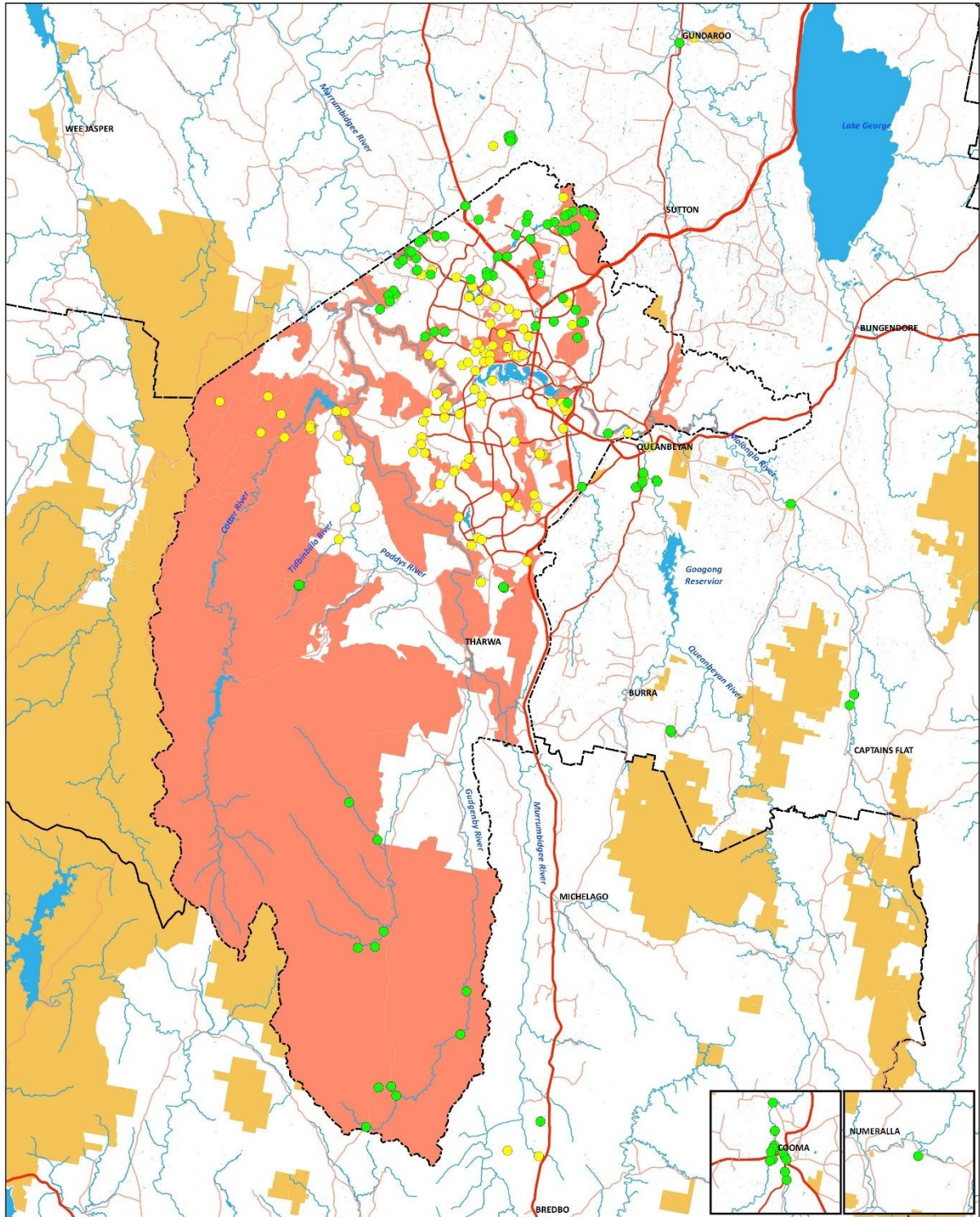
The Whistling Tree Frog *Lit. verreauxii* prefers well-established and well-vegetated riparian zones. This species declined significantly following the arrival of the Chytridiomycosis fungus in the ACT in the 1990s. Over the past two decades *Lit. verreauxii* has been re-expanding its distribution, including in the ACT. This is well captured in its overall increasing presence at survey sites since 2002.

In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *Lit. verreauxii* was recorded during 244 surveys and at 106 sites. This made it the fourth-most encountered species and its highest detection rate since 2002, both for the second year in a row (Figure 23).



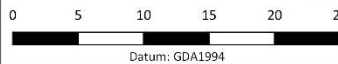
**Figure 23: Number of sites where *Litoria verreauxii* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023**

**Opposite page: Figure 24: Distribution of *Litoria verreauxii* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present**



**Legend**

- Species Recorded
- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- ACT-NSW Border and NSW LGAs
- ACT Reserves / National Parks
- NSW National Park Estate
- Dual Carriageway
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road



Last Updated: 24 Feb 2024

**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results - Species Distribution**

**Whistling Tree-frog**

*Litoria verreauxii verreauxii*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 maps.

