

# **STOP THE TOAD**

**KEEP WA CANE TOAD FREE**

## Report on the Stop TheToad Foundation inc. coordinated ToadBust at Auvergne lagoon

June 28-July1 2006

Please forward any queries or comments to  
Graeme Sawyer  
STTF Regional Coordinator  
e-mail :[graeme@stopthetoad.com](mailto:graeme@stopthetoad.com)  
Mobile 0411881378  
Fax: (08) 89411 167

**[stopthetoad.com](http://stopthetoad.com)**



The Auvergne Lagoon Cane Toad Control Exercise was a follow up to a visit to the area by STTF Board member Russell Gueho, Operations Manager Derek Monks and Kimberley ToadBuster Chris Spurr which confirmed toads in the area of Auvergne Lagoon on June 17th.

Toads had previously been sighted in water bodies and creek lines on the same floodplain complex and the visit was an attempt to locate the western edge of the toad front. STTF was also keen to conduct a multi-day control exercise and to involve some of the other groups working on cane toads, especially people from Timber Creek.

The Auvergne lagoon area is a section of the Auvergne Lagoon Creek system where water remains after much of the plains have dried up and the creek has stopped flowing. It is in the area 15 35 29.94 S 130 06 45.15 E and can be viewed at google earth <http://www.googleearth.com>.



## 1 CAPTURE RESULTS

A total of 571 adult toads were removed from the Lagoon system along with some metamorphs at the turkey nest.

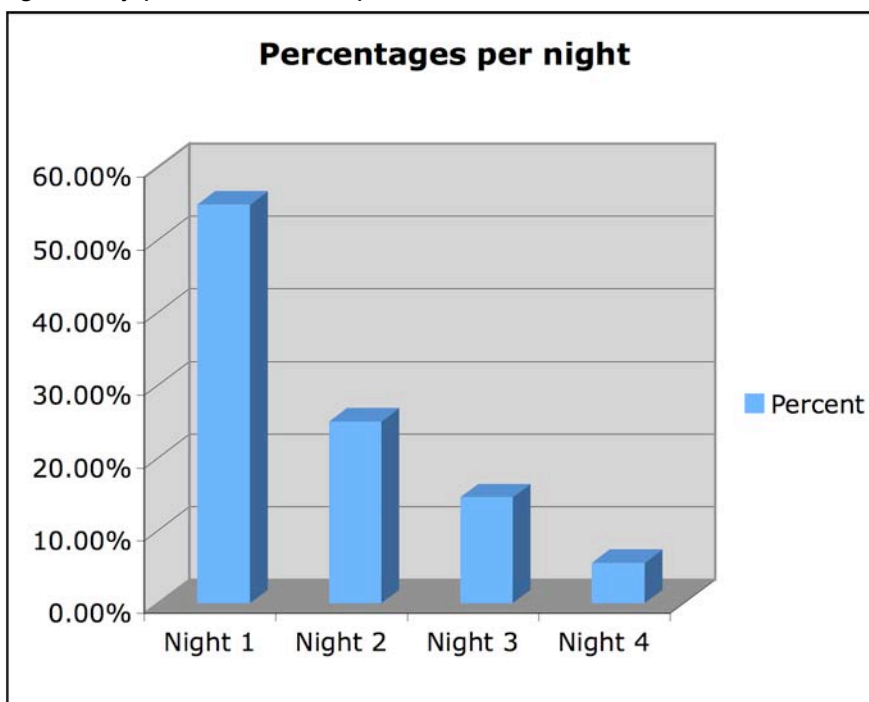
Day	Male	Female	Total
night 1	66	76	142
night 2	80	147	227
Night 3	65	45	110
night 4	27	44	71
Ring lagoon	10	11	21
	248	323	571

