

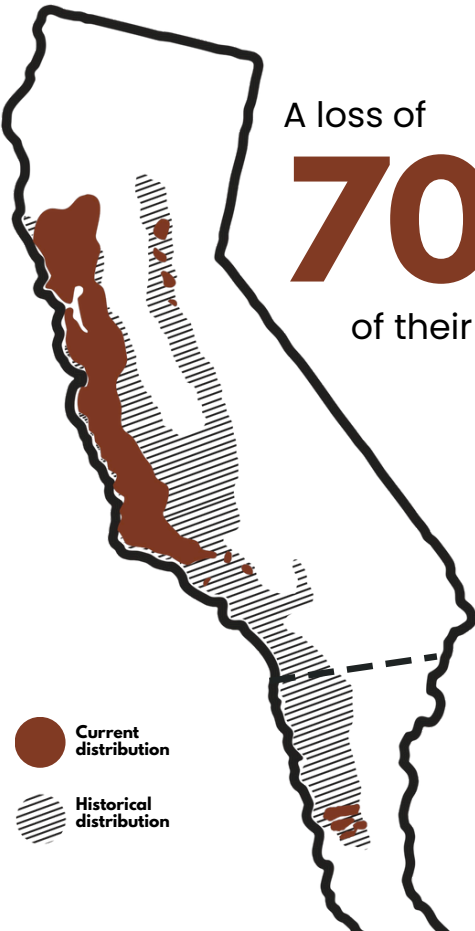
AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

This species has been classified by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as **Vulnerable**, and in Mexico, it is listed as **Endangered** on the official list of protected species NOM-059 by SEMARNAT

A loss of

70%

of their historical range



● Current distribution
▨ Historical distribution

HOW TO HELP



Respect all wildlife



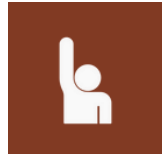
Become a donor



Dispose of trash properly



Join iNaturalist



Volunteer in conservation projects



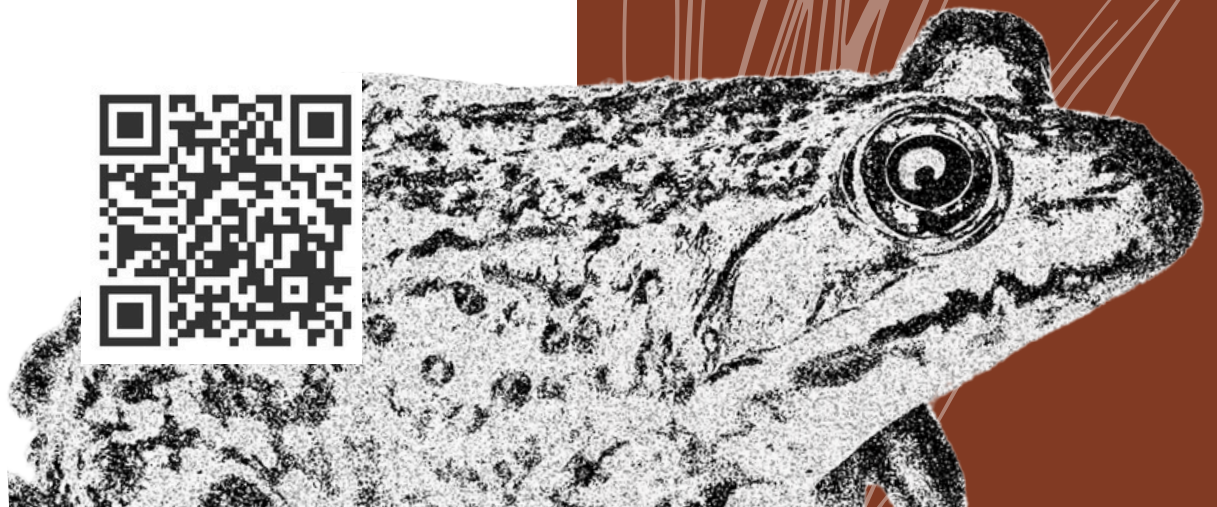
Do not release invasive species

Learn more about our projects and get involved by following our work!



