The reading proposed three methods to solve the problem of declining frog populations. Prohibition of using harmful pesticides near sensitive frog populations, using antifungal medication and treatment on frogs, and protecting water habitats from excessive water use and development, are methods that can lead to frog specious recovery. The lecturer, however, finds these methods dubious and casts doubt on the reasons proposed in the reading passage.

The author argues that frogs are being harmed by pesticides that are using to prevent insects from hurting farm products and enforcing the law prohibiting the farmers from using these pesticides near the frog population can be helpful. Conversely, the lecturer brings up the idea that this method has a weakness, as it would not be economically practical and fair for farmers that their farms are near sensitive frog population habitats. Farmers need to compete in the market for sailing their products and not allowing them to use pesticides for the protection of their farm products can lead to their failure compare to their competitors that their farms are far from these sensitive areas.

Furthermore, the reading passage holds the view that fungus that can cause thickening of the skin, may cause infected frogs to die of dehydration since they use their skin to absorb water. So, antifungal medication and treatments that kill fungus can protect the sensitive frog population from infection. On the contrary, the professor underlines the fact that this treatment has to apply to each frog that is very expensive and not be practical. Another defect of this method is that this treatment cannot prevent the heritage of the disease that is caused by the fungus, so again, there is a need to apply this treatment on large scale to each individual and generation that seems very difficult and expensive.

Finally, the reading asserts that due to human activities, such as excessive water use or draining of wetlands, prevent frogs from laying their eggs in wetlands and it contributes to the frog population decline. So, these human activities have to be limited and the water habitats should be protected. In contrast, the speaker dismisses this issue because the draining of wetlands is mostly due to global warming that has negative effects on the frog habitats and human activities are not the main reason which threatens frogs habitats, compare to the global warming that has changed the environment for many species.

Time: 22 min