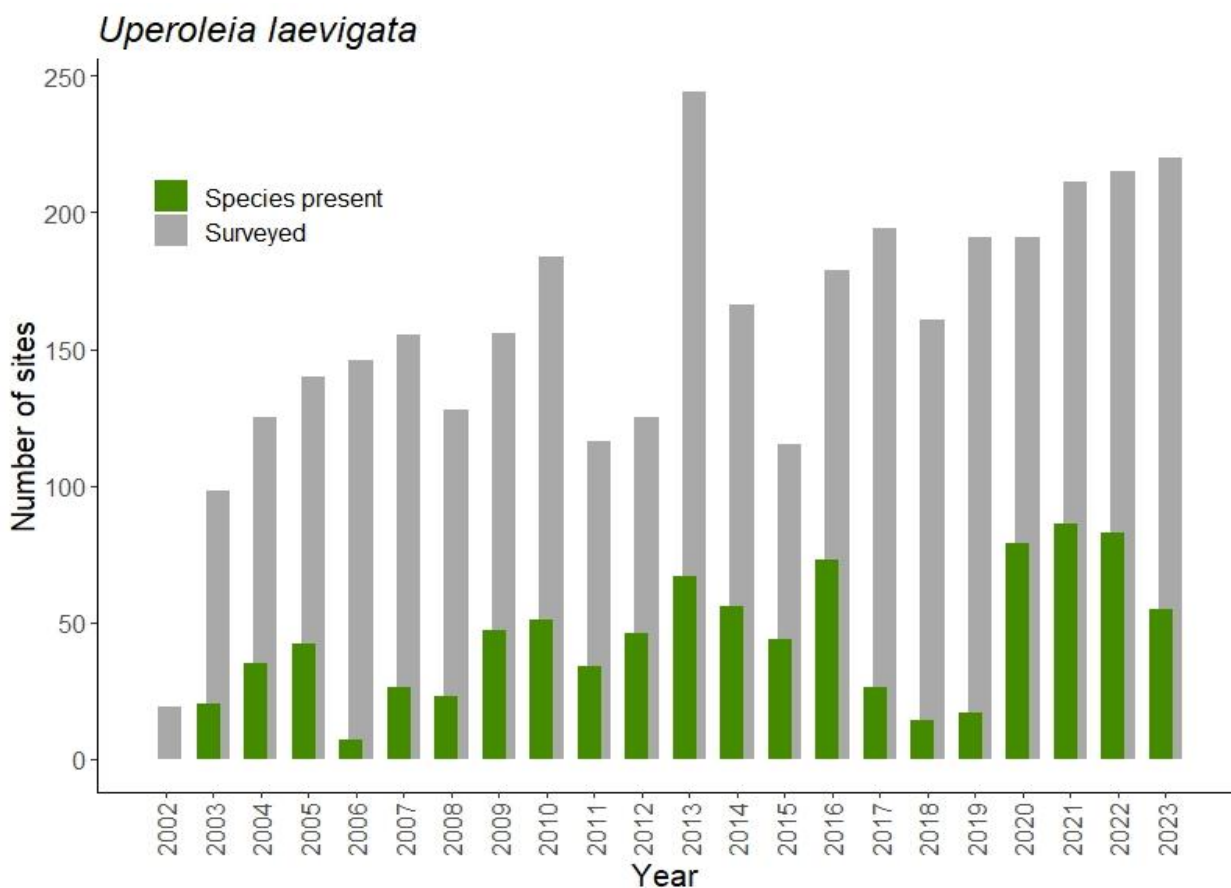
## Smooth Toadlet – *Uperoleia laevigata*



- **Warty appearance with an orange patch behind & in front of thigh**
- **Pale, triangular patch between the eyes**
- **Length = 25 mm**
- **Call = low-pitched, drawn out “wwhhrrkkkkk”**

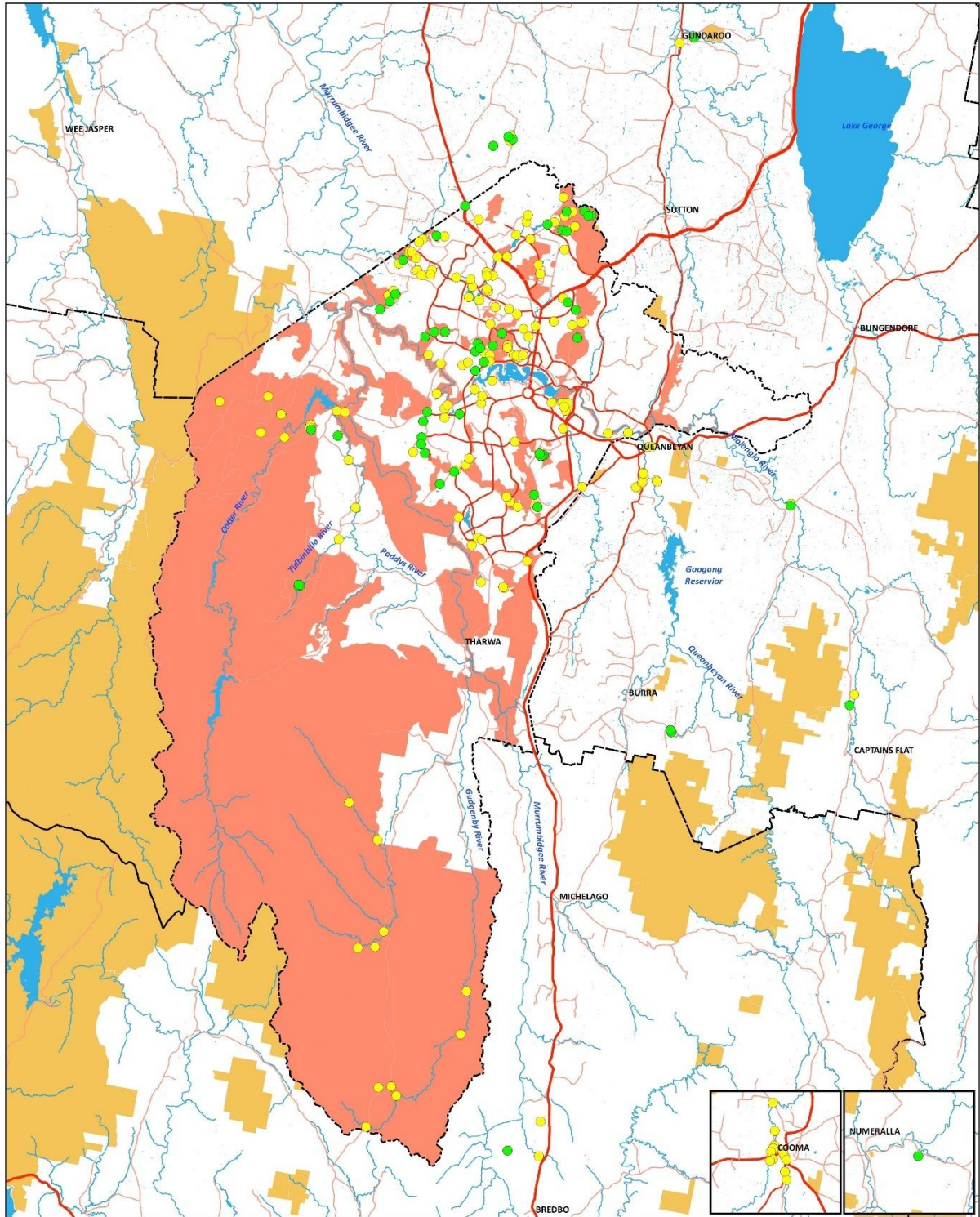
The Smooth Toadlet *U. laevigata* prefers sites that have good connectivity to forests, unmown edges, logs in the riparian zone, and are free of Eastern Mosquitofish *G. holbrooki*, an introduced predatory fish. It is also believed that *U. laevigata* has a strong preference for low electrical conductivity (salinity). This preference is especially clear in urban waterways, which often have high electrical conductivity and where the majority of the FrogWatch sites occur.

In the October 2023 FrogCensus, *U. laevigata* was recorded during 120 surveys and at 55 sites, the latter being a drop of around 30% from the previous three years (Figure 25).



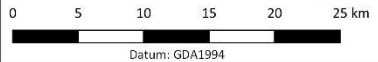
**Figure 25: Number of sites where *Uperoleia laevigata* was detected vs total number of sites surveyed throughout October, 2002–2023**

**Opposite page: Figure 26: Distribution of *Uperoleia laevigata* during the 2023 FrogCensus. Yellow circles = species absent, green circles = species present**



**Legend**

- Species Recorded
- Frogwatch site - Species Not Recorded
- Waterbody
- Watercourse
- ACT-NSW Border and NSW LGAs
- ACT Reserves / National Parks
- NSW National Park Estate
- Dual Carriageway
- Principal Road
- Secondary Road
- Minor Road



Last Updated: 24 Feb 2024

**2023 Frogwatch Survey Results -  
Species Distribution**

**Smooth Toadlet**

*Uperoleia laevigata*



All layers sourced from ACT Government's ACTmap, NSW Government's Open Data Portal, and NSW Government's 1:50,000 Scale.



