TPO 48

The author of the reading asserts that slowing down the frog population from declining could have been achieved using three proposed methods. The lecture finds the idea dubious and impractical and casts doubt on the reasons suggested by the passage.

First of all, the author suggests that some laws and regulations should impose upon those who use pesticides to prevent insects from damaging farm crops. The lecturer, however, believes that this solution is both unfair and economically inefficient. Because farms closer to frog habitats losing more crops. Losing most of their harvest in a competitive market brings about lower yield and severe disadvantage over other farmers.

Secondly, the writer proposes that applying antifungal medication to the frogs could have protected the frogs from a deadly fungus. Conversely, the lecturer brings up the idea that it is impossible to treat each frog individually. She says, presumably if all the frogs treated, still, their off-springs will not be immune to the deadly fungus, yet this issue adds complexity and expenses, which in layman's terms mean impractical.

Finally, it is stated in the article that, by protecting lakes and marshes, frog species would have a chance to be recovered. The speaker dismisses this solution due to the fact that wetlands are going to be unhabitable or even cause extinction for frogs and other species as the earth becomes warmer and warmer every year. Although the lecturer believes this solution might help in the normal circumstances, the main issue regarding species habitat is global warming, not the draining wetlands.