Rana rid	libunda	I	Region: 10	
Taxonomic /	Authority:	Pallas, 1771	•	
Synonyms:				
			Eurasian Marsh Frog	English
			Ozernaya Lyagushka	Russian
			rana ridibonda	Italian
			Zaba Smieszka	Polish
Order:	Anura		Family: Ranidae	9
Notes on taxonomy:		Rana ridibunda is the central member of the populations from the Southern Caucasus an Anatolian waterfrons (including Rana ridibun	Rana ridibunda complex. d Central Asia might repre da) is still unclear: some :	. Investigations of mitochondrial DNA suggest that esent a separate species. The taxonomy of authors suggest that the presence of Bana

**General Information** 

Biome

✓ Terrestrial ✓ Freshwater

ridibunda in Turkey cannot be established on the basis of morphometric data.

## Marine

Habitat and Ecology Information:

### Geographic Range of species:

This is a widespread species in western, central and eastern Europe and ranges as far eastwards as eastern Kazakhstan. There are introduced populations in the southeast United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium (Wallonia), Spain (Villasbuenas de Gata, Cáceres and unspecified localities in Galicia, Cataluña and Comunidad Valenciana), Siberia and Kamchatka, Russia and northwestern Xinjiang (Yining, Tacheng, Wenguan, Huocheng and Xinyuan), China. It is present throughout Turkey (although this may represent a separate taxon), possibly Syria, much of Iran, northeastern Iraq and most of northern Afghanistan (absent from Pakistan). Isolated populations are present in Bahrain (it is not known as to whether this is an introduction) and within Saudi Arabia (relict populations in the southern Hadramaut, and an introduction at Al Khari). Further investigations are needed into the range of the species within Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Numerous introductions have expanded the range in Siberia and Kamchatka. In Central Asia, it is often difficult to distinguish between the periphery of natural range and the areas occupied after dispersal and introductions. Numerous populations in Kazakhstan have originated through deliberate introductions from local laboratories and universities. The species was introduced into Siberia and Kamchatka through the accidental introduction of tadpoles with fish into reservoirs with warm discharge waters from electric power stations. The native presence of the species in Serbia and Montenegro requires confirmation. It occurs from sea level to altitudes of around 2,500m asl.

### **Conservation Measures:**

It is listed on Annex V of the EU Natural Habitats Directive and on Appendix III of the Berne Convention, and is protected by national legislation in a number of countries. It is listed in a number of national and regional Red Data Books and Lists, and is present in many protected areas. There is a need to control or eliminate this species where it has been introduced outside of its natural range, as it is a threat to native species. In parts of its range, mitigation measures to reduce road kill have been established.

### Species population information:

This is generally a common to abundant species where it occurs.

#### Native -Native -Presence Presence Extinct Reintroduced Introduced Vagrant Confirmed Possible **Country Distribution** Afghanistan ✓ Armenia $\checkmark$ Austria ~ Azerbaijan $\checkmark$ Bahrain $\checkmark$ Belarus ~ Belgium $\checkmark$ Bosnia and Herzegovina ✓ Bulgaria $\checkmark$

It is a highly opportunistic amphibian, living in mixed and deciduous forests, forest steppe, and steppe and other grasslands, semi-desert and desert zones. Arid areas are largely colonised through river valleys and channels. The frog prefers open, well-warmed areas with abundant herbaceous vegetