Rana catesbeiana

Taxonomic Authority: Shaw, 1802 Synonyms:

Order: Anura Notes on taxonomy:

General Information

Biome

Terrestrial

Freshwater

Marine

Habitat and Ecology Information:

Ranidae

This species inhabits ponds, swamps, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, brackish ponds (in Hawaii), stream margins and irrigation ditches. It is sometimes found in temporary waters hundreds of metres from permanent water. It winters at the bottom of pools. It may disperse from water in wet weather. Eggs and larvae develop in permanent slow or non-flowing bodies of water.

Geographic Range of species:

Scotia and New Brunswick, southern Quebec, Canada, south to eastern North America, except southern Florida, United States, then southward through Veracruz, Mexico. It is probably also found in other areas in Mexico (these are not shown on the map). This species was introduced to Mexico at the beginning of last century. It is also introduced in Cuba, Puerto Rico (introduced 1935), Hawaii (introduced mid- to late 1800s, now on all main islands), Isla de la Juventud, Hispaniola (only confirmed in northern and eastern Dominican Republic, not in Haiti) and Jamaica. Its range is increasing in some areas. It is introduced to South America, in Venezuela, there is an expanding population near La Azulita, in Mérida state, at the Andean versants facing Lake Maracaibo basin. In Colombia it is known from the Middle Magalena Valley, north to the lowlands on the Caribbean coast. In Peru it has become established around Iquitos in central Loreto Department in the Amazon Basin, and also around Lima on the Pacific coast. There are also a number of populations established in Ecuador and Brazil. In Europe, where it is introduced, the largest population occurs within the Po River Valley (Italy) where formal introductions continued at least until 1937. Other populations have been reported from Belgium (recorded from several sites in Wallonia and at least one population is known in Flanders), the Netherlands, central and southwestern France, Germany (in the vicinity of Bonn and also in Baden-Wuttemburg), Greece (Crete), Spain (Gran Canaria in the Canary Islands [only a few individuals observed and not mapped here], Villasbuenas de Gata in Cacerés [not recently observed and not mapped here] and Sierra de Collserola, Cataluña Province [only a few individuals observed and not mapped here]) and the United Kingdom (possibly now eradicated). It has possibly been introduced to Switzerland, although this requires further confirmation. In Asia, where it is also introduced, it is found in several localities in the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand [not mapped here] and Singapore [not mapped here]. It has been introduced to mainland China and Taiwan for raising in farms for human consumption. Feral populations have become established in Taiwan, Kunming in Yunnan province, Sichuan, Xinjiang and possibly other places in China as a result of escape or deliberate release. Individuals have been found in the wild in Hong Kong probably from releases of market animals. However, there is no evidence to suggest that this species is now established in Hong Kong. It is found widely from southern Hokkaido to Ishigakijima in Japan.

This is a very wide-ranging species. Its native range is from Nova

Conservation Measures:

There are no measures required to conserve this species. Instead, eradication of this species from its introduced range is a conservation priority. In Asia, this species is believed to have a negative impact on the native amphibian fauna. It should be monitored and controlled. Farming activities should concentrate on native Rana rugulosa. Farming of Rana catesbeiana should at least be strictly contained, including water discharges from farms that should be carefully controlled or prevented. Ideally, the farming of the species outside its range should be prohibited. Studies of actual and potential ecological impacts should be conducted, perhaps leading to an elimination programme. Awareness of the potential threat posed by this species to native biodiversity must be raised.

The Venezuelan government has taken actions to avoid the spread of this species. There has been an eradication program, with participants

Threats:

There are no threats to this species. Outside of its native range, this species is considered a pest. It has been observed predating on native species in Puerto Rico, including on Leptodactylus albilabris, and is a potential predator of other native species throughout its introduced range. It is a possible vector of pathogens.

Region: 10

American Bullfrog

Family:

Common Names: Bullfrog Grenouille-taureau rana toro Rana Toro Ushigaeru

English French Italian Spanish Japanese English from the University of Los Andes at Mérida, the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research (IVIC) and the Ministry of Environment, started at the beginning of 2002.

Species population information:

There are thousands of occurrences of this species. It is highly abundant and its global population is increasing. Although some of the populations in Europe of this species are increasing, other introductions may not have become fully established. In Asia, it is only present in isolated pockets. Animals have been deliberately introduced to northern Thailand in the hope of augmenting native frog production. Farmed animals are exported alive to East Asia (Pariyanonth and Daorerk, 1995; Lim and Lim, 1992) and may escape or be released to become established. A growing population is now established in the Venezuelan Andes (Carlos Gottberg and Amelia Diaz, pers. comm.), near the town of Jají, in Mérida State.