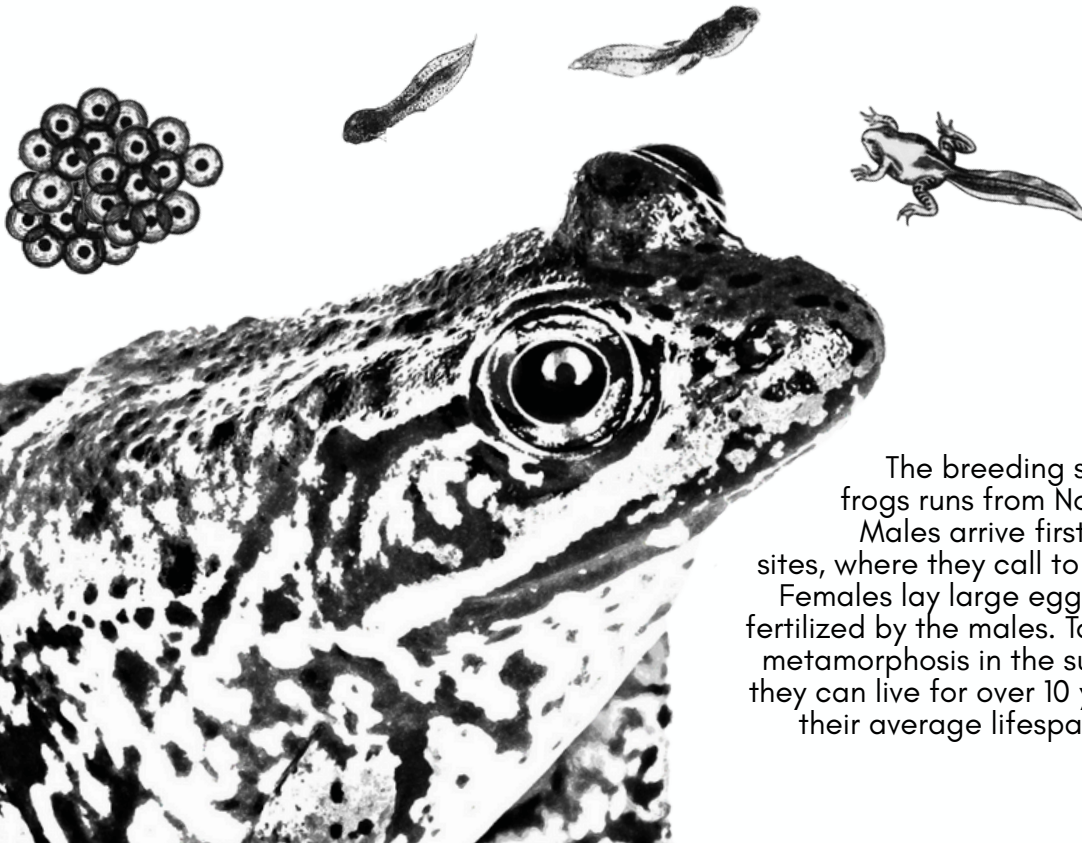
CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG

Rana draytonii



LARGEST NATIVE FROG IN WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

Some red-legged frogs can measure up to 13 cm (about 5 inches) in length at rest—and twice that when they jump! Their coloration ranges from red to brown and gray, with dark spots, a thin facial mask, and a light stripe along the jawline. They have rough skin, dorsolateral folds, and partially webbed toes. In Baja California, the reddish tone is less intense and limited to the hind legs.



MAIN THREATS

- Habitat loss
- Invasive species
- Water pollution

ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

They help **control** populations of invertebrates and small vertebrates, **serve as food** for other animals, and act as **bioindicators** of environmental health.



LIFE CYCLE

The breeding season for these frogs runs from November to April. Males arrive first at the breeding sites, where they call to attract females. Females lay large egg masses that are fertilized by the males. Tadpoles undergo metamorphosis in the summer. Although they can live for over 10 years in the wild, their average lifespan is 4 to 5 years.



CONSERVATION EFFORTS

The red-legged frog is a species highly dependent on well-preserved wetlands to complete its life cycle, especially during reproduction. With the goal of contributing to its conservation, Fauna del Noroeste has built 10 ponds designed to provide suitable habitat for the species, supporting the repopulation of areas where it had been extirpated. Thanks to these efforts, we have seen a more than sixfold increase in the population size compared to our first year of action.