

# Native frogs



## Green tree frog

This large green tree frog often enters houses, outside toilets and other structures. They are large, with females growing up to 11 cm long. They have smooth, light green skin on the upper surface, sometimes with inconspicuous white markings. A series of white spots may lead from the mouth to the forearms, and may join to create a ragged stripe. They are largely confined to the Kimberley region. They have a 'wark-wark-wark' call which is very deep.



## Desert tree frog

This is not a particularly colourful frog but it has an obvious black stripe running along the side of the head and body. The upper body may be grey to brown in colour, with dark brown or black flecks. The frog is small, only three or four cm long, and is found in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions. It likes trees and shrubs beside bodies of water, and it makes a cackling call.



## Magnificent tree frog

This frog is about 10 cm long and can be distinguished from the green tree frog by the larger gland that covers the entire top of the head, and by the cream patches on its back. It is found across most of the Kimberley to the north and east of Derby. It is frequently found in houses and other buildings, and also lives in caves and rock holes. It has a slow, deep barking call.



## Rocket frog

The rocket frog is easily recognised by its slender, elongated body and long, triangular snout. It has large, bulbous eyes and a large, very obvious eardrum. The back has a pattern of light to very dark brown bars and blotches. The fingers have no webs, and the long toes have very reduced webs. They grow to between 3.5 cm and 5.5 cm long, and occur across much of the Kimberley. They are seen in areas of open forest, especially those next to swamps and mudflats. After one or two short notes, its call is a long series of 'wick, wick, wick' sounds.



## Northern dwarf tree frog

The Kimberley region is ideal for tree frogs, many of which live in restricted habitats and are rarely seen by visitors. This frog is less than 3 cm long, is pale green above, and has slender limbs with almost translucent forearms and a dark side stripe. The parts of the limbs that are usually hidden are orange. It lives along the coast and near large rivers from near Derby in the Kimberley through to most of coastal Queensland. The species is found in houses and other buildings, but is most commonly found in marshy areas prone to flooding. Its call is a 'reek, reek, reek' sound.



## Northern toadlets

The northern toadlet is a genus of small frogs which have small heads, squat bodies and short limbs. The toadlets have rough, warty skin, with unwebbed fingers. The eardrums are not visible. Nine species are found in the Kimberley region, two in the north-west arid zone and one in the northern central arid zone. They are often found in areas subject to flooding. Some species have a call consisting of one or more clicks. Others will make a squelching call.