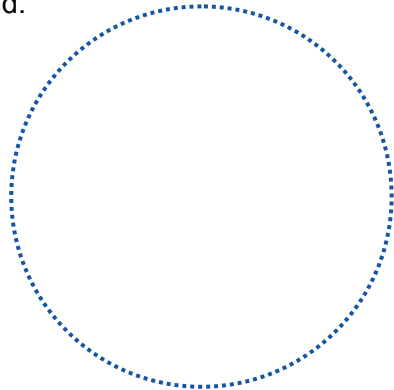


Yaraaya/Gindjurra Gayarraylanha (Life cycle of frogs)

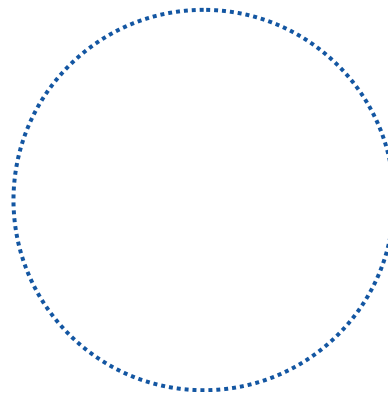
Yaraaya (or Gindjurra) are carnivorous and eat insects, spiders, and other small animals. They also have the ability to jump great distances to avoid predators. Once they reach adulthood, they leave the water and live on land.



**Yaraaya / Gindjurra
(Adult Frog)**

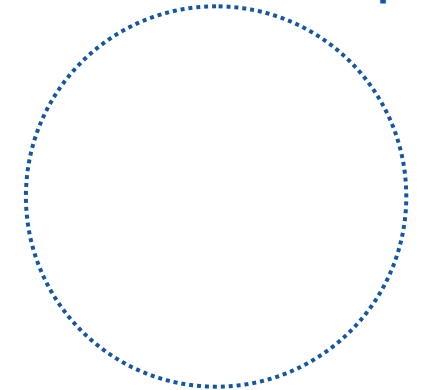
After several months, nguuluwi undergoes gayarraylanha (metamorphosis), during which it develops legs and lungs. The tail is reabsorbed into the body. The tadpole becomes a froglet.

**Giin.gii
(Eggs)**



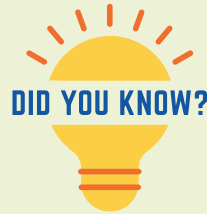
The life cycle of a frog begins with a giin.gii. Female adult frogs lay their giin.gii in water, usually in a gooey mass.

**Nguuluwi
(Tadpole)**



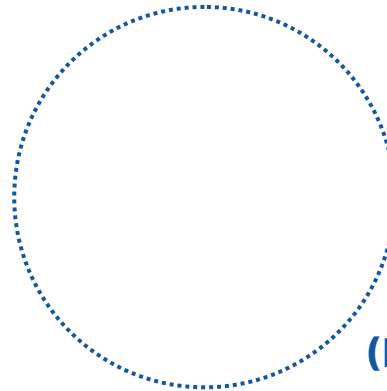
Once the giin.gii hatch, they become nguulluwi. Nguuluwi breathe through gills and swim using a tail. They feed on algae and other aquatic plants.

Frogs are bioindicators.



Frogs can absorb water, air, and other things (like pollutants) through their skin. This makes them sensitive to changes in their environment. Scientists keep track of frogs to measure the health of waterways. You can track frogs too with FrogID (<https://www.frogid.net.au/>).

**Gayarraylanha
(Metamorphosis)**



The traditional custodians of the Namoi Valley are the Kamilaroi/Gamilaroi/Gomeroi Nation. The Kamilaroi Nation have a deep cultural and spiritual connection to the land and waterways, and maintain a strong connection to country.



Cut out the frogs. Paste them in their correct life cycle stage above.

