

Colombian breeds rare frogs to undermine animal traffickers

May 24 2019, by Manuel Rueda And Cesar Garcia



An *Oophaga lehmanni* "Red" stands at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Monday, May 20, 2019. The species, that is poisonous in the wild but in captivity does not consume the food it needs to become toxic, is so rare that collectors refer to it as "the holy grail." (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)

In a small farmhouse surrounded by cloud forest, Iván Lozano inspects dozens of glass containers that hold some of the world's most coveted frogs.

The conservationist has been fighting the illegal trade in rare tropical frogs for years, risking his life and his checkbook to save the brightly colored, poisonous amphibians whose population in the wild is dwindling.

But Lozano doesn't hunt down poachers and smugglers. He's trying to undermine them by breeding exotic frogs legally and selling them at lower prices than specimens plucked by traffickers from Colombia's jungles. His frog-breeding center Tesoros de Colombia, which translates to Treasures of Colombia, is among a handful of conservation programs around the world that are trying to curtail the trafficking of wild animals by providing enthusiasts with a more eco-friendly alternative: specimens bred in captivity.

"We can't control the fact that in some countries it is legal to own these animals," Lozano said. "But we want to make sure that collectors buy animals that are raised in captivity and are legally exported."

Lozano's efforts to replace illegally captured poison dart frogs have made him well known among collectors in the United States, who are increasingly seeking legally traded specimens.



Zoo-technologists Alejandra Curubo, left, and Ivan Ramos pack frogs for export to the U.S. at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Monday, May 20, 2019. The center's goal is to undermine smugglers by breeding exotic frogs legally and selling them at lower prices than specimens plucked by traffickers from Colombia's jungles. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)

"Before there was no way you could get a *histrionica* legally," said Julio Rodríguez, an experienced New York City collector, referring to the Harlequin Poison Frog by its scientific name. "If you saw one in a collection, it most likely came from the black market."

Rodríguez said that since Tesoros de Colombia began exporting frogs to the United States six years ago prices for some coveted species have dropped significantly. The price tag on the Harlequin Frog dropped by 50 percent, he said. The Golden Dart Frog, another much-sought species, went from around \$150 a few years ago to \$30.

"We want prices to go down so much that it's no longer profitable for traffickers to sell these frogs," Lozano explained.

He said his company also helps collectors breed their own frogs, so they can flood the market with legally raised specimens, taking pressure off those living in the wild. The frogs raised in captivity by Lozano are no longer poisonous, because they have a different diet than wild specimens. But collectors still seek them for their brilliant color patterns.



