

Attachment B

Frog Lane – Historical Justification

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Frog Lane is named for the Green and Golden Bell Frog (*Litoria aurea*) that was once widespread in the wetlands that covered the southern suburbs of Sydney. The landscape of today's suburbs of Waterloo, Alexandria and Zetland was originally dominated by a vast sand dune system covered by heath, low scrub, creeks and freshwater wetlands.

Many Sydney frog species have declined or disappeared along with their wetland habitats, due to urban development, introduced predators and deadly diseases. The Green and Golden Bell Frog used to be common and widespread across Sydney, but it has largely disappeared across its entire range, and only a few populations now survive.

Remnant populations of Green and Golden Bell Frogs can occupy highly disturbed artificial sites, such as deserted industrial sites, brick pits and quarry sites. Until recently, a small population of Green and Golden Bell Frogs lived and bred in a backyard swimming pool in Rosebery. They have now gone, but others remnant populations may still be hiding in and around the area. The City has created frog habitat in Kimberley Grove Reserve for the Green and Golden Bell Frog and other species.

Frogs can be hard to see, but they can be heard calling from reeds and other vegetation, especially after rain. The Green and Golden Bell Frog makes a low pitched 'bworrkk ... bbworrkk' call.

Green and Golden Bell Frogs have smooth skin with bright green backs and varying sized golden blotches. A gold line runs from the snout over the eye to the hind leg. The groin and backs of the thighs are bright turquoise to blue green.



Green and Golden Bell Frog (NSW Department of Planning and Environment <https://tinyurl.com/y8c9szfu>)

Prepared by the City of Sydney History Team