Location	Latitude	Longitude	# of surveys	# of species	Species present
CMC750 Fisher Dam	-35.3699	149.0565	3	3	A B E
CMM200 Gordon Stormwater Pond	-35.4581	149.083	3	4	A B C D
COB010 Cooma Back Ck confluence	-36.2308	149.1192	2	3	B C H
COB011 Cooma Back Ck Kerwan St	-36.2338	149.117	2	3	B C H
COB012 Cooma Back Ck Showground	-36.24	149.1191	2	4	B C E H
COB013 Cooma Back Ck @ Coolamatong	-36.2413	149.1163	2	5	B C D E H
CON002 Condor Ck Near Pines	-35.3147	148.874	2	1	B
CON100 Conder Wetland A	-35.4622	149.1057	2	5	A B C E H
CON110 Conder Wetland B	-35.4615	149.1046	2	5	A B C E H
COO100 Kathner St Dam	-35.3501	149.0226	4	4	A B D I
COO300 Cooma Ck @ Mittagang Xing	-36.1922	149.118	2	2	CH
COO350 Cooma Ck @ North Ridge	-36.2159	149.1205	3	3	B C H
COO400 Cooma Ck/Cooma Back Ck1	-36.2285	149.1204	2	3	C E H
COO405 Cooma Ck/Cooma Back Ck2	-36.2304	149.1211	5	3	C E H
COO580 Cooma Ck @ Skatepark	-36.2341	149.1295	2	4	B C E H
COO610 Cooma Ck Egan St	-36.2371	149.1314	3	2	CH
COO615 Cooma Ck Albert St	-36.2401	149.1335	2	3	B C H
COO625 Cooma Ck Banksia Ln	-36.2502	149.132	2	3	B C H
COO650 Cooma Ck @ Woodvale	-36.2571	149.1339	2	4	B C E H
COT010 Cotter @ Vanitys	-35.3468	148.8906	2	1	B
COT100 Cotter Camp Ground	-35.3259	148.9486	2	2	A B
CRA300 Wells Station/Gungahlin Dr	-35.2062	149.1319	3	5	A B D E H
CRW001 Crace Wetland Pond 1	-35.2005	149.1017	4	6	A B C D E H
CTP450 Murrays Corner	-35.3636	148.9528	2	0	
CTP500 Tanners Flat Ck	-35.4012	148.9604	2	0	
CTP510 Tidbinbilla River	-35.4266	148.9449	1	2	B C
CTT100 Lower Tuggeranong Ck	-35.4072	149.0601	4	1	B
CTT300 Upper Tuggeranong Ck	-35.4407	149.1272	3	2	B C
DGP001 Dunlop Grasslands Dam	-35.185	149.0332	4	7	A B D E G H I
DIW100 Dickson Wetland	-35.2508	149.1479	5	3	A B H
DUF100 Narrabundah Hill South	-35.3445	149.0228	4	5	A B E G I
DUF200 Narrabundah Hill North	-35.332	149.0241	4	2	A I
DUF300 Bushfire Memorial Dam	-35.3246	149.0278	4	4	A B E I
FAD100 Fadden Hills	-35.398	149.117	3	6	A B C D E G
FAD300 Wanniasa Hills Dam	-35.3942	149.1098	3	0	
FAR001 Farrer Ridge 1	-35.3904	149.1066	2	2	A B
FAR002 Farrer Ridge 2	-35.3901	149.106	2	2	A B
FBM100 Glenloch Dam	-35.2833	149.0871	2	1	B
FBM200 Black Mtn Storage Yard	-35.2703	149.104	2	3	A B E
FBM300 Black Mtn Path	-35.2725	149.1038	2	1	B
FBM400 Black Mtn Belconnen Way	-35.2612	149.0982	4	5	A B E G I
FBM500 Black Mtn SW	-35.2786	149.0872	2	1	B
FBP001 W-Belconnen Pond	-35.1879	149.0201	4	5	A C D E H