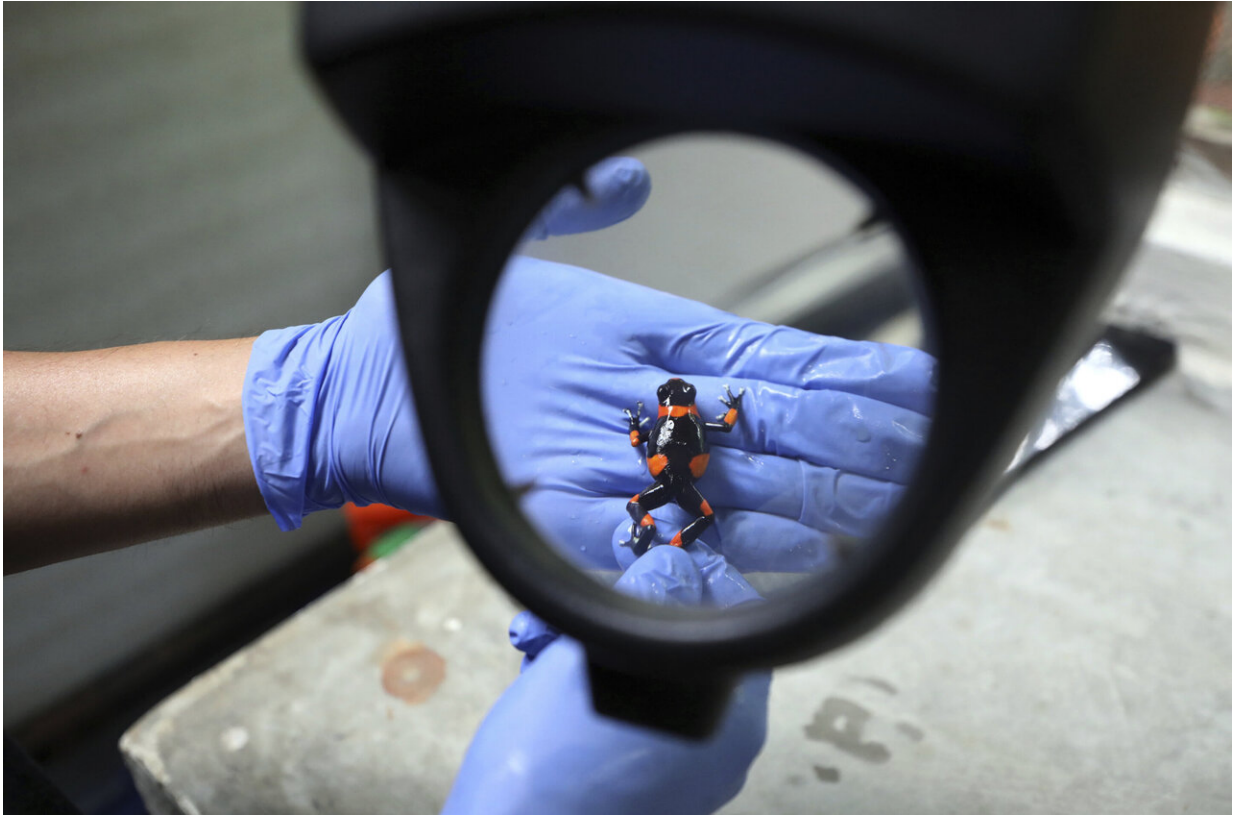
Poison dart frogs bred at the "Tesoros de Colombia" breeding center are packed and ready for export to the U.S. at the airport in Bogota, Colombia, Tuesday, May 21, 2019. The frogs raised in captivity are no longer poisonous, because they have a different diet than wild specimens, but collectors still seek them for their bright color patterns. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)

"We make ourselves sustainable by moving on to new species," said Lozano, who already has permits to export seven species, including the Red Lehmani, a frog so rare collectors refer to it as "the Holy Grail." Lozano is currently seeking permission from Colombia's government to export another 13 species that are under pressure from animal traffickers.

But while some breeding efforts have helped to tackle the illegal trade, others have had unintended consequences.

Indonesia allows the export of 3 million captive-bred Tokay Geckos to global pet markets each year. But weak regulation has given corrupt companies the opportunity to sell off wild Geckos as Geckos bred in captivity, said Chris Shepherd a conservationist who worked in South East Asia for two decades with TRAFFIC, an environmental group.

