

Lithobates catesbeianus [简体中文](#) [正體中文](#)

System: Freshwater_terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Ranidae

Common name Ochsenfrosch (German), North American bullfrog (English), Stierkikker (Dutch), Rana toro (Spanish), Grenouille taureau (French), Bullfrog (English)

Synonym *Rana catesbiana*, Shaw, 1802

Similar species *Rana clamitans*, *Rana ridibunda*

Summary The American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus* (= *Rana catesbeiana*)) is native to North America. It has been introduced all over the world to over 40 countries and four continents. Many introductions have been intentional with the purpose of establishing new food sources for human consumption. Other populations have been established from unintentional escapes from bullfrog farms. Consequences of the introduction of non-native amphibians to native herpetofauna can be severe. The American bullfrog has been held responsible for outbreaks of the chytrid fungus found to be responsible for declining amphibian populations in Central America and elsewhere. They are also important predators and competitors of endangered native amphibians and fish. The control of this invasive in Europe partly relies upon increasing awareness, monitoring and education about the dangers of releasing pets into the wild. Strict laws are also in place to prevent further introductions. Eradication is achieved largely by physical means including shooting, spears/gigs, bow and arrow, nets and traps.



[view this species on IUCN Red List](#)

Species Description

L. catesbeianus are a large frog reaching up to 20cm in snout-to-vent length (SVL) and up to 800g in weight. They have a robust body with a wide flat head and smooth skin with no wrinkles, warts or spikes (Flores, 2005). Dorsal colour is pale green to dark olive and can have brown spots. Ventral side is white, grey or yellowish (LeClere, n.d.). As sexual maturity approaches in males the upper abdomen temporarily turns yellowish in colour (Flores, 2005). American bullfrogs have conspicuous tympanic membranes (eardrums). Mature males have tympanums twice the diameter of the eye, while mature females have tympanums about the same diameter as the eye (National Research Council, 1974). Males are also slightly smaller than females and have darkly pigmented thumb pads in contrast to the more delicate streamlined thumb of the female (National Research Council, 1974). Bullfrogs, in contrast to the similar green frog, do not have dorsolateral ridges (National Research Council, 1974; LeClere, n.d.). Tadpoles are greenish yellow with small spots, growing up to 15 cm.

Notes

At least 322 species of reptiles and amphibians have been naturalised across the globe; of these 14 species have had ecological impacts demonstrated or reasonably inferred (Kraus, 2009) and of these only three ([brown tree snake \(*Boiga irregularis*\)](#), [cane toad \(*Rhinella marina*\)](#) and *L. catesbeianus*) are even moderately well studied (Kraus, 2009).

Hobson and colleagues (1967 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005) reported that adult bullfrogs have a state of rest characterised by alertness without a loss of reactivity, aiding in predator avoidance. Upon disturbance, adults retreat to deeper water with a series of long leaps with a great deal of splashing (Smith, 1961 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005). Bullfrogs usually squawk when fleeing, often setting off a mass bullfrog exodus from a shoreline into deeper waters (Schwalbe & Rosen, 1999 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005). Bullfrogs may emit a piercing scream when seized, which may startle a predator enough to allow escape (Harding, 1997; Casper & Hendricks, 2005). It has been suggested that bullfrog larvae may be able to recognise cues of novel predators, which could contribute to their success as a native species in a region (Pearl *et al.*, 2003).

The bullfrog is mainly nocturnal, but a loud deep pitched bellow, can be heard during the day (CABI Bioscience, 2005). The mating call has one note that lasts 0.8 seconds at a frequency of 1.0 kHz (Encyclopedia of Life, 2009). To hear the mating call of the American bullfrog please go to [Sounds of North American Frogs: The Mating Call of the Bullfrog](#) or [AmphibiaWeb](#).

Currie and Bellis (1969 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005) found bullfrogs to have a mean activity radius of 2.6 meters in an Ontario pond. Their data suggest that home range size is reduced at higher densities and increases as the size of an individual increases, and that males have a larger home range than females.

Finally, the ongoing climatic changes at global scale can modify the suitability of some areas; for example, global warming can cause an expansion of suitable areas towards higher latitude (Roura-Pascual *et al.*, 2004; Thuiller *et al.*, 2007 in Ficetola *et al.*, 2007b).

Lifecycle Stages

Longevity for wild bullfrogs is estimated to be eight to 10 years, although a captive specimen survived for nearly 16 years (Oliver 1955a, Goin & Goin 1962, in Casper & Hendricks 2005).

Eggs: Eggs are laid in thin sheets on the water surface, covering 0.5 to 1 m², and hatching in three to five days (Bury & Whelan 1984, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). The egg batch forms a floating raft attached to vegetation (CABI Bioscience 2005). Bullfrogs are extremely prolific, producing up to 20 000 eggs per clutch (Schwalbe & Rosen 1999, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). The number of zygotes sired by successfully mating males ranged from 5000 to 59 000 (mean 11 000), with the number of resultant hatchlings ranging from 300 to 29 000 (mean 5600; Howard 1978b, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Females may lose up to 27% of their body mass during oviposition (Judge *et al.* 2000, in Casper & Hendricks 2005).

Larvae/Metamorphosis: Tadpoles favor warm water environments (24°C to 30°C; Brattstrom 1962b, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). The time to metamorphosis varies from a few months (in the south) to three years (in Michigan and Nova Scotia) (Collins, 1979; Bury and Whelan, 1984). The length of the larval period is negatively correlated with mean length of the frost-free period (Collins 1979, Crawshaw *et al.* 1992, in Casper & Hendricks 2005).

Uses

Bullfrogs have been intentionally introduced to new habitats as a food resource for humans (Moyle, 1973; Jennings & Hayes, 1985) or for biological control of insects (Jennings & Hayes, 1985; Lawler *et al.*, 1999). They have also been introduced to some areas for farming. However frogs are difficult to farm and farming operations are often unsuccessful (Helfrich *et al.*, 2009; Laufer *et al.*, 2008).

Habitat Description

Bullfrogs are described as occupying a wide range of aquatic habitats including lakes, ponds, swamps, bogs and backwaters (Conant, 1975; Stebbins, 1985 in Adams *et al.*, 2003), as well as reservoirs, marshes, brackish ponds (in Hawaii), streams (Santos-Barrera *et al.* 2009), irrigation ponds and ditches (Govindarajulu, 2004). Adult bullfrogs prefer warmer, lentic habitats such as vegetated shoals, sluggish backwaters and oxbows, farm ponds, reservoirs, marshes, and still waters with dead woody debris and dense and often emergent vegetation (George, 1940; Holbrook, 1842; Bury & Whelan, 1984 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005). In a seasonal marsh in Sonoma County, California, bullfrogs selected spikerush habitat in winter and spring, and aquatic buttercup in summer (Cook & Jennings 2007). Bullfrogs bred in spring and summer in deep areas with dense cover, predominantly smartweed (Cook & Jennings, 2007). Areas having high precipitations during both summer and winter, high maximum temperature, high human pressure, and intermediate minimum annual temperature were those with the highest predicted suitability for bullfrogs (Ficetola *et al.* 2007b).

