The growling grass frog (Litoria raniformis) was once common throughout south-east Australia but is now an endangered species.

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To successfully breed, growling grass frogs need permanent water in which to lay their eggs and for the tadpoles to range of plants such as reeds and pondweed, to provide protection such as fish and





It is under threat due to habitat loss, habitat degradation, introduced fish, disease, drought and pollution.

The female growling grass frog can grow to 10 cm in length, with males growing to about 6.5 cm

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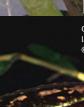
They breed from

When you hear a

The female lays up to 4,000 eggs in a jelly mass that floats amongst the vegetation. The mass soon sinks.

Golden Bell Frog, left, are similar to those of the Growling Grass Frog

The adult frog has a bumpy or 'warty' back, ranging in colour from bright emerald green to dull olive or brown, usually with brown, bronze or gold blotches.







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Right: Growling Grass Frog







After 2-4 days tadpoles emerge from the eggs. The tadpoles are generally grey in colour with a yellowish tinge.

The tadpoles can be huge, growing up to 11 cm.

The tadpoles rapidly metamorphose into frogs – growing legs and losing their tail - in 3-4 months.

Growling Grass Frog tadpole in latter stages of metamorphosis © Geoff Heard









© Geoff Heard

Growling Grass Frog tadpole

for their prey. frogs sit and wait Growling grass