Location	Latitude	Longitude	# of surveys	# of species	Species present
FER100 Fernhill Park Bruce	-35.2406	149.0914	2	2	A B
FGB001 Hollows Crescent	-35.2076	148.9975	3	5	A B E G H
FGB002 Refshauge Crescent	-35.2048	149.0015	4	7	A B C D E H I
FGC009 Jarramlee Pond	-35.2031	149.014	3	6	A B C D E H
FGC015 Lawson Stormwater Pond	-35.2278	149.0843	3	3	A B C
FGC020 College Ck Lawson	-35.2263	149.0828	1	1	B
FGC029 Fassifern Pond	-35.1981	149.0095	4	5	A B C E H
FGC030 Gooromon Ponds Ck	-35.1976	149.0078	4	6	A B C D E H
FGC031 Ginninderra/Gooromon Pond Ck	-35.1983	149.0068	4	2	A H
FGC040 Diddums @ Lake G	-35.2246	149.0689	2	0	
FGC090 Ginninderra Ck Macgregor	-35.2128	149.0151	2	2	C H
FGC091 Crago Place Billabong	-35.2125	149.0154	2	3	C E H
FGD005 John Knight Park	-35.2353	149.0755	3	2	D G
FGD010 Lake G West	-35.2331	149.0655	2	1	D
FGD020 OConnor Ridge Dam	-35.2456	149.1123	3	4	A B E G
FGD035 AIS Wetland	-35.2416	149.1045	2	1	B
FGD040 Aranda Bushland Dam	-35.2772	149.0823	6	4	A B E G
FGG010 Giralang Pond	-35.2156	149.0883	2	4	A B C H
FGW100 Umbagog Eastern Boardwalk	-35.2122	149.0295	2	2	B D
FMC020 QBN River @ Barracks Flat	-35.3718	149.2381	3	1	C
FMC040 Buttles Ck 1 QBN	-35.3486	149.2412	2	1	D
FMC045 Buttles Ck 2 QBN	-35.348	149.2448	2	1	D
FMC200 Mt Majura 1 Lower	-35.251	149.1745	7	4	B C E H
FMC210 Mt Majura 2 Upper	-35.2506	149.1769	6	5	A B C G H
FMC220 Mt Majura 3 Jukes	-35.2412	149.1688	6	6	A B E G H I
FMC230 Mt Majura 4 Saddle	-35.2632	149.171	6	6	A B E G H I
FMC500 Bragg St Swales	-35.2532	149.1659	1	0	
FMF320 JR Hope Park	-35.2355	149.161	6	4	B D E I
FMW010 David St Wetland	-35.2633	149.1239	4	3	B D E
FOR001 Forde Wetland	-35.1742	149.1399	3	7	A B D E G H I
FOR002 Forde Pond	-35.1723	149.1466	2	6	A B D E G H
FRA201 Halls Ck Fraser	-35.1854	149.0409	4	4	B C G H
FTB010 Bogong Ck	-35.7491	148.9713	3	3	B C H
FTD015 TNR Vets Centre	-35.463	148.9072	2	6	A B E G H I
FTD120 TNR Boardwalk	-35.4641	148.9069	2	6	A B C G H I
FTD165 TNR Bottom Dam	-35.4636	148.9084	2	6	A B C G H I
FTP100 Isabella Pond	-35.4229	149.0791	5	4	A B C E
GIN002 Ginninderra Ck Amaroo	-35.1727	149.1194	2	2	B H
GIN007 Ginninderra Ck @ Barton Hwy	-35.2007	149.0925	2	2	B H
GIN009 Ginninderra Ck @ dam wall	-35.219	149.067	2	5	B D E G H
GIN024 Umbagog Stepping Stones	-35.2158	149.0284	2	1	H
GUN002 Gungahlin Pond Lexcen Ave	-35.183	149.1099	2	5	A B C E H
GUN100 Valley Ponds W/Scout Hall	-35.1861	149.1238	3	5	A B D E H



Location	Latitude	Longitude	# of surveys	# of species	Species present
GUN110 Valley Ponds East	-35.1862	149.1239	5	5	A B D E H
HAL001 Halls Creek @ Showground	-35.1716	149.0735	4	6	A B C E G H
HAL005 TSR Dam W of Barton HWY	-35.1609	149.0604	4	6	A B E G H I
HAR001 Harrison Pond	-35.194	149.1568	2	1	B
HMD000 O'Malley Pond	-35.3464	149.113	3	1	B
HOL110 Holder Wetlands	-35.3286	149.0446	4	2	B E
ISA100 Long Gully Rd/Mugga Lane	-35.388	149.1326	2	5	A B D E I
JBT001 Melba Wetland @ BMX	-35.2176	149.0532	2	2	A B
JER020 Jerrabomberra Ck Lanyon Dr	-35.381	149.1785	2	4	A B C H
JER300 Dairy Ck/Mill Ck	-35.3353	149.1591	3	3	A B D
JER500 JWs – Kellys @ Bittern Bird hide	-35.3148	149.163	2	6	A B D E G H
JER510 JWs – East of Billabong	-35.3196	149.1632	2	4	A B D E
JER520 JWs – Billabong	-35.3189	149.1617	2	5	A B D E G
JER530 JWs – Silt Trap North	-35.318	149.1597	1	0	
JER540 JWs – Btw Billabong and Estate	-35.3211	149.1613	2	2	A B
JER550 JWs – Jerra Ck @ Board Walk	-35.3148	149.1592	2	1	D
JER560 JWs – Fulica Hide	-35.3149	149.1576	2	2	B D
JER570 JWs – Kellys Swamp South	-35.3167	149.1625	2	4	B D E G
JER700 JWs – Eyrie St Wetland	-35.315	149.1476	3	1	E
KAM150 North Kama South Dam	-35.261	149.033	3	6	A B E G H I
KAM200 Kama Dam 2	-35.265	149.0241	3	6	A B E G H I
KIP001 Kippax Ck Holt	-35.2163	149.0196	3	2	A C
LDM100 Lookout Dam Holt	-35.244	148.9802	2	6	A B E G H I
LEE001 Lees @ Rock Groynes	-35.3286	148.887	2	0	
LEE002 Lees @ Road-xing	-35.3433	148.8676	2	0	
LWP100 Little Whiskers Rd Pond	-35.3921	149.3804	3	3	B E I
LWR100 Little Whiskers Rd River	-35.3907	149.3807	3	4	B C E H
LYW010 Lyneham Wetland	-35.2547	149.1305	5	5	A B D E H
MCW001 McKellar Wetland 1	-35.216	149.0826	3	4	A B C H
MCW002 McKellar Wetland 2	-35.213	149.0821	3	5	A B C E H
MFL002 2nd Pond from Entrance	-35.1674	149.1562	3	5	A B E G H
MFL003 Shearing Shed Dam	-35.1661	149.1588	3	5	A B E G H
MFL005 250m N of Woolshed	-35.1638	149.1578	3	5	A B E G I
MFL007 Mulligans Flat 7	-35.1636	149.1638	4	4	A E G H
MFL008 Northern Reserve	-35.1525	149.1547	2	1	A
MFL011 Largest Dam South	-35.1793	149.1584	2	6	A B E G H I
MFL012 Near Bird Site 8	-35.178	149.1615	2	5	A B E G H
MFL013 SE Dam Near Bird Site 7	-35.1753	149.1664	2	4	A B E H
MFL014 Far East Dam	-35.1664	149.1819	1	6	A B E G H I
MFL016 Eastern Reserve 1	-35.1666	149.1789	2	3	A B I
MFL017 Eastern Reserve 2	-35.1631	149.1751	2	5	A E G H I
MFL023 Daisy Gate Dam	-35.1787	149.1539	2	4	A E H I
MIT100 Gungahlin Cemetery	-35.2134	149.1339	2	4	B D E H

Location	Latitude	Longitude	# of surveys	# of species	Species present
MOL350 Misery Point	-35.3188	149.0471	5	2	A B
MOL360 Happy Point	-35.3097	149.0365	6	4	A B C E
MOL400 Coppins Crossing	-35.2859	149.0398	4	2	A B
MOL450 Molonglo River Downstr	-35.2792	149.0277	2	2	A B
MOL602 Beard Ck 1	-35.3382	149.2026	2	5	A B D E H
MOL605 Oaks Estate Rd Causeway	-35.3374	149.2219	4	1	A
MTC051 Boboyan Rd Bridge	-35.8582	149.0063	1	2	B H
MTC100 Old Boboyan Rd Near Gate	-35.8592	148.994	1	2	B H
MTC121 Mt Clear Campground	-35.8654	149.0114	1	2	B H
MTC122 Boboyan Rd Grassy Ck	-35.8906	148.9827	1	1	H
MYA050 Yarralumla Ck	-35.3057	149.073	4	3	B C E
MYA100 Yarralumla Ck Curtin Oval	-35.3167	149.0797	4	4	B C E G
NAD011 Arboretum Main Dam	-35.2911	149.0734	3	4	A B E I
NAD034 Cork Oak Dam Lot 34	-35.284	149.0814	2	5	A B E G I
NAD036 Larch Dam Forest 36	-35.2869	149.0608	2	1	A
NAS100 STEP Dam Lot 100	-35.2846	149.0661	2	0	
NBP001 Nursery Inlet S Pond	-35.2985	149.0897	4	4	A B D E
NBP002 Nursery Inlet N Pond	-35.2984	149.0897	4	4	A B D E
NBP003 Royal Golf Club	-35.3109	149.0805	2	4	A B E G
NPG100 Gundaroo Common North	-35.0241	149.2767	3	4	A B E I
NRF052 Naas Valley Fire Trail 2	-35.7818	149.0774	1	4	B C H M
NRF055 Naas Valley Fire Trail 1	-35.8158	149.0725	1	3	B C H
NUM999 Lake Numeralla	-36.1764	149.4038	2	5	B E G H I
ORA002 Orana School Dam	-35.3256	149.0589	1	5	A B E G I
ORR010 Orroral Valley Treatment Pond	-35.6343	148.9601	2	4	B C E H
ORR054 Orroral Valley Day Visitor Park	-35.6635	148.9881	2	1	H
OSR001 Dam 1 Front gate	-35.1076	149.1047	2	6	A B E G H I
OSR002 Dam 2	-35.1045	149.1028	2	4	A B E H
OSR003 Dam 3 Big back dam	-35.1055	149.1004	2	6	A B E G H I
OSR004 Dam 4 Swim Dam	-35.1062	149.1019	2	4	A E G H
OSR005 Dam 5 Hidden Dam	-35.1092	149.1024	2	5	A B E G H
OSR006 Dam 6	-35.1083	149.1016	2	3	A B E
PAI200 Wildflower Triangle Dam	-35.2695	149.0749	2	5	A B E G I
PAI300 Bottom Dam Mt Painter	-35.2759	149.0728	2	3	A E I
PCF000 Cotter @ Thompsons Flat	-35.325	148.9405	2	1	B
PCF001 Pierces Creek dam	-35.3402	148.916	2	6	A B C E G I
PCF002 Pierces Creek	-35.3385	148.9148	2	2	B C
PCF003 Pierces Ck Near Sediment Side	-35.3363	148.9155	2	2	B C
PIN100 Pinnacle Dam Hawker	-35.2608	149.0433	3	5	A B E H I
QBN450 QBN River @ Doeberl 1	-35.3756	149.2511	2	3	B C H
QBN455 QBN River @ Doeberl 2	-35.3746	149.2501	2	3	B C H
QBN465 QBN River Downstr @ Dane St	-35.3689	149.2373	3	1	H
QBN466 QBN River Upstr @ Dane St	-35.3694	149.2375	3	2	B C

Location	Latitude	Longitude	# of surveys	# of species	Species present
RCD001 Rose Cottage Paddock 8	-35.3963	149.1348	2	4	A B E G
RCD002 Rose Cottage Paddock 7	-35.3978	149.1361	2	4	A B E I
SFF100 Stromlo Forest Dam Coombs	-35.3215	149.0443	2	3	A B G
STP040 Ginninderry Stormwater Pond	-35.2291	148.9927	2	5	A B E G H
STP100 Strathnairn Main Pond	-35.2317	148.9947	3	7	A B D E G H I
STP150 Strathnairn Southern Pond	-35.2324	148.9953	2	2	A B
STW009 West Belconnen Inflow	-35.1903	149.0166	3	2	A H
TAY100 Mt Taylor 1	-35.3656	149.0659	4	3	A B E
TAY200 Mt Taylor 2	-35.3606	149.0692	4	1	B
TMC110 Bogong Ck @ New Gate	-35.7358	148.9959	2	1	H
UBD015 Urila Bottom Dam	-35.5717	149.2694	5	6	A B E G H I
UHD015 Urila Home Dam	-35.5735	149.2703	3	7	A B E G H I L
UMS002 Scottsdale @ Ford	-35.8833	149.1519	2	4	A B C H
UMS003 Scottsdale @ Shed	-35.9108	149.1511	2	1	B
UMS004 Scottsdale Top Dam	-35.9069	149.1206	2	4	A B G I
WEE100 Weemalla Sarahs Wallaroo site	-35.1131	149.086	2	5	A B E G I
YRR100 Yass River Reserve	-35.0285	149.263	3	4	A B E H



**NAD034: Cork Oak Dam, National Arboretum Canberra**



**NBP002: Nursery Inlet N pond, Weston Park**

## Appendix B: 2023 FrogCensus volunteers

Note: Volunteers always work in teams, generally between two and five people. Therefore, for every listed single volunteer, at least one other unnamed volunteer contributed to the program. Gold Star FrogWatcher Chris Taylor topped the list (again!) with 26 surveys at 11 sites! Toadally awesome work – thanks so very much to everyone!

Name	# of surveys	# of sites
Chris Taylor	26	11
Jen Hine & Kim Sebo & William Kearney	17	10
Lower Cotter Team, led by Ranger Stacey	17	9
Ro McFarlane	16	8
Friends of Jerra Wetlands, led by Gail Newman	15	8
David Clark	15	6
Craig Webber & Jeremy Wisbey	14	7
Anne & John Lynch (with Alex)	12	6
Friends of Black Mountain, led by Linda Beveridge & Anne Buck	12	6
Sharon Koh & Ingrid Singh	12	6
Michele Dovers & Petra Kavunenko or Steve Dovers	12	5
Rebecca McGuire	12	3
Philip Dunne	10	10
Liliya Stephenson	10	5
Trevor Hickman	10	5
Phoebe Hopkins	10	4
Lachlan Duncan & Annie	9	5
Isabel Dixon	9	4
Peter Antcliff & Suzannah Salojärvi	9	3
Kevin Cox	8	5
James & Heather Ross	8	4
John & Sonja Sim COOMA	8	4
Majura Mountain Scouts	8	4
Nick Gardiner	8	4
Peter & Margot Watson	8	4
Peter Lindenmayer	8	4
Mel Parker	7	4
Merilyn Clark	7	2
Antje Brademan COOMA Waterwatch	6	3
Beatrice & Austin Kenny	6	3
Felicity Nelmes & Doug Barnicoat	6	3
Friends of Tidbinbilla, led by Fiona Spier	6	3
Kat Y & John G	6	3
Margaret Smythe	6	3
Martin Lind & tribe	6	3
Murphy Carr	6	3

