Darwin’s Frogs were the project’s first target. Of the two known species, Chile’s Darwin Frog (*Rhinoderma rufum*) hasn’t been seen since the 1970s; the Darwin’s Frog (*R. darwinii*) has declined across much of its range. The normal suspects all come into play: habitat loss, conversion of native forests to cultivate tropical pines, invasive species, agrochemicals, and emergent infectious amphibian disease. Breeding groups of Darwin’s Frogs were collected from wild populations and added to the facility in 2010. Reproductive activity and the first babies were produced a few months later; more juveniles have been produced in 2011.

With this success, the project now looks to expand the amphibian conservation program within Chile to include four new goals: (1) implement another cost effective amphibian conservation breeding laboratory, made from two repurposed cargo shipping containers; (2) increase the capacity of our existing in-country project to accommodate six more imperiled Chilean amphibian species; (3) work toward assurance colonies 50-to-65 individuals in size to maximize numbers and genetic diversity; and (4) train two additional NZC staff members in captive amphibian management. None of the six species we propose to work with have any conservation activities associated with them and all are critically imperiled. If drastic conservation actions are not immediately taken, all species are at serious risk based on current rates of decline. Our target species are: *Telmatobufo venustus*, *T. bullocki*, *T. australis*, *Insuetophrynus acarpicus*, *Alsodes montanus*, and *Eupsophus contulmoensis*.