Eleutherodactylus coqui is a relatively small tree frog native to Puerto Rico. The frogs are quite adaptable to different ecological zones and elevations. Their loud call is the main reason they are considered a pest. *E. coqui*’s mating call is its namesake, a high-pitched, two-note “co-qui” (ko-kee’) which attains nearly 100 decibels at 0.5 metres. *E. coqui* have a voracious appetite and there is concern in Hawai’i, where it has been introduced, that *E. coqui* may put Hawai’i’s endemic insect and spider species at risk and compete with endemic birds and other native fauna which rely on insects for food.

**Species Description**

*Eleutherodactylus coqui* is described as a relatively small treefrog. In Puerto Rico, mature calling males and “parental males” (males guarding a clutch) average about 34mm in length from snout to vent (snout-vent length, or SVL), while mature egg-laying females average about 41mm SVL. Like the true treefrogs (family Hylidae), *E. coqui* have well developed pads at the end of each toe that are used for sticking to surfaces. *E. coqui* are extremely variable in colouration. The dorsum (upper surface) is generally grey or grey-brown and uniform in colour, or may have either a dark “M” shape between the shoulders, two broad, light dorso-lateral bars (from the snout, through to the eye, to the axila of the rear legs) bordered with black spots and/or a light bar on top of the head between the eyes and a light underside stippled with brown (Campbell, 2000).

**Notes**

*Eleutherodactylus coqui* densities are among the highest known for any amphibian in the world (around 20 000 individuals ha⁻¹) (Stewart & Woolbright, 1996). Densities are also known to increase after hurricane disturbances which define the structure and function of an ecosystem (Woolbright, 1996).
Lifecycle Stages
Eleutherodactylus coqui utilise internal fertilisation and, like other eleutherodactylids, the fertilised egg undergoes direct development, rather than passing through a free-living larval (tadpole) stage, so standing water is not required for egg laying. The time period between clutches is around eight weeks (Campbell, 2000).

Uses
Eleutherodactylus coqui themselves form parts of the diets of birds and nocturnal mammals. They are known to form the diet of the giant crab spiders, Olios spp. and the Puerto Rican racer (a snake), Alsophis portoricensis.

Habitat Description
Eleutherodactylus coqui have been described as a habitat generalist. Quantitative studies on habitat preferences of E. coqui in its native range showed that habitat use was at different heights from the forest floor. Adults were seen to have a wider preference for a range of heights compared to juveniles. Adults have demonstrated a strong positive association with dead, fallen leaves and early successional species, such as Cecropia, Heliconia and Prestoea. E. coqui generally have positive associations with shrubs and negative associations with grasses, vines and ferns. Exceptions include Philodendron angustatum and Danea nodosa, which both have a broad leaf structure and are thus able to provide better structural support than other species in those habitat categories. (Beard et al. 2003). Kraus and Campbell (2002) report evidence that the ecological range of E. coqui in Hawai‘i has continued to expand. Initially the frogs were reported from relatively low elevations (0–670m). Subsequent studies show that a large population has survived and overwintered at 920m elevation. Four other populations have survived two winters at elevations of 1170m. In their native Puerto Rico, E. coqui occur at the upper elevation of 1200m.

Reproduction
Eleutherodactylus coqui reproduce year-round in their native range, but breeding activity is concentrated in the wet season. Female E. coqui lay 4-6 clutches of about 28 eggs each (range 16-41) per year. The time period between clutches is around eight weeks. E. coqui utilise internal fertilisation and, like other eleutherodactylids, the fertilised eggs undergo direct development, rather than passing through a free-living larval (tadpole) stage, so standing water is not required for egg laying. E. coqui are known to utilise the nesting cavities of several bird species in Puerto Rico, including the bananaquit (Coereba flaveola portoricensis), the Puerto Rican bullfinch (Loxigilla portoricensis) and the Puerto Rican tody (Todus mexicanus). Male frogs nest in protected cavities near the ground, such as dead, curled leaves or rolled palm frond petioles. Males, which guard the eggs (to keep them from drying out), are known to leave the nest in severely dry conditions to gather moisture to rehydrate the eggs (Campbell, 2000).

