The Southern Bell Frog Story

A colouring adventure & treasure hunt

Paula Peeters & Helen P. Waudby

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The Southern Bell Frog Story: A colouring adventure and treasure hunt. Paula Peeters (illustrator), Helen P. Waudby (author) © 2019 State of NSW and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

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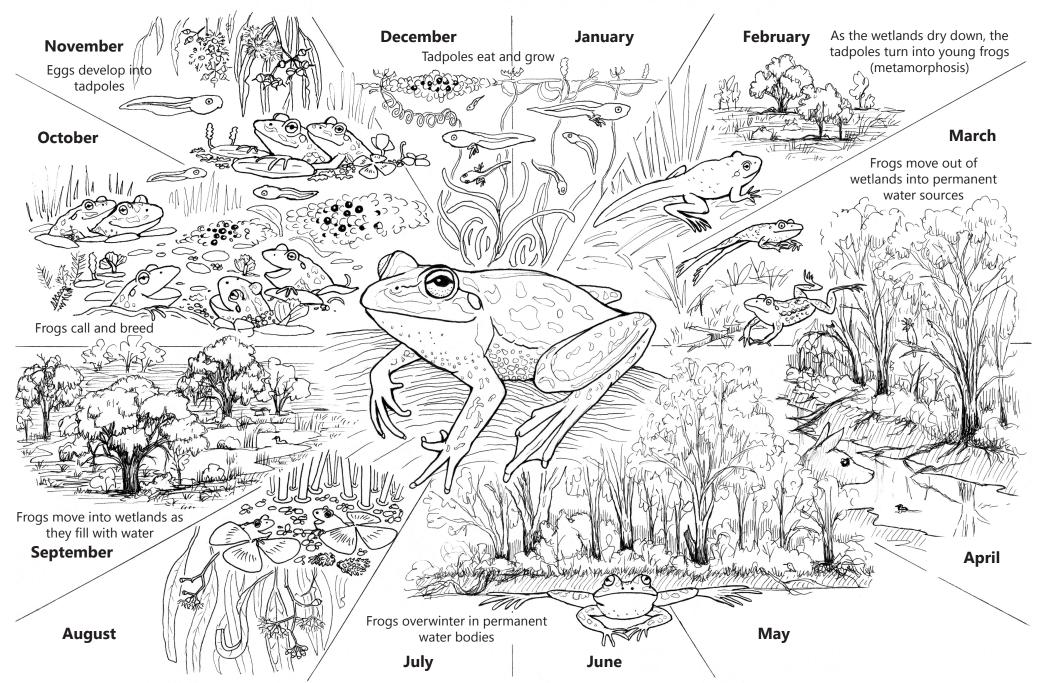
Paula Peeters & Helen P. Waudby

"WAAAAAAH WAAAAAAAH, RAH-RAH-RAH-RAH-RAH". It's late spring and the loud motorbike call of the Southern Bell Frog is reverberating across wetlands of southern New South Wales.

