

# **Alytes obstetricans**

Taxonomic Authority: (Laurenti, 1768)

Synonyms:

Order: Anura

Notes on taxonomy:

Region: 10

## **Common Names:**

Common Midwife Toad	English
Sapo Partero Común	Spanish

Family: Discoglossidae

## **General Information**

Biome

Terrestrial

Freshwater

Marine

### **Geographic Range of species:**

This species ranges from the northern half of Portugal and Spain (where populations are very fragmented, and there is a small Area of Occupancy within its Extent of Occurrence), through most of France, to southern Belgium, extreme southeastern Netherlands, Luxembourg, western and north-central Germany, and western and northern Switzerland. Populations in coastal Portugal west of Lisbon are extinct. It has been introduced to the UK, with at least one established population. It occurs at elevations ranging from sea level to 2,400m asl. (in the Pyrenees).

### **Conservation Measures:**

The species is listed on Appendix II of the Berne Convention and on Annex IV of the EU Natural Habitats Directive. It is listed in a number of national and sub-national Red Data Books and is protected by national legislation in many of its range states. The species is presumed to occur in a number of protected areas. Further research into the current decline is needed especially into the impacts of disease.

### **Habitat and Ecology Information:**

It lives in terrestrial habitats, including temperate forests, semi-arid areas, walls, embankments, and slopes with small stones and sparse vegetation. Aquatic habitats in which the species breeds range from slow moving rivers to stagnant permanent ponds and pools; gravel and clay pits are also used. The larvae of this species frequently hibernate. The species can occur in suitable modified habitat such as traditional agricultural land, and even urban areas (e.g., in Barcelona).

### **Threats:**

General habitat loss, largely to agricultural development (including loss of breeding sites), has contributed to the decline of the species in some areas. Fragmentation of populations may be a problem for the species in Spain and Portugal. Certain populations of the subspecies *Alytes obstetricans pertinax* in protected areas of central Spain have severely declined and disappeared as a result of chytridiomycosis (Bosch et al., 2001; Bosch et al., 2000); a few specimens have recently been found again in this area (M. García-París and J.W. Arntzen pers. comm.). Additional mortality of the species through disease (iridovirus) has been recorded in Carris Lake, Peneda-Gerês National Park, Portugal (Soares et al., 2003); the disease may be non-native and have been transferred to the lake by an introduced predatory fish (*Lepomis gibbosus*). Mortality initially attributed to the bacteria *Aeromonas hydrophila* "red-leg disease" has also been reported (Márquez et al. 1995). Predation by *L. gibbosus* and other introduced predatory fish species, such as salmonids, is also a considerable threat to this species.

### **Species population information:**

It is reported to be declining (including local extinctions) across its range, but it is still widespread and common in many areas (e.g., in much of France).

<b>Country Distribution</b>	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	Vagrant
Belgium	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
France	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Germany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Luxembourg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Netherlands	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portugal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Switzerland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>FAO Marine Habitats</b>	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced

## **Major Lakes**

## **Major Rivers**

## **Upper Level Habitat Preferences**

Score

## **Lower Level Habitat Preferences**

Score

1.4 Forest - Temperate	1	Broadleaf Forest	1
1.5 Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	1	Conifer Boreal Forest	1
3.4 Shrubland - Temperate	1	Conifer Forest	1
5.1 Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	1	Coniferous Forest	1
5.5 Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha)	2	Cool Broadleaf Forest	1
5.7 Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	1	Cool Conifer Forest	1
5.8 Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	2	Cool Crops and Towns	2
8.2 Desert - Temperate	2	Cool Mixed Forest	1
11.1 Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	9	Cool Southern Hemisphere Mixed Forest	1
11.2 Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	2	Deciduous Broadleaf Wood	1
11.5 Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	2	Evergreen Broadleaf Forests	1
		Grass Crops	9
		Mediterranean Scrub	1
		Mixed Forest	1
		Moist Eucalyptus	1
		Montane Tropical Forest	1
		Rain Green Tropical Forest	1
		Seasonal Tropical Forest	1
		Semi Desert Shrubs	2
		Tropical Degraded Forest	1
		Urban	1
		Woody Savanna	2

### Major threats

Code	Description of threat	Past	Present	Future
1	Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	✓	✓	✓
1.1	Agriculture	✓	✓	✓
1.1.1	Crops	✓	✓	✓
1.1.1.3	Agro-industry farming	✓	✓	✓
1.1.4	Livestock	✓	✓	✓
1.1.4.3	Agro-industry	✓	✓	✓
1.1.5	Abandonment	✓	✓	✓
1.4	Infrastructure development	■	✓	✓
1.4.2	Human settlement	■	✓	✓
2	Invasive alien species (directly affecting the species)	✓	✓	✓
2.2	Predators	✓	✓	✓
6	Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species)	■	✓	✓
6.3	Water pollution	■	✓	✓
6.3.1	Agriculture	■	✓	✓
8	Changes in native species dynamics	✓	✓	✓
8.5	Pathogens/parasites	✓	✓	✓
9	Intrinsic factors	✓	✓	✓
9.7	Slow growth rates	✓	✓	✓

### Conservation Measures

Code	Conservation measures	In place	Needed
1	Policy-based actions	✓	■
1.2	Legislation	✓	■
1.2.1	Development	✓	■
1.2.1.1	International level	✓	■
1.2.1.2	National level	✓	■
1.2.2	Implementation	✓	■
1.2.2.1	International level	✓	■
1.2.2.2	National level	✓	■
3	Research actions	■	✓
3.2	Population numbers and range	■	✓
3.3	Biology and Ecology	■	✓
3.4	Habitat status	■	✓
3.5	Threats	■	✓
3.8	Conservation measures	■	✓
3.9	Trends/Monitoring	■	✓
4	Habitat and site-based actions	✓	✓
4.1	Maintenance/Conservation	✓	✓
4.4	Protected areas	✓	✓
4.4.2	Establishment	✓	■
4.4.3	Management	✓	✓
5	Species-based actions	■	✓
5.5	Disease, pathogen, parasite management	■	✓

### Utilisation of Species

Purpose/Type of Use	Subsistence	National	International	Other purpose:
Primary forms removed from the wild	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%
Source of specimens in commercial trade	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%

***Other forms removed from the wild:***

***Other source of specimens:***

Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to total wild population numbers over last five years:

Trend in offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over last five years:

CITES: Not listed

### Red Listing

Red List Assessment: Least Concern (LC)

Possibly Extinct

Red List Criteria:

**Rationale for the Red List Assessment:** Listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a broad range of habitats, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category.

**Current Population Trend:** Decreasing

**Date of Assessment:** 12/17/2004

**Assessor(s):** Jaime Bosch, Trevor Beebee, Benedikt Schmidt, Miguel Tejedo, Iñigo Martínez-Solano, Alfredo Salvador, Mario García-París, Er

**Notes on Red listing:** Further details of the impact of pathogen infections and population declines throughout the species range are needed. If these declines become more serious, it could qualify for listing in a more threatened category. The subspecies *Alytes obstetricans pertinax* in the lowlands of central Spain may be considered to be Vulnerable A2ac as its populations are severely fragmented and are rapidly disappearing.

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