

Save The Frogs Day

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Date of Event: April 24, 2018

It's for School and College Students however, its free.

Place: Godavari Academy of Science & Technology, Under wing of ESW Society, Godavaripuram, Chhatarpur-471001 India

Time: 08:00 am

Open for Students parents and public.

Details available on www.godavariacademy.com

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Event Description:

Drawing on Save Frog.

Lecture on ecosystem and frogs by subject expert.

Group discussion: Identification, Geographical distribution, Habit and Habitat.

In the last half of the twentieth century, scientists noted the alarming decline in the numbers of amphibians and amphibian species around the world. They theorized the decline was due to a number of factors: pollution of freshwater ecosystems, the destruction of amphibian habitats by ever-spreading human populations, and, possibly, increased ultraviolet radiation due to ozone depletion. Amphibians are known as indicator species, or species whose health is an indicator or sign of the health of the ecosystem they inhabit. As their numbers decrease, so do the number of healthy ecosystems around the world, which in turn results in the loss of many other animal and plant species.

Any suggestions on how we can improve Save The Frogs Day?

Need internationally awareness at Village level for Save Aquatic Ecosystem where Frogs lives.

Amphibians are cold-blooded animals that possess backbones and display features that lie between those of fish and reptiles. They spend time both in water and on land.

Amphibians evolved from fish about 400 million years ago, when the amount of dry land on Earth increased greatly. Certain fish adapted to these changing conditions by gradually developing limbs to crawl with and lungs to breathe with. Such organisms, capable of life both in water and on land, came to be called amphibians, a name that means "double life." Amphibians were the first vertebrates (animals with backbones) to live on land. However, they returned to the water to breed. The largest variety of amphibians occurred about 360 to 230 million years ago,

when the environment was continually alternating between wet and dry conditions. Many of the species that developed during this period no longer exist.

The life cycle of most amphibians begins in water when the female lays eggs that are fertilized outside of her body. The eggs then hatch into larvae, or tadpoles, that breathe through external gills. The larvae grow flat tails and feed on vegetation. During a process called metamorphosis, physical changes occur and external gills give way to lungs. The tadpoles also change from plant-eating animals to meat eaters. Amphibians usually reach full adulthood at three to four years.