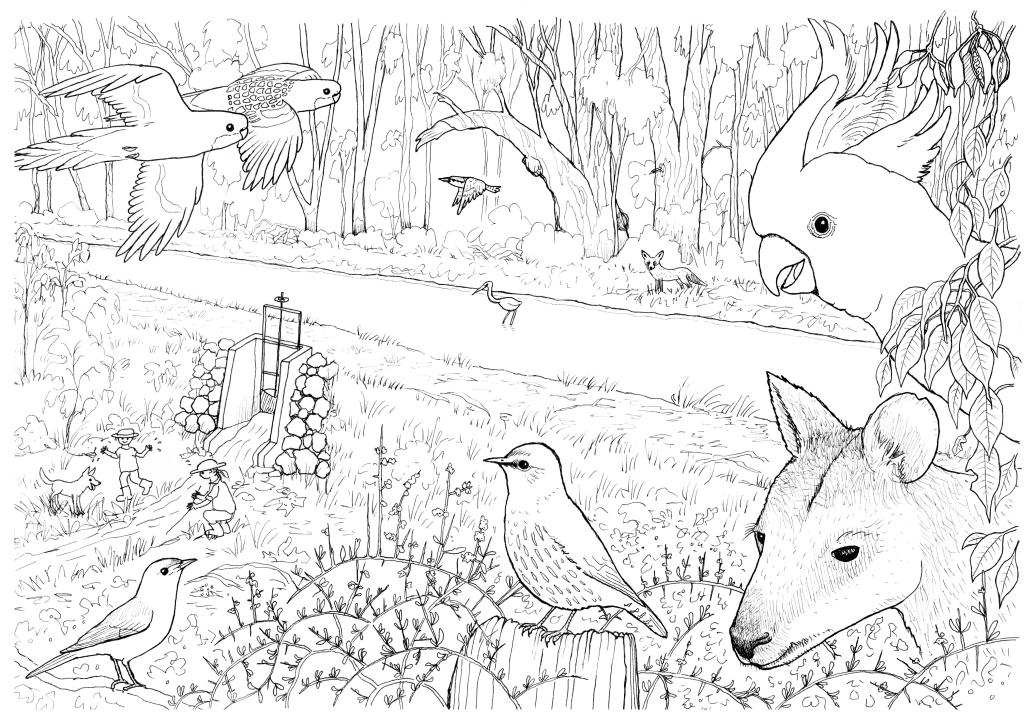
In NSW, this distinctive call was once heard in parts of the Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, and Murray River catchments. Southern Bell Frogs are now mostly found in wetlands west of Deniliquin out to the NSW and South Australian border. Australia-wide, they hang on in some areas in southern Victoria, Tasmania, and along the Murray River and its tributaries in NSW, Victoria, and SA.

The Mid-Murray, Coleambally, Lower Murrumbidgee, and Lower Murray Darling regions still support good numbers of Southern Bell Frogs in areas, although drought and changed flooding and drying cycles have taken their toll. We want to ensure that this beautiful frog thrives in local wetlands for generations to come by working with landholders to secure healthy and connected networks of wetlands for Southern Bell Frogs to breed and shelter in.

This book tells the story of the Southern Bell Frog and its lifecycle in southern NSW. The wetlands depicted are based on those looked after by farmers in that region. We thank them for their help, advice, and commitment to saving Southern Bell Frogs, one wetland at a time. Each page in this book can be coloured in and kept. Please share it with friends, family, and other community members.



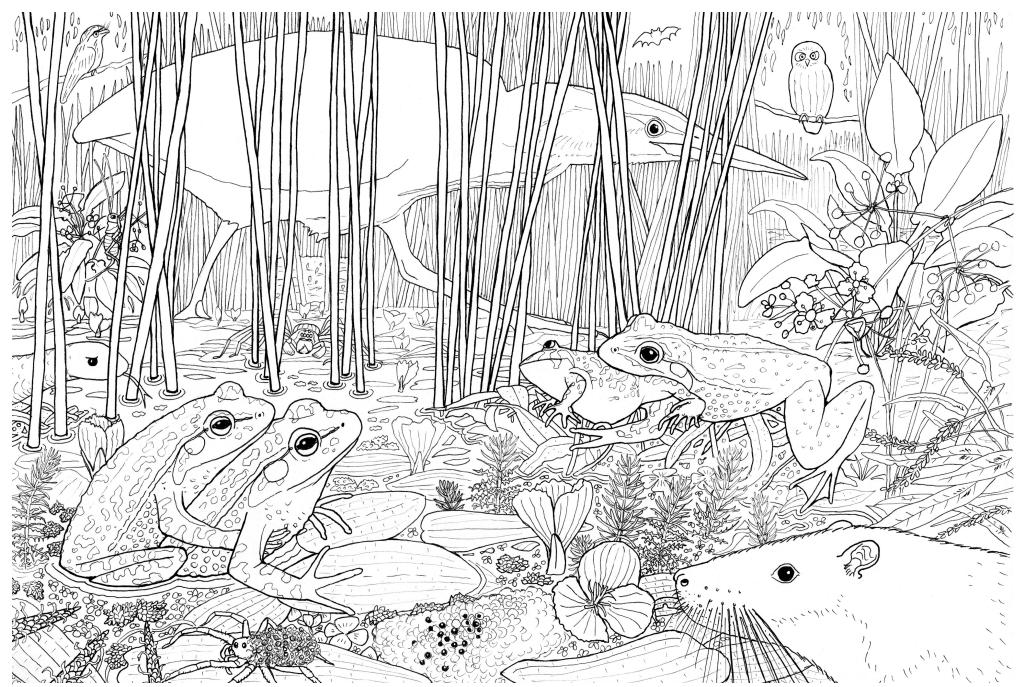
The Southern Bell Frog's lifecycle follows the seasons. Each part of the calendar shows a different part of this lifecycle, from living in permanent water bodies, like rivers during cooler months, to moving into shallow wetlands in the breeding season during spring and summer, and moving back to rivers as wetlands dry in late summer and autumn. Are you ready to follow the Southern Bell Frog's journey?



