The methods proposed by the passage to protect the endangered population of the frogs due to some variation in the environment are strongly rejected by the lecturer. She believes that none of the methods offered by the writer is a practical solution for slowing down the decline in the frog population and there are problems with each of the methods.

Firstly, the reading passage puts forth the idea of pesticides as a threat to the frog population, while the speaker refutes the idea of reducing pesticide use suggested by the author in the agricultural area is not economically practical or even fair. She asserts that farmers use pesticides to reduce crop loss and stay competitive in the market. The farmers near the frog habitats have to follow strict regulations regarding pesticide use. Then, those farmers would be at a serious disadvantage compared to farmers in other areas. These farmers would lose more crops and have a lower yield.

Secondly, the author points out that dehydration is another main reason for frog extinction which is caused by a fungus in a way that dries the skin of the frogs. According to the passage some treatments and medications have recently been discovered to treat these infected frogs while the lecturer asserts that the new treatment is problematic and difficult in which each frog should be treated individually. Moreover, this treatment does not prevent the frogs from passing the fungus to their off-springs, and researchers are required to repeat the treatment over time to each new generation. Also, applying this method of treatment is complicated and expensive.

Finally, using too much water in frog habitat and some other human-caused developments in the wetlands are likely to reduce the frog population. The author puts forth the idea of protecting these lakes and marshlands by preventing further construction and agricultural expansion to increase the population of the frogs. While the professor states that preventing the excessive usage of water near the frog's habitat despite being a great idea, is not likely to save the frog population from extinction. The severe and threatening danger for the frog populations is global warming which has already been the cause of some species extinction. Thus, preventing humans from using water and building near frog habitats is not practical to stop changes triggered by global warming.