Several authors suggest that bullfrogs may have a preference for highly artificial and highly modified habitats, such as millponds, livestock grazing ponds and reservoirs (Wright & Wright, 1949; Bury & Luckenbach, 1976; Jennings, 1988, Zampella & Bunnell, 2000 in Adams *et al.*, 2003; Doubledee *et al.*, 2003; Ficetola *et al.*, 2007b). Hayes and Jennings (1986, in Cook & Jennings 2007) pointed out that human-driven habitat modification, such as changes in hydrology from seasonal to permanent water, removal of emergent vegetative cover, and elevation of water temperatures from increased sunlight all favor the establishment of bullfrogs. Yiming *et al.* (2005) concluded from their study that the ease with which bullfrogs have invaded islands of the Zhoushan archipelago relative to the mainland has little to do with biotic resistance but results from variation in factors under human control. Habitats that are highly modified by human activity are typically characterised by a decrease or complete lack of habitat complexity (Doubledee *et al.*, 2003). In such environments bullfrogs are expected to have high attack rates (the attack rate is a measure of bullfrog search efficiency, specifically the length of shoreline that is kept clear of prey items by a bullfrog in a give time interval). Bullfrogs are expected to be less efficient at keeping a complex shoreline choked with cat-tails and bulrushes clear of prey items than they would be along a shoreline devoid of such vegetation (Doubledee *et al.*, 2003). In other words human-modified habitats probably enhance habitats for bullfrogs by providing optimum conditions for bullfrogs to find and devour their prey.

Bullfrogs are sometimes found in temporary water bodies hundreds of meters from permanent water (Santos-Barrera *et al.* 2009). However, they are typically found in permanent ponds, whereas most other amphibians inhabit temporary ponds. Pond hydroperiod is known to regulate some amphibian communities (e.g., Semlitsch *et al.* 1996, in Boone 2004) and may mediate the impact bullfrogs have on amphibians. Bullfrogs are often excluded from temporary ponds because they have larval periods exceeding one year, although they can reach metamorphosis in a single season (MDB Pers. Obs.; Pechmann *et al.*, 2001 in Boone 2004). Bullfrogs will hibernate at the bottom of water bodies or in secluded places on land (CABI Bioscience, 2005).

Reproduction

Sexual maturity in bullfrogs usually occurs at one to two years in males, and at two to three years in females (Howard 1981, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Bullfrogs breed in the vegetation-choked shallows (Pope 1964a, in Casper & Hendricks 2005) of permanent bodies of water. Bullfrog breeding is restricted to warmer periods during spring and summer (Cook & Jennings 2007). In southwest France, the breeding period begins in May and lasts until early September and tadpole development takes one to two years (Lorvelec & Détaint 2006). Bullfrogs are highly territorial and have a polygynous mating system, with the largest males in a population controlling the highest quality oviposition (egg-laying) sites (Howard 1978a b, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Males defend roughly circular territories two to five meters in diameter (Harding 1997, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Male bullfrogs will aggressively defend sites by pushing, shoving and biting (Ryan 1980, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Most physical encounters are won by larger males by engaging in wrestling, shoving, and pouncing (A.P. Blair 1963, Durham & Bennet, 1963, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Females select a mate by entering his territory (Ryan 1980, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Female mate choice becomes more discriminating with age, with older females consistently selecting the oldest, largest males as mates (Howard 1978a, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Older females sometimes vocalize within male choruses, which may elicit higher levels of male to male competition and assist females in selecting high-quality males (Judge *et al.* 2000, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Embryo mortality depends on female choice of the oviposition site, the best of which are controlled by the largest males and where water temperatures do not exceed 32°C, over which developmental abnormalities occur (Howard 1978b, in Casper & Hendricks 2005). Bullfrog embryos have the highest critical thermal maximum of any North American frog at 32°C and the lower temperature limit for normal embryonic development is 15°C (Moore 1942, in Cook & Jennings 2007).

Nutrition

Bullfrog tadpoles are mainly herbivorous and consume algae, aquatic plant material and some invertebrates (Treator & Nichols, 1972; Bury & Whelan, 1984 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005). Their efficient gill filters allow them to feed on an impressive diversity of algal species (Kenny, 1969, Wassersug, 1972 in Pryor, 2003) and their labial teeth (which bear a striking resemblance to the radulae of herbivorous snails; Stenick & Watling, 1982 Pers. Obs. in Pryor, 2003) allow them to graze periphyton (Wassersug, 1984; Kupferberg *et al.*, 1994; Kupferberg, 1997a; Altig & McDiarmid, 1999 in Pryor, 2003). Bullfrog tadpoles will also prey on the tadpoles of other species (Kiesecker & Blaustein, 1997 in Blaustein & Kiesecker, 2002).

Adult bullfrogs are gape-limited opportunistic predators that employ a sit-and-wait approach to feeding (Bury & Whelan, 1984, Schwalbe & Rosen, 1988 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005). Bullfrogs essentially eat whatever they can fit into their mouths (Roach, 2004), including crayfish, dragonfly nymphs, aquatic hemipterans and water beetles and small vertebrates such as fish, frogs, turtles, snakes, birds, bats, and weasels (Hirai, 2004 and references therein). They have also been known to eat other bullfrogs. In fact, in southern Arizona the most common vertebrate found in bullfrog intestines were other bullfrogs (C. Schwalbe, pers. comm. in Roach, 2004). Introduced crayfish [red swamp crayfish \(*Procambarus clarkii*\)](#) make up the majority of the bullfrogs' diets in many regions (eg. Colusa National Wildlife Refuge, California (USA); Wylie *et al.* 2003). Stomachs analysis of adult bullfrogs (N=100) collected on the lower Colorado River, Arizona-California by Clarkson and deVos (1986) revealed crayfish (*P. clarkii*) accounted for the highest volume of food material. Wolf spiders (Lycosidae) were the next most voluminous taxon. Other relatively frequently occurring items included long-horned earwigs, sowbugs, German cockroaches, crickets and plant material. Found less frequently were diverse items such as a young muskrat, rattlesnake, kingsnake, and soft-shelled turtle (carapace length 45 millimeters), several species of fish, an Asiatic clam, a scorpion, and numerous insect species, primarily coleopterans.

Hirai (2004) analysed stomach contents of bullfrogs in the Mizorogaike Pond (Kyoto, Japan) and found that adult bullfrogs feed predominantly on crayfish (*P. clarkii*), and juveniles feed on a diverse range of arthropods. Adult bullfrogs (N=42) were found to contain diverse arthropods and slugs, along with plant materials and minerals. Arthropoda contained five classes (Insecta, Arachnida, Crustacea, Chilopoda, and Diplopoda). Insecta contained seven orders. The most important and one of the largest food items was the crayfish (43.0 to 89.3 millimeters). Beetles, spiders and hemipterans were also commonly consumed. Aquatic prey were as follows: three water-striders, one dragonfly nymph, 62 crayfish and one freshwater shrimp. Food of the juvenile bullfrog (N=79) included a wide variety of arthropods, slugs, pond snails, leeches, earthworms and fish. Arthropoda contained five classes. Insecta contained nine orders. The two most frequently consumed food items were ants and spiders. Ants and spiders were numerically important, but not volumetrically because of their small body size. Dipterans, caterpillars, beetles, and woodlice were also common food items. Volumetrically, crayfish were again the most important food item. The second largest proportion was occupied by beetles. As aquatic prey, one water beetle, 13 maggots, four waterstriders, six nymphal dragonflies, two crayfish, 11 freshwater shrimps, seven amphipods, 18 pond snails, one leech and one bluegill were found.

General Impacts

Disease Transmission: Chytridiomycosis, caused by the fungus [Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis](#), is an emerging disease of amphibians responsible for population declines and even extinctions globally (Hanselmann *et al.*, 2004). Introduced populations of *Lithobates catesbeianus* can harbour reservoirs of the fungal agent without showing significant clinical disease symptoms themselves (Hanselmann *et al.*, 2004).

Native North American amphibians which may be affected by bullfrogs include: the Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*); the Northern red-legged frog (*Rana aurora*); the plains leopard frog (*Lithobates blairi*); the northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*); the lowland leopard frog (*Lithobates yavapaiensis*); and the entire suite of central Californian amphibians (Kraus, 2009).

Similar declines in native species concurrent with the introduction of bullfrogs have been noted in Europe, in Germany (C.R. Boettger, 1941; Thiesmeier *et al.*, 1994 in Kraus 2009), Florence (Italy) (native *Rana*; Touratier, 1992b in Kraus 2009) and in the Aquitaine of southwestern France (native fish; Touratier, 1992a in Kraus, 2009).

Threat to Endangered Wildlife: In the USA the bullfrog is known to prey on the following endangered amphibians: Amargosa Toad (*Anaxyrus nelsoni*) (Jones *et al.*, 2003 in Kraus, 2009); California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*); Chiricahua leopard frog ([Lithobates chiricahuensis](#)); the California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*); and the Oregon spotted frog (*Rana pretiosa*)

Ecosystem change: Several field studies portray tadpoles as “ecosystem engineers” that alter the biomass, structure and composition of algal communities (Dickman, 1968; Seale, 1980; Osborne & McLachlan, 1985; Kupferberg, 1997a; Flecker *et al.*, 1999; Peterson & Boulton, 1999 in Pryor, 2003).

Modification of Nutrient Regime: High food intake (Wassersug, 1984 in Pryor, 2003) and high population densities (up to thousands of individuals per m²; Alford, 1986, in Pryor, 2003) suggest that tadpoles have considerable impact on nutrient cycling and primary production in freshwater ecosystems.

Predation: Tadpoles of *L. catesbeianus* feed upon eggs and larvae of the endangered Razorback Sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) in laboratory conditions (Mueller *et al.*, 2006 in Kraus, 2009), and their densities in artificial habitats can depress fish larvae recruitment (Kraus, 2009).

Competition: Introduced bullfrogs compete with endemic species (Kupferberg, 1997; Kiesecker & Blaustein, 1997 in Hanselmann *et al.*, 2004). Unlike many other frogs, bullfrogs can coexist with predatory fish (Hecnar, 1997 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005), giving bullfrogs a competitive advantage.

Interaction With Other Invasive Species: In Oregon, the invasion of bullfrogs appears to have been facilitated by the presence of the non-native sunfish (Adams *et al.*, 2003).

For a detailed account of the environmental impacts of *L. catesbeianus* please read: [Lithobates catesbeianus Impacts Information](#).

Management Info

For a detailed account of the management and control options to prevent the spread of *L. catesbeianus* please read: [Lithobates catesbeianus \(American Bullfrog\) Management Information](#). The information in this document is summarised below.

Careful monitoring is necessary for the early detection and management of newly established frog populations (Ficetola *et al.* 2007a). The successful eradication of *Lithobates catesbeianus* from Great Britain (Fisher & Garner, 2007) is an exception to the general pattern of eradication failure because the programmes were placed in the hands of conservation-management professionals (Kraus, 2009).

Preventative Measures: The presence of the emerging *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* chytrid fungal pathogen (which is responsible for declines in amphibians world-wide) suggests that trade and introduction of amphibians should be monitored (Hanselmann *et al.*, 2004). Hanselmann and colleagues suggest that traded amphibians be made subject to veterinary surveillance and quarantine guidelines developed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE) (Cunningham *et al.* 2001, in Hanselmann *et al.* 2004). In relation to control of the chytridiomycosis disease in amphibians, please see [Control Strategies for Diseases in Wild Amphibians](#).

European legislation prohibits new introductions of *L. catesbeianus* and environmental agencies promote eradication plans (Ficetola *et al.* 2007a), however, a coordinated effort in the European Union to address invasive species of any kind has not been made (Kraus 2009). Actions are currently restricted to isolated activities by member states (Kraus, 2009). Genovesi & Scalera (2007 in Kraus, 2009) have proposed a coordinated system of lists covering approved, prohibited, or requiring further study for importation. Doing so would make prevention programs for alien herpetofauna in the European Union more proactive (de Groot & Gerrits, 2002 in Kraus, 2009).

L. catesbeianus is listed as an A1 species by the Belgium Invasive Species Forum (BISF) meaning it represents a high environmental hazard and is present in isolated populations (Etienne *et al.*, 2007). Please see BISF definitions for more information. According to the Invasive Species Environmental Impact Assessment (ISEIA) this species earns a score of 12 (out of 12) which puts it in the black list (A category) (Etienne *et al.* 2007).

Physical Control: Adult *L. catesbeianus* may be killed by shooting, spears/gigs, bow and arrow, clubs, nets, traps, angling or by hand. They can be located using torchlight which also temporarily stuns them (P. Veenvliet Pers. Comm. 2003). *L. catesbeianus* can be controlled using a reptile-proof fence to catch the neonates and traps in the ground to catch them as they leave the pond. Collecting egg masses can be effective in combination with killing frogs and tadpoles.

Knowledge and Research: Studies of actual and potential ecological impacts should be conducted (Santos-Barrera *et al.* 2009).

Education and Awareness: Ficetola and colleagues (2007a) suggest the promotion of educational programs to reduce the risk of new introductions in Europe.

Pathway

In British Columbia, Canada they are sold in aquatic garden supply stores for the enhancement of ornamental ponds. In some cases, bullfrogs have been deliberately introduced to control agricultural insect pests. This pathway has been of limited importance in the second half of the 20th century. They have been deliberately introduced as an aesthetically pleasing wildlife. Species such as *R. catesbeiana* have been introduced into new locations with the intention of establishing new food sources for human consumption (Kraus, 2009). Although this pathway has been of limited importance in the second half of the 20th century, bullfrogs will disperse from artificial water bodies into natural water bodies using seasonal water corridors (Govindarajulu, 2004). Dispersals of at least 3.2 km from the home pond have been recorded, with dispersal distances of seven to eight kilometers likely (Schwalbe & Rosen, 1999 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005). Maximum movement distances of up to 1600 meters (mean 402 meters), as well as homing, were reported by Ingram and Raney (1943 in Casper & Hendricks, 2005) in New York.

Principal source: Scalera, 2007; Kraus, 2009; Santos-Barrera *et al.*, 2009

Compiler: John J. Crayon, U.S.Geological Survey, Western Ecological Research Center, Department of Biology, University of California, Riverside, California, USA & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review: Stan A. Orchard, R.P.Bio.\ BullfrogControl.com Inc.

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ALIEN RANGE

[2] ARGENTINA	[1] ASIA
[1] BELGIUM	[3] BRAZIL
[4] CANADA	[1] CHILE
[3] CHINA	[1] COLOMBIA
[1] COSTA RICA	[2] CUBA
[1] DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	[2] ECUADOR
[1] EUROPE	[1] FRANCE
[1] GERMANY	[1] GREECE
[1] GUATEMALA	[1] HAITI
[1] HONG KONG	[1] INDONESIA
[1] ISRAEL	[1] ITALY
[1] JAMAICA	[2] JAPAN
[1] KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	[1] KOREA, REPUBLIC OF
[1] LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	[1] MALAYSIA
[2] MEXICO	[1] NETHERLANDS
[1] PANAMA	[1] PERU
[1] PHILIPPINES	[1] PORTUGAL
[2] PUERTO RICO	[1] SINGAPORE
[1] SOUTH AMERICA	[1] SPAIN
[1] SRI LANKA	[1] SWEDEN
[1] SWITZERLAND	[1] TAIWAN
[1] TAJIKISTAN	[1] THAILAND
[1] THE AMERICAS	[2] UNITED KINGDOM
[25] UNITED STATES	[1] URUGUAY
[2] VENEZUELA	[1] VIET NAM

Red List assessed species 43: EX = 1; CR = 4; EN = 9; VU = 5; NT = 4; DD = 2; LC = 18;

