

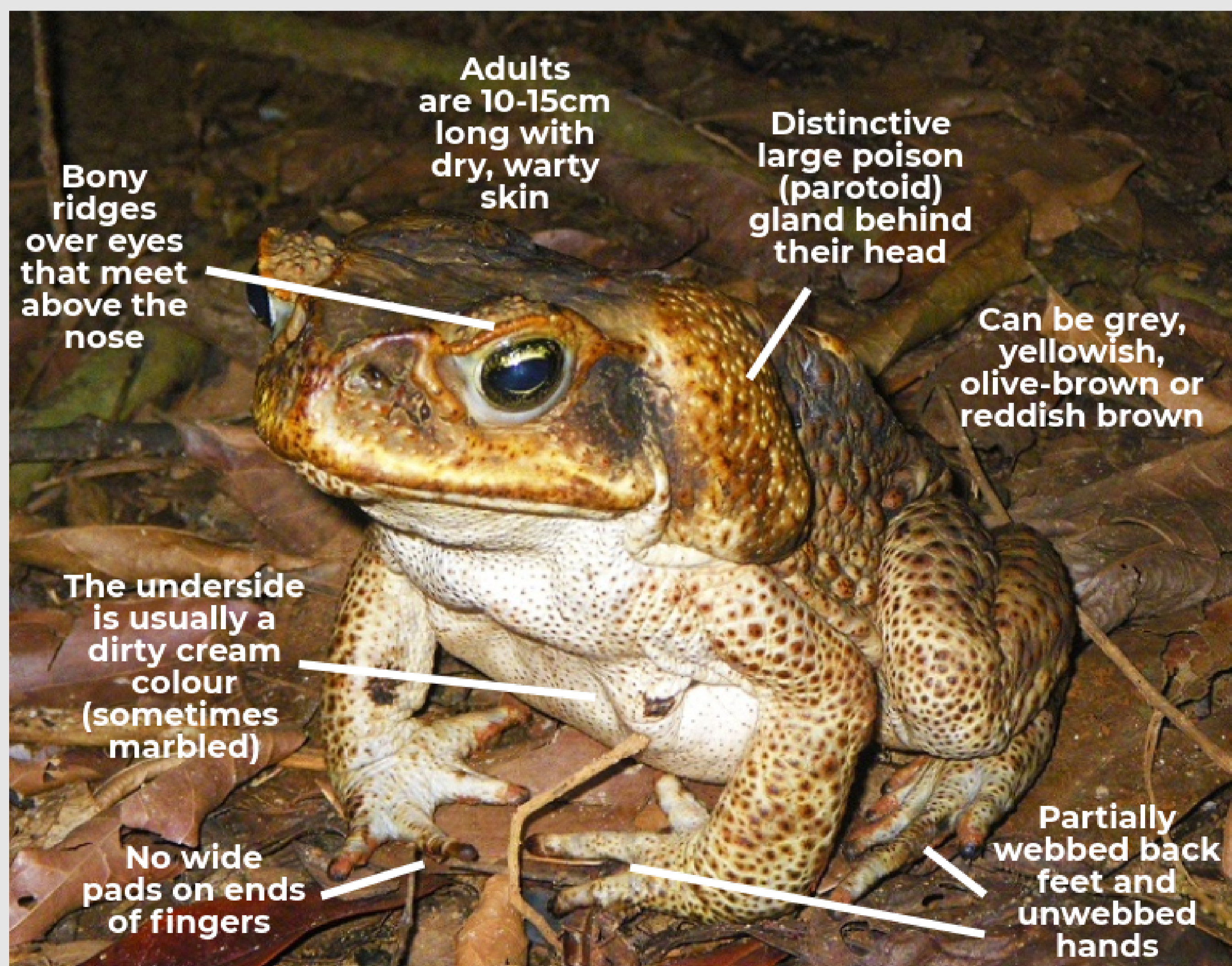


Protect what we love...

