The reading asserts that the population of frogs has recently declined around the world and it can adversely affect human’s lives. A great example is that frogs prey on the insects which carry diseases between people. The author suggests three plans by which they can help with frog decline. The lecture, however, finds the plans not practical and casts doubts on their efficacy.

The author argues that frogs should be protected from pesticides farmers use near their habitats. Farmers usually use them to get rid of insects eating the corn and crops but it spreads into neighboring frog’s habitat and causes breathing problems to them, so, farmers should not be allowed to use them in farmlands adjacent to frog habitats. On the contrary, the professor holds the view that this plan is not economically fair. If some farmers were restricted to use pesticides in this regard, their product would decrease in compare to the others who can use them.

Furthermore, the reading passage asserts a main reason of the frog decline is a fungus with deadly effect which has spread around the world. This fungus thickens the frogs’ skin and kill them because of dehydration. So, frogs should be treated to be prevented from infection. The lecturer finds this idea useless because in this way frogs should be treated individually and treating a large group of them is not easy. Moreover, the treatment should be done in every generation of frogs and this process is complicated and expensive as well.

Finally, the reading warms the human activity which lead to destroy frog’s habitat. It says increasing water use damaged the environment in which frogs used to lay eggs. The lecturer dismissed this issue due to the fact that global warming is the major factor threating the frogs’ habitants and causes many species and plants extinction, so, this is what should be considered.

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