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The reading asserts that three methods could be employed to prevent the declining frog population. The lecturer, however, rejects these methods by providing some reasons.

First, the author implies that prohibiting farmers from using pesticides in neighboring frog habitats would reduce the harm caused by pesticides. On the other hand, the lecturer explains that reducing pesticides in neighboring of frogs is not fair and economically practical. Farmers who are in the neighboring of the frogs could suffer from severe disadvantages and they would not be able to compete in markets Because at the absence of pesticides for reducing insects population they lose more crops.

Second, it is mentioned in the reading that the skin of the frogs is an important organ for absorbing water. But fungus causes dehydration by thickening of the skin. The proposed method is killing fungus with heat. Conversely, the lecturer implies that this treatment is very expensive and complex. Because treatment must be applied individually to each frog. Moreover, this would have to be applied again and again to be effective. Each new generation of frogs needs this medication and treatment. It is obvious that capturing and medicating frogs one by one how hard is.

Finally, the reading mentions that protecting wetlands and water habitats from excessive water use would recover frogs. But the lecturer believes that it is not a big deal for frogs. In fact, the disappearance of water and water habitats is more due to global warming than excessive water use. So protecting them from human activities could not save frogs lifes significantly.