Help prevent cane toads spreading in New South Wales

Cane toads:

- are a serious introduced invasive pest that can devastate our native wildlife and ecosystems
- are found throughout northern Australia and in north-east NSW but can spread and become established in other parts of the state
- poison pets and native predators that try to eat them
- often hitch-hike in luggage, freight, vehicles, gardening materials and fodder
- carry diseases that can be spread to native frogs and fish
- threaten our native species with extinction
- are tough and adaptable



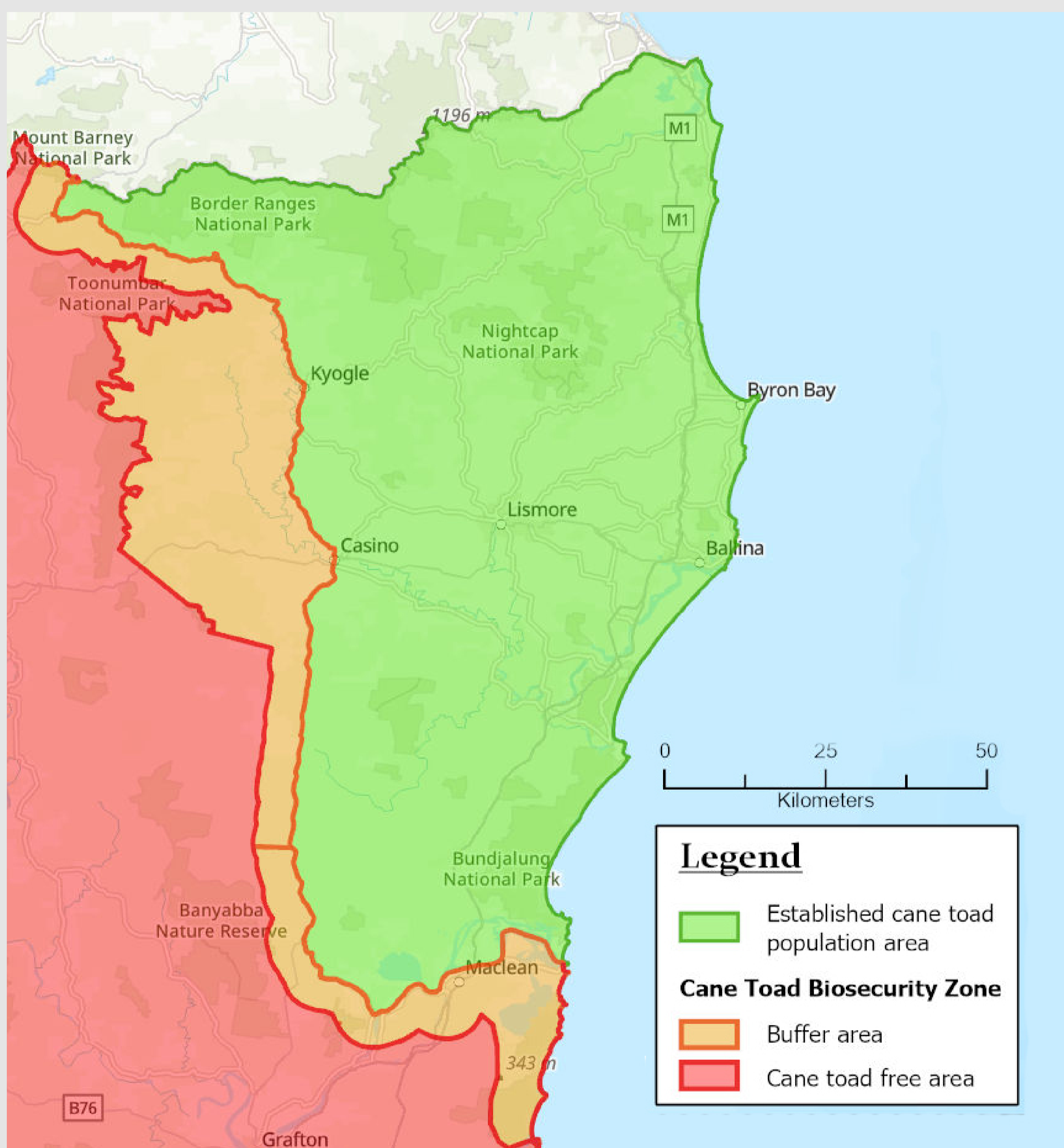
Report sightings:
www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/sighting