Name	# of surveys	# of sites
Nikki & Peter McPhan	6	3
Sarah Hnatiuk	6	3
Andy Ryan & Liz Smith	6	2
Frances FitzGibbon	6	2
Hannah Maude & Max Jones	6	2
Reed & Fiona Sanderson	6	2
Rouane Bannister	6	2
Kathryn Toy	5	4
Clare Lonergan	5	3
Penny Lilley & Ann Milligan & Chris Davies	5	3
Keely Mohr	5	2
Arboretum FrogWatch, led by Alison Purvis	4	4
Laura Llewellyn, Ethan & Ben	4	4
Sibylle Gammelin	4	4
Beth Malmberg & David Gazard	4	2
Brett Goyne & Penny Costello	4	2
Chris Fitzgerald	4	2
Cordelia Gee	4	2
Dian Xu	4	2
Gideon Hallam-Walsh & Lavinia Hallam	4	2
Ginninderry Conservation Trust team (Violet & Rachel)	4	2
Kathy Eyles	4	2
Mary Sietsma	4	2
Natasha Oates	4	2
Rachael Quast	4	2
Rod Ubrihien	4	2
Sam Sheppard & Correa Driscoll	4	2
Wendy & Steve Hodgman	4	2
Clare Drynan & Helene Halliday	3	3
Grace Fieg & Hayden Broomby	3	3
Jamie Morgan & Harper Eddey	3	2
Lois Padgham & Bernhard Morris	3	2
Mark Tindale	3	2
Naomi Little & Lachlan	3	2
Penny Godwin & Patrick Overall	3	2
Elyssa Castles	3	1
Fiona W & Anthony B COOMA	3	1
Gregor Dryburgh	3	1
John & Wendy Schmidt	3	1
Julee Harden COOMA	3	1
Michelle Wong & Joji	3	1
Rob & Lou COOMA	3	1
Shonelle Meagher	3	1

Name	# of surveys	# of sites
Susan & Ross Pettersson	3	1
Tash Morgan	3	1
William Mackay	3	1
Natasha Robinson	2	2
Aaron & Samantha Palmer	2	1
Alison Dooley & Catherine Worley COOMA	2	1
Cinthya Arrieta & Luis Mijangos	2	1
Hugh Coppell & Vic Schweizer	2	1
Ingrid Hagstrom & Kathy Devonshire Gill COOMA	2	1
Izaak Brooks-Johnson	2	1
Jennifer Forest with Jason & Sarah	2	1
Jiamin Lin & Tim Porter	2	1
Jim Wharton COOMA	2	1
Karen Mathieson	2	1
Linda Povey & Jordyn & Ian	2	1
Louise Cranfield	2	1
Luke Palmer	2	1
Maria Linkenbagh COOMA	2	1
Matthew Kennedy & Freya Herschel	2	1
Penny Vos COOMA	2	1
Petra Clarke & Cameron Wallace	2	1
Rebecca Vassarotti & Paula Sutton	2	1
Shane Rattenbury & Anna McGuire	2	1
Shelley Owen	2	1
Sue Hall	2	1
Ariana Magini	1	1
Chris Mobbs	1	1
Maeve Clark & Michael Dyer	1	1



**MOL605: Molonglo River, Oaks Estate Causeway**

## Appendix C: Scientific and common frog names

of local species detected in the 2023 FrogCensus, in alphabetical order

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Crinia parinsignifera</i>	Plains Froglet
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	Common Eastern Froglet
<i>Limnodynastes dumerilii</i>	Pobblebonk, Eastern Banjo Frog
<i>Limnodynastes peronii</i>	Striped Marsh Frog
<i>Limnodynastes tasmaniensis</i>	Spotted Marsh Frog
<i>Litoria latopalmata</i>	Broad-palmed Frog
<i>Litoria lesueuri</i>	Stony Creek Frog
<i>Litoria peronii</i>	Peron's Tree Frog
<i>Litoria verreauxii</i>	Whistling Tree Frog
<i>Uperoleia laevigata</i>	Smooth Toadlet

