

FROGSHEET

Official Newsletter of the Queensland Frog Society Inc.

Winter 2013

W: www.qldfrogs.asn.au | E: questions@qldfrogs.asn.au | Camps E: frogcamps@qldfrogs.asn.au |



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President's Report

Welcome to the first electronic edition of the *Frogsheet*! Providing the *Frogsheet* electronically will free up funds to allow greater investment in the future conservation of frogs in Queensland. It will also save on printing resources, so thanks to all those who have helped us move in this direction.

Winter is well and truly here in the southern parts of Queensland but this doesn't mean all frogs have packed up for the winter. You'll still find some of our wallum frogs, like the wallum sedge frog (*Litoria olongburensis*), here in South East Queensland sitting out on sedges, with the vulnerable wallum froglet (*Crinia tinnula*) even choosing to breed during the cooler months of autumn and winter! So if you're a brave enough frogger you can still find the occasional frog out and about!

One such frogger is Jono Hooper, our *Frogsheet* Editor, Website Manager and the recipient of the 2013 Ric Natrass Research Grant. Jono is undertaking his Honours project examining how habitat fragmentation through the urbanisation of our coastal areas is impacting upon our wallum frogs. Much of our coastal heath habitats have been destroyed, creating large urban edges which may result in further declines of the vulnerable wallum frogs. Jono is looking at how the wallum frogs are responding along these urban edges by comparison to the non-urban edges, helping to protect these areas from further disturbance. Congratulations and all the best with your research Jono, we look forward to hearing about your results.

This edition of the *Frogsheet* contains a number of interesting articles and we hope to grow the *Frogsheet* further over coming editions by providing more stories and information on Queensland's frogs. So if you've been trying to identify frogs over the summer gone, then check out the review of Eric Vanderduys' *Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland* as this might be the field guide to help you identify them. You'll also find an article and great pictures of a newly described species, the Kroombit treefrog, from central Queensland along with other interesting reports from our coordinators

So what are you waiting for? Hop into it! Sorry, I just couldn't resist!

Dan Ferguson

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Continued -->

Diary Dates

 Queensland Garden Expo – Nambour Showgrounds.

6th-8th July - QFS display and talk.

SGAP Spring Flower Show

31st August - 1st September - Botanical Gardens, Toowong

QFS Annual General Meeting

14th September - Downfall Creek Centre. Bridgeman Downs

• (Proposed) Mooloolah Frog ID Workshop November (stay tuned).

QFS Management Meetings

7:30pm, 3rd Wednesday of every month
 All welcome! Phone/email Jenny. H for location.

Frog Habitat Site Working Bees

Bowman Park, Bardon

8-11am - Contact Phil for more info

Grinstead Park, Alderley (off Short Street)

Contact Debbie Dolby for more info ddolby@hotmail.com, Ph: 3355 4134

Carseldine Bush Crew

Cabbage Tree Creek, Carseldine 8-9:30am, 1st Saturday of every month Meet where creek crosses Dorville Road -All welcome!

Contact James Hansen for more info.

Date Claimer

Please keep 14th September 2013 free for QFS's A.G.M.

Venue: Downfall Creek Bushland Centre, Rode Road, McDowall QLD.

Updated Diary Dates

Please visit the QFS website for updated and new events that arise between *Frogsheet* newsletters.

Working bees in frog habitat

If you are undertaking bush-care in frog habitat and would like your working bee dates included above, please email Jono editor@qldfrogs.asn.au.

TOOWOOMBA/LOCKYER

Tim Kane - Email: timmykane@hotmail.com

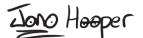
From Jono

Despite the arrival of Winter when most frogs go into hiding, we've got a packed edition of our *Frogsheet* newsletter for you! We've had to include two extra pages to fit it all in, which is also a result of our now largely online-only newsletter. I've also received more photos from our members which you'll find on the last page on our new 'Frotography' page. Thanks for sharing those;) Don't hesitate to send your photos or short articles through as we love hearing from keen froggers throughout Queensland.

