



Bleating Froglet

Name	Scientific	<i>Crinia pseudinsignifera</i>
	Common	Bleating froglet or Granite froglet
Description		Bleating froglets may reach 2.5 cm long and have long toes and fingers. They often are well camouflaged with markings that match the colours and patterns of the rocks they live in and around. Some frogs may just be grey, brown or black, often with a dark triangle on the top of the head.
Habitat		Like its common name suggests, this frog is restricted to areas where granite rocks are found, living near the base of these outcrops where it remains moist throughout the year. It can often be found sheltering under logs or inside tussocks of grass. This frog is not found on the Swan Coastal Plain because there are no granite outcrops to be found.
Breeding		The males call through winter and early spring, but their most vocal time is in mid-winter. The females lay their eggs on the sandy bottom of shallow, open water. The tadpoles can take up to 130 days to develop into frogs.
Call		This frog got its other common name from its call which sounds something like a sheep or goat bleating, making a “baa, baa....baa” sound.
Did you know?		Bleating and squelching frogs will sometimes interbreed where the two species co-occur.

Summer			Autumn			Winter			Spring		
Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov

	Main calling time
	May still be heard