## 2 NIGHTLY CAPTURES

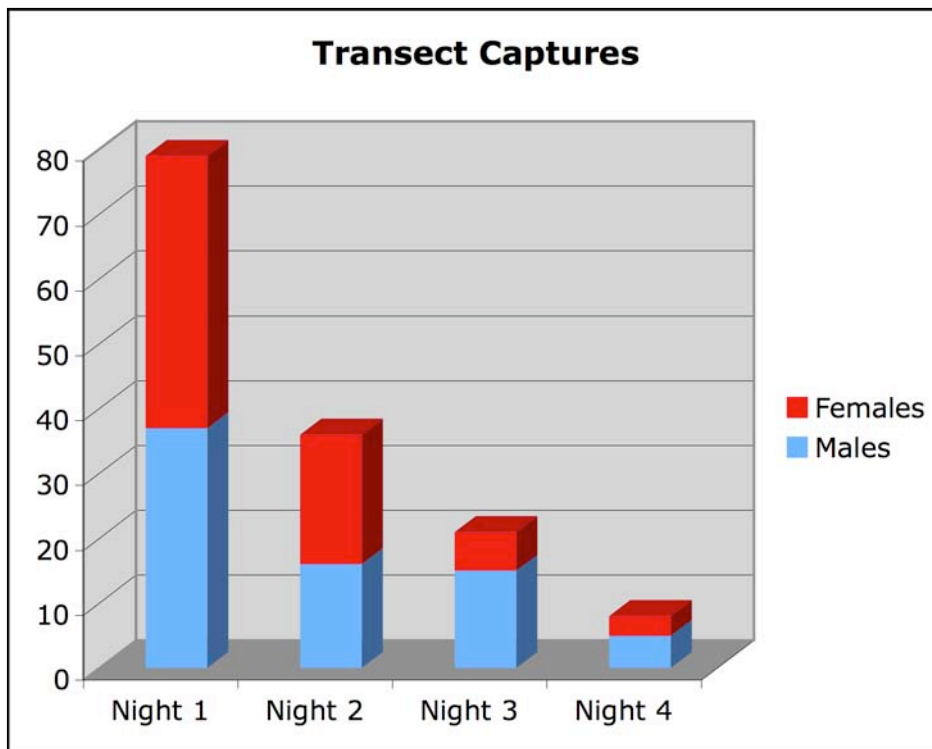
One of the issues that needs to be considered in planning for cane toad control activity is the effectiveness of hand collection on any one night, not all toads are active on any given night. There is also a need to verify the numbers of animals that are active and the distance from the water's edge.

Both these issues were a focus for the trip and the results are below. Only 4 toads were collected more than 10 metres from the edge of the water and these were on the road approximately 50 – 80 metres from the lagoon edge.

The following graph shows the results of the cane toad control per night in terms of the percentage of the total collected on each night along the transect. The result shows clearly that areas need to be worked on successive nights if local eradication is to be achieved. Our preliminary estimates of 6 nights may prove to be adequate.



The graph below shows the total numbers collected from the transect as well as the male female breakdown.



### 3 RING LAGOON

Ring Lagoon is a lagoon on the edge of the Baines river system about 7 km NNW of Auvergne Lagoon. A total of 21 adult toads were collected from Ring Lagoon. This area had significantly fewer cane toads than the Auvergne Lagoon system further out on the plains. This is probably an indication that the cane toads have moved across the landscape to get to Auvergne lagoon rather than using river corridors.

### 4 OBSERVATIONS AND THOUGHTS

This exercise confirms that the toad front has reached the East Baines River system. There are very significant numbers of large adults in the area and evidence that breeding had occurred in the last 6-8 weeks. With such large numbers it is almost certain there will be toads even further to the West.

The exercise gave us some valuable on ground information and confirmed our fears that toads are well established right across the northern end of our buffer zone. There is no doubt that this location, or even further west, is the cane toad front line.

On the positive side, the fact that over half the captures were females is an indicator that toads are already in 'refuge' mode due to the cooler, dryer weather. But they are still likely to continue breeding unless the lagoon is cleared of them. The area should be visited again and soon. For some reason there does not appear to have been much breeding in the area despite large numbers of



adult female toads and calling males. All of the females we autopsied had developing eggs in them. It would be a great advantage to get the area cleared of cane toads before they start laying again.

The impact on goannas in the area has obviously been devastating. We recorded 17 goanna carcasses, including one that was only a day or two old. A reminder of what we can expect across WA if we fail. There were two live goannas sighted. The smallest toad caught was only 87mm long and 90g weight. There were several others in this size range. Animals of this size would be about 12 months old and are unlikely to have moved more than 30kms from their birth site. This may be an indicator that the toads have been in areas further west than previously thought where they were not detected last year. We need to revisit surveillance and make sure that we find the most westerly cane toads this dry season.



Picture of a dead varanus panoptes, a yellow-spotted monitor. A dead cane toad was found right next to the carcass.

We used carbon dioxide to euthanise the cane toads caught and we trialled clove oil on one toad. The clove oil worked well and the cane toad showed no signs of distress or discomfort. It may be worth carrying a small bottle of clove oil as a back up to the normal gassing process. 3 drops of oil was all that was required.

## 5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The group consisted of people from STTF, the Ngaliwurru-wuli Aboriginal Assoc. Inc and the Mulayee Women Rangers, the CALM cane toad team, and the Northern Land Council Caring for Country Unit.

A special thanks to Ros and Alan Andrews from Auvergne Station for their support for the activity. The Kimberley ToadBusters were unable to attend due to other commitments.