



INCREDIBLE FROGS FOUND IN AOTEAROA

ARCHEY'S FROG

Status: Critically endangered
It's the male Archey frog who will carry his babies around on his back until they are mature!



HOCHSTETTERS FROG

Status: Least concern
These guys are the only semi-aquatic native frogs. This means they need to live near water, such as streams. The other three native species live on the forest floor and don't need water nearby.



MAUD ISLAND FROG

Status: Vulnerable
Maud Island frogs can live for over 30 years!



HAMILTON'S FROG

Status: Critically endangered
The Hamilton's frog is one of the rarest frogs in the world - there are less than 300 left.



NATIVE FROGS

NZ frogs have traits that make them unique. These include their tail-wagging muscles and the lack of external eardrums, so they don't croak like most frogs. They are active at night and the same colour as the forest floor, making them experts in the art of camouflage! The tadpole stage of native frogs happens while they are still in the egg. They hatch as froglets and are carried around by a parent until mature. Along with our four living species of native frogs, there are three species of native frog that are now extinct.



INTRODUCED FROGS

If you hear a frog when you are out in the New Zealand wilderness, it will be one of the three introduced species, all of which originated in Australia. They also look and behave differently to our native frogs.



THE GREEN & GOLDEN BELL FROG

The green and golden bell frog enjoys sunbathing and can travel great distances - some hopping over a kilometre in a single day!



THE SOUTHERN BELL FROG

These frogs are usually covered in lots of warts!



BROWN TREE FROG

A brown tree frog can become completely frozen and survive!