Allobates ranoides EN	Alytes obstetricans LC
Ambystoma velasci LC	Anaxyrus californicus EN
Anaxyrus nelsoni EN	Ansonia inthanon DD
Aromobates mayorgai EN	Aromobates meridensis CR
Atelopus carbonerensis CR	Boana pulchella LC
Bolitoglossa spongai EN	Bufo bufo LC
Centrolene quindianum VU	Crossodactylus schmidtii NT
Dendropsophus mathiassoni LC	Dendropsophus meridensis EN
Epipedobates espinosai DD	Erinna newcombi VU
Lithobates fisheri EX	Lithobates onca EN
Lithobates palmipes LC	Lithobates pipiens LC
Lithobates subaquavocalis CR	Lithobates tarahumarae VU
Lithobates vaillanti LC	Lycodon rufozonatus LC
Nidirana pleuraden LC	Opisthotropis kikuzatoi CR
Pelophylax cretensis EN	Pseudacris regilla LC
Pseudis minuta LC	Rana aurora LC
Rana boylei NT	Rana draytonii NT

[Rana pretiosa](#) **VU**
[Salamandra salamandra](#) **LC**
[Scinax squalirostris](#) **LC**
[Thamnophis atratus](#) **LC**
[Thamnophis rufipunctatus](#) **LC**

[Rhaebo caeruleostictus](#) **EN**
[Scinax granulatus](#) **LC**
[Spea hammondi](#) **NT**
[Thamnophis gigas](#) **VU**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

133 references found for *Lithobates catesbeianus*

Management information

Adams, M.J., Pearl, C.A. and Bury, R.B. 2003. Indirect facilitation of an anuran invasion by non-native fishes. *Ecology Letters*. 6 (4): 343-351.

Summary: Report on a field experiment designed to test the predictions that: (1) non-native fish (bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus* Rafinesque) lower the abundance of native dragonfly nymphs, (2) native dragonfly nymphs reduce the survival of bullfrog tadpoles and (3) survival of larval bullfrogs improves when a nonnative fish is present.

Berroneau, Matthieu; Detaint, Mathieu ; Coic, Christophe. 2007. First Results of the Telemetry Study of Bullfrogs in Gironde (September 2004-June 2005), *Bulletin de la Societe Herpetologique de France* 121: 21-33.

Summary: American bullfrogs (N=25) were followed by Berroneau, Detaint and Coic (2007) using telemetry near Fronsac, Gironde to determine over-wintering habitats, home range and dispersion trends. Results should help in formulating eradication strategies for Bullfrogs, by helping to define the periods and the places of intervention.

Bomford, M., 2003. *Risk Assessment for the Import and Keeping of Exotic Vertebrates in Australia*. Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra.

Summary: Available from: <http://www.feral.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/PC12803.pdf> [Accessed August 19 2010]

Centre for Environment, Fisheries & Aquaculture Science (CEFAS), 2008. *Decision support tools-Identifying potentially invasive non-native marine and freshwater species: fish, invertebrates, amphibians*.

Summary: The electronic tool kits made available on the Cefas page for free download are Crown Copyright (2007-2008). As such, these are freeware and may be freely distributed provided this notice is retained. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made and users should satisfy themselves as to the applicability of the results in any given circumstance. Toolkits available include 1) FISK- Freshwater Fish Invasiveness Scoring Kit (English and Spanish language version); 2) MFISK- Marine Fish Invasiveness Scoring Kit; 3) MI-ISK- Marine invertebrate Invasiveness Scoring Kit; 4) FI-ISK- Freshwater Invertebrate Invasiveness Scoring Kit and AmphISK- Amphibian Invasiveness Scoring Kit. These tool kits were developed by Cefas, with new VisualBasic and computational programming by Lorenzo Vilizzi, David Cooper, Andy South and Gordon H. Copp, based on VisualBasic code in the original Weed Risk Assessment (WRA) tool kit of P.C. Pheloung, P.A. Williams & S.R. Halloy (1999).

The decision support tools are available from:

<http://cefas.defra.gov.uk/our-science/ecosystems-and-biodiversity/non-native-species/decision-support-tools.aspx> [Accessed 13 October 2011]

The guidance document is available from http://www.cefas.co.uk/media/118009/fisk_guide_v2.pdf [Accessed 13 January 2009].

Daszak, P; Strieby, A. ; Cunningham, A. A. ; Longcore, J. E. ; Brown, C. C. ; Porter, D. 2004. Experimental Evidence That the Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) is a Potential Carrier of Chytridiomycosis, an Emerging Fungal Disease of Amphibians, *Herpetological Journal* 14(4): 201-207.

Summary: These results from Daszak and colleagues (2004) provide the first experimental evidence that American bullfrogs can be infected by *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, but are relatively resistant to the disease chytridiomycosis, which is lethal to many other amphibian species.

Diego A. Barrasso, Rodrigo Cajade, Santiago J. Nenda, Gabriel Balorani, Raquel Herrera. 2009. Introduction of the American Bullfrog *Lithobates catesbeianus* (Anura: Ranidae) in Natural and Modified Environments: An Increasing Conservation Problem in Argentina, *South American Journal of Herpetology* 4(1): 69-75.

Summary: Diego and colleagues (2009) reported on the American bullfrog for the first time in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina in the locality of 9 de Julio.

Doubledee, R.A.; Muller, E.B. and Nisbet, R.M. 2003. Bullfrogs, disturbance regimes, and the persistence of California red-legged frogs. *Journal of Wildlife Management*. 67 (2): 424-438.

Summary: This article discusses the impacts of bullfrogs on the California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), and examines various management strategies that have been employed.

Etienne, Branquart, Laudelout Arnaud, Louette Gerald, Martin Youri & Percsy Christiane. 2007. *Rana catesbeiana* - American bullfrog. *Invasive Species in Belgium*.

Summary: Available from: <http://ias.biodiversity.be/ias/species/show/88> [Accessed 23 December 2009]

Ficetola, Gentile Francesco; Bonin, Aurelie ; Miaud, Claude. 2008. Population Genetics Reveals Origin and Number of Founders in a Biological Invasion, *Molecular Ecology* 17(3): 773-782.

Summary: The authors used extensive genetic data to assess the history of invasion and to infer the propagule pressure for the American bullfrog. The results show that invasive populations of bullfrog in Europe descend from a handful of founders. The number of founders of invasive populations can be very small and can challenge the monitoring and biological control commonly set up for invaders.

Ficetola, Gentile Francesco; Thuiller, Wilfried; Miaud, Claude. 2007b. Prediction and Validation of the Potential Global Distribution of a Problematic Alien Invasive Species - the American Bullfrog, *Diversity & Distributions* 13(4): 476-485.

Summary: Ficetola and colleagues (2007b) looked at habitat suitability models constructed from global data as well as invasiveness models for the European region. They created a worldwide and European projection for the environmental suitability of the American bullfrog.

Galli, Leonardo; Pereira, Alfredo; Marquez, Alejandro; Mazzoni, Rolando. 2006. Ranavirus detection by PCR in cultured tadpoles (*Rana catesbeiana* Shaw, 1802) from South America, *Aquaculture* 257(1-4): 78-82.

Garner, Trenton W. J.; Susan Walker; Jaime Bosch; Alex D. Hyatt; Andrew A. Cunningham; Matthew C. Fishert. 2005. Chytrid Fungus in Europe, *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 11(10): 1639-1641.

Govindarajulu, P. 2004. Introduced bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) in British Columbia: impacts on native Pacific treefrogs (*Hyla regilla*) and red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora*). Ph.D. thesis. University of Victoria, Victoria. Chapter 7.

Summary: Contains detailed information about bullfrogs in British Columbia, Canada, and their impact on native frogs.

Govindarajulu, Purnima; Altwegg, Res; Anholt, Bradley R. 2005. Matrix model investigation of invasive species control: Bullfrogs on Vancouver Island, *Ecological Applications* 15(6): 2161-2170.

Summary: The authors studied demography of four populations on southern Vancouver Island, Canada, using field observations and capture-mark-recapture methods to estimate survival, growth, and fecundity of American bullfrogs.

