



Indian Bullfrog

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- **Scientific Name:** *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus*.
- **Common Names:** Bullfrog, Golden Frog, Green Frog, Tiger Frog etc.
- **IUCN Red List:** Least Concern.



- **Indian Wildlife Act 1972:** Schedule IV.

Schedule IV along with Schedule III **provide protection with lesser penalties.**

- It is **native to the Indian subcontinent** (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan) and is the **largest frog in India.**
- These are **prolific breeders** (producing many offspring), have **short breeding seasons**, and each egg clutch can contain up to 5,750 eggs.
 - Indian bullfrog tadpoles **are carnivorous** and eat other tadpoles (including their own species).
 - The tadpoles **grow to be the largest** (around 20 millimetres) and also **grow the fastest.**
- Adult bullfrogs pose a **threat to small endemic vertebrates** because they can eat **everything which fits into their mouths** like centipedes, leeches, native frogs, lizards, small snakes and even chicks and ducklings.

Bullfrogs eat the native frogs as well and their **diets overlap, indicating a possibility of competition.**

- It is **one of the invasive species on the islands of Andaman and Nicobar.**
 - An invasive species is a species that is **accidentally or artificially introduced into a biosphere** where it is not normally found.
 - In the **absence of a natural predator**, as it generally happens, the invasive species **thrive and causes economic and environmental damage** due to the imbalance created by its introduction.