









Habitat preferences Bullfrogs prefer warm lentic habitats with a lot of emergent and riparian vegetation lakes, large ponds, bays of large rivers, marshes Need shallow and warm water for reproduction succes Hibernation under the mud, banks or in leaf litter if there is a wooded zone near the pond More broadly, the species may be found in pools, ditches, slow rivers, gravel yards Take advantage from human modification of land Farm ponds, recreational ponds, reservoirs, canals...

Habitat use



- Bullfrogs are mostly aquatic the whole season
- Use importance:
 - 1 water
 - 2 Hydrohelophytes
 - 3 fallow land
- · Habitat avoided:
 - 1 grassland
 - 2 urban zone
 - 3 crops
- Other studies are needed for better precision

Movements



- Seem to be numerous during a month between hibernation and the breeding period to seek vegetation shelter and food
- Usually, adult bullfrogs stay a few meters close to the pond during summer
- Sometimes, adults or more oftenly juvenils, migrate a distance of 1,5 km in average and as a maximum of 4 km
- They use ditches, rivers and valleys during warm and rainy days for its propagation
- · Not enough evidence for a general homing behavior

My thesis



- Characterization and comparaison of the bullfrog habitat
 - Bullfrog preference and avoidance in Belgium
 - Hope for management?
- Presence/absence study
 - Call survey and replay of recorded call
 - Best way to find tadpoles
 - Critics about prospection techniques
 - Bullfrog distribution in Wallonia
- . A small study about the diet of the bullfrog in Belgium

Habitat characterisation around Pécrot, Bousval and Ransart

Is there a presence of bullfrogs along the Dyle between Pécrot and Bousval?



Bibliography



- ams, M. & Pearl, C. (2007). Problems and opportunities managing invasive Bullfrogs: is there any hope? ological invaders in inland waters: Profiles, distribution, and threats, pp. 679-693.

- Befological invaders in inland waters: Profiles, cistribution, and threats, pp. 679-6893.

 Beroneau, M., Detaint, M., & Coic, C. (2007) Premiers résultats du suivi radio télémétique de la Grenouille taureau en Cimonde (septembre 2004-luin 2005). Bull. Soc. 44pp. Fr., 121, 21-27.

 Bohnsack, K. (1952) Terrestrial Hibernation of the Bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana Shaw. Copeia, 1952, 114.

 Clarkson, R.W., & deVos, J.C., 1, (1986) The Bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana Shaw, in the Lower Colorado River, Aizona-California. Journal of Herpetology, 20, 42-49.

 Petaint, M. & Coic, C. (2001) Invasion de la grenouille taureau (Rana catesbeiana Shaw) en France Synthèse bibliographique suivi 2000-2001 perspectives. Association Cistude Nature, Le Hallan (France). Durham, L. & Bennett, G.W. (1963) Age, Growth, and Homing in the Bullfrog, The Journal of Wildlife Management, 27, 107-123.

 Ficetola, G.F., Thuiller, W., & Maud, C. (2007) Prediction and validation of the potential global distribution of a problematic alien invasive species the American bullfrog. Diversity and Distributions, 13, 476-485.

 di Wavrin, H. (2007) Amphibies et Reptiles de Wildlinie Awes Rainne et Centre de Recherche de la nature, des Forêts et du Bois (MRW DCRNE), Namur.

 Joris, R. (2005) De Stierkikker in Vlaaderen. Nature focus, 4, 121-127.

- dies Forêts et du Bois (MRW DGRNE), Namur.

 Juoris, R. (2005) De Stierkikser in Vaaderen, Nature focus, 4, 121-127.

 Kupferberg, S.J. (1997) Bullfrog (Rana catesbeiana) invasion of a California river: The role of larval campetition. Ecology, 78, 1736-1751.

 Raney, E.C. (1940) Summer Movements of the Bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana Shaw, as Determined by the Jaw-Tag Method. American Midland Naturalist, 23, 733-745.

 Ryan, M.J. (1980) Reproductive-Behavior of the Bullfrog (Rana-Catesbeiana). Copeia, 108-114.

 Willis, Y.L., Moyle, D.L., & Baskett, T.S. (1956) Emergence, Breeding, Hibernation, Movements and Transformation of the Bullfrog, Rana catesbeiana, in Missouri, Copeia, 1956, 30-41.