Grayson, Kristine L; Roe, Andrew W. 2007. Glow Sticks as Effective Bait for Capturing Aquatic Amphibians in Funnel Traps, *Herpetological Review* 38(2): 168-170.

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Hanselmann, R.; Rodriguez, A.; Lampo, M.; Rajardo-Ramos, L.; Aguirre, A.A.; Kilpatrick, A.M.; Rodriguez, J.P. and Daszak, P. 2004. Presence of an emerging pathogen of amphibians in introduced bullfrogs *Rana catesbeiana* in Venezuela. *Biological Conservation*. 120 (1): 155-119.

Summary: In this study, the authors examined histological samples from apparently healthy American bullfrogs that have been introduced into the Venezuelan Andes. *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, the pathogenic fungus responsible for global declines in amphibians, was present in 96% (46/48) of the individuals examined. In contrast to cases of chytridiomycosis outbreaks, the majority (44/46) of frogs had few, small lesions consistent with little or no clinical disease and no unusual mortality was observed. These findings have implications for amphibian declines in Venezuela and elsewhere.

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Mazzoni, R., Cunningham, A.A., Daszak, P., Apolo, A. Perdomo, P. and Speranza., G. 2003. Emerging Pathogen of Wild Amphibians in Frogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) Farmed for International Trade, *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 9 (8): 995 - 998.

McAlpine, Donald F; Vail, Don A., 2005. Hyla Park: managing an amphibian conservation area in an eastern Canadian urban setting. *Herpetological Bulletin*.(94). WIN 2005. 17-21

Nori J., Urbina-Cardona J. N., Loyola R. D., Lescano J. N., Leynaud G. C. 2011 Climate Change and American Bullfrog Invasion: What Could We Expect in South America? *PLoS ONE* 6(10): e25718. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0025718

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Sanabria Eduardo, Guillermo Debandi, Lorena Quiroga, Flavio Martínez, Valeria Corbalán, 2011. First Record of the American bullfrog *Lithobates catesbeianus* (Shaw 1802) in Mendoza province, Argentina. *Cuad. herpetol. vol.25 no.2 San Salvador de Jujuy jul./set. 2011*

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Scalera R., 2007. An overview of the natural history of non indigenous amphibians and reptiles. In: Gherardi F. (editor) *Biological Invaders in Inland Waters: Profiles, Distribution and Threats*. Springer. Pp. 141-160.

Scalera R., 2007. Virtues and shortcomings of EU legal provisions for managing NIS: *Rana catesbeiana* and *Trachemys scripta elegans* as case studies. In: Gherardi F. (editor) *Biological Invaders in Inland Waters: Profiles, Distribution and Threats*. Springer. Pp. 669-678.

The Outlaws of the Ecosystem - Invasive Alien Species Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea.

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Bissattini AM, Buono V, Vignoli L (2019) Disentangling the trophic interactions between American bullfrogs and native anurans:

Complications resulting from post-metamorphic ontogenetic niche shifts. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 29 (2): 270-281.

Boelter RA, Kaefer IL, Both C, Cechin S (2012) Invasive bullfrogs as predators in a Neotropical assemblage: What frog species do they eat? *Animal Biology* 62 (4): 397-408.

Both C, Melo AS (2015) Diversity of anuran communities facing bullfrog invasion in Atlantic Forest ponds. *Biological Invasions* 17 (4): 1137-1147.

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- Hidalgo Tandazo, G. M., & Hidalgo Tandazo, G. M. (2013). Disponibilidad y morfometría lineal del alimento para la rana toro (*Lithobates catesbeiana*, anura: ranidae) y anuros nativos (*Rhinella marina*, *Hypsiboas lanciformes*, *Hypsiboas calcaratus*) en Zamora Chinchipe, Ecuador (Doctoral dissertation).
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General information

Adams, M. J. 1999. Correlated factors in amphibian decline: exotic species and habitat change in western Washington. *J. Wildl. Manag.* 63:1162-1171.

Summary: This study found that bullfrogs were less likely than pond permanence and non-native fish to explain native anuran distributions in western Washington, USA.

Adams, M. J. 2000. Pond permanence and the effects of exotic vertebrates on anurans. *Ecological Applications* 10:559-568.

Summary: Enclosure experiments were used to determine if permanent ponds were suitable habitats for native amphibians in the absence of exotic taxa, using Washington state's Puget Lowlands for testing. Results indicate that permanent, rather than seasonal, ponds are suitable for native species, but that neither permanence nor the lack of exotic taxa were sufficient determinants of native amphibian survival rates. Abstract available from:

<http://www.faqs.org/abstracts/Environmental-issues/Pond-permanence-and-the-effects-of-exotic-vertebrates-on-anurans.html#ixzz0b1ewbly> L [Accessed 29 December 2009]

Akmentins, Mauricio Sebastián and Darío Elbio Cardozo, 2010. American bullfrog *Lithobates catesbeianus* (Shaw, 1802) invasion in Argentina. *Biological Invasions* Volume 12, Number 4 / April, 2010

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Ballard, Adam S.; Balfour, Peter S.; Conway, Courtney J. 2008. *Rana catesbeiana* (American Bullfrog) Predation, *Herpetological Review* 39(4): 462-463.

Batista, Cristiane G. 2002. *Rana catesbeiana* (bullfrog) Effects on Native Anuran Community, *Herpetological Review* 33(2): 131.

Blaustein, A.R. and Kiesecker, J.M. 2002. Complexity in conservation: lessons from the global decline of amphibian populations. *Ecology Letters*. 5 (4): 597.

Summary: This review paper discusses the complex range of factors contributing to the decline in amphibian populations, including the bullfrogs effects on red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora*) in the USA.

Bolek, Matthew G; Janovy, John Jr. 2007. *Rana catesbeiana* (American bullfrog) Diet, *Herpetological Review* 38(3): 325-326.

Boone, Michelle D; Little, Edward E.; Semlitsch, Raymond D. 2004. Overwintered Bullfrog Tadpoles Negatively Affect Salamanders and Anurans in Native Amphibian Communities, *Copeia* 3: 683-690.

Summary: This study demonstrates that overwintered Bullfrog tadpoles can respond to changing pond hydroperiods and can negatively impact metamorphosis of native amphibians.

Bradford, D.F.; Jaeger, J.R. and Jennings, R.D. 2004. Population status and distribution of a decimated amphibian, the relict leopard frog (*Rana onca*). *Southwestern Naturalist*. 49 (2): 218-228.

Summary: Discusses the factors causing the decline of the leopard frog, including competition with introduced bullfrogs.

Bury, R. B. and Whelan, J. A. 1984. Ecology and management of the bullfrog. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Publication 155, Washington, D.C.

Summary: A comprehensive summary and critical review of information on the biology of the bullfrog related to its ecology, status, culture and management. Literature through 1982 is included.

Bury, R.B. and Whelan, J.A. 1984. Ecology and management of the bullfrog. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Publication 155, Washington, D.C.

Summary: A comprehensive summary and critical review of information on the biology of the bullfrog related to its ecology, status, culture and management. Literature through 1982 was included.

CABI Bioscience. 2005. An inventory of alien species and their threat to biodiversity and economy in Switzerland STORED IN COUNTRY FILE FOR FULL REPORT. CABI Bioscience Switzerland Centre report to The Swiss Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape SAEFL Delémont.

Carpenter, Niel M; Casazza, Michael L; Wylie, Glenn D. 2002. *Rana catesbeiana* (bullfrog) Diet, *Herpetological Review* 33(2): 130.

Casas-Andreu, Gustavo; Cruz-Avina, Ricardo; Aguilar Miguel, Xochitl. 2002. *Rana catesbeiana* (bullfrog), *Herpetological Review* 33(1): 63.

