Data from Chytrid Fungus Experiment

Data Collection:

 Occurrence of chytridiomycosis in dead wild and captive frogs from Australia and Central America in 1993-1997. Results were based on histological examination.

Species	No. with chytridiomycosis/no. examined
Taudactylus acutirostris	7/9
Litoria rheocola	1/2
Litoria nannotis	2/4
Taudactylus eungellensis	1/1
Litoria lesueri	5/5
Limnodynastes dumerilii	1/1
Litoria caerulea	15/17
Limno dynastes tasmaniensis	4/4
Mixophyes fleayi	4/5
Bufo marinus	18/18
Mixophyes fasciolatus	35/35
Litoria spenceri	4/4
Atelopus chiriquiensis	4/5
Atelopus varius	3/3
Bufo haematiticus	2/2
Cochranella prosoblepon	2/2
Cochranella albomaculata	2/2
Eeutherodactylus emcelae	8/8
Eleutherodactylus cruentus	2/2

28 Central American frogs and 42 Australian frog samples collected before frog population declines all tested negative.

Data Table 1 in: Berger, L. et al. 1998. Chytridiomycosis causes amphibian mortality associated with population declines in the rain forests of Australia and Central America. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 95:9031-9036.

Experimental Results:

Captive bred frogs: 8 individuals were controls and 6 were exposed to sporangia in fresh skin scrapings from a dead frog of the same species that had naturally acquired chytridiomycosis.

• Four frogs were exposed to water that had contained infected skin scrapings and four were untreated controls.

Group	Infected and Died or were Euthanized
Control (n=8)	0
Experimental (n=6)	6
Control(n=4)	0
Experimental (n=4)	4

Data from: Berger, L. et al. 1998. Chytridiomycosis causes amphibian mortality associated with population declines in the rain forests of Australia and Central America. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 95:9031-9036.

Observations:

