



Spotted tailed quoll
Dasyurus maculatus

Where did they come from?

Cane toads were introduced to Queensland from South America in 1935 in an unsuccessful attempt to control cane beetles, a pest of the sugar cane industry. Having no natural enemies, the toads spread west into the Northern Territory and Western Australia, and south into New South Wales. They are now a major threat to native animals and some endangered species on the far north coast of NSW:

- Cane toads invade the habitats of native frogs and eat their food. They have a huge appetite, and will even eat small lizards and frogs.
- Animals who eat cane toads are poisoned by them, including quolls, goannas, and domestic pets.
- Native frogs are killed when mistaken for cane toads.



Lace monitor
Varanus varius

Photos:
Cover, Cane toad *Bufo marinus* R. Nicolai.
Inside, Ornate burrowing frog D Coote.
Spotted marsh frog K Stepnell/OEH.
Northern banjo frog S. Travers/OEH.
Lesueur's Tree Frog J Turbill/OEH.
Common eastern froglet P Sherratt/OEH.
Peron's tree frog R Nicolai.
Poison from parotoid gland A White.
Spotted tailed quoll K Stepnell/OEH.
Lace monitor D Croft/OEH.

For more information, visit:

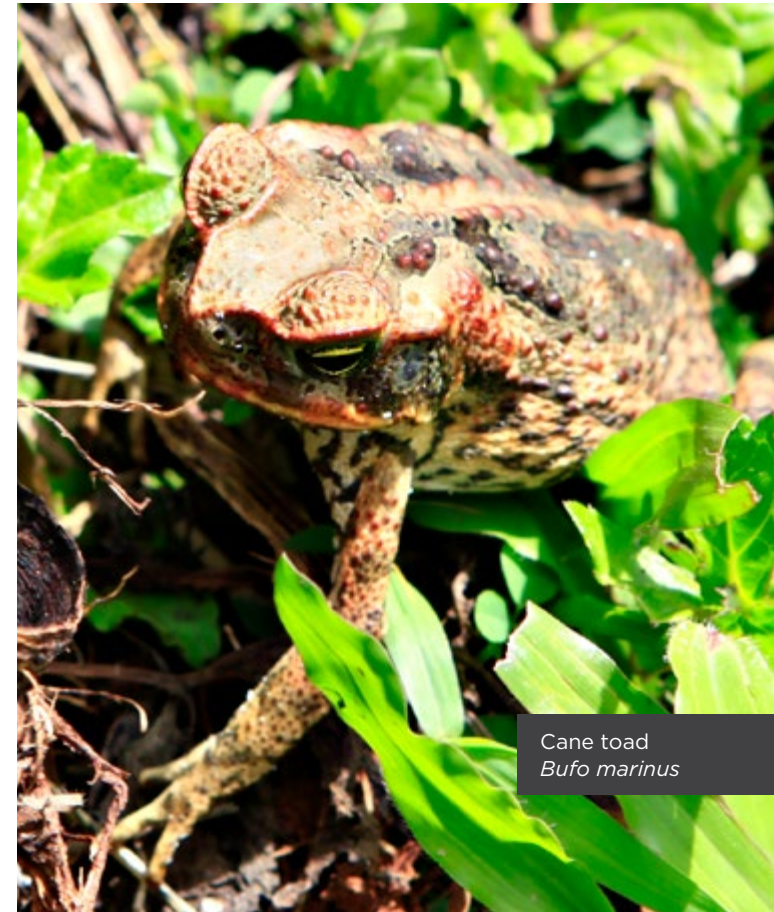
www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pestsweeds/CaneToads.htm, www.frogwatch.org.au

If you discover Cane toads in your local area, please report it to National Parks and Wildlife on 13000 PARKS (13000 72757).

ISBN 978 1 76039 707 4
OEH 2017/0089
March 2017

Can you tell the difference?