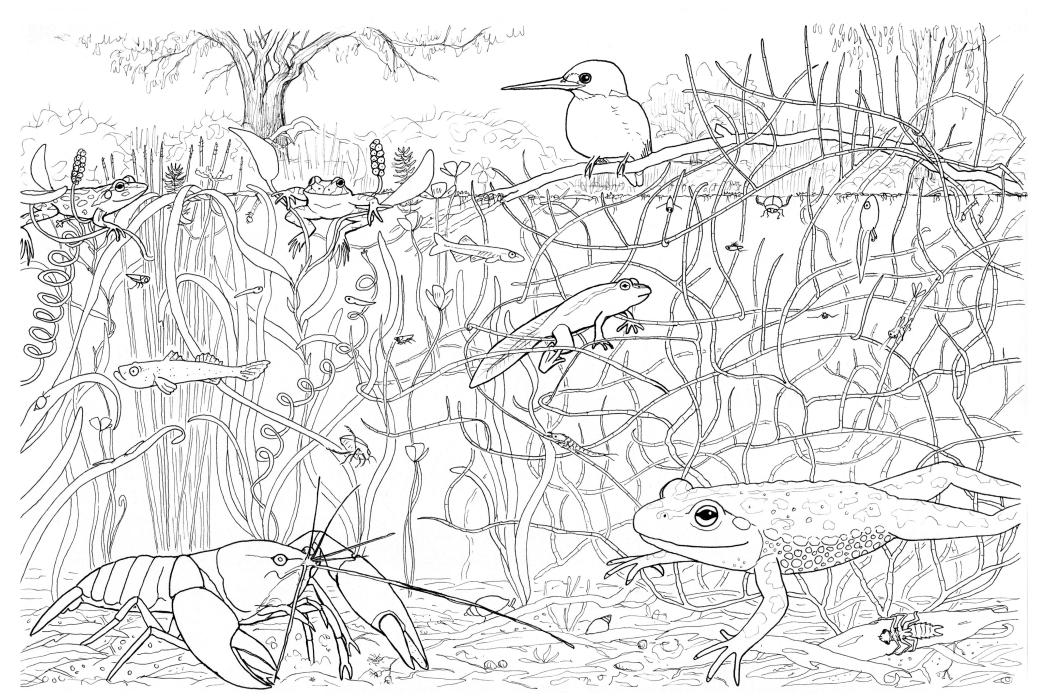
It's spring and a local farmer is letting water for the environment from a channel into their River Red Gum wetland. Everyone is excited – even the kids!



