

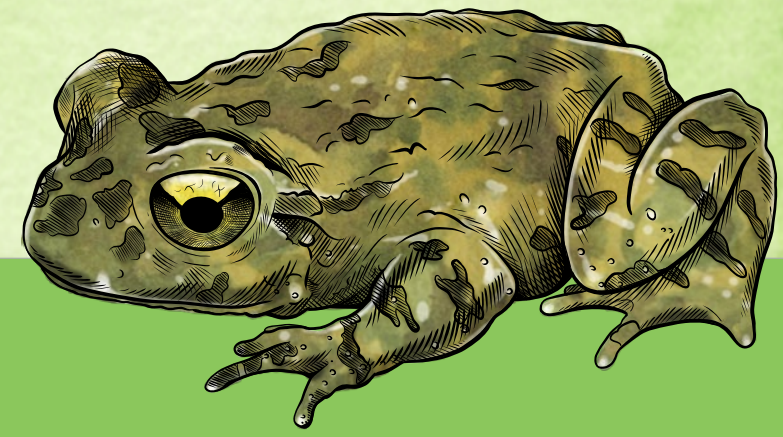
Protecting our Pepeketua

When humans first settled in New Zealand, there were at least six species of native frogs, all in the genus *Leiopelma*. Today three remain, and are all at risk of extinction. *Leiopelma* frogs are threatened by habitat loss, climate change, extreme weather events, disease, and predators.



Hamilton's Frog – Pepeketua

Hamilton's frogs are almost entirely restricted to offshore islands! This makes them vulnerable to predator incursions, climate change, and natural disasters.



Hochstetter's Frog – Pepeketua

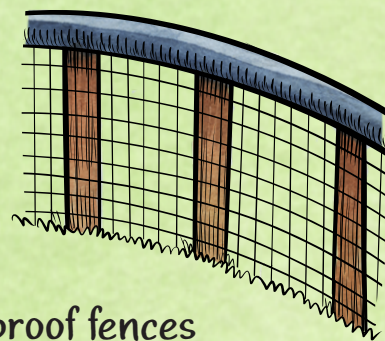
Hochstetter's frogs are semi-aquatic. They live along small, rocky, head water streams in native forests.



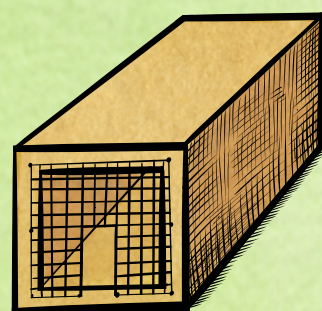
Archey's Frog – Kuri Peke

Archey's frogs are the world's most Evolutionarily Distinct and Globally Endangered amphibian.

Habitat loss, including clearing native forest, has caused native frog populations to become highly fragmented.



Predator proof fences provide safety on the mainland

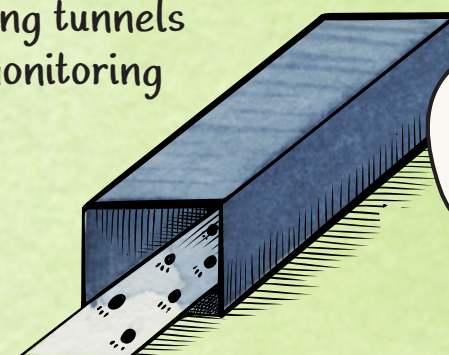


Trapping

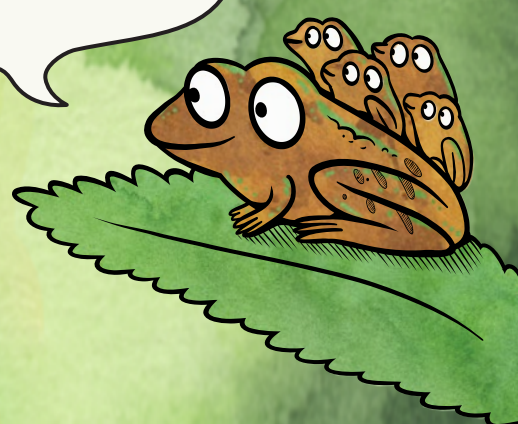


Aerial poison

Tracking tunnels for monitoring



There are many tools used to control mammalian predator numbers in New Zealand.



Kaitiaki are guardians of the natural world. We can protect, and conserve *Leiopelma* as kaitiaki by helping local predator control and reforestation efforts, or raising public awareness of *Leiopelma*. It will take all of us to ensure *Leiopelma* frogs thrive for generations to come!



CURIOUS MINDS
HE HIHIRI I TE MAHARA

