<u>Hyla savignyi</u>		Region: 10				
Taxonomic Authority:	(Audouin, 1829)					
Synonyms:		Common Names:				
Hyla arborea var. savigny	i Boulenger, 1882	Maloaziatskaya Kvaksha	Russian			
Hyla arborea savignyi	(Audouin, 1829)					
Order: Anura		Family: Hylidae				
Notes on taxonomy:	Hyla savignyi is a member of the Hyla A new species of Hyla from Israel, that	arborea complex. It was previously co is related to Hyla savignyi, is currently	nsidered to be a subspecies of H. arborea. y in press (Yehudah Werner pers. comm.)			
General Informatio	n					
Biome	✓ Terrestrial	✓ Freshwater	arine			
Geographic Range of st	becies:	Habitat and Ecology Inform	Habitat and Ecology Information:			

Geographic Range of species:

This species is widespread in western Asia and southern Transcaucasia, including Cyprus, Turkey, the Levant, the Arabian Peninsula (the Asir region of southern Saudi Arabia and northern Yemen), Iran (Zagrobs region), northern Iraq, Talysh (Azerbaijan) northwestwards to Tbilisi, (Georgia). It has also been reported from the northeastern region of Sinai, Egypt (first recorded in the early 1990's). It is present from 400m below sea level (Jordan) to above 1,800m.

Conservation Measures:

It is protected by national legislation in Israel. Present in protected areas in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Jordan (Dana and Al Mujib Wildlife Reserves) and Lebanon (Arz El-Shouf, Hori Ehden, Ammig marshes and Sandy Beach of Sour). The contact zone between H. savignyi and H. arborea in Georgia requires special attention (Kuzmin, pers. comm.)

Species population information:

This species is relatively common in suitable habitat. It is the most abundant amphibian species in Israel; it is very common in Lebanon and is considered to be rare in Jordan.

The species lives in much drier landscapes than Hvla arborea. including steppes, deserts and semi-deserts. It is also present in gardens, bush lands, montane forest edges, and areas with permanent or semi permanent water sources (including oasis) with good surrounding vegetation (eg. Phragmites, Oleander). The species may be found at considerable distances from waterbodies in xeric environments, such as rocky slopes and on the xerophytic bush Alhagi pseudoalhagi. Spawning and larval development takes place in small stagnant waterbodies, drainage canals and slow flowing brooks with dense herbaceous and shrub vegetation. The species is able to adapt to light habitat modification, and may be found in rural, or semi-urban, areas where suitable wetland habitat exists.

Threats:

Severe drought and habitat loss may lead to localised declines. In Syria and the Arabian Peninsula it may be threatened by water pollution and anthropogenic changes of habitat. In Israel, available breeding sites have declined by up to 30% in recent years.

Country Distribution	Native - Presence Confirmed	Native - Presence Possible	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	Vagrant	
Armenia	\checkmark						
Azerbaijan	\checkmark						
Cyprus	\checkmark						
Egypt	\checkmark						
Georgia	\checkmark						
Iraq	\checkmark						
Islamic Republic of Iran	\checkmark						
Israel	\checkmark						
Jordan	\checkmark						
Lebanon	\checkmark						
Saudi Arabia	\checkmark						
Syrian Arab Republic	\checkmark						
Turkey	\checkmark						
Yemen	\checkmark						
	Native -	Native -					

FAO Marine Habitats

Presence Presence Confirmed Possible

Extinct Reintroduced Introduced

Major Lakes

Major Rivers

Upper Level Habitat Preferences

3.4	Shrubland - Temperate	1	Bare Desert	2
3.5	Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	1	Dry Woody Scrub	1
3.8	Shrubland - Mediterranean-type Shrubby Vegetation	1	Hot Irrigated Cropland	2
4.4	Grassland - Temperate	1	Low Sparse Grassland	1
4.5	Grassland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	1	Mediterranean Scrub	1
5.1	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks	1	Sand Desert	2
	(includes waterfalls)		Savanna (Woods)	1
5.5	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha)	9	Semi Desert	2
5.6	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Lakes	9	Semi Desert Shrubs	2
57	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools	1	Shrub Deciduous	1
0.7	(under 8ha)		Shrub Evergreen	1
5.8	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	9	Woody Savanna	1
5.9	Wetlands (inland) - Freshwater Springs and Oases	1		
8.2	Desert - Temperate	2		
11.1	Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	2		
11.4	Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	2		
12.9	Artificial/Aquatic - Canals and Drainage Channels, Ditches	1		
13	Introduced vegetation	9		

Major threats			Conservation Measures						
Code	Description of threat	Past F	Present F	uture	Code	Conservation measures	In place	Needed	
1	Habitat Loss/Degradation (human induced)	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	1	Policy-based actions	\checkmark		
1.1	Agriculture	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	1.2	Legislation	\checkmark		
1.1.1	Crops	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark	1.2.1	Development	\checkmark		
1.1.1.3	Agro-industry farming	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	1.2.1.1	International level	\checkmark		
6	Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species)	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	1.2.1.2	2 National level	\checkmark		
6.3	Water pollution	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	1.2.2	Implementation	\checkmark		
6.3.1	Agriculture	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	1.2.2.1	International level	\checkmark		
6.3.11	Other	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	1.2.2.2	2 National level	\checkmark		
7	Natural disasters	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	2	Communication and Education		\checkmark	
7.1	Drought	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	2.2	Awareness		\checkmark	
					3	Research actions		\checkmark	
					3.1	Taxonomy		\checkmark	
					3.2	Population numbers and range		\checkmark	
					3.3	Biology and Ecology		\checkmark	
					3.4	Habitat status		\checkmark	
					3.5	Threats		\checkmark	
					3.9	Trends/Monitoring		\checkmark	
					4	Habitat and site-based actions	\checkmark	\checkmark	
					4.1	Maintenance/Conservation	\checkmark	\checkmark	
					4.4	Protected areas	\checkmark	\checkmark	
					4.4.2	Establishment	\checkmark		
					4.4.3	Management	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Utilisat	Utilisation of Species								

Purpose/Type of Use	Subsistence	National International	Other purpose:					
Primary forms removed from the wild	100% >75%	51-75% 26-50% <25%	Other forms removed from the wild:					
Source of specimens in commercial trade	100% >75%	51-75% 26-50% <25%	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: Lis	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.

Assessor(s): Sergius Kuzmin, Theodore Papenfuss, Ahmad Disi, Gad Degani, David Tarkhnishvili, Boris Tuniyev, Max Sparreboom, Ismail Ug Notes on Red listing: In Israel, Jordan and Cyprus it is considered to be a threatened species.

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