

The Common Frog, also known as Grass Frog, or European Brown Frog (Scientific name: *Rana temporaria*), as its name suggested, lived in large populations throughout Europe before the Giant Rupture. It was found as far North as Scandinavia, as far West as Ireland, and as far East as Japan. The common frog varied in colour, from green to brown and even red or yellow.

Around the turn of the 21st Century there were known to be approximately 4800 species of frogs; and fossils of frogs had been found dating back to the early Jurassic period - that is at least 145 Million years ago. But in the years leading to the Giant Rupture they were already in severe decline. They were decimated by loss of habitat, (for example, increased pond loss due to development), by the introduction of invasive species, and the emergence of infectious diseases, like ranavirus.

Climate warming further devastated the frog and other amphibian populations. The Common frog was an ectotherm: a creature reliant on temperature which directly influenced metabolism, development, reproduction, muscle ability, and respiration. As temperatures rose, frogs died from dried-out skin, dehydration and starvation.

(Drawing on copper. Enamel paint, ink, biro, gouache: copper recyclable, no animal products or plastic used).