Nutrition
Eleutherodactylus coqui is a generalist nocturnal predator and consumes an estimated 114 000 invertebrates per hectare per night (Stewart & Woolbright, 1996).
General Impacts
Experiments were conducted at two spatial scales to investigate the effects of terrestrial frogs (Eleutherodactylus coqui) on aerial and litter invertebrates, plant growth and herbivory, and litter decomposition. Results showed that at both scales, frogs reduced aerial invertebrates and leaf herbivory, but had no effect on litter invertebrates. At the smaller scale, frogs increased foliage production rates, measured as the number of new leaves and new leaf area produced, by 80% and decomposition rates by 20%. These results demonstrate that E. coqui may affect ecosystem functions by decreasing prey items and increasing nutrient cycling rates (Beard et al. 2003).

In Hawai‘i where the population is seen to be expanding, there are concerns of ecological as well as anthropogenic affects. The main pathway for spread has been through the nursery trade and there are concerns that there may be a negative effect on the export nursery trade, should shipments be banned for harbouring frogs. E. coqui have spread from horticultural sites where they were first restricted to public land, residential areas and resorts. There are concerns that property value may be affected due to the high biomass of frogs on infested sites (Kraus and Campbell, 2002). The high pitched call of the frog is a disturbance and there are fears this may affect the tourism industry (HEAR, 2004).

Management Info
Preventative measures: Intentional transport of frogs has been banned in Hawai‘i (Kraus and Campbell, 2002).
Physical: Hand-capture is a successful method when dealing with small numbers (Kraus and Campbell, 2002).
Non-chemical: A study by Hara et al (2010) shows that a hot-water shower treatment of ornamental plants in commercial nurseries is an effective disinestation treatment for coqui eggs, subadults and adults; thus reducing one major potential pathway for the spread of this species. It is recommended that ornamental plants be treated to a 45 degrees C of water for up to 5 min, as this regime is sufficient to achieve mortality of all stages of the frog while being within the tolerance range of many of the host plants. This method would be most effective in enclosed areas before transportation of ornamental plants. (Hara et al. 2010)
Chemical: Field trials are being conducted to evaluate the efficacy of a direct spray application of a concentrated caffeine and water solution for control on 0.1 - 0.5ha infested plots. If these trials are successful, it is hoped that management agencies in the State of Hawai‘i will be able to reduce the spread and potential impact of these pest species on a landscape scale (Campbell et al. 2002). Spraying of citric acid on infested plants to kill E. coqui eggs, juveniles and adults is recommended (CTAHR, Undated) but evidence of efficacy has not been demonstrated.

Principal source:
Compiler: National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)
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Publication date: 2008-12-30
ALIEN RANGE

[1] BAHAMAS
[1] DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
[1] ECUADOR
[1] GUAM
[6] UNITED STATES

Red List assessed species: 2: VU = 1; LC = 1;

Chlorodrepanis virens LC
Metrosideros polymorpha VU

BIBLIOGRAPHY

27 references found for Eleutherodactylus coqui

Management information


Summary: The electronic tool kits made available on the Cefas page for free download are Crown Copyright (2007-2008). As such, these are freeware and may be freely distributed provided this notice is retained. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made and users should satisfy themselves as to the applicability of the results in any given circumstance.

College of Tropical Agriculture and human Resources (CTAHR). UNDATED. Control of Coqui Frogs in Hawaii. University of Hawai i at Manoa.

Summary: Information on description, economic importance, distribution, habitat, history, growth, and impacts and management of species.


Gee II, David E., pers. comm. 2006. Wildlife Biologist, Guam Division of Aquatic & Wildlife Resources and Guam team member of the Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN).


Summary: Information on description, economic importance, distribution, habitat, history, growth, and impacts and management of species.

General information


Summary: A study of the impact species has on native fauna and flora along with some discussion of possible reasons for its invasiveness elsewhere.


Summary: A study on the habitat selection of species in its native range.


Summary: A genetic study that contains background information on species.


ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System), 2004. *Online Database Eleutherodactylus coqui*. Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species. In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.


Summary: The Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA) is the first-ever comprehensive assessment of the conservation status of the world’s 5,918 known species of frogs, toads, salamanders, and caecilians. This website presents results of the assessments, including IUCN Red List threat category, range map, ecology information, and other data for every amphibian species.