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Casper, Gary S. & Russ Hendricks. 2005. *Rana catesbeiana* Shaw, 1802: American Bullfrog. Modified from Amphibian Declines: The Conservation Status of United States Species, edited by Michael Lannoo (2005 by the Regents of the University of California), used with permission of University of California Press. The book is available from UC Press.

Summary: Available from:

http://amphibiaweb.org/cgi-bin/amphib_query?query_src=&where-genus=Rana&where-species=catesbeiana&rel-genus>equals&rel-species>equals [Accessed 29 December 2009]

Chivers, D.P., Wildy, E.L., Kiesecker, J.M. and Blaustein, A.R. 2001. Avoidance response of juvenile Pacific treefrogs to chemical cues of introduced predatory bullfrogs. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*. 27 (8): 1667-1676.

Summary: This paper discusses the predator-prey interactions between bullfrogs and Pacific treefrogs (*Hyla regilla*).

Christiansen, J.I. 2001. Non-native amphibians and reptiles in Iowa. *Journal of the Iowa Academy of Science*. 108 (4): 210-211.

Summary: This paper details the introduction of non-native amphibians to Iowa, including the bullfrog.

Clarkson, Robert W. & James C. deVos, Jr. 1986. The Bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana* Shaw, in the Lower Colorado River, Arizona-California, *Journal of Herpetology* 20(1): pp. 42-49.

Summary: This report documents ecological studies of the American bullfrog in the lower Colorado River, Arizona-California, during the summer of 1981, including density, habitat use, food preference and breeding behaviour.

Clarkson RW, Rorabaugh JC (1989) Status of leopard frogs (*Rana pipiens* complex: Ranidae) in Arizona and southeastern California. *The Southwestern Naturalist* 531-538.

Combs, Ashley ; Hess, Garrett ; Chapman, Corey ; Stovall, Austin ; Burns, Zach ; Matthews, Stephen ; Goins, John David. 2005. *Rana catesbeiana* (American bullfrog) Diet, *Herpetological Review* 36(4): 43.

CONABIO. 2008. Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras en México. Especies invasoras - Anfibios. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad. Fecha de acceso.

Summary: English:

The species list sheet for the Mexican information system on invasive species currently provides information related to Scientific names, family, group and common names, as well as habitat, status of invasion in Mexico, pathways of introduction and links to other specialised websites. Some of the higher risk species already have a direct link to the alert page. It is important to notice that these lists are constantly being updated, please refer to the main page (<http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada>), under the section Novedades for information on updates.

Invasive species - amphibians is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Anfibios [Accessed 30 July 2008]

Spanish:

La lista de especies del Sistema de información sobre especies invasoras de México cuenta actualmente con información acerca de nombre científico, familia, grupo y nombre común, así como hábitat, estado de la invasión en México, rutas de introducción y ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la página de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualización, por favor consulte la portada (<http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada>), en la sección novedades, para conocer los cambios.

Especies invasoras - Anfibios is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Anfibios [Accessed 30 July 2008]

Cook, David. 2002. *Rana aurora draytonii* (California Red-legged Frog) Predation, *Herpetological Review* 33(4): 303.

Cook, David G.; Jennings, Mark R. 2007. Microhabitat use of the California Red-legged Frog and Introduced Bullfrog in a Seasonal Marsh, *Herpetologica* 63(4): 430-440.

Summary: Cook and Jennings (2007) conducted a study on the native red-legged frog and introduced bullfrog in a fish-free, structurally complex marsh not altered in ways that give obvious advantages to the bullfrog. Specifically, they determined: (1) the seasonal abundance of both species; and (2) the habitat use patterns.

Cross, Chad L; Gerstenberger, Shawn L. 2002. *Rana catesbeiana* (American bullfrog) Diet, *Herpetological Review* 33(2): 129-130.

Da Silva, Emanuel T; Costa, Henrique C. ; Feio, Renato N. 2007. *Rana catesbeiana* (American Bullfrog) Prey, *Herpetological Review* 38(4): 443.

De Pascual, Amelia Díaz; Guerrero, Cherly. 2008. Diet Composition of Bullfrogs, *Rana catesbeiana* (Anura: Ranidae) Introduced into the Venezuelan Andes, *Herpetological Review* 39(4): 425-427.

Drost, Charles A. & Gary M. Fellers. 1996. Collapse of a Regional Frog Fauna in the Yosemite Area of the California Sierra Nevada, USA, *Conservation Biology* 10(2): 414-425.

Summary: Dramatic losses of native amphibians in the Sierra Nevada mountains are documented and compared with baseline zoological surveys from the early 1900s. Potential causes are named as predatory fish and loss of refuge habitats.

Eason, G.W. and Fauth, J.E. 2001. Ecological correlates of anuran species richness in temporary pools: A field study in South Carolina, USA. *Israel Journal of Zoology*. 47 (4): 347-365.

Summary: This paper outlines anuran diversity in temporary ponds in South Carolina, USA.

[Encyclopedia of Life. 2009. *Rana catesbeiana* Shaw, 1802.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://www.eol.org/pages/330963> [Accessed 24 December 2009]

Enge, K.M. and Wood, K.N. 2001. Herpetofauna of Chinsegut Nature Center, Hernando County, Florida. *Florida Scientist*. 64 (4): 283-305.

Summary: This paper reports on the reptile and amphibian species present at Chinsegut Nature Center, Florida, USA, including the bullfrog. Ferreira, Rachel; Fonseca, Leila de Souza ; Afonso, Andre Muniz ; da Silva, Marlei Gornes ; Saad, Maria Helena ; Lilenbaum, Walter. 2006. A Report of Mycobacteriosis Caused by *Mycobacterium marinum* in Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*), *Veterinary Journal* 171(1): 177-180.

Summary: The occurrence of mycobacteriosis caused by *Mycobacterium marinum* in a commercial breeding farm of bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is described. It is suggested that *M. marinum* is an important agent of granulomatous disease in bullfrogs and that infected animals, even when asymptomatic, could act as reservoirs spreading the disease and contaminating other frogs in the farm.

Ficetola, Gentile Francesco, Christophe Coïc, Mathieu Detaint, Matthieu Berroneau, Olivier Lorvelec & Claude Miaud. 2007a. Pattern of Distribution of the American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana* in Europe, *Journal Biological Invasions* 9(7): 767-772.

Summary: This report documents the trends of populations of the American bullfrog in Europe from surveys of wetlands in southwest France and questionnaires investigating the situation at a continental scale.

[Flores, N.A. 2005. Cultured Aquatic Species Information Programme: *Rana catesbeiana* \(Shaw, 1862 \). Fisheries and Aquaculture Department \(FAO\).](#)

Summary: Available from: http://www.fao.org/fishery/culturedspecies/Rana_catesbeiana/en [Accessed 6 March, 2010]

Foster, B.J.; Sparks, D.W. and Duchamp, J.E. 2004. Urban herpetology II: Amphibians and reptiles of the Indianapolis airport conservation lands. *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science*. 113 (1): 53-59.

Summary: Survey of amphibians and reptiles in Hendricks and Marion counties, Indiana, USA.

[Garner, Trenton W.J.; Matthew W Perkins; Purnima Govindarajulu; Daniele Seglie; Susan Walker; Andrew A Cunningham and Matthew C Fisher. 2006. The emerging amphibian pathogen *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* globally infects introduced populations of the North American bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*, *Biol. Lett.* 2 \(3\): 455-459.](#)

Summary: *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* is the chytridiomycete fungus which has been implicated in global amphibian declines and numerous species extinctions. Garner and colleagues (2006) show that introduced North American bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) consistently carry this emerging pathogenic fungus.