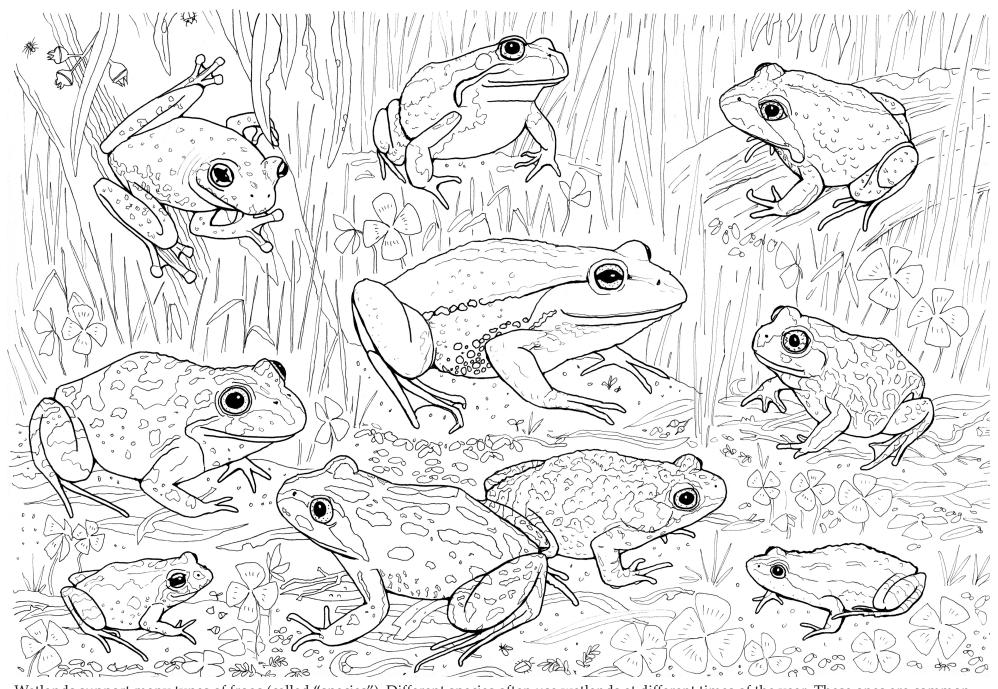
The wetland is full of water. Wetland plants that support local wildlife are lush and green, and Southern Bell Frogs are hiding among them. It's daytime so they are mostly quiet. Their big golden eyes watch for predators who might eat them.



It's night and male frogs are calling "WAAAAAAH WAAAAAAH, RAH-RAH-RAH-RAH-RAH'. Females swim to the loudest males. The males hold onto them (called "amplexus") and fertilise eggs as they are laid. Other native animals, like Rakali (Water Rats) and Australasian Bitterns, peer from the spikerush. A Southern Bell Frog catches and eats a smaller frog!



Tiny tadpoles hatch from the eggs. Over the following weeks, they swim, eat, and grow. Arms and legs appear, and their tail slowly disappears (called "metamorphosis"). They try to avoid bigger Southern Bell Frogs and other predators. Lots of animals like to eat tadpoles and young frogs! How many Southern Bell Frogs can you see in this wetland?



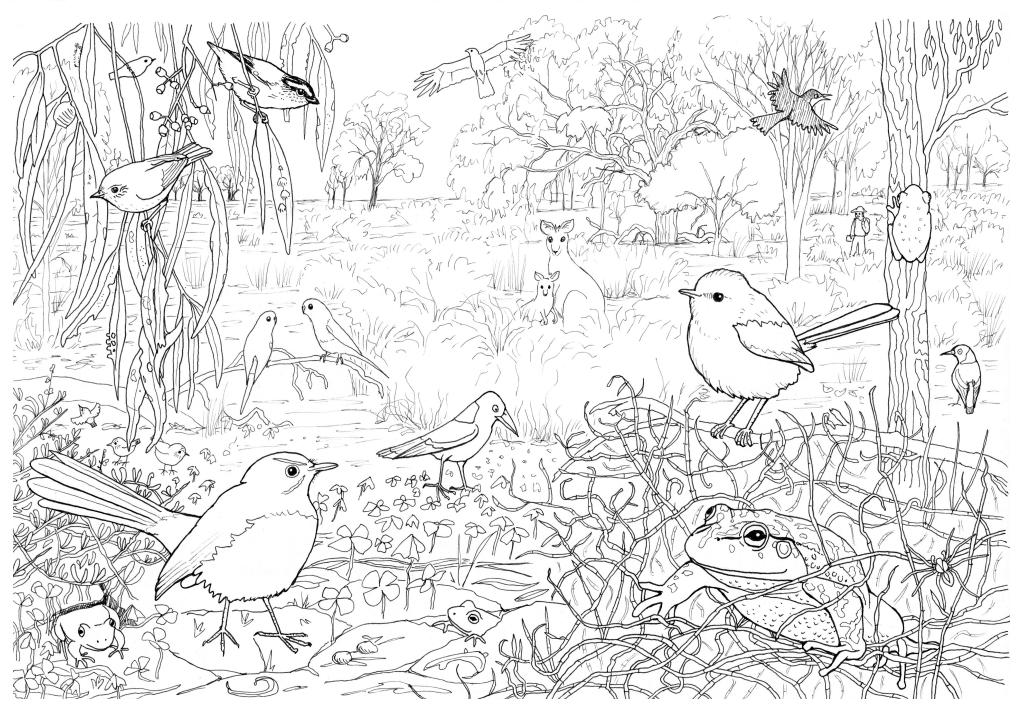
Wetlands support many types of frogs (called "species"). Different species often use wetlands at different times of the year. These ones are common in wetlands during spring and summer. How many different species can you see?