Managing cane toads in NSW

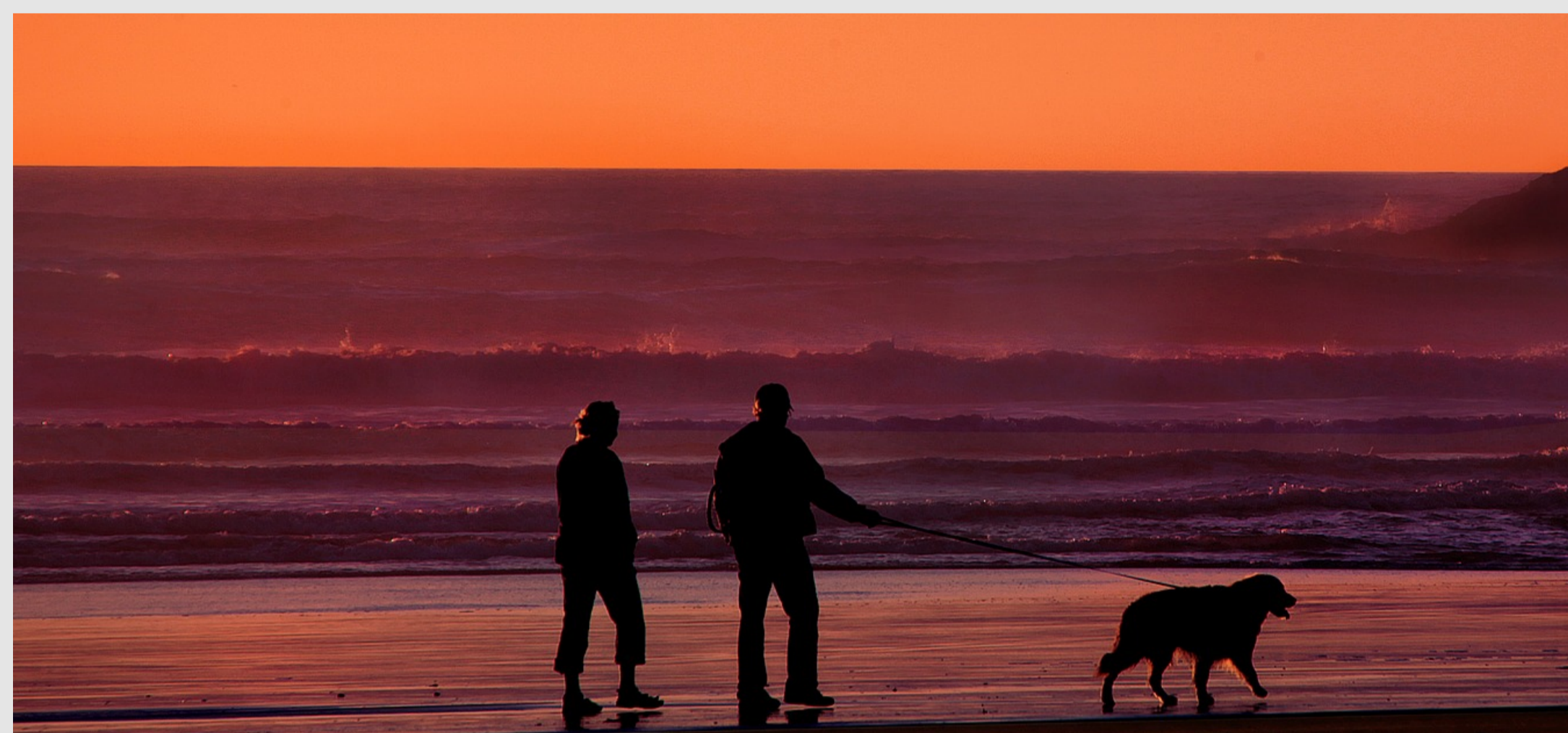


Cane Toad Biosecurity Zone:

Protect what we love...