	Native - Presence	Native - Presence	Extinct	Reintroduced	Introduced	Vagrant	
Country Distribution	Confirmed	Possible				-	
Belgium					\checkmark		
Brazil					\checkmark		
Canada	\checkmark				\checkmark		
China					\checkmark		
Colombia					\checkmark		
Cuba					\checkmark		
Dominican Republic					\checkmark		
Ecuador					\checkmark		
France					\checkmark		
Germany					\checkmark		
Greece					\checkmark		
Indonesia					\checkmark		
Italy					\checkmark		
Jamaica					\checkmark		
Japan					\checkmark		
Malaysia					\checkmark		
Mexico	\checkmark				\checkmark		
Netherlands					\checkmark		
Peru					\checkmark		
Philippines					\checkmark		
Puerto Rico					\checkmark		
Singapore					\checkmark		
Spain					\checkmark		
Taiwan, Province of China					\checkmark		
Thailand					\checkmark		
United Kingdom					\checkmark		
United States of America	\checkmark				\checkmark		
Venezuela					\checkmark		

Presence Confirmed

Native -

Native -Presence Extinct Reintroduced Introduced Possible

FAO Marine Habitats

Major Lakes

Major Rivers

Upper Level Habitat Preferences		Lower Level Habitat Preferences	Score	
1.4 Forest - Temperate	1	Broadleaf Crops	3	
3.4 Shrubland - Temperate	1	Cool Fields and Woods	3	
4.4 Grassland - Temperate	1	Cool Irrigated Cropland	1	
5.1 Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks	1	Crops, Grass, Shrubs	3	
(includes waterfalls)		Fields and Woody Savanna	3	
		Grass Crops	3	

5.2	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	1
5.4	Wetlands (inland) - Bogs, Marshes, Swamps, Fens, Peatlands	1
5.5	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha)	1
5.6	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha)	1
5.7	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	1
5.8	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	1
5.9	Wetlands (inland) - Freshwater Springs and Oases	1
5.13	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Inland Deltas	1
11.1	Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	1
11.2	Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	1
11.4	Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	1
11.5	Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	1
12.1	Artificial/Aquatic - Water Storage Areas (over 8ha)	1
12.2	Artificial/Aquatic - Ponds (below 8ha)	1
12.3	Artificial/Aquatic - Aquaculture Ponds	1
12.5	Artificial/Aquatic - Excavations (open)	1
12.7	Artificial/Aquatic - Irrigated Land (includes irrigation channels)	1
12.8	Artificial/Aquatic - Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	1
12.9	Artificial/Aquatic - Canals and Drainage Channels, Ditches	1

Major threats			Con	Conservation Measures				
Code	Description of threat	Past F	Present F	uture Code	Conserva	Conservation measures		
13	None	\checkmark	\checkmark	✓ 3	Research actions			
				3.2	Populatio	on numbe	ers and range	
				4	Habitat and site-based actions			
				4.1	Maintena	Maintenance/Conservation		
				4.4	Protected	d areas		
				4.4.2	Establish	ment		
				4.4.3	Managen	nent		
Utilisat	ion of Species							
Purpos	e/Type of Use	Subs	sistence	Nation	al Interna	ational	Other purpose:	
1. Food - human		\checkmark		\checkmark	\checkmark			
Primar	y forms removed from the wild	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other forms removed	from the wild:
1. Who	le animal/plant	\checkmark						
Source	of specimens in commercial trade	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other source of speci	imens:
Wild				\checkmark				
Ranchi	ng - in situ				\checkmark			
Trend i	n wild offtake/harvest in relation to tot	al wild po	pulation	numbers o	ver last five	e years:	Increasing	
Trend in offtake/harvest produced through domestication/cultivation over last five years: Increasing								
CITES:	Not listed							
Red L	isting							
Red Lis	st Assessment: Least Concern (LC)				Possibly Ex	tinct		
Red Lis	st Criteria:				-			
Rationa	ale for the Red List Assessment: Lis pre in a	ted as Lea sumed lar	st Conce ge popula eatened c	ern in view of ation, and be category.	its wide dis ecause it is	stribution, unlikely t	, tolerance of a broad rang o be declining fast enoug	ge of habitats, h to qualify for listing
Curren	t Population Trend: Increasing			Date	of Assess	ment:	12/17/2004	
Assess	or(s): Georgina Santos-Barrera, Geof	frey Hamn	nerson, E	Blair Hedges	Rafael Jog	glar, Sixto) Inchaustegui, Lue Kuang	gyang, Chou Wenha
Notes of	on Red listing:							

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