Most frogs have now quieted down, unless you happen to be a frog such as the Wallum Froglet (*Crinia tinnula*). These guys breed all year round, and in the middle of the day too, so I discovered (but is apparently not unusual for them). At most, if not all of my survey field sites along the Sunshine Coast, I've heard plenty of these vulnerable species calling, which is excellent!

Well that's all from me - now back to my field work.

Cheers!



Welcome and thanks to our New Members

Santamaria Schlagloth & Flavia Rolf, Gerry Neil & Roger Baker, Tadpoles Eaton Hills, Faye Chandler, Simon Fox, Paul Lupton, Mary Mc Cabe & Shorncliffe State School

QFS Public Trust Fund - Ric Nattrass Research Grant

The QFS Trust Fund was created with the purpose to help save Queensland frogs through education and research and now stands at \$6,365.05. 2013 applications have now closed but get in early for 2014! The form and grant conditions can be obtained on our website www.qldfrogs.asn.au.

Ashgrove Report

A Walk in County Durham

Recently I travelled to England to visit family and friends and instead of finding the daffodils and bluebells out in flower, I found that spring had not sprung. A dear friend of mine felt that the only way I was going to stay warm was to take me on a 3 km walk around Tunstall Reservoir in County Durham, 3.5 km from Wolsingham if you want to look it up.

On the roadside of the reservoir the trees are sparse as this is the area for picnics, fishing and boat hire but once you walk around this the scene changes to a semi natural broadleaved woodland of oak, ash, alder, holly and birch trees with bilberries, ferns and moss underneath.

The temperature was about 6c with the wind chill factor less than that and although there were some lovely small birds braving the day and geese and ducks on the water, the last thing I thought I would see would be amphibians but there they were. I saw 2 individual native common toads and then, just as we came through the woods, an amplexing pair.

As England only has about 4 native amphibian species you can imagine how lucky I felt that they had ventured out on this day and of course I couldn't resist take a photo or two so here they are.

Continued...

Changed your email address?

Please notify the Secretary of your current email address to avoid the risk of missing out on *Frogsheet* newsletters via email.

Want to help spread the word?

If you're a coordinator and have a fair or community event in your area, why not set up the QFS display and raise awareness of our awesome frogs? No expert knowledge is necessary, just a passion for frogs. Contact Jenny to arrange display and brochure pick-up.

Thanks

The colour Frogsheet heading and footer cover has been kindly printed free of charge by **ASCOT PRINT & DESIGN Pty Ltd**.

Give a Gift Card for any occasion!

We now offer gift cards for all occasions! For a donation of over \$5 to the Queensland Frog Society you can choose from four frog photos to have on your own printed card which we will send to you. There is a space for your own personal message to the person you are gifting it to. Below is an example of one of the photos, with the words on the reverse reading:



'This card represents a donation to the Queensland Frog Society (QFS) that has been made on your behalf. QFS is a non-profit community organisation that promotes the conservation and appreciation of all of Queensland's fantastic frogs. The money donated to QFS will be put to one of our many conservation activities including our research scholarship grants.'

Words on front of card reads: 'Someone has made a contribution to frog conservation on your behalf!'

The frog photos to choose from are: Southern red-eyed treefrog (*Litoria chloris*); Holy

cross frog (*Notaden bennetti*); Fleay's Barred-frog (*Mixophyes fleayi*) and Orange-thighed frog (*Litoria xanthomera*). You can donate by either a direct deposit to our account or by sending a cheque/money order to our postal address (address on page 1).

Account details are: Westpac Bank - Annerley Branch; BSB: 034 046; Account No. 13 43 4. Please send an email to secretary@qldfrogs.asn.au to inform the Secretary of the deposit.



Common Toad (Bufo bufo) Credit: J. Holdway



Common toads in amplexus *Credit: J. Holdway* Jenny Holdway.