Southern Bell Frogs can use many types of wetlands to breed in, including swamps, small shallow creeks, rice fields, and even dams! They prefer wetlands that hold water through spring and summer, and have lots of aquatic plants. When frogs move around this network of wetlands to find mates, they spread their genes, which will help local Southern Bell Frog populations survive into the future.



It's late summer and the wetland is drying. Young Southern Bell Frogs and their parents are preparing to move on.



Southern Bell Frogs move back to permanent water in rivers, creeks, lakes, dams, and channels. Some move overland, helped along by rain, while others follow channels or receding water to rivers.

The breeding season is over for now. Southern Bell Frogs are waiting for wetlands to fill again next spring and summer. What do we need to do to make sure that they have enough wetlands to breed in next year?

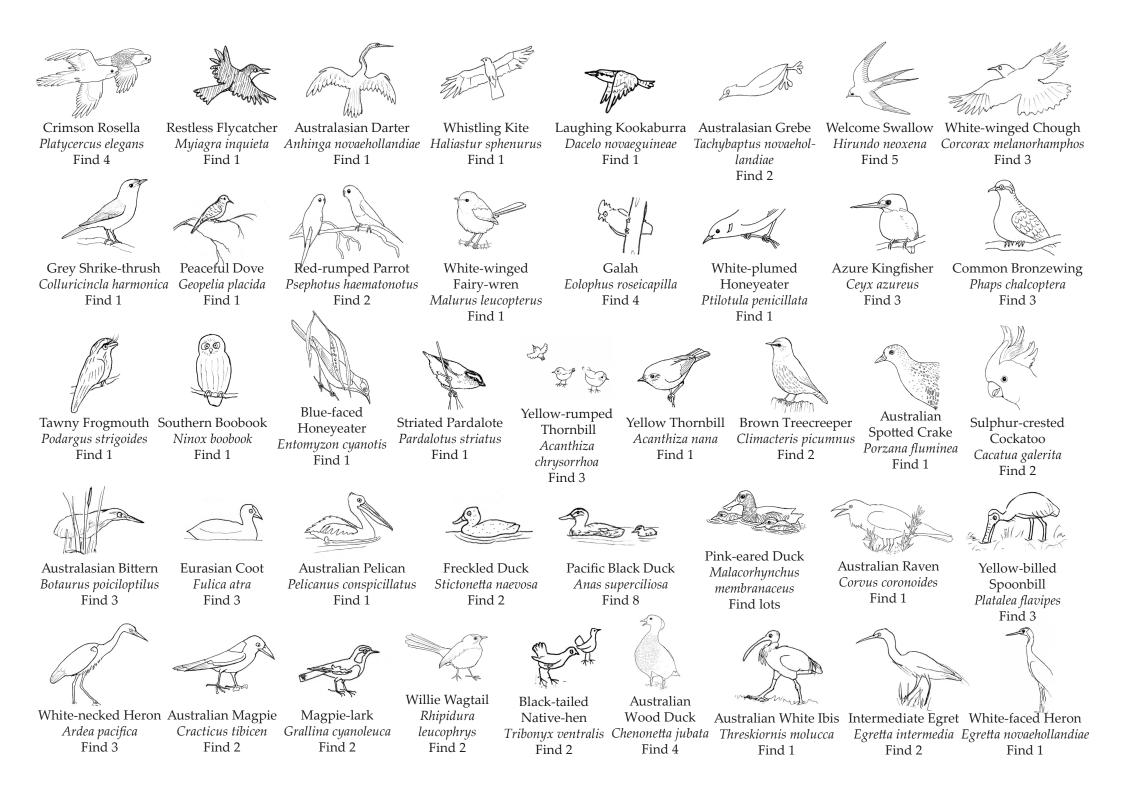
Local communities, environmental water managers, and conservation biologists are working hard to secure the Southern Bell Frog in NSW through good planning and looking after wetlands. Local area management planning (LAMP) helps us work out what wetlands should be managed where to secure local Southern Bell Frog populations.

