**Integrated task, TPO 48**

The reading asserts that there are several solutions which can solve the problem of declining frog populations. However, the lecture finds all the ideas discussed by the reading passage dubious and refutes them all.

The reading states that if there were laws which prevented the farmers from using pesticides near sensitive frog population, it would reduce the risk pesticides cause to frogs. Conversely, the professor casts doubt on this claim and argues that this proposed solution is not economical and adds that farmers who are forced to perform this laws would experience extreme disadvantageous including losses more crops or lower yields compared to the farmers in another areas who are not included to do this laws.

Furthermore, the passage believes that if treatments that kill the fungus with heat would applied on a large scale, the sensitive frogs would be protected from infection. On the other hand, the lecturer contradicts this idea and notes that there are two problems with this solution. Firstly, the mentioned treatment should be provided individually on each frogs which makes this solution extremely difficult. Secondly, these treatments should be applied again on the each new generation which would be highly expensive.

Finally, the author holds the view that if main water habitats of frogs such as lakes and marshes were better protected from human activities, many frogs species would recover. In contrast, the speaker dismisses this issue, pointing out that this kind of protections would not save the frogs populations because the real threat to the frog populations is global warming. In other words, frog's habitats have been mainly destroyed by the global warming not by human activities.

Words count = 273

Writing time = 22 minutes