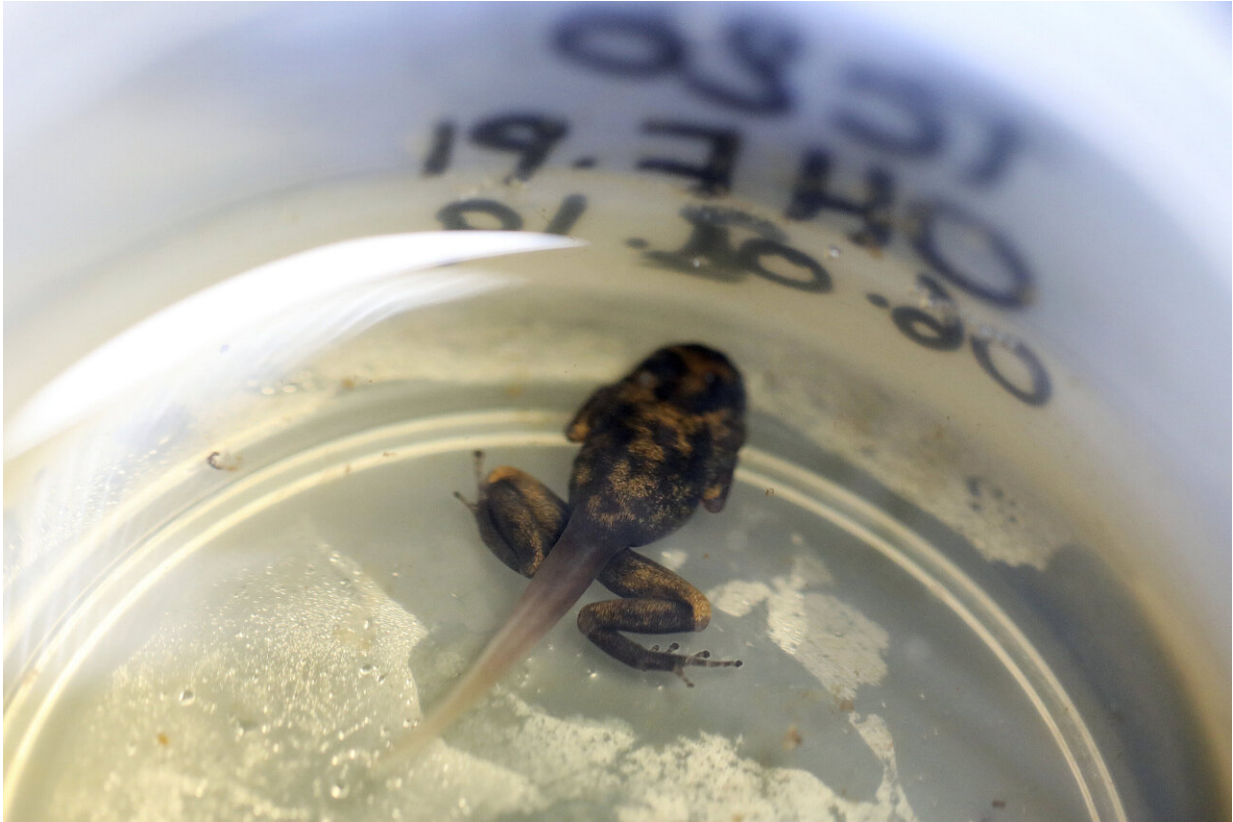
Laura Tensen, a zoologist at the University of Johannesburg, said in South Africa, private game reserves that breed lions for hunting have created a new market for lion bones. South Africa now exports lion skeletons to Asia, where they are used for traditional medicine, and this has given poachers in remote regions an additional incentive to go after wild lions.



Colombian conservationist Ivan Lozano's inspects an *Oophaga lehmanni* "Red" at his "Tesoros de Colombia" breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. Lozano's efforts to breed frogs and replace the market for illegally captured amphibians have made him well known among collectors in the United States. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



Zoo-technologists Alejandra Curubo, left, and Ivan Ramos pack frogs for export to the U.S. at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Colombia, Monday, May 20, 2019. Since "Tesoros de Colombia" began exporting frogs to the United States six years ago prices for some coveted species have dropped significantly. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



A tadpole swims in a container at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. "Tesoros de Colombia" also helps collectors breed their own frogs, so they can flood the market with legally raised specimens, taking pressure off those living in the wild. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



Oophaga histrionica red head frogs stand inside the glass container where they are bred at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. According to Julio Rodriguez, an experienced New York City collector, since "Tesoros de Colombia" began exporting to the U.S. the price tag for the histrionicas dropped by 50 percent. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



Colombian conservationist Ivan Lozano inspects an *Oophaga lehmanni anchicaya* at his "Tesoros de Colombia" breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. It took Lozano three years to secure his first export permit, exasperating two business partners, who eventually gave up on the venture. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



