Striped Marsh Frog (Limnodynastes peroni)



Other common names: Brown Frog, Brown-striped Frog, Night Frog, Peron's Marsh Frog, Swamp Frog

Adult description: The colour and size of the Striped Marsh Frog is unique from all other Limnodynastes species. Its skin is smooth in texture and is a light brown to grey brown with a darker brown stripe along the back. The belly is also smooth and white in colour. The Striped Marsh Frog is quite large and can grow to 90 mm. The toes are almost free of webbing.

Calling: Males call from the water, almost all year round. They are usually concealed in floating vegetation or on land near the water's edge. The call is a single short soft explosive "whuck" or "tok" and can be heard throughout the year.

Breeding: Breeding occurs from late winter to early spring. Eggs are laid in still or very slow moving water. Hatching occurs 4 days after laying.

Eggs & tadpoles: The Striped Marsh Frog may lay up to 1300 pigmented or unpigmented eggs, usually laid within a foam raft concealed in reeds, rushes, and other aquatic vegetation. Tadpoles can grow up to 81 mm. The body is moderately large, ovoid and wider across the abdomen. The dorsum (surface of the body) is dark brown to almost black or translucent greyblack with fine gold pigment. The tail is dusky or light brown smaller tadpoles may have clear fins.

Habitat: A wetland dwelling frog, most often associated with wet areas, floodplains, and semi-permanent water in many habitats including dams, ditches, flooded grassland, woodlands, farmland, slow moving creeks and in pools and ponds.

Conservation status & threats: Non-threatened. Potential threats include a decline in water quality, loss, fragmentation and disturbance of suitable habitat, cats, foxes, herbicides and pesticides, potentially at risk from the Chytrid fungus (Batrachochytrium).

Interesting facts and features: A voracious hunter, this frog eats almost any animal smaller than itself, including small frogs.



The North Central Catchment Management Authority acknowledges Aboriginal Traditional Owners within the region, their rich culture and spiritual connection to Country. We also recognise and acknowledge the contribution and interest of Aboriginal people and organisations in land and natural resource management.

The information on this Fact Sheet is extracted from the North Central Waterwatch Frogs Field Guide.
Please visit the North Central
Catchment Management Authority website, www.nccma.vic.gov.au for more information