Cane toads pose a serious threat to native species, such as the Spotted tail quoll (pictured) when introduced to a new ecosystem



Cane toads can establish in coastal areas, woodlands, forests and freshwater wetlands as well as urban areas

Area	Area colour	What to do if you spot a cane toad in this area
Established cane toad population area	Green	Be alert to cane toads and prevent their spread into the Cane Toad Biosecurity Zone
Buffer area (Cane Toad Biosecurity Zone)	Amber	Suspected cane toads should be photographed, carefully contained and reported. No person can keep, move or release a cane toad in the Cane Toad Biosecurity Zone unless permitted for pest control, research or exhibition. Cane toads detected <u>outside</u> National Parks should be reported to Border Ranges-Richmond Valley Landcare Network on ph (02) 6632 3722 or Clarence Landcare on ph (02) 6643 5009. Cane toads detected <u>inside</u> National Parks should be reported to National Parks and Wildlife Service - North Coast Branch via Environment Line on 131 555 info@environment.nsw.gov.au
Cane toad free area (Cane Toad Biosecurity Zone)	Red	Suspected cane toads should be photographed, carefully contained and reported using the NSW DPI - Report an unusual animal form www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/sighting . No person can keep, move or release a cane toad from captivity in the Cane Toad Biosecurity Zone unless permitted for pest control, research or exhibition

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Spotting a cane toad



If you think you have seen a cane toad:

Catch it:

- Don't harm it - it might actually be a native frog
- Wear protective clothing such as disposable gloves, glasses, long sleeves and eye protection before touching it
- Watch out for poison. When stressed, cane toads can ooze and sometimes squirt poison from glands behind the head
- If you can do so safely, keep it in a well-ventilated container with a little water in a cool location while we determine the species

Report it:



Take a photo (if you can)



Record your location



Report the detection using our Report an unusual animal form www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/sighting

Look and listen for toads:

- On warm, rainy nights
- In open, disturbed habitats close to water e.g. around sprinklers, taps, ponds, air conditioners, drains, dams, riverbanks, cleared areas, golf courses
- On roads, footpaths and walking tracks
- In areas that are lit at night with insect activity
- Shelter sites e.g. drainpipes, crevices between rocks, under piles of wood, hollows under trees, leaf litter or in garden pots
- Close to the ground (toads don't climb higher than 50 cm)

Download the Frog ID app to listen to a cane toad call, upload a recording and learn about native frogs in your area.

www.frogid.net.au



Cane toad:

Tadpoles:

- Small and jet black
- School together in large groups, unlike most native tadpoles
- Can be difficult to distinguish from native frog tadpoles



Photo courtesy Marion Anstis

Eggs:

- Eggs in long strings, unlike any native frog
- Often laid in shallow water wound through vegetation
- Hatch within 24-72 hours



Photo courtesy David Nelson

Native frogs often confused with cane toads:



Photo courtesy Marion Anstis

Eastern banjo frog (*Limnodynastes dumerilii*)

Also known as the pobblebonk after its distinctive 'bonk' call



Photo Ken Griffiths

Peron's tree frog (*Litoria peronii*)

Has wide toe pads for climbing and has cross-shaped pupils



Photo courtesy Marion Anstis

Spotted marsh frog (*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis*)

Its colour ranges from light brown to olive-green, with large, irregular shaped brown spots on its back

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