

# Urbanization: Amphibians Worst Nightmare

Don Chance

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## What is Urbanization

- ☞ The change of land use from agricultural or natural to industrial or residential\*
- ☞ One of the main drivers to amphibian decline globally\*\*



www.thestar.com

\*Canessa, et al 2013  
\*\*Scheffers, et al. 2013.

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## How Does it Affect Amphibians

- ☞ Changes the hydrology of the stream or pond
- ☞ Increases pollution
- ☞ Destroys critical habitat

Canessa et al. 2013

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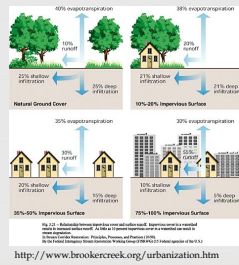
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## Changes in Hydrology

- Higher levels of impervious surfaces
- Leads to increases in frequency and flashiness of floods
- Especially detrimental to aquatic stages or species



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## How Does it Kill Them?

- Washes away egg masses
- Washes away plant material that could harbor eggs, protecting them from predation
- Interferes with breeding activities, especially for male anurans that call from the water

Canessa, S. and K.M. Parris. 2013. Multi-scale, direct and indirect effects of the urban stream syndrome on amphibian communities in streams. PLOS ONE 8: e70262.

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## Increased Pollution



American Society of Landscape Architects

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## Sources of Pollution

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- ☞ Nonpoint source pollution
  - ☞ Runoff from roadways
  - ☞ Litter from people
- ☞ Point source pollution
  - ☞ Pollution from factories
  - ☞ Sewage overflow (Third creek)

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## Heavy Metal Pollution

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- ☞ Automobiles and roadways are now a major source\*
- ☞ Strongly affects amphibians due to their permeable skin
- ☞ Relevant levels are known to kill in all stages
- ☞ Lower levels are known to have other detrimental effects
  - ☞ Reduced growth rates
  - ☞ Delayed metamorphosis
- ☞ Reduce species richness

\*Fairfax County Virginia

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## Species Richness

**Table 1.** Concentrations (mg kg<sup>-1</sup> dry weight) in sediment of eight metals measured at 35 study sites along the Merri Creek corridor

Metal	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ± SE	Low	Severe
Arsenic	1.44	13.04	6.64 ± 0.48	<6	>33
Cadmium	0.80	7.68	3.56 ± 0.30	<0.6	>10
Chromium	12.08	114.90	66.79 ± 3.49	<26	>110
Copper	9.92	161.30	50.69 ± 7.24	<16	>110
Nickel	11.1	68.92	42.79 ± 2.88	<16	>75
Lead	11.17	631.15	80.46 ± 22.90	<31	>250
Zinc	24.47	1817.08	450.79 ± 89.44	<120	>820
Mercury	0.00	0.91	0.23 ± 0.03	<0.2	>2

**Table 4.** Heavy metal pollution index scores at study sites where species were present or absent

Species	Present				Absent			
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SE	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SE
<i>Crinia signifera</i>	1	24	9.6	1.1	11	28	17.2	1.5
<i>Crinia parviusignifera</i>	7	11	8.0	1.0	1	28	13.2	1.3
<i>Limnodonastes dumerilii</i>	1	21	8.9	1.8	3	28	13.9	1.4
<i>Limnodonastes tasmanianus</i>	5	11	8.5	1.4	1	28	15.3	1.4
<i>Litoria castngi</i>	5	11	8.4	0.7	1	28	14.3	1.5
<i>Litoria raniformis</i>	3	24	7.4	1.4	1	28	13.5	1.3

Values represent minimum, maximum and mean ± standard error (SE) index scores across 35 sites.

Ficken, K.L.G., and P.G. Byrne. 2013. Heavy metal pollution negatively correlates with anuran species richness and distribution in south-eastern Australia. *Austral Ecology* 38: 523-533.

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## Questions??



<http://www.birdsandblooms.com/blog/toad-in-the-window/>

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