

Andean 'Viagra': Peru seizes hundreds of frogs used as aphrodisiacs

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A handout picture distributed on September 5, 2024, by the Peruvian National Forestry and Wildlife Service shows a staffer holding part of a cargo of 390 dissected Lake Titicaca frogs (Telmatobius culeus), seized in Peru's Puno region, near Bolivia.



Peruvian authorities said Thursday they had seized hundreds of endangered frogs from Lake Titicaca that were illegally captured to be used for their purported aphrodisiac properties.

The national forestry and <u>wildlife service</u> said it found 390 frogs in a cardboard box inside a truck in the Puno region on the shores of the huge lake, which lies at 3,810 meters (12,500 feet) above sea level in the Andes, on Peru's border with Bolivia.

The shipment was bound for the Peruvian capital Lima, where the frogs are widely used in traditional medicine as well as in dishes flagged as boosting customer's sex drive.

Some <u>traditional healers</u> make a brew with frog extract that they call the "Viagra of the Incas," after the civilization that ruled over a vast South American empire in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The potion is also touted as having a wide array of medicinal properties.





Lake Titicaca frogs are shown in a handout picture distributed on September 5, 2024, by the Peruvian National Forestry and Wildlife Service.

The Lake Titicaca frog (Telmatobius culeus), one of the largest species of aquatic frogs in the world, is native to Peru and part of Bolivia.

In the last 15 years, the population of the frog, which is on Peru's list of endangered species, has shrunk by an estimated 80 percent due to trafficking, climate change and pollution.

Wildlife trafficking is a crime punishable by fines of over \$14,500 in Peru, over 50 times the minimum monthly wage.



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