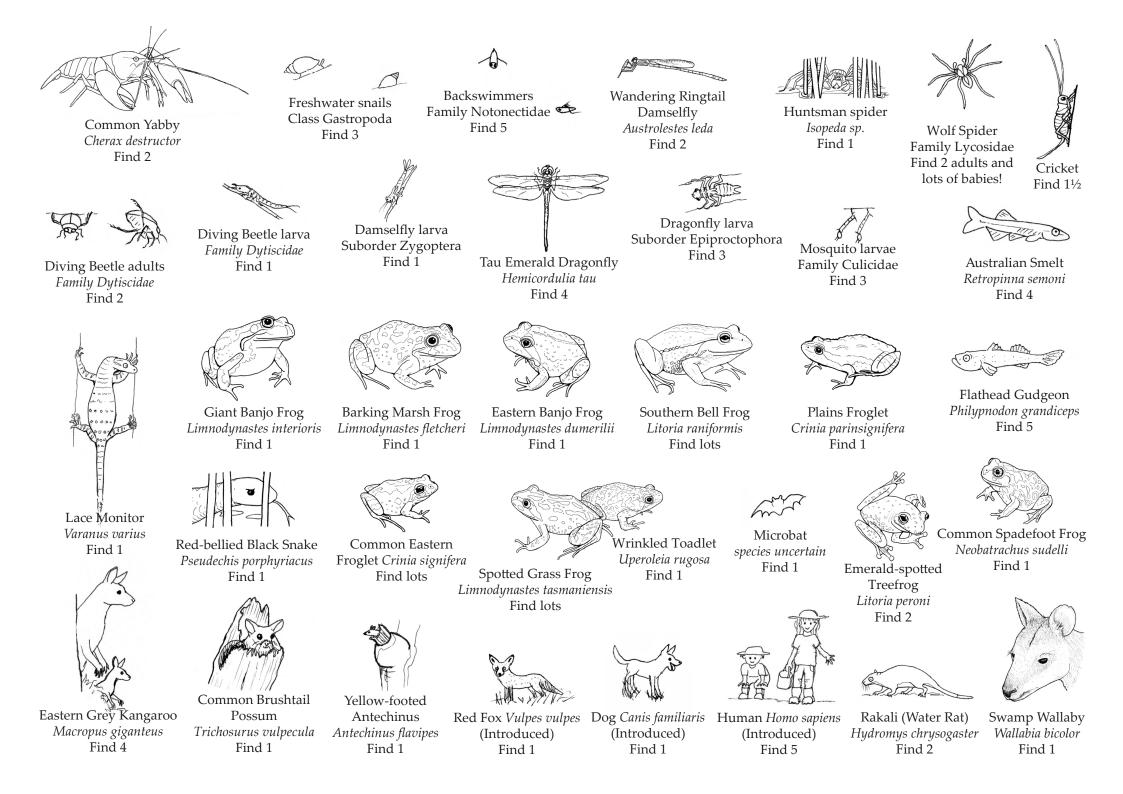
We want to ensure that Southern Bell Frogs call NSW home for years to come by looking after networks of good-quality wetlands that are full of these iconic frogs.