Sunshine Coast & Mary River Report

Frogs of the Obi

ometimes the human diet can be similar to that of frogs – interesting because we don't often associate ourselves with eating insects, frogs and maybe the odd snake. However I found proof of this along Obi Obi Creek at Maleny in March where I ingested a frog's allowance of gnats, bugs and moths, all of which struggled to get out again with whatever wings and legs they had, with very audible results on my part! I have a new appreciation of the ability of the frog's digestive system to tame sharp, bone-hard, wriggling insects as a matter of course. But my martyrdom was not in vain as Matt Bateman (who does not seem to attract the same quantity of flying banshees as I do), Jono Hooper and I searched for amphibians along the Obi and its tributaries at the Maleny Community Precinct, as part of the ecological monitoring program MRCCC [Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee] has recently embarked on with Barung Landcare and the Sunshine Coast Council.

NEW Computer Desktop Frog Wallpapers!

Ok, you asked for them...well, no you didn't but we thought you might like them anyway! We now have cool desktop wallpapers for you to download from our website under the 'Downloads' link. And of course, they feature several of Queensland's amazing frog species. Stay tuned for more wallpapers as they become available! See instructions on our website to set your wallpaper. Click this LINK to go straight there!



Over the years I have surveyed several times along the lower reaches of Obi Obi Creek. While frogs were always encountered I could not find the endangered Giant barred frog Mixophyes iteratus, even when the habitat appeared suitable. Effort was spent on land below Baroon Pocket Dam, particularly amongst dairy and grazing properties where landholders were undertaking projects to rehabilitate their riparian zones. 16 frog species have been found along Obi below the spillway including the vulnerable Cascade treefrog Litoria pearsoniana and Tusked frog Adelotus brevis. However, during the initial pre-monitoring frog survey of Obi Obi at the Maleny Precinct in late 2012 we found our first Giant barred frog as Matt reported in the December 2012-January 2013 Barung Landcare Newsletter. Since then we have found males, a female and a juvenile during monitoring visits and have an idea where the favoured breeding areas are.



Mixophyes iteratus (Giant Barred Frog)

Credit: Eva Ford

Now this makes me very excited for several reasons. The time we found the first Giant barred frog coincided with finalising known habitat areas in the Mary River catchment for the Mary River Threatened Species Recovery Plan (in prep). Add-

ing a blotch of colour to the map of the upper Obi also has implications for the Blackall Range human community as here is a species that is desperately hanging on and could do with a whole lot of help. The Council, to its credit, is already taking the presence of this species at the 'Precinct' very seriously and altering its activities to protect and enhance critical habitat for the Giant barred frog. Landholders can take up the cause of increasing the chances of this species persisting in the area and spreading to other parts of the Obi catchment where it probably was in days gone by. Fragmentation of riparian vegetation is disastrous for waterways and the species that depend on them however, we can improve river health by increasing habitat area and connectivity. Jump in and join the 'coalition of the willing' – start a project on your property or expand an existing one. I look forward to hearing from landholders in the Mary catchment to discuss possibilities that will help this and other species.

Eva Ford

Book Review: 'Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland' by Eric Vanderduys

Published by CSIRO, 2012.

ith over 130 described species, Queensland boasts the most speciesrich frog fauna of any Australian state or territory. With this much species diversity, identification of frog species poses a significant challenge, especially for those unfamiliar with this state's frog fauna. In 'Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland', author Eric Vanderduys provides readers with valuable guidance on the identification of all but one of the 133 described species currently known from Queensland. (The one frog

species not covered, the Kroombit treefrog, Litoria kroombitensis, was described shortly after this guide was published.)

Intended for use in the field, this compact guide includes singlepage profiles for each frog genus and species including a de-



Preview of frog page profiles

tailed description with one or more

photos of each species in life, a distribution map (showing the distribution of each species within Queensland), brief notes on habitat, and information on the conservation status of threatened

species. To help with identification, separate illustrated keys are also provided for each family, genus and species of frog occurring in Queensland.

Clocking in at 192 pages, Vanderduys' field guide is the most comprehensive and up-to-date guide to Queensland frogs currently available. With up-to-date nomenclature and distribution maps,

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this book will be warmly welcomed by those struggling to keep up with recent changes in taxonomy and those interested in the current known distribution of Queensland's frogs. Notwithstanding this, Vanderduys' 'Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland' shares many of the same shortcomings as its predecessors, including overly complicated and convoluted keys (which novice froggers will find difficult to use), a largely exclusive focus on adult frogs (with little discussion of differences between adult and juvenile animals and potential for misidentification of the latter), and often poorly-worded descriptions of male advertisement calls. Another significant shortcoming of this and other Australian frog guides is the paucity of photos showing diagnostic features

such as posterior thigh colour and patterning, ventral colouration and pattern, and the extent of webbing between the toes (all of which feature prominently in the keys to species). These shortcomings are not so much a criticism of the author as a criticism of the standard guidebook format.

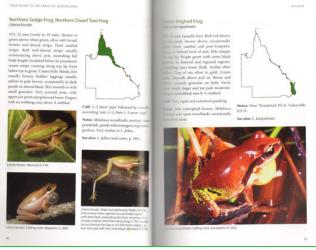
With the current guidebook format, addressing the aforementioned shortcomings would require the addition of significantly more text as well as additional photos and sonograms depicting the structure of calls of each species. This, of course, would result in a much bulkier and more expensive field guide. A more sensible and costeffective way of addressing the abovementioned deficiencies would be to create a smartphone application featuring Queensland frogs with more photos highlighting differences between species as well as variation within species (a common source of confusion for those trying to identify

frogs), actual recordings of male advertisement calls, and an interactive key to species (like the LucID keys available for Australian grasses, eucalypts and various insect taxa). Inclusion of an interactive key would be particularly helpful, making identification of frog species much easier for those with limited

experience in identify-Credit: www.andrewisles.com ing frogs and/or those lacking the patience required with conventional keys. In addition to this, a smartphone application would allow species profiles and keys to be updated more regularly, allowing users to keep up with inevitable changes in taxonomy and improved knowledge of the distribution of frog species within Queensland.

In the absence of such an application, Vanderduys' 'Field Guide to the Frogs of Queensland' serves as a welcome addition to the personal libraries and field kits of those seeking greater familiarity with this state's diverse frog fauna.

Review written by Edward Meyer with input from Daniel Ferguson and Jesse Rowland.



Breaking News: New Frog Identified in Central Queensland

In the latest Issue of *Zootaxa*, Conrad Hoskin, Harry Hines, Ed Meyer, John Clarke and Michael Cunningham describe a new species of frog – *Litoria kroombitensis*. This new species is only known



from Kroombit Tops, a small area of wet forest near Biloela in Central Queensland.

L. kroombitensis (female) Credit: E. Meyer

Although similar to the Mountain Stream Treefrog (Litoria barringtonensis) and the Cascade Treefrog (Litoria pearsoniana), it is distinct enough to be recognised as a separate species. Sadly, Litoria kroombitensis meets the IUCN Red List criteria for the Critically Endangered category and has been in decline since researchers first recognised it to be a distinct species. The other endangered frog found only at Kroombit Tops and also fighting for survival is the Kroombit Tinkerfrog (Taudactylus pleione), which is listed as Critically Endangered. Current threats to these endangered frogs include chytrid fungus, invasive weeds, feral pigs, livestock and fire. It is predicted that climate change will also decrease their already restricted habitat, placing them at greater risk of extinction.

Source: adapted from Hoskin, CJ, Hines, HB, Meyer, E, Clarke, J & Cunningham, M 2013, "A new treefrog (Hylidae: Litoria) from Kroombit Tops, east Australia, and an assessment of conservation status", Zootaxa, 3646 (4): 426-446.



Kroombit Treefrog (L. kroombitensis) (male) Credit: H. Hines

Extinct Frog Set to Spawn Again

15 March, 2013 - Nicky Phillips, The Age

In what may be considered an early Easter miracle, an extinct species of native frog has begun its rise from the dead.

Australian scientists have grown embryos containing the revived DNA of the extinct gastric-brooding frog, the crucial first step in their attempt to bring a species back to life.

The team from the aptly named Lazarus project inserted the dead genetic material of the extinct amphibian into the donor eggs of another species of living frog... The eggs continued to grow into three-day-old embryos, known as blastulas.



Female *Rheobatrachus silus* (Southern Gastricbrooding frog) with juvenile frog shown in mouth

"This is the first time this technique has been achieved for an extinct species," said one of the project scientists, conservation biologist Michael Mahony.

While many scientists have argued it would be impossible to bring a species back from the dead – as famously occurred in the film Jurassic Park – the Lazarus project's breakthrough suggests the idea is no longer the realm of fiction.

Over five years, the team led by University of NSW palaeontologist Mike Archer painstakingly inserted DNA extracted from a frozen specimen of the gastric-brooding frog into hundreds of donor eggs from a distant relative, the great barred frog, pictured below. (Its DNA had been deactivated by UV light.)

In the beginning, the single cell eggs "just sat there", said Professor Archer. "But then, all of a sudden, one of the cells divided, and then it divided again, and again."

While the embryos had yet to develop into tadpoles, genetic tests revealed the dividing cells contained the DNA of the extinct frog. The group is confident a technical problem prevented the eggs developing further, not a deficiency of the extinct genetic materi"We do expect to get this guy hopping again," said Professor Arch

"We haven't brought back the gastric-brooding frog yet but we've developed a tool that can stop other frogs going extinct," said Associate Professor Mahony, from the University of Newcastle.

The team's success so far did not come easily.

Were it not for the foresight of Adelaide frog researcher Mike Tyler, who froze a gastric-brooding frog specimen before it disappeared from the wild in 1979 and went extinct in 1983, the project would have remained a science fiction fantasy.

"It's a minor miracle that a university freezer hasn't been turned off in a power failure," he said.

Rules for Collecting and Keeping Frogs and Tadpoles in Queensland

The Queensland Frog Society does not support keeping frogs or tadpoles in captivity, especially anything collected from the wild. We do however recognise the educational value of children raising tadpoles, as the transformation from tadpole to frog is truly an amazing process! It also helps develop an appreciation for wonders of the natural world.

The Wildlife Management Regulation does allow the collection of a limited range of amphibians (frogs) from the wild without a licence, under a number of strict regulations or rules which we'll outline below. Schools are not authorised to take or keep amphibians under this regulation. Schools are required to apply to the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) for an Educational Purposes Permit (www.ehp.qld.gov. au/licences-permits/plants-animals/research-ed-

MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

A renewal form will be emailed or posted to members due to renew their 2014 membership during the month of June.

Payment can be made through direct deposit or by sending your cheque/money order to QFS Post Box address.

Details for direct deposit:

Name: Queensland Frog Society Inc. Bank: Westpac – Annerley Branch.

BSB: 034 046. Account No: 13 43 41

Many thanks for your support – it is greatly appreciated and allows the society to fight for our amphibians.

ucation/educational_purposes.html). This permit allows for a school (or other educational facility) to take, keep and use amphibians from the wild, provided they are used for a genuine educational purpose. A genuine educational purpose would include educating students about frog conservation or biology including examining their growth and development. This permit is currently free of charge.

The collection of amphibians falls under Section 50 of the Nature Conservation (Wildlife Management) Regulation 2006 which only applies to a person who does not hold a permit or authority

authorising them to take, keep or use amphibians (such as a Recreational Wildlife Licence).

There are several 'rules' under section 50 which must be adhered to:

referred to as common) amphibian. All amphibians indigenous to Australia, other than those that are extinct in the wild, endangered, vulnerable or near threatened, are considered least concern. The 'of concern' species can be found by looking on the EHP website under threatened species (www.ehp.qld.gov.au/wildlife/threatened-species/index.html). If

the frog is on this list then you cannot collect it.

- The person may catch and keep a least concern amphibian from their own property without a wildlife permit for taking and keeping the amphibian.
- The frog must be kept on the person's property where it was collected and only for the person's private enjoyment.
- The person CANNOT keep more than 8 least concern adult amphibians AND no more than 2 of the same species. Tadpoles are not included in this count.
- If the amphibians produce offspring, they must be released into the wild within 7 days of the tadpoles metamorphosing into frogs. Section 9 of the Code of Practice: Captive reptile and amphibian husbandry (www.ehp. qld.gov.au/licences-permits/plants-animals/recreational-use-animals/keeping_wildlife_for_recreational_purposes.html) provides some information on the way these captive bred frogs should be released into the wild to ensure they will not impact on wild populations. To reduce this impact the frogs should only be released at the point of capture or as near as possible in a healthy, disease-free state following the Code of Practice.

So basically it is illegal to collect frogs, tadpoles or their eggs (spawn) from their natural habitat, with the exception of being allowed to collect a limited number of least concern adults from your own property, where they also must be kept. This means if you move house they must be released, something that probably isn't very healthy for a frog that may have been kept in captivity for some time. If you still do plan to collect a frog or two from your own property you should, before heading out and grabbing them, consider:

- Whether you have the required knowledge and skills to maintain the species in captivity.
- If the population of frogs on your property that you plan to collect from is secure with good numbers of animals so that you are not going to impact on the survival of that population.

- Whether you have an understanding of the existing threats to our native amphibians, such as the pathogenic fungus, Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis, also known as amphibian chytrid fungus. Anyone keeping frogs must be aware of this disease and its symptoms along with other threats to the survival of amphibians.
- The reason for collection and if there is an alternative. For example, would the introduced cane toad be a suitable substitute? No authority is required under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 to take, keep or use a cane toad as it is an introduced species. It is considered a significant pest but is not listed as a 'declared pest' (under the Queensland Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002), so there are no restrictions on their possession. The cane toad life cycle and development is identical to our native frogs so can be easily substituted to observe the metamorphosis from tadpole to adult.

Generally speaking, it is best not to collect amphibians from their natural habitat, even on your own property but there is a legal way you can still keep frogs as pets. In Queensland, amphibians are also allowed to be kept under a Recreational Wildlife Licence. These animals must be obtained from appropriately licenced persons and not from the wild. Queensland pet shops that hold a Commercial Wildlife Licence are NOT permitted to trade in amphibians and it can be difficult to find authorised sellers and breeders in Queensland but they can be purchased from interstate making sure you fulfil all your Recreational Wildlife Licence requirments.

For further information on all the permits and regulations, including the Recreational Wildlife Licence visit the EHP website www.ehp.qld.gov. au/licences-permits/plants-animals/index.html.

Dan Furguson

Frotography

Members Frog Photos



Find the frog! Credit: Leigh Boileau (Platyplectrum ornatum) Ornate Burrowing Frog



'Nature takes its course, or, see what happens if you sing out too much'

Credit: Noel Dean



'Huston, we have a problem @ Maleny'

Credit: Unknown

A Great Barred Frog in amplexus with a Cane Toad

Thanks to everyone who contributed to this newsletter!

Deadline for Winter *Frogsheet* contributions is

23rd August, 2013

If undelivered, please return to QLD Frog Society Inc PO Box 7017
East Brisbane, QLD 4169

Frogsheet - Winter 2013 Print Post Approved PP424022/00619 SURFACE MAIL

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FresFun Parker Quiz Yourself

Hey Kids (big and small)!,

Hope you've been out and about enjoying the great (wet) weather we had a few months ago. I sure was:P

Try your knowledge on the questions opposite and don't let the grown-ups help you. Alternatively, ask them to try the quiz after you and see who gets the most correct answers, which will be revealed in the next FrogFun edition.

Check out the cool frog pics on the computer desktop wallpapers too that you can download onto your computer. See the Frogsheet newletter for more on those.

Cheers,



Did you know?

Scientists have recently tried bringing an extinct frog back to life! This frog is famous for the unique ability it had to raise it's baby frogs inside of it's stomach after swallowing them. The baby frogs then crawl out of their mother's mouth when ready!

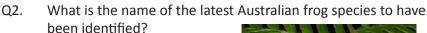
Got ideas?

