

In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, humans began to wake up to the harm they were causing the environment, and the first stirrings of concern for the continuation of life on Earth were felt. Frogs were recognised as reflecting the health of the whole ecosystem. They were used as bioindicator organisms in pollution studies. Bioindicators were organisms such as lichens, amphibians, birds and bacteria that humans used to monitor the health of the environment. Frogs were sensitive to pollutants because of their highly permeable skin, as well as because they lived on both land and in water, and therefore were affected by pollutants on/in each.

Frogs were also part of human cultural heritage, folktales, fairy tales, myths, children's stories and legends. In many cultures, they were a symbol of transformation, cleansing, change, good luck, and prosperity and were associated with rain and good harvests.

For example, in some traditional cultures, frogs were considered sacred, and not to be harmed. They were thought to control moisture on Earth. Other cultures believed that frogs were healers; their songs were magical and contained divine power. Yet for others, the frog was a symbol of fertility and associated with renewal and birth.

(Drawing on wallpaper fixed to plywood with starch adhesive . Mixed media - water-based ink and felt tip pen, charcoal, graphite: sustainable., no animal products or plastic used) .