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IS RECREATION IMPACTING WESTERN TOAD POPULATIONS ON THE MT. HOOD NATIONAL FOREST? CHARLOTTE CORKRAN, *Northwest Ecological Research Institute, 130 NW 114<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Portland, OR 97229*; TIERRA CURRY, *Portland State University Biology Department, Portland, OR 97207-0751*; CHUTI FIEDLER, *Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, 902 Wasco Avenue, Suite 200, Hood River, OR 97031*.

Periodic episodes of predation on western toad (*Bufo boreas*) adults gathered at breeding sites have been reported by Dede Olson, Steve Corn, and others. During partial monitoring since 1987 at four toad breeding sites on the Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon, observations of predation have been rare. But in 2005, at least 67 dead adult toads were found at Frog Lake and 7 at another site, an estimated 49% and 28% of these annual breeding aggregations. Common raven (*Corvus corax*) and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) appeared to be the predators responsible, and low water levels made the toads more accessible. Partial predation of larvae and metamorphs has also been found at Frog Lake. In 1997, one or both back legs were missing on 70 of 173 late metamorphs examined (40%). The predator appeared to be speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*). In subsequent years, 3% or fewer of the toad metamorphs showed damage. Frog Lake is a popular fishing lake with a campground. Both ravens and raccoon tracks are frequently observed, and garbage, fishing bait, fish guts, and wildlife killed on nearby roads are readily available. Studies of ravens and of raccoons have shown significant increases in density and reproductive success near campgrounds. Speckled dace probably were introduced from live fishing bait. While numbers of western toads breeding at the four sites appear to be stable, increasing recreational use on the Mt. Hood National Forest may be putting additional pressure on this population.