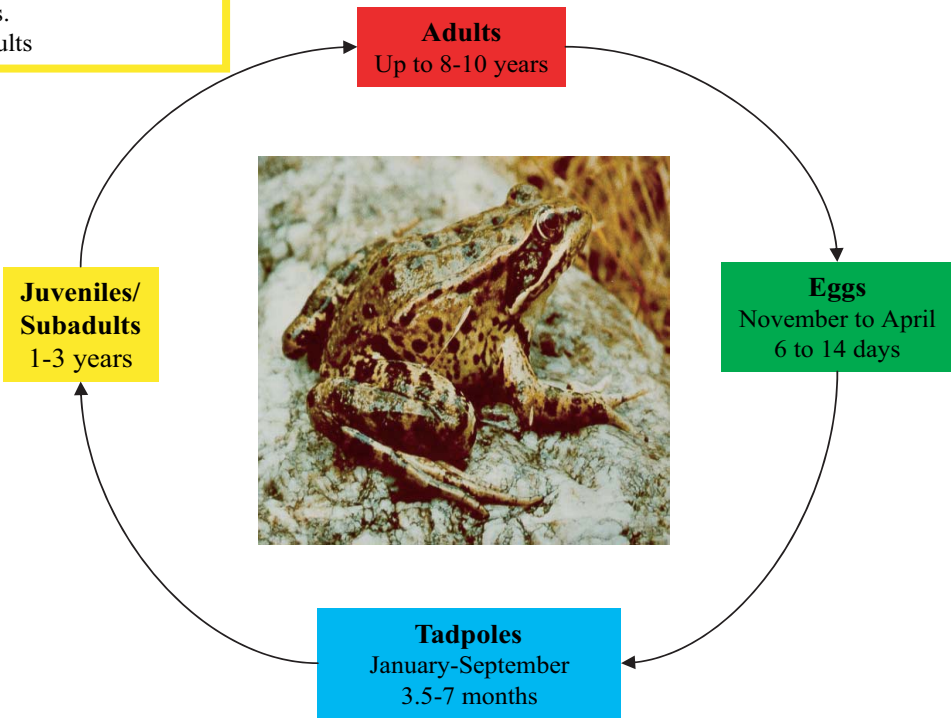


**Biology:** Very little is known about the habitat requirements of metamorphs and juveniles. Newly metamorphosed frogs tend to inhabit warm shallow margins of ponds and streams near breeding habitat from July through September and then disperse away from the breeding habitat during warm rain events.  
**Pressures:** Same as adults

**Biology:** Adult habitat consists of dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation with deep (>2.3 feet), still, or slow-moving water, but use a variety of habitat types. Depending on location, frogs may be active year-round or less active during cold periods. Starting with the first rains of fall, frogs may make overland excursions through upland habitats to breeding sites but most adults reside year round at favorable breeding sites.  
**Pressure:** Habitat loss and fragmentation and introduced predators are the biggest threat, along with increased densities of native predators and chemical contaminants.



**Biology:** Breeding occurs from late November to early April. Eggs masses, containing 400 to 5,000, with an average of 2,000 eggs and are deposited at the surface of the water attached to emergent or loose floating vegetation. Eggs hatch in 6 to 14 days.  
**Pressures:** Habitat loss and fragmentation and introduced predators are the biggest threat, along with chemical contaminants.

**Biology:** Larvae typically metamorphose between July and September: 3.5 to 7 months after eggs are laid. This life stage experiences the highest mortality rates, less than 1% from hatching to metamorphosis. Tadpoles are likely eating algae and appear to prefer shallow (less than 2.5 feet) warm (between 15.0 C and 24.9 C) water with an abundance of pondweed and low densities of predaceous aquatic invertebrates.  
**Pressures:** Habitat loss and fragmentation and introduced predators are the biggest threat, along with chemical contaminants.