

"I Have a Coqui Chirping in My Yard!"



The frog you hear may not be the only frog in your yard.

1 One call. Who else may be there?

Only adult males call. The rest of the population is silent.



1 calling male 2 3 silent females 4 nesting male with eggs 5 eggs 6 7 8 juveniles. An example yard, not a survey; frogs drawn larger than life.

Silent
Females
No mating call, but often hiding near calling males.

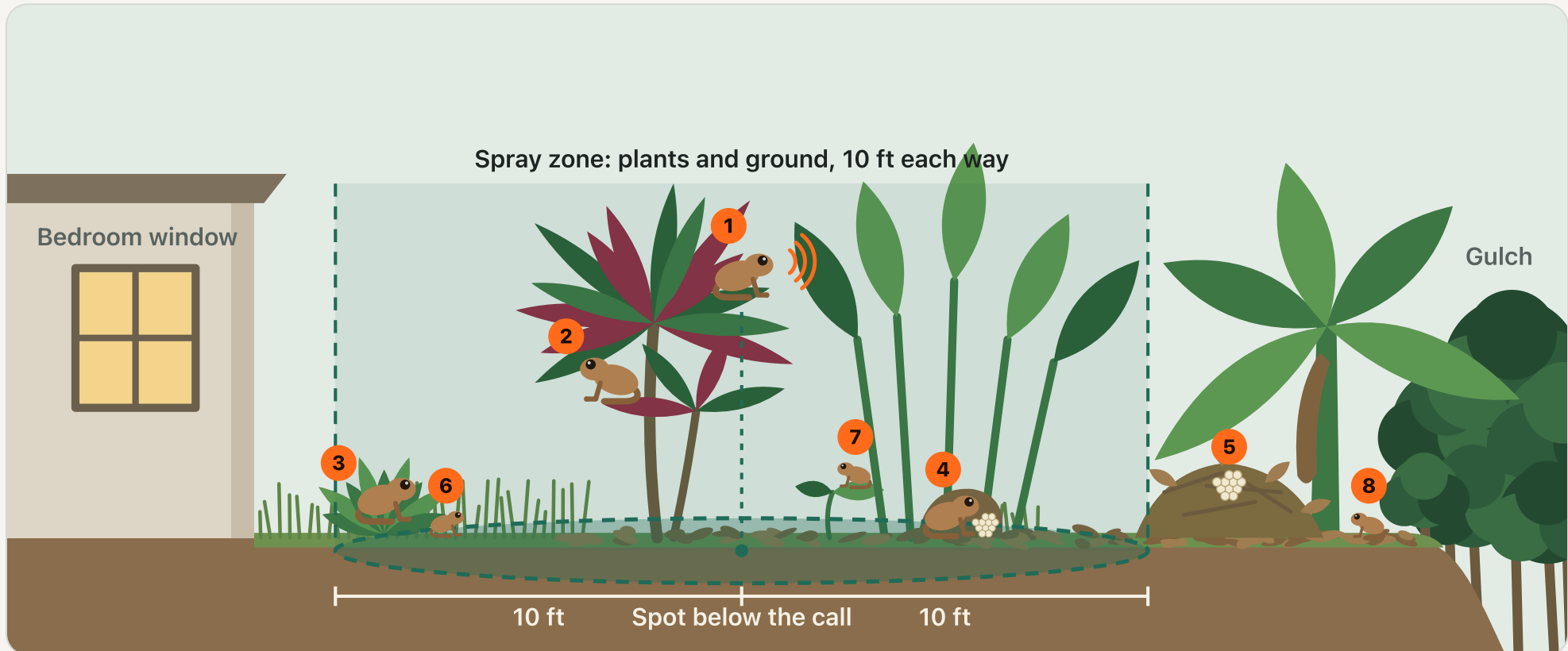
6+ months
Juveniles
Growing before males begin to call.

2–4 weeks
Nesting males
Guarding eggs, and usually not calling.

4–6 clutches
Per female, each year
16–41 eggs each, as little as eight weeks apart. No tadpoles or ponds needed.

2 Treat the spot, not just the sound

Can't see the frog? Spray a 10 ft buffer: plants and ground, 10 ft each way from below the call.



Most hidden frogs are inside the zone. The eggs in the pile (5) and the juvenile by the banana (8) are not. That is why you spray again.

1
Get citric acid
MISC gives it and lends sprayers at no cost. Request first.

2
Find it at night
Light off, wait for the call, close in each time it calls.

3
Spray at night
Wet plants up to the call height, leaf joints and bromeliad cups.

4
Repeat
About every six weeks, to break the breeding cycle.

5
Don't move frogs
Or green waste. It is illegal to knowingly transport coqui.

3 Make your yard less inviting

Fewer places to hide and nest means fewer frogs, and calls farther from your bedroom.

Before


After


Keep grass short

Thin dense plants

Remove dead leaves

No green-waste piles

The frog you hear tells you where to look. The frogs you don't hear may determine whether the problem comes back.

Free citric acid and sprayers
mauiinvasive.org

Coqui in a new area? Report it
643PEST.org

Coqui reports near you
MauiCoqui.com