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Ovarian control and monitoring in amphibians

N.E. Calatayud, M. Stoops, B.S. Durrant

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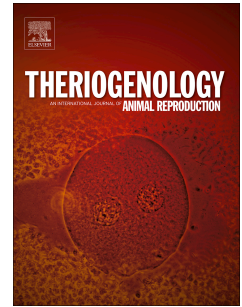
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3 Calatayud, NE¹, Stoops, M² and Durrant, BS¹

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5 ¹ San Diego Zoo Global, Institute for Conservation Research, 15600 San Pasqual Valley

6 Road, Escondido CA 92027

7 ² Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden, Center for Conservation and Research of

8 Endangered Wildlife, 3400 Vine Street, Cincinnati OH 45220

9

10 Contact: NCalatayud@sandiegozoo.org

11 Tel: +1-760-747-8702

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13 **ABSTRACT**

14 Amphibians evolution spans over 350 million years ago, consequently this taxonomic

15 group displays a wide, complex array of physiological adaptations and their diverse

16 modes of reproduction are a prime example. Reproduction can be affected by taxonomy,

17 geographic and altitudinal distribution, and environmental factors. With some exceptions,

18 amphibians can be categorized into discontinuous (strictly seasonal) and continuous

19 breeders. Temperature and its close association with other proximate and genetic factors

20 control reproduction via a tight relationship with circadian rhythms which drive genetic

21 and hormonal responses to the environment. In recent times, the relationship of proximate

22 factors and reproduction has directly or indirectly lead to the decline of this taxonomic

23 group. Conservationists are tackling the rapid loss of species through a wide range of

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