If you have any activity ideas you'd like to see on the *FrogFun* page, please flick an email to me at jono editor@qldfrogs.asn.au Q1. How many species of frogs have now been identified in Australia?

A: 237

B: 371

C: 238 D: 236

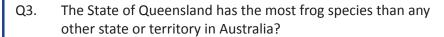


A: Koombit tops

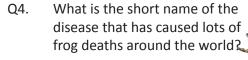
B: Litoria kroombitensis

C: Litoria koombritensis

D: Litoria koombritopensis



True **False**



A: Citrus fungus

B: Cichlid fungus

C: Chytrid fungus

D: Cyclic fungus

Q5. Which is Australia's largest frog?

A: Great Barred Frog

B: Goliath Frog

C: Giant Barred Frog

D: White-lipped Treefrog









FROGSHEET - Winter 2013

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Frogshop ORDER FORM

Frogshop ORDER FORM						
ITEM	Price	Price	Qty	Amount		
Frogs of South-east Queensland by Greg	(QFS Member)	(Non-Member)		Enclosed		
Czechura,	440.05	440.0=				
Published by Qld Museum. 60 species are described. A great guide for everyone.	\$ 10.95	\$ 10.95		\$		
'Attracting Frogs to your Garden' by Kevin Casey						
All about making your garden super frog-friendly. A	\$21.00	\$25.00		\$		
real must for every frog lover!	,	,		*		
'Rainforest Frogs of the Wet Tropics' by Conrad						
Hoskins & Jean-Marc Hero. A complete guide to the 33				l .		
species found in the World Heritage rainforest of NE	\$22.00	\$24.00		\$		
Queensland.						
'Amazing Facts about Australian Frogs and						
Toads' by Queensland Museum & Steve Parish.	ć22.00	ć2F 00				
This book provides readers of all ages with an expert	\$23.90	\$25.90		\$		
overview of Aust. Amphibians. Each page carries small						
easy to read blocks of text with vivid images.						
QFS Poster – 'Frogs of Brisbane'						
	\$6.00	644.50		l .		
A colourful poster with life-size photographs of all frogs	postage cost	\$14.50		\$		
in the Brisbane area. Good for visual identification.	postage cost					
CD's - 'Australian Frog Calls' by David Stewart						
(please tick)						
☐ CD One – Sub-tropical East: 70 species between the						
Tropic of Capricorn and the Shoalhaven River.	\$24.95	\$29.95		\$		
☐ CD Two — Tropical North-east: 67 species between the Tropic of Capricorn and Cape York Peninsula						
QFS T-shirt - Sizes: (please circle)			1			
Please place a tick beside your choice of shirt.	\$19.00	\$22.00				
☐ Cream shirt with large green logo on front S, L, XL						
☐ Bottle green with bright green logo on front S, M,						
L, XL						
QFS Polo Shirt – Sizes: (please circle)						
Cream shirt with green logo on upper left L ,	\$22.00	\$25.00		\$		
Dark Green with logo on upper left (65% cotton) S						
Dark Green with logo on upper left (65% cotton) S NEW T SHIRT – 'Frogs with Attitude'						
Sizes: S L	\$22.00	\$25.00		\$		
Grey with rusty red frog drawings front and back	Ų	Ų23.00		'		
Individual Membership New/Renewal (please	\$15.00	\$15.00	1	\$		
circle)	615.00	615.00		۶		
Family Membership New/Renewal (please circle)	\$15.00	\$15.00		\$		
Junior Membership (to 17yrs) New/Renewal	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.50		\$		
(please circle)				-		
THANKYOU FOR SUPPORTING QFS TOTAL OF ORDER			\$			

Donation to QFS Public	Trust Fund \$ Ta	ax deductible over \$2.00
Made out to the QFS P	ublic Trust Fund.	NB: Postage is included in the price.
Name:	Please make cheques payable	
Address:		to
	Postc	ode: Queensland Frog Society Inc
Membership No.	Signature:	FAST RRISBANE OLD 4169