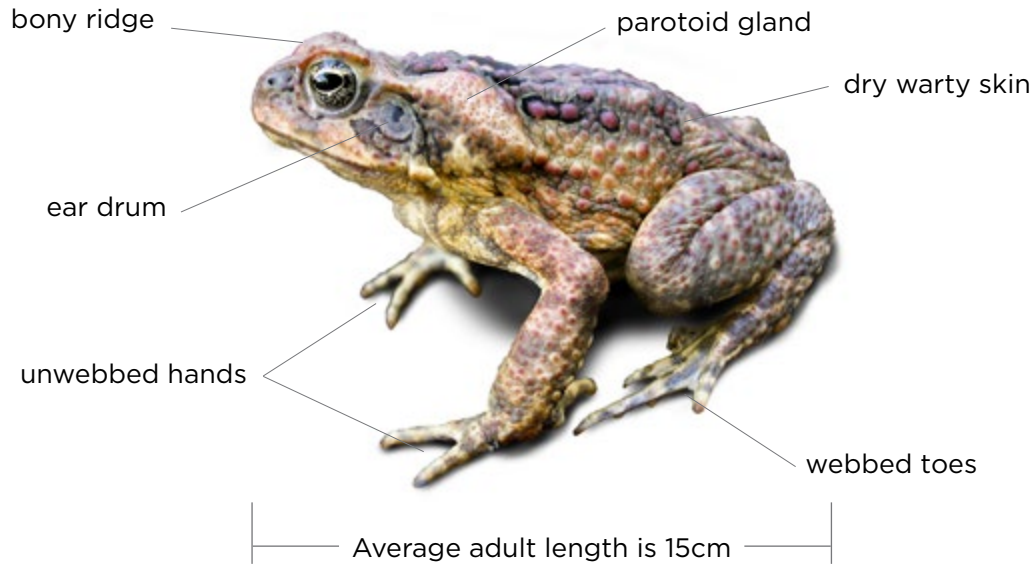
Friendly frog or invasive cane toad?



Cane toad
Bufo marinus

Cane toads

Many people can't tell the difference between a native frog and a cane toad because they share features such as warty skin, a visible ear drum and webbed toes. However, unlike native frogs, adult cane toads have all of the features highlighted here:

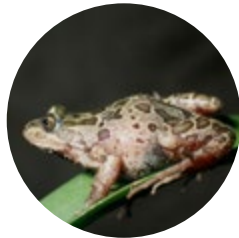


Frog or cane toad?

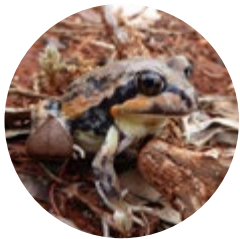
Native frogs that are commonly mistaken for cane toads in New South Wales are:



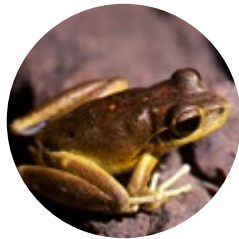
Ornate burrowing frog
Platyplectrum ornatum



Spotted marsh frog
Limnodynastes tasmaniensis



Northern banjo frog
Limnodynastes terraereginae



Lesueur's Tree Frog
Litoria lesueuri



Common eastern froglet
Crinia signifera



Peron's tree frog
Litoria peronii

Make your home a 'Cane Toad Free Zone'

You can take some simple steps around your home to keep it free and safe from cane toads.

Remove toad temptations

- Cover or bring in pet food at night as it attracts cane toads.
- Remove standing water. Toads need access to water every two days to rehydrate.
- Remove rubbish and other debris so cane toads cannot shelter under it during the day.
- Keep your outside lights off when not needed. Cane toads like night time lighting because it attracts moths and other insects for them to feast on.

Keep toads out

- Cane toads are not good climbers and quite poor jumpers. Use a barrier made of a smooth solid material, which is at least 50cm high and secured into the ground to keep cane toads out of your yard.
- Dispose of toads humanely and carefully. Even freshly killed toads can poison animals. Place them in your covered compost or garbage bin. Composted cane toads make great fertiliser.