Workers pack frogs for export to the U.S. at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Monday, May 20, 2019. The center has struggled to keep prices low because of the costs associated with securing export permits from the Colombian government. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



An *Oophaga histrionica* blue stands at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. The blue is a of poison dart frog endemic to the Choco region of western Colombia. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



A customs official inspects an container with an *Oophaga histrionica* red head bred at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center, before it's export to the U.S. at the airport in Bogota, Colombia, Tuesday, May 21, 2019. Colombia is home to 734 frog species, more than any other country except Brazil. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



Customs officials inspect a shipment of frogs reproduced at the "Tesoros de Colombia" breeding center before it's export to the U.S. at the international airport in Bogota, Colombia, Tuesday, May 21, 2019. The Humboldt Institute, an environmental research group, says at least 160 amphibian species in Colombia are critically endangered. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



An *Oophaga histrionica* "Tado" rests in a container, ready to be packed for export to the U.S. at the "Tesoros de Colombia" breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. "For our own safety, we try not to disclose details of our location," Iván Lozano, owner of the center, said. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



Colombian conservationist Ivan Lozano's inspects a frog at his "Tesoros de Colombia" breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. "We can't control the fact that in some countries it is legal to own these animals," Lozano said. "But we want to make sure that collectors buy animals that are raised in captivity and are legally exported." (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



A worker of the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center inspects an *Oophaga histrionica* before packing it for export to the U.S. in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Monday, May 20, 2019. "We want prices to go down so much that it's no longer profitable for traffickers to sell these frogs," said Iván Lozano, owner of the breeding center. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



An *Oophaga lehmanni* yellow stands inside a glass container at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. Iván Lozano, owner of the breeding center, now wants to start a program to repopulate some forests with frogs bred in his lab. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)



An *Oophaga histrionica* small red head stands at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. When raised in captivity the histrionicas are no longer poisonous, because they have a different diet than wild specimens. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)

"For some species captive breeding might help" to reduce trafficking, Tensen said. "But one market does not always replace the other."

In a 2016 study, Tensen concluded that captive breeding programs are more likely to work when animals bred in captivity are just as desirable to customers as those taken from the wild. These programs are also more successful with species that are relatively cheap to breed and in countries where authorities are arresting traffickers.

"In countries where the risks of being caught are low, the prices for wild

caught animals are always less than those of captive bred animals," Shepherd said.

Lozano assigns ID numbers to his frogs, to make it harder for traffickers to sell wild frogs as frogs bred in captivity. But he has struggled to keep prices low because of the costs associated with securing export permits from the Colombian government.



A *Phyllobates bicolor* stands at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Monday, May 20, 2019. The species, also known as the bicolored dart frog, it is one of the largest poison dart frogs and lives in the lowland forests of Choco, in western Colombia. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)

It took Lozano three years to secure his first export permit, exasperating two business partners, who eventually gave up on the venture. Lozano continued on his own and acquired a debt of hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep the breeding center afloat.

He has also battled online critics who have tried to undermine his business by spreading rumors on social media that he is illegally exporting frogs. Lozano believes the criticism comes from animal traffickers.

"For our own safety, we try not to disclose details of our location," he said.

Lozano now wants to start a program to repopulate some forests with frogs bred in his lab.



An *Oophaga histrionica anchicaya* is packed for export at the "Tesoros de Colombia" frog breeding center in Cundinamarca, Colombia, Tuesday, April 23, 2019. "Tesoros de Colombia" aims to curtail the trafficking of wild animals by providing frog enthusiasts with a more eco-friendly alternative: specimens bred in captivity. (AP Photo/Fernando Vergara)

Colombia is home to 734 frog species, more than any other country except Brazil. The Humboldt Institute, an environmental research group, says at least 160 amphibian species in Colombia are critically endangered.

"This is an urgent situation," Lozano said. "If we don't persist some frogs could become extinct."

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