Scientists assemble a richer picture of the plight and resilience of the foothill yellow-legged frog

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Foothill yellow-legged frogs live in the flowing water of rivers and streams, so are especially vulnerable when these shrink to isolated pools. Credit: Brome McCreary

Up to only a few inches in length, with a lemon-hued belly, the foothill yellow-legged frog may seem unassuming. But its range once stretched from central Oregon to Baja California. In 2023, it was listed under the

federal Endangered Species Act. Its rapidly decreasing range is due in part to a fungal pathogen called Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis, or Bd, that has devastated amphibians around the world.

A team of researchers, including UC Santa Barbara's Andrea Adams, has conducted the most comprehensive study to date of disease dynamics in foothill yellow-legged frogs. The team's data—sourced from both wild frogs and specimens in museum collections—enabled them to track patterns of infection across a large geographic range.

In a study published in *Royal Society Open Science*, the researchers reveal that drought, rising temperatures, and the increasing conversion of land for agriculture appear to be the largest factors driving Bd infection in this species.

The researchers aimed to assemble as much data as they could, both in space and time. They surveyed in the creeks and rivers of California and Oregon, where they swabbed wild yellow-legged frogs for the presence of Bd. It also led them into fluorescent-lit museum collections to sample specimens from as far back as the 1890s.

The team leveraged a large network of people and institutions to amass this wealth of samples. "Many foothill yellow-legged frog field researchers had data that they weren't actively analyzing," said co-author Adams of UCSB's Earth Research Institute. "And so we were able to bring all of this data together and get it into a usable format that we could use to paint a much bigger picture of what is, and was, going on with Bd in this species."

The researchers swabbed each frog's skin to determine if the animal was infected. To test for Bd, they used a PCR test, similar to some tests for COVID. By searching for Bd DNA from thousands of samples, the researchers were able to identify infection rates and severity.

Co-lead author Ryan Peek ran this information through statistical models, which accounted for climatic, geographic, biological, and land use variables. This enabled the team to track disease patterns across a large geographic range over roughly 120 years.

The team discovered that disease patterns of Bd aligned with historical frog declines. The pathogen began to spread in the 1940s from the southern coast of California, moving northward and eventually affecting nearly the entire region. The biggest factors driving infection seem to be drought, increasing temperatures and the use of ever more land for agriculture.

Bd is a fungus that is spread through spores in the water, but that spread may occur differently in foothill yellow-legged frogs in different regions and climates, the researchers found. In some places, drought increased infection, while in others, it did not, possibly because of the presence or absence of other species that can carry Bd and share the same water, such as American bullfrogs, a species introduced from eastern North America.

"If you combine the fact that there are bullfrogs building up the number of spores that these frogs are exposed to, and then they're all kind of stuck in these small pools together, that explains why drought matters. They are suddenly getting hit with a really large number of spores and getting sick and dying," said lead author Anat Belasen, a postdoctoral fellow at UT Austin and research affiliate with the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute.

What's more, foothill yellow-legged frogs live exclusively in streams and rivers, not ponds and lakes. So, the species is already stressed when these waterways shrink into isolated pools.

The progression of Bd in the foothill yellow-legged frog also differed

from its course in other western amphibians. In many other species, the disease radiated from urban centers rather than this clear south-to-north trend. What's more, the disease showed up later in the foothill yellow-legged frog than in other species in its range. "These findings open more questions about what was stopping transmission and what allowed it to happen later," Belasen said.

Frogs switch from herbivores as tadpoles to carnivores as adults, which means they connect different nutrient cycles together in the food web. Their position at the center of the food chain also influences the ecosystem.

"When you remove frogs from an ecosystem, what you get is less control of insects, things that the frogs would eat," Belasen said. "There is also less food for things that eat the frogs, like snakes, birds, and small mammals. It really throws things off and makes the ecosystem less stable and less functional."

The conversion of land for agriculture was another major factor influencing the spread of Bd. "There are areas that have wet soils that would be alongside suitable habitat for these frogs," Belasen said. "In areas where more of those lands have been converted to agriculture, we see a higher risk of frogs being infected with the fungus."

In addition to disease hotspots, the team also identified a number of cold spots—areas where the pathogen is present but less influential. The existence of so many cold spots in different areas is a good sign, as it may mean that many areas have conditions suitable for keeping disease rates low, even as climate change increases temperatures and patterns of drought.

The authors are curious about what might explain this clustering, especially when cold spots appear in unexpected locations: for example,

places with similar habitat, land use, and climatic impacts as hotspots. It suggests there may be some genetic basis for the differences, whether on the pathogen side or the host side. Adams is currently researching the feasibility of reintroducing foothill yellow-legged frogs to Southern California.

The results of this paper shed a lot of light on the dynamics of where Bd occurs, what drives its spread, and how the pathogen and frog may interact in the future. "We took a big snapshot of this species' disease relationship through time," Adams said. Earlier studies provided the researchers with glimpses into disease patterns in smaller geographic regions, "but now we have a much larger dataset that further confirms many of these patterns and expands on them."

More information: A. M. Belasen et al, Chytrid infections exhibit historical spread and contemporary seasonality in a declining stream-breeding frog, *Royal Society Open Science* (2024). DOI: 10.1098/rsos.231270

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