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The article states that, many frog species around the world have declined in numbers or even gone extinct due to changes in the environment and provides three supporting reasons. However, the professor explains that, there are problems with each of the methods.

First, the reading claims that, frogs are being harmed by pesticides. Farmers use them to prevent in sects from damaging from crops such as corn and sugarcane and this kind of material enter a frog`s body. They attack the nervous system, leading to severe breathing problems. The professor refutes this point by saying that, reducing pesticides in agricultural areas with threatened frog population is not fair. He states that, farmers rely on pesticides to decrease crop loses and stay competitive in the market. If they follow the law that exist in the reading they would definitely lose more crops and lower yield than competing farms.

Second, the article posits that, a fungus that has spread around the world has been affected. The fungus causes thickening of the skin and when frogs use their skin to absorb water, infected frogs die of dehydration. The professor says that, the treatments must be applied individually to each frog. According to the professor, it requires capturing and treating each individual frog in a population. Moreover, the treatments do not prevent the frogs from passing the fungus onto their offspring.

The reading says that, other reason is because of the natural habitat are threatened. As we know frogs are depended on water and wetland habitats. Both of them are threatened by human activities. So they are not suitable for frogs to develop. The professor opposes this point by explaining that, water use and development are not the biggest threats to water and wetland habitats. He explains that, the real threat is global warming that causes to disappear of many water and wetland habitat.