



Hyla meridionalis

Annex	IV
Priority	No
Species group	Amphibians
Regions	Alpine, Atlantic, Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean

Hyla meridionalis

The natural distribution of the Mediterranean tree frog is in the western Mediterranean, including southern France, Monaco, coastal northwestern Italy, Spain, Portugal and northern Africa. According to IUCN Red List data, the species is also present on the Canary Islands (Spain) and Madeira (Portugal). It may be found in trees, shrubs, orchards, vineyards, and grasses generally near to freshwater habitats.

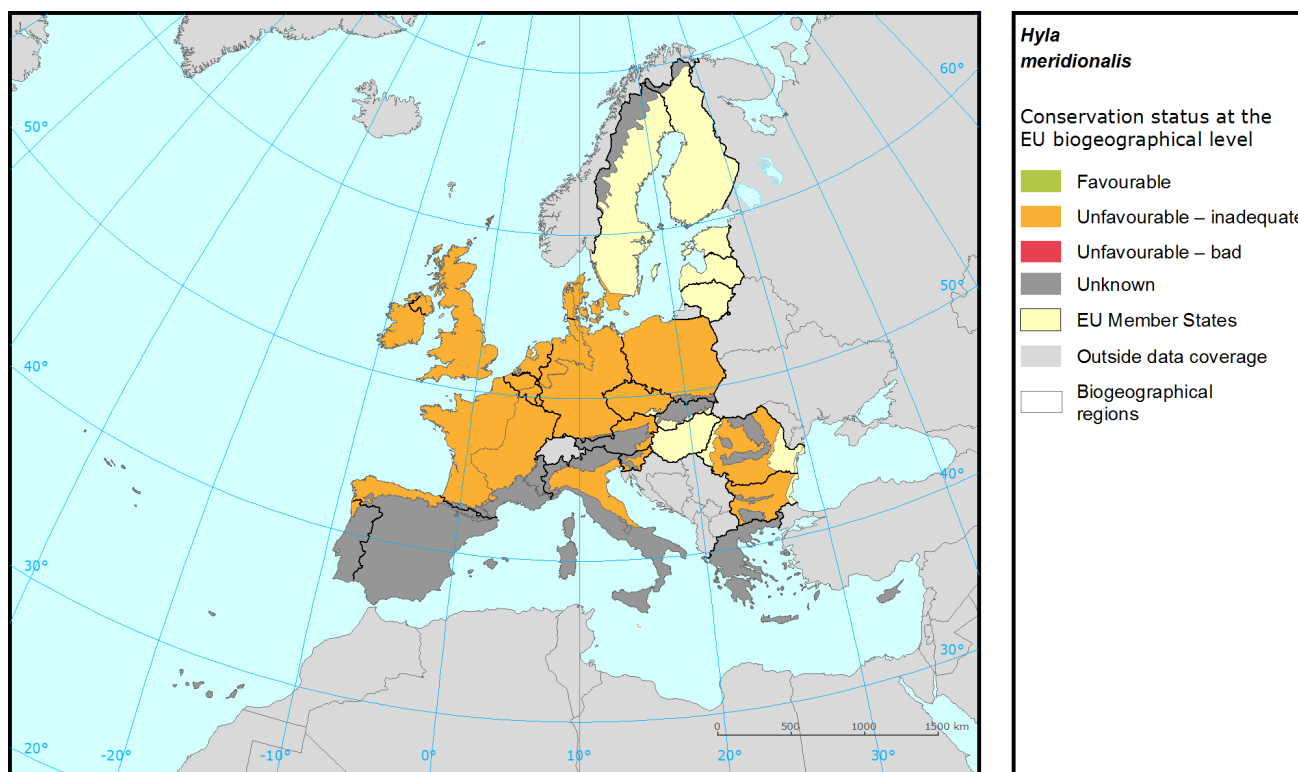
The species is reported for five biogeographical regions. The conservation status is assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' in the Atlantic and Continental regions, and as 'unknown' in the Alpine, Macaronesian and Mediterranean regions. Changes in assessment from the previous reporting period were exclusively non-genuine in nature.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution, tolerance of a range of habitats, and unlikely population decline (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/55557/1> consulted on 04 March 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats are roads, paths and railroads, followed by urbanised areas, human habitation, lack of flooding, aquaculture, cultivation and modification of cultivation practices.

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Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level