Govindarajulu, Purnima; W. M Stephen Price, Bradley R. Anholt. 2006. Introduced Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) in Western Canada: Has Their Ecology Diverged? *Journal of Herpetology* 40(2): 249-260.

Hasegawa, Hideo. 2006. First record of *Falcaustra catesbeianae* Walton, 1929 (Nematoda, Cosmocercoidea, Kathlaniidae) from the bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*, in Japan, *Biogeography*: 1-5.

Hayes, Marc P. & Mark R. Jennings. 1986. Decline of Ranid Frog Species in Western North America: Are Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) Responsible? *Journal of Herpetology* 20(4): 490-509.

Summary: The authors present four alternative hypotheses relating to the decline of ranid frog species native to western North America: 1) bullfrog introduction, 2) habitat alteration; 3) predation by introduced fish; and 4) commercial exploitation. The authors review data relating to four other factors suggested as having caused declines: 1) toxicants, 2) pathogens and parasites, 3) acid rain, and 4) catastrophic mortality. In the absence of satisfactory data, the chronological priority of fish introductions over those of bullfrogs and the greater access fish may have to earlier ranid life stages make the fish predation hypothesis more compelling.

[Helfrich, L.A., Neves, R.J., Parkhurst, J. 2009. Commercial Frog Farming. Virginia Cooperative Extension. Publication 420-455.](#)

Summary: Available from: <http://pubs.ext.vt.edu/420/420-255/420-255.pdf> [Accessed 6 March, 2010]

Hirai, T. 2004. Diet composition of introduced bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*, in the Mizorogaike Pond of Kyoto, Japan. *Ecological Research*. 19 (4): 375-380.

Summary: This paper gives details about the diet of introduced bullfrogs in Mizorogaike Pond, in Kyoto, Japan.

Hirai, Toshiaki. 2006a. Predation by *Rana catesbeiana* on a Breeding Male of *Rana japonica*, *Bulletin of the Herpetological Society of Japan*(1): 15-16.

Hirai, Toshiaki. 2006b. Predation by *Rana catesbeiana* on a Juvenile of *Cynops pyrrhogaster*, *Bulletin of the Herpetological Society of Japan*(1): 16-17.

Summary: Hirai (2006b) reports on prey items found in a bullfrog captured beside a paddy field.

Hou, Ping-Chun Lucy, Shiau, Tsu-Way, Tu, Ming-Chung, Chen, Ching-Chi, Chen, Tung-Yu, Tsai, Ya-Fen, Lin, Chun-Fu & Wu, Sheng-Hai. 2006. Exotic Amphibians in the Pet Shops of Taiwan, *Taiwania* 51(2): 87-92.

[ITIS \(Integrated Taxonomic Information System\). 2005. Online Database *Rana catesbeiana*](#)

Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.

Available from:

http://www.cbif.gc.ca/pls/itisca/taxastep?king=every&p_action=containing&taxa=Rana+catesbeiana&p_format=&p_ifx=plglt&p_lang= [Accessed March 2005]

[IUCN, Conservation International, and NatureServe. 2006. Global Amphibian Assessment. Downloaded on 4 May 2006.](#)

Summary: The Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA) is the first-ever comprehensive assessment of the conservation status of the world's 5,918 known species of frogs, toads, salamanders, and caecilians. This website presents results of the assessments, including IUCN Red List threat category, range map, ecology information, and other data for every amphibian species.

Available from: <http://www.globalamphibians.org/> [Accessed 5 November 2006].

[Jung, R.E., Bonine, K.E., Rosenshield, M.L., de la Reza, A., Raimondo, S. and Droege, S. 2002. Evaluation of canoe surveys for anurans along the Rio Grande in Big Bend National Park, Texas. *Journal of Herpetology*. 36 \(3\): 390-397.](#)

Summary: This paper outlines the distribution of bullfrogs in Big Bend National Park, Texas, USA.

Kats, L.B. and Ferrer, R.P. 2003. Alien predators and amphibian declines: review of two decades of science and the transition to conservation. *Diversity and Distributions*. 9 (2): 99.

Summary: This article discusses the impacts of alien species in North America, including the bullfrog.

Kiesecker, J.M.; Blaustein, A.R. and Miller, C.L. 2001. Potential mechanisms underlying the displacement of native red-legged frogs by introduced bullfrogs. *Ecology*. 82 (7): 1964-1970.

Summary: This paper gives detailed information about the competition between bullfrogs and native red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora*) in Oregon, USA.

Kupferberg, S. J. 1997. Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) invasion of a California river: the role of larval competition. *Ecology* 78(6): 1736-1751.

Summary: Native yellow-legged frogs, *Rana boylei*, were almost an order of magnitude less abundant in reaches where bullfrogs were well established. Competition from large overwintering bullfrog larvae significantly decreased survivorship and growth of native tadpoles.

Laufer, G., Canavero, A., Nunez, D. & Maneyro, R. 2008. Bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) invasion in Uruguay. *Biological Invasions* 10: 1183-1189.

Lawler, S.P., Dritz, D., Strange, T. and Holyoak, M. 1999. Effects of introduced mosquitofish and bullfrogs on the threatened California red-legged frog. *Conservation Biology*. 13 (3): 613-622.

Summary: This paper compares the effects of bullfrogs and mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) on the declining California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*).

Lawler, S.P., Holyoak, M., Dritz, D. & Strange, T. 1999. Effects of introduced mosquitofish and bullfrogs on the threatened California red-legged frog. *Conservation Biology* 13(3): 613-622.

[LeClere, n.d. Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Minnesota*.](#)

Summary: Available from:

http://www.herpnet.net/Minnesota-Herpetology/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=50:bullfrog-rana-catesbeiana&catid=41:mn-herpetology&Itemid=63 [Accessed 6 March, 2010]

[Lopez-Flores, M.; Cruz-Burgos, J.A. and Vilella, F.J. 2003. Predation of a white-cheeked pintail \(*Anas bahamensis*\) duckling by a bullfrog \(*Rana catesbeiana*\). *Caribbean Journal of Science*. 39 \(2\): 240-242.](#)

Summary: This short note gives details about an incident of a bullfrog preying on the duckling of a white-cheeked pintail (*Anas bahamensis*) in Puerto Rico.

[Lorvelec, Olivier & Mathieu Dôtaint. 2006. *Lithobates catesbeianus*. Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe.](#)

Summary: Available from: http://www.europe-alien.org/pdf/Lithobates_catesbeianus.pdf [Accessed 23 December 2009]

Mahon R, Aiken K (1977) The establishment of the North American bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana* (Amphibia, Anura, Ranidae) in Jamaica. *Journal of Herpetology* 197-199.

[Marland, Ian., Scottish Press Association, 19th Oct 2003. Giant Bullfrogs Still Being Imported](#)

Summary: Species account in Europe.

Merovich, C.E. and Howard, J.H. 2000. Amphibian use of constructed ponds on Maryland's eastern shore. *Journal of the Iowa Academy of Science*. 107 (3-4): 151-159.

Summary: This paper gives the results of a study of amphibian assemblages in constructed ponds in Maryland, including the presence of bullfrogs.

Minowa, Shun; Senga, Yutaro ; Miyashita, Tadashi., 2008. Microhabitat Selection of the Introduced Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) in Paddy Fields in Eastern Japan. *Current Herpetology*. 27(2). DEC 2008. 55-59

Summary: Introduction of the bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana* is considered detrimental to native fauna. However, methods for controlling bullfrog populations have not yet been established. Managing habitats to resist invasion is important for alien species that are difficult to control directly. We surveyed habitat characteristics of paddy fields in eastern Japan inhabited by bullfrogs and analyzed their microhabitat selection. Our results suggest that adult bullfrogs prefer microhabitat with deep water. Therefore, it may be possible to prevent invasion of adults by keeping water shallow. Managing local habitats to prevent immigration may reduce the spread of bullfrogs on larger spatial scales.