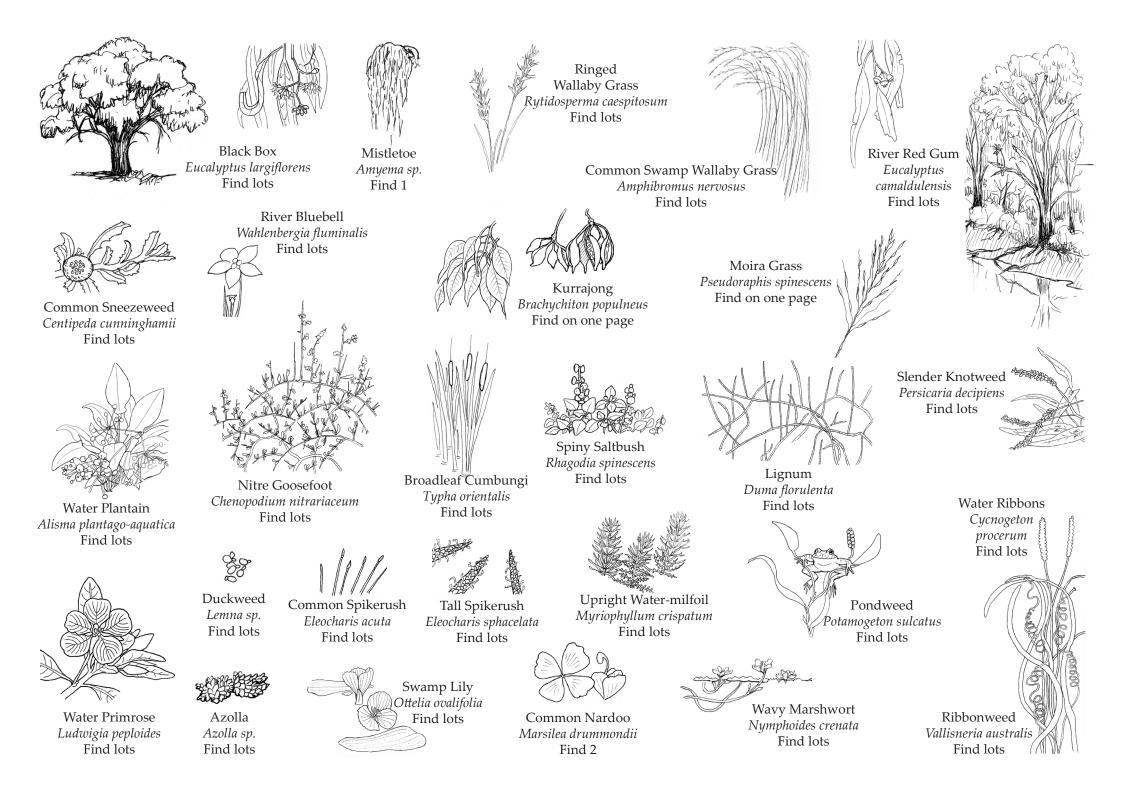
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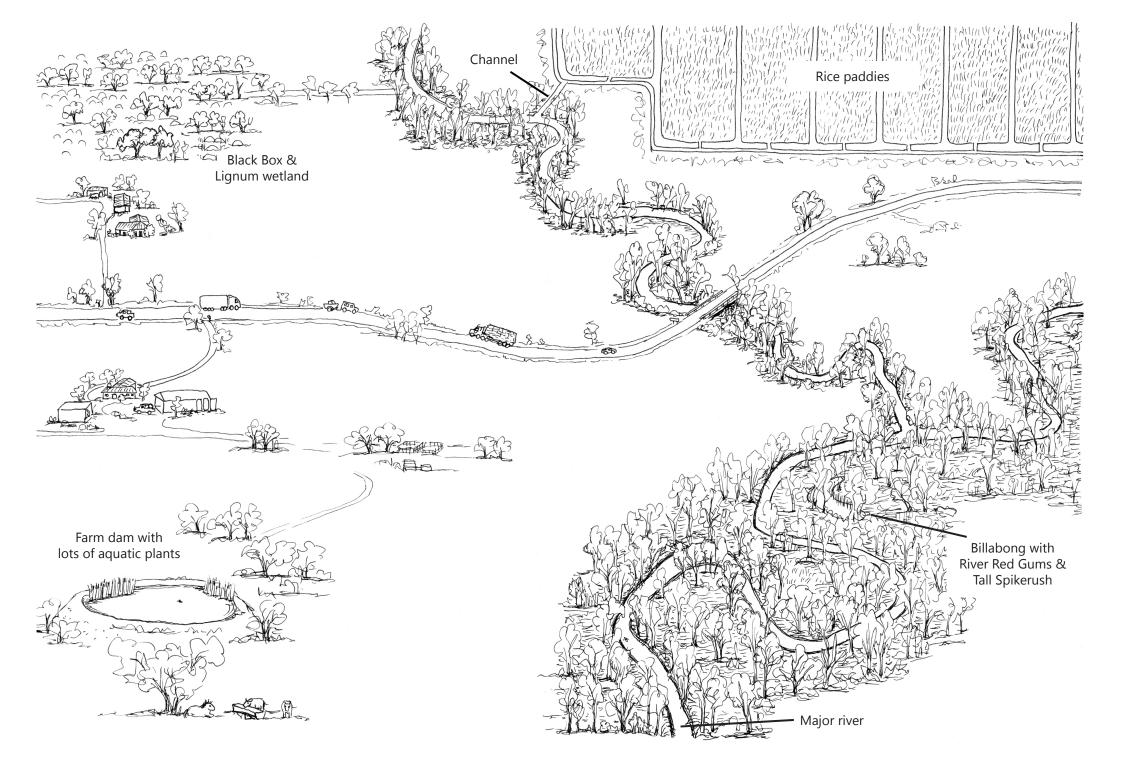
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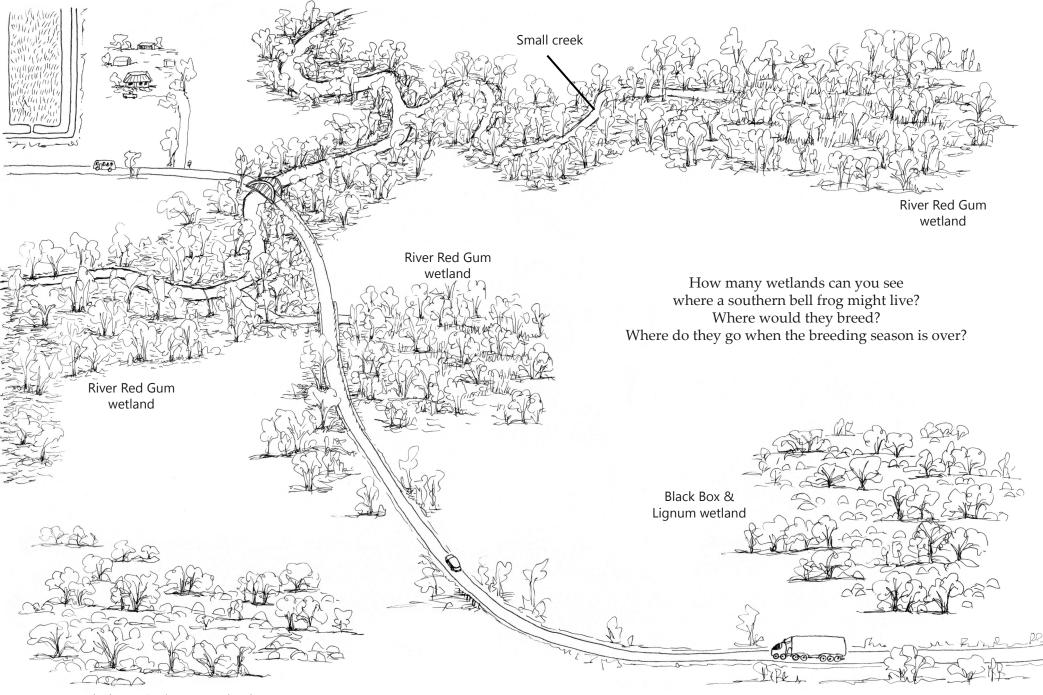
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Black Box & Lignum wetland

Welcome to The Southern Bell Frog Story.

Follow the Southern Bell Frog's journey, from tiny egg, to tadpole, to a young frog leaving its summer wetland for permanent waters.

See if you can make the distinctive motorbike-like call of the male Southern Bell Frogs. Hide with them among the plants growing in cool green wetlands.

Keep an eye out for the many plants and animals that also make these wetlands home. A key at the back of the book will help you identify them, and show you who to look for.

Have fun!