

Hyla meridionalis

Taxonomic Authority: Boettger, 1874

Synonyms:

Order: Anura

Notes on taxonomy: Recent genetic analysis suggests that animals from the Anti Atlas of Morocco are more closely related to populations in Tunisia than to those in the rest of Morocco (Harris et al. 2002).

Region: 10

Common Names:

Mediterranean Tree Frog	English
raganella mediterranea	Italian
Rainette Meridionale	French
Rainette Verte	French
Ranita Meridional	Spanish
Stripeless Tree Frog	English

Family: Hylidae

General Information

Biome

Terrestrial

Freshwater

Marine

Geographic Range of species:

The natural distribution of this species is in the western Mediterranean. It is present in southern France, Monaco, coastal northwestern Italy (Ligury and southern Piedmont), Spain, Portugal, and in northern Africa (Morocco, northern Algeria, and northern Tunisia). In the drier parts of its range (for example in parts of north Africa and the Iberia) its distribution is fragmented due to limited available habitat, and it has a small Area of Occupancy within its wider Extent of Occurrence. The species is also present on the Canary Islands (Spain) and Madeira (Portugal) (it was probably introduced in antiquity on these islands, but this has not yet been genetically determined). It is introduced on Menorca (Spain). The distribution in Algeria and Tunisia is poorly known but several authors have mentioned that the species ranges south of the Tell Atlas (D. Donaire-Barraso, pers. comm.). It is generally found at low to mid elevations from sea level, rarely up to 2,650m asl (Morocco).

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 recorded in a number of national and sub-national Red Data Books and Lists and is protected in parts of its range by national and sub-national legislation. The species occurs in many European and North African protected areas.

Habitat and Ecology Information:

This species may be found in trees, shrubs, orchards, vineyards, and grasses generally near to freshwater habitats; the species can occur at high densities within suitable vegetation. Breeding and larval development take place in ponds, springs, irrigation ditches, temporary pools, flooded meadows, lagoons, cattle pools, wells and even swimming pools. It is sympatric in some areas with *Hyla arborea* (and produces infertile hybrids).

Threats:

The species is locally threatened by terrestrial habitat loss (intensification of agriculture; infrastructure development), aquatic pollution, (agriculture; mosquito control) and loss of breeding sites (eg. drinking troughs). The introduction of predatory Louisiana Crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*), and fishes (such as *Gambusia holbrookii*) to breeding sites is a serious threat to this species. The species appears to show a greater resilience to eutrophication than many other species, possibly as the eutrophic waters promote the growth of reed mace and other favourable vegetation.

Species population information:

Generally, it is common across its range. Populations in southeastern Spain and isolated populations in the Basque country, Spain, are declining mostly through loss of breeding habitats. It is locally threatened in Italy.

Country Distribution	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	Vagrant
Algeria	<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"/>
Gibraltar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monaco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morocco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tunisia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FAO Marine Habitats	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced

Major Lakes

Major Rivers

<u>Upper Level Habitat Preferences</u>		Score	<u>Lower Level Habitat Preferences</u>	Score
1.4	Forest - Temperate	1	Cold Grassland	1
3.4	Shrubland - Temperate	1	Cool Crops and Towns	2
3.8	Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	1	Evergreen Broadleaf Forests	2
4.4	Grassland - Temperate	1	Forest and Field	1
5.1	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	1	Low Sparse Grassland	1
5.2	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	1	Mediterranean Scrub	1
5.7	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	1	Mixed Forest	1
5.8	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	1	Semi Desert Shrubs	2
8.2	Desert - Temperate	2	Woody Savanna	2

Major threats

Code	Description of threat	Past	Present	Future	<u>Conservation Measures</u>		In place	Needed
					Code	Conservation measures		
1	Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	✓	✓	✓	1	Policy-based actions	✓	□
1.1	Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	1.2	Legislation	✓	□
1.1.1	Crops	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1	Development	✓	□
1.1.1.3	Agro-industry farming	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1.1	International level	✓	□
1.1.5	Abandonment	✓	✓	✓	1.2.1.2	National level	✓	□
1.4	Infrastructure development	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2	Implementation	✓	□
1.4.2	Human settlement	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2.1	International level	✓	□
1.4.3	Tourism/recreation	✓	✓	✓	1.2.2.2	National level	✓	□
2	Invasive alien species (directly affecting the species)	✓	✓	✓	3	Research actions	□	✓
2.2	Predators	✓	✓	✓	3.2	Population numbers and range	□	✓
6	Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species)	✓	✓	✓	3.4	Habitat status	□	✓
6.3	Water pollution	✓	✓	✓	3.5	Threats	□	✓
6.3.1	Agriculture	✓	✓	✓	3.9	Trends/Monitoring	□	✓
					4	Habitat and site-based actions	✓	✓
					4.1	Maintenance/Conservation	□	✓
					4.2	Restoration	□	✓
					4.4	Protected areas	✓	✓
					4.4.2	Establishment	✓	□
					4.4.3	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% <25% 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: Stable

Date of Assessment: 12/17/2004

Assessor(s): David Donaire-Barroso, Trevor Beebee, Pedro Beja, Franco Andreone, Jaime Bosch, Miguel Tejedo, Miguel Lizana, Iñigo Martín

Notes on Red listing:

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