National Research Council. 1974. Amphibians. Guidelines for the breeding, care and management of laboratory animals. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences.

Orchard, S. A., 1992. Amphibian population declines in British Columbia. Occasional paper. Canadian Wildlife Service. Ottawa

Summary: Nine families of the class Amphibia are represented in British Columbia. Eighteen species are native, and at least two nonnatives have become established. Among the native species are a number of habitat specialists whose declines are clearly attributable to habitat destruction through human disturbance. It is suggested that predation and competition from increasing populations of introduced fish and bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*), as well as from managed populations of native waterfowl, may have contributed to the decline of these species.

Pearl, C.A.; Adams, M.J.; Bury, R.B.; and McCreary, B. 2004. Asymmetrical effects of introduced Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) on native ranid frogs in Oregon. *Copeia*. 2004 (1): 11-20.

Summary: This paper discusses the impacts introduced bullfrogs have on native frogs in Oregon.

Pearl, C.A.; Adams, M.J.; Schuytema, G.S. and Nebeker, A.V. 2003. Behavioral responses of anuran larvae to chemical cues of native and introduced predators in the Pacific Northwestern United States. *Journal of Herpetology*. 37 (3): 572-576.

Summary: This paper discusses the responses of native and introduced anurans to predator cues.

Pryor, G.S. 2003. Growth rates and digestive abilities of bullfrog tadpoles (*Rana catesbeiana*) fed algal diets. *Journal of Herpetology*. 37 (3): 560-566.

Summary: Contains information about the digestive abilities of tadpole bullfrogs.

Roach, J. 2004. *Invading Bullfrogs appear nearly unstoppable*. National Geographic News, September 28, 2004.

Summary: Available from: http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2004/09/0928_040928_bullfrog.html [Accessed 7 March, 2010]

Santos-Barrera, G., Hammerson, G., Hedges, B., Joglar, R., Inchaustegui, S., Lue Kuangyang, Chou Wenhao, Gu Huiqing, Shi Haitao, Diesmos, A., Iskandar, D., van Dijk, P.P., Masafumi Matsui, Schmidt, B., Miaud, C. & Martínez-Solano, I. 2009. *Lithobates catesbeianus*. In: IUCN 2009. *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2009.2*.

Summary: Available from: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/58565/0> [Accessed 23 December 2009]

Smith, G.R. 1999. Microhabitat preferences of bullfrog tadpoles (*Rana catesbeiana*) of different ages. *Transactions of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*. 25 (0): 73-76.

Summary: This paper gives the results of an investigation into the habitat preferences of bullfrog tadpoles.

Smith, H.M. and Chiszar, D. 2003. Distributional and variational data on the frogs of the genus *Rana* in Chihuahua, Mexico, including a new species. *Bulletin of the Maryland Herpetological Society*. 39 (3): 59-66.

Summary: This paper gives details about the *Rana* spp. occurring in Chihuahua, Mexico.

Stumpel, A. H. P., 1992. Successful reproduction of introduced bullfrogs *Rana catesbeiana* in northwestern Europe: A potential threat to indigenous amphibians. *Biological Conservation*. Vol. 60, no. 1, pp. 61-62. 1992.

Summary: In The Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany, bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) larvae are imported on a large scale for trade in pet shops. Many of them survive the goldfish bowl and are then released in the wild as larvae or freshly metamorphosed juveniles. Since many records exist of full-grown bullfrogs, the animals clearly can reach adulthood in the wild. Nature conservationists have great concern about the potential threat to indigenous amphibians, and particularly to green frogs *Rana esculenta* complex, which occupy more or less the same niche. Examples of bullfrogs expelling other species have been shown by Dumas (1966), Moyle (1973) and Hammerson (1982). In The Netherlands there is no legislation that prevents this trade. Until recently, reproduction of bullfrogs has not been recorded in The Netherlands. In 1991, it became clear that reproduction had taken place since 1989 in a large garden pond in the city of Breda (central-south Netherlands).

Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH), 2005. More Bryozoan Information. VMNH Virginia, USA.

Summary: An overview of the biology and problems caused by bryozoans.

Wyllie, G.D.; Casazza, M.L. and Carpenter, M. 2003. Diet of bullfrogs in relation to predation on giant garter snakes at Colusa National Wildlife Refuge. *California Fish and Game*. 89 (3): 139-145.

Summary: This paper outlines the relationship between bullfrog predation on giant garter snakes (*Thamnophis gigas*), and vice versa, in Colusa National Wildlife Refuge, California, USA.

Wyllie, Glenn D. ; Casazza, Michael L. ; Carpenter, Mike., 2003. Diet of bullfrogs in relation to predation on giant garter snakes at Colusa National Wildlife Refuge. *California Fish & Game*. 89(3). Summer 2003. 139-145.

Summary: To evaluate predation by bullfrogs, *Rana catesbeiana*, on giant garter snakes, *Thamnophis gigas*, at Colusa National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) we collected 99 bullfrogs during three field seasons from 2000-2002. Crayfish, *Procambarus clarkii*, were in 90% of the bullfrogs and were usually the only food item. We found four neonate giant garter snakes in three bullfrogs. We estimated the total annual predation of bullfrogs to be about 22% of neonate production, a value similar to the 20% tail loss we documented for giant garter snakes on the Refuge as another index of bullfrog predation pressure. Even with mortality from bullfrogs and other predators, snake size classes indicate sustainable recruitment into the Colusa NWR giant garter snake population. Smaller bullfrogs and bullfrog tadpoles are also food for giant garter snakes, so further studies are needed to determine the net effect of bullfrog removal for local giant garter snake populations. Zampela, R.A. and Bunnell, J.F. 2000. The distribution of anurans in two river systems of a coastal plain watershed. *Journal of Herpetology*. 34 (2): 210-221.

Summary: This paper gives details about the distribution of anurans in the New Jersey Pinelands.

Zhou Wei ; Li Ming-hui ; Zhang Xing-yu ; He Jia-fei., 2005. Food comparison between tadpoles of *Rana catesbeiana* and *R. chaochiaoensis* collected from the same habitat. *Zoological Research*. 26(1). FEB 05. 89-95

Summary: tadpoles of *Rana catesbeiana* and *R. chaochiaoensis* were collected from the same pond in the northeast suburb of Kunming. Their foods were analyzed. The results showed that food items of *R. catesbeiana* were eight types and 51 categories in tadpole stage I, and eight types and 33 categories in tadpole stage II. Food items of *R. chaochiaoensis* were six types and 30 categories in tadpole stage II. Bacillariophyta, Chlorophyta, Cyanophyta were main items of food components in two species. However, there was a remarkable difference of food categories between tadpole stage II of *R. chaochiaoensis* and stage I of *R. catesbeiana*, and there was not difference of food categories between tadpole stage II of *R. chaochiaoensis* and *R. catesbeiana*. Comparisons among tadpole stage II of *R. chaochiaoensis* with stage I and II of *R. catesbeiana*, food niche overlap indexes were 0.6952 and 0.6887; biomass of unit body weight (food biomass/average weight) were 10.96 times and 15.48 times of two stages of *R. catesbeiana*; the indexes of percentage similarity of food (PS) were not high, i.e. 54.95% and 58.11%. Comparisons between the same body weight tadpoles of *R. chaochiaoensis* and *R. catesbeiana*, the tadpole of *R. chaochiaoensis* has greater food quantity. The biomass needed for survival by the tadpole of *R. chaochiaoensis* was higher than the tadpole of *R. catesbeiana*. The results both in this text and observed in the field indicated that there was a drastic competition between tadpoles of *R. catesbeiana* and *R. chaochiaoensis* in food. Tadpoles of *R. chaochiaoensis* were in a disadvantageous position