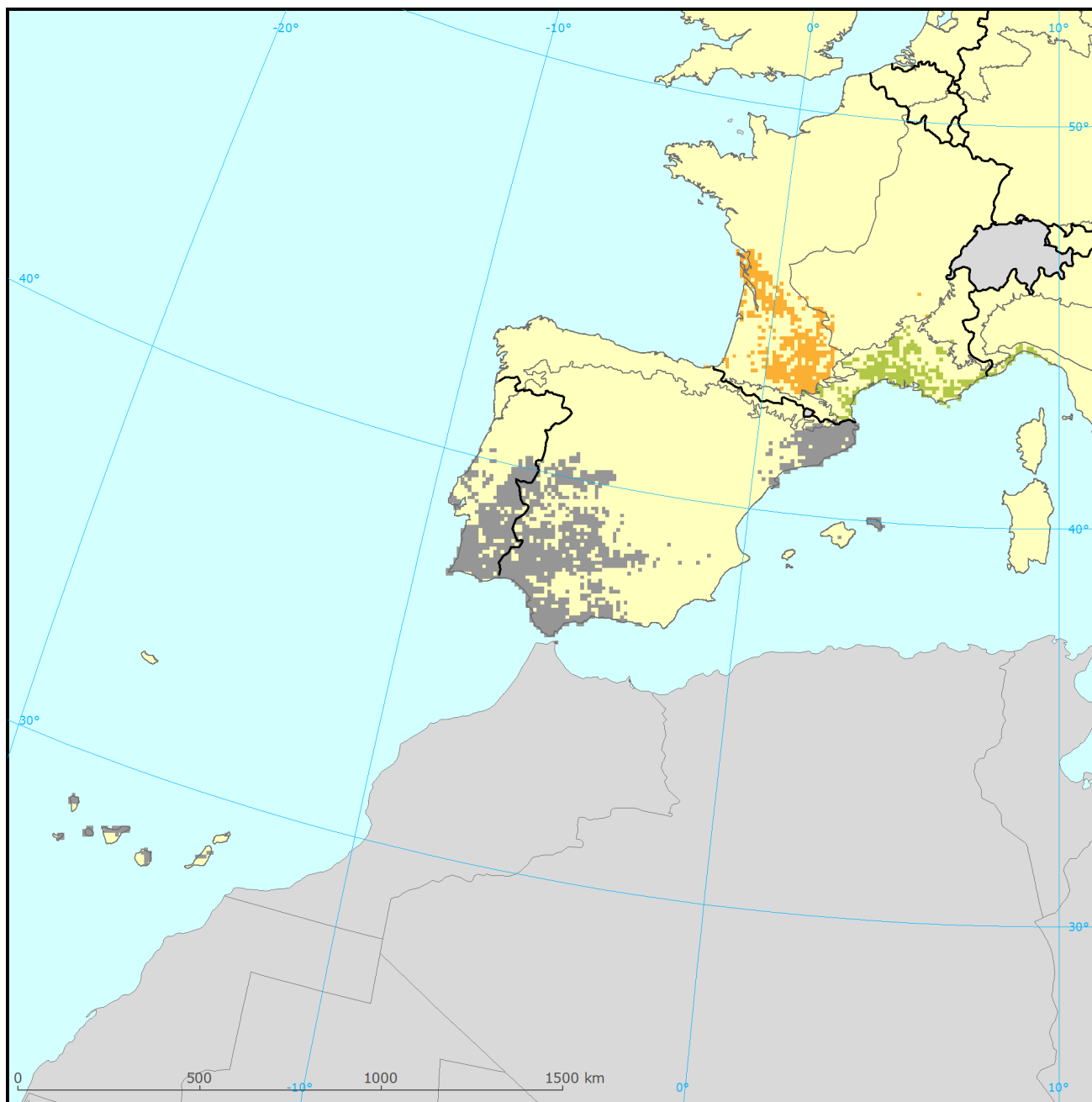
Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		0.34	XX	
ATL	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	18	U2	Not genuine
CON	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	=	0.63	U2	Not genuine
MAC	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		2	XX	
MED	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX		79	U1	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

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Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



Hyla meridionalis

Distribution and conservation status at the Member State level

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Favourable | EU Member States |
| Unfavourable - inadequate | Outside data coverage |
| Unfavourable - bad | Biogeographical region |
| Unknown | |

The map shows both Conservation Status and distribution using a 10 km x 10 km grid. Conservation status is assessed at biogeographical level. Therefore the representation in each grid cell is only illustrative.

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MS	Region	Conservation status of parameters				Current CS	Trend in CS	% in region	Previous CS	Reason for change
		Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects					
ES	ALP	XX	XX	XX	XX		100.0	XX		
ES	ATL	XX	XX	XX	U1	U1	x	0.5	XX	Changed method
FR	ATL	FV	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	99.5	U2	Better data
FR	CON	FV	FV	XX	U1	U1	=	100.0	U2	Better data
ES	MAC	FV	XX	XX	XX		100.0			
ES	MED	XX	XX	XX	XX		60.3	XX		
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		15.0	FV		
IT	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV		1.7	U1	Changed method	
PT	MED	FV	XX	XX	XX		23.1	U1	Changed method	

Knowing that not all changes in conservation status between the reporting periods were genuine, Member States were asked to give the reasons for changes in conservation status. Bulgaria and Romania only joined the EU in 2007 and Greece did not report for 2007-12 so no reason is given for change for these countries. Greek data shown above is from 2001-06.

Main pressures and threats reported by Member States

Member States were asked to report the 20 most important threats and pressures using an agreed hierarchical list which can be found on the [Article 17 Reference Portal](#). Pressures are activities which are currently having an impact on the species and threats are activities expected to have an impact in the near future. Pressures and threats were ranked in three classes 'high, medium and low importance'; the tables below only show threats and pressures classed as 'high', for some species there were less than ten threats or pressures reported as highly important.

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	29
A01	Agricultural cultivation	14
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	14
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	14
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	14
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	14

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Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
D01	Roads, railroads and paths	22
A01	Agricultural cultivation	11
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	11
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	11
F01	Marine and freshwater aquaculture	11
I01	Invasive alien species	11
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	11
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	11

This information is derived from the Member State national reports submitted to the European Commission under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive in 2013 and covering the period 2007-2012. More detailed information, including the MS reports, is available at:

<http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/species/summary/?group=Amphibians&period=3&subject=Hyla+meridionalis>

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i Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level: Current Conservation Status (Current CS) shows the status for the reporting period 2007-2012, Previous Conservation Status (Previous CS) for the reporting period 2000-2006. Reason for change in conservation status between the reporting periods indicates whether the changes in the status were genuine or not genuine. Previous Conservation Status was not assessed for Steppic, Black Sea and Marine Black Sea regions. For these regions the Previous status is therefore considered as 'unknown'. The percentage of the species population occurring within the biogeographical/marine region (% in region) is calculated based on the area of GIS distribution.