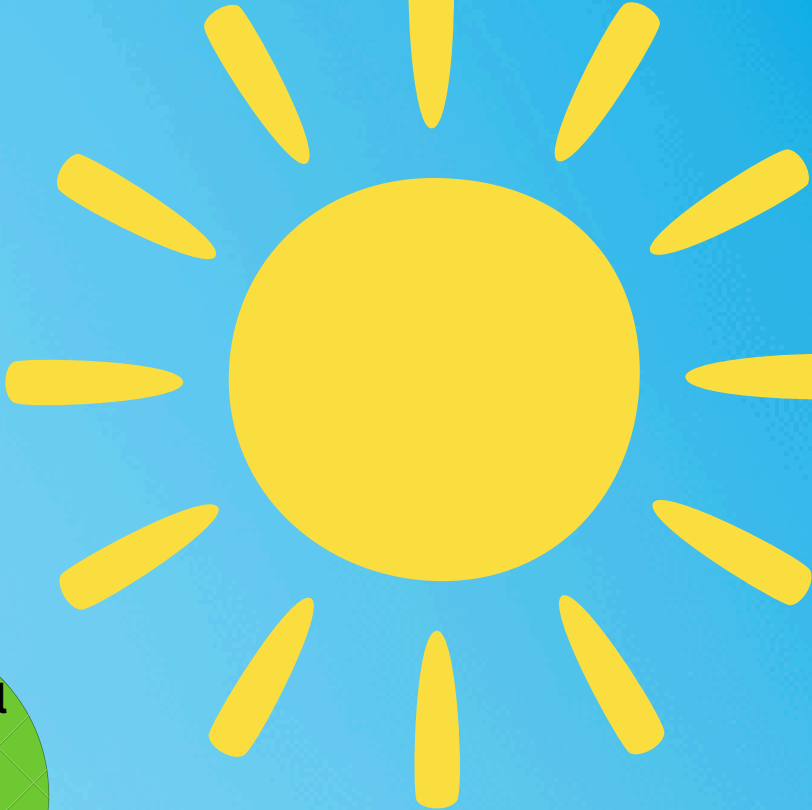


Southern brown tree frog

Poison dart frogs



wetlands, cool temperate open grasslands, heathlands, forest and farmland.

This specific species of frogs is found in a wide range of habitats, including forests, farmland, heathland, semi arid areas, alpine regions, and suburban areas. They are particularly common in parts of suburban Adelaide, Melbourne, and Hobart, where they are often observed upon window panes at night, attracted by flying insects. Males make a whistling noise to call from beside or floating in the water of, dam impoundments, ditches, ponds, and stream-side pools. Southern brown tree frogs are small to medium-sized frogs, reaching up to 50 mm in length.

Southern brown tree frogs have especially adapted to the places where they live and their colouring is often dependent on their habitat. Many different frog species that live in the same types of habitats have similar colourings that help them hide from potential predators. Their webbed feet have also helped them adapt to water.

Wet, tropical rain forests of Central and South America.

Poison dart frogs have a variety of bright colors —yellows, oranges, reds, greens, blues—poison dart frogs aren't just big show-offs either. Those colorful designs tell potential predators that they are really poisonous. For example, the golden poison dart frog has enough poison to kill a bunch of mice. Scientists think that poison dart frogs get their toxicity from some of the insects they eat. Poison dart frogs are as small as a paper clip.

Golden poison dart frogs are best known for their extremely strong poison. They have extremely strong toxins to the point that they have twenty times more powerful than any other poison dart frog toxin. Their brightly colored bodies warn predators of their extreme toxicity. This serves as the frog's main anti-predator adaptation.