

Biologist uses art to further amphibian limb deformity research

By Kelly Lenox

Art and science work together to enhance understanding of the causes of amphibian limb deformities in the work of Brandon Ballengee, Ph.D., who presented an NTP seminar July 17 on "Predation Induced Limb Deformities in Southern Quebec Amphibians."

In response to a rash of discoveries of malformed frogs, NTP researched whether chemical exposures could account for the malformations, a project initiated by a 1997 NIEHS public workshop, according to seminar host Stephanie Smith-Roe, Ph.D., genetic toxicologist with NTP. "Ballengee's seminar was an opportunity to revisit the field," Smith-Roe said. "We are keenly interested in understanding how chemicals affect various organisms, because that can inform how those same chemicals might affect human health."

Ballengee, a visiting scientist at the McGill University [Redpath Museum](http://www.mcgill.ca/redpath/) (<http://www.mcgill.ca/redpath/>)

in Montreal, was the first to report that selective predation by dragonfly nymphs caused missing limbs in anurans, or frogs and toads. In addition to discussing his findings, Ballengee shared some of the ways he uses art and participatory research, or citizen science, to advance research and awareness of ecological concerns.

Linked Video

[Watch as Ballengee, in a ScienceFriday video, discusses the artworks that emerge from his scientific research. \(2:15\)](#)

Dragonfly nymphs with a taste for tadpoles

Awareness of amphibian limb deformity has been building since the 1990s, and many researchers have searched for causes in chemical contamination, or impacts of endocrine disrupting chemicals. While this work has resulted in reports of possible reasons for deformed and multiple limbs, there have been few insights into missing limbs.

Ballengee, in a [study](#)

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19507246>)

published in 2009, reported that dragonfly nymphs prey on tadpoles, particularly on the developing hind limbs. He conducted his research in wetlands degraded by pollutants, where the number of species able to survive is diminished. This may account for the increased predation on anurans. Ballengee speculated that perhaps because the wounds heal without leaving a scar, predation was overlooked as scientists concentrated on developmental causes, rather than selective predation.

Exploring how art and science can further each other

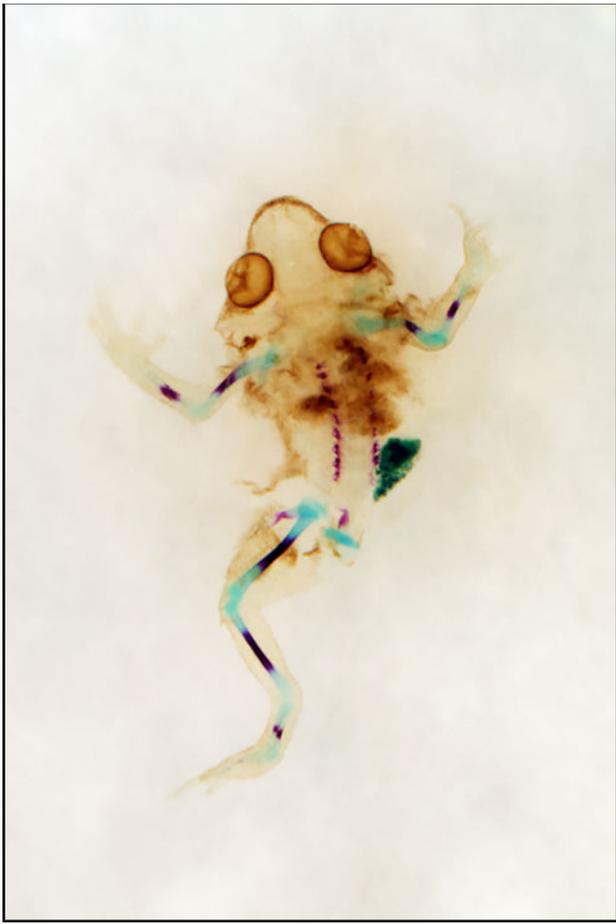
Ballengee has worked in several locations, including Slovenia, Italy, Ireland, and England, to train the public in what he terms participatory biology. Volunteers are trained to catch, document, and sort specimens, but Ballengee does the scoring himself, to preserve data quality. Such assistance enables him to collect more data than he could alone, with the added benefit of raising awareness among participants regarding environmental risks to amphibians in particular, and the environment more generally.

His own artwork also raises awareness. As he worked with frogs in the lab, Ballengee became interested in the artistic possibilities of the images (see slideshow, below). Besides the prints, Ballengee creates sculptural installations, which concern changes in aquatic ecosystems that affect all species, including fish and mammals.

Art exhibits have allowed Ballengee to recruit citizen scientists among groups of people that may not think they are interested in science, but become engaged through his art, thus spreading scientific knowledge and experience among groups of people who may not otherwise be reached.



Ballengee answered a question about why hind limbs appear to be targeted by predators. "In the case of anurans, as the legs emerge, forelimbs are protected by the gills," he explained. Additional factors may involve nutrient content, easier removal, "or maybe they're more tasty," he added, laughing. (Photo courtesy of Steve McCaw)



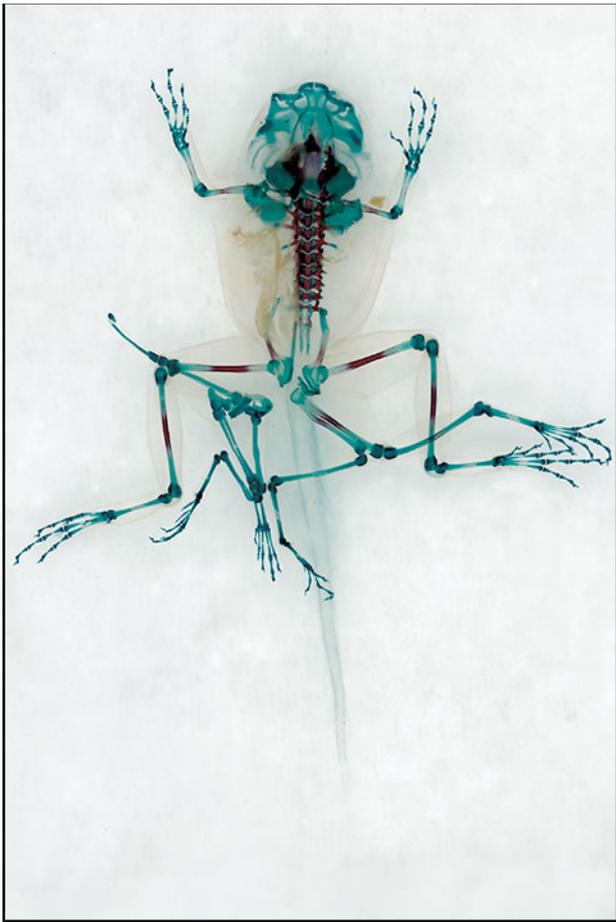
1/4

"DFBB, Khaos" 2009/10. Unique IRIS print on watercolor paper. Cleared and stained missing limb English toad from Yorkshire, England in scientific collaboration with Richard Sunter. Title by the poet KuyDelair. 47 x 35 in. (Photo courtesy of Ballengee and Ronald Feldman Fine Arts, New York, NY)



2/4

"DFA 204:Erebus" 2013. Unique Iris print on Arches watercolor paper. Cleared and stained North American green frog collected in North Hempstead, New York in scientific collaboration with Peter Raymond Warny. 46 x 34 in. (Photo courtesy of Ballengee and Ronald Feldman Fine Arts, New York, NY)



3/4

"DFA 83, Karkinos" 2001/07. Unique digital-Cprint on watercolor paper. Cleared and stained Pacific tree frog collected in Aptos, California. In scientific collaboration with Stanley K. Sessions. Title by the poet KuyDelair. 46.5 x 34.5 in. (Photo courtesy of Ballengee and Ronald Feldman Fine Arts, New York, NY)



4/4

"DFA 186: Hades" 2012. Unique digital-Cprint on watercolor paper. Cleared and stained Pacific tree frog collected in Aptos, California in scientific collaboration with Stanley K. Sessions. 46 x 34 in. (Photo courtesy of Ballengee and Ronald Feldman Fine Arts, New York, NY)

The Environmental Factor is produced monthly by the [National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences \(NIEHS\)](http://www.niehs.nih.gov/)
(<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/>)

, Office of Communications and Public Liaison. The content is not copyrighted, and it can be reprinted without permission. If you use parts of Environmental Factor in your publication, we ask that you provide us with a copy for our records. We welcome your [comments and suggestions](#).
(bruskec@niehs.nih.gov)

This page URL: NIEHS website: <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/>
Email the Web Manager at webmanager@niehs.nih.gov