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Abdulali Humayun (1985)

ON THE EXPORT OF FROG LEGS FROM INDIA.
J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 82(2):347-375.

I.C.A.R Project No 12-15/73-PP "Determination of ecological disturbances in agricultural and adjoining lands caused by the removal of Rana tigrina and Rana hexadactyla for export."

field work - Thane & Kurlaba (near Raigadh) Dist of Maharashtra.

1976 - 1186 frogs
1977 - 729 frogs (June to Nov)

Sands & McDougall (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
"Invicta" Sorter Cards Pat. No. 4150.

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Khan, M.S (1973).
Food of the tiger frog, Rana tigrina Daudin (Biologia (Lahore)
19 (1-2): 93-107.

Sands & McDougall (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
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Fugler Charles M (1985)

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The Distribution, Basic Biology, Ecology, Export and the Confined propagation of the commercially exploited frog Rana tigrina with comments on other species of Economic importance.

A report - to The Govt. of India Dept. of Forest and Wildlife
UNDP/FAO Project IND/0/1003 June 1985. Wildlife Inst of India, N. Delhi.

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Sexual maturity in 16 months / Tadpoles in June are ready to breed in Oct next year
During starvation gonadal activities ceases.

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In Bangla Desh (71mm - 80mm size class) are usually grown in late May/June
85% to 100% all female

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In certain areas the species may be reproductively bimodal. (Fugler 1985)

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38 to 987. ♀♀ (collected) during the first two weeks of monsoon
in Bangalore both are gravid.

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Toshi A.G. et al (1979). cited by Fyler (1985) and Bhadani (1985)

Determination of Ecological Disturbances in Agricultural and Adjoining lands Caused by Removal of Rang tigrine and Rang hexadactyla for Export. Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Briquet - no 12-15/73pp Unpub. Report.

3,624 Rang tigrine stomach contents were analysed and proved that - The species is predaceous.

Dietary items included:

a) Annelids (Earthworms) b) episthognomeater c) Progoneater (millipedes and centipedes) d) arachnids (Scorpions & spiders) e) Crustaceans (Crabs & prawns) f) Insect & Insect larvae of great diversity of species. molluscs (snails) small vertebrates (fish, frog & toads, lizards, snakes, birds and mammals.

Small individuals are exclusively insectivorous.

(P.T.S)

average volume of food was 7% of the capacity of stomach,
greater - volume recorded varied from 20% to 20%.

Rana hexadactyla

By volume

87% of the items are water.

73% are insects.

87. Insect-larvae

4% are molluscs

8% annelids.

Lesser percentages are arachnids, protozoans, opisthobranchs &
small vertebrates (fish, tadpoles & snakes).

Pillai R.S (1986) (Abstract-)

Addendum to "Diagnosis Distribution and Bionomics of the edible frogs of India, in Paper presented in the first World Conference on Trade in frogs - vis a vis Environmental Considerations. Calcutta 10th to 11th '86.

From studies

found more caterpillars in the diet in three species.

R. tigerina, R. hexadactyla, & R. crassa.

Tamil Nadu They breed during the October rains.

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68 Kharal S.B, M.D. Manjrekar, R.B. Dumbre and C.S. Dalvi (1983).

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66 Studies on the Role of Indian Bull frog, Rana tigrina (Daud) in
65 Controlling Rice Pests.

64 Proc. Rice Pest Management Seminar, TNAU, Coimbatore, India. 280-284.

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62 Study at Konkani Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dypoli during kharif 1978-9.

61 1978 - 1070 Stomachs were analysed out of which 850 were from frog processing centre
60 ~~1979~~ and rest- 220 caught in Rice fields.

59 1978 - 518 from frog processing centre & 58 from Rice field

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Ahsan, M.F (1983). Study of food-items. Stomach Analysis of the Indian Bullfrog Rana tigrina Daudin in Bangladesh. Fisheries Information Bulletin, Bangladesh Fisheries Resources Survey System, BGD/79/015, 1(4) : 52-66.

- 1. Coleopterans constitute the great volume & greatest number of prey species
- 2. Orthopterans.
- 3. Homopterans
- 4. Decapods crustaceans
- 5. Anurans

of 31 families of insects, ^{found in the stomach of frog in the study} of which 7 are agricultural pests, 4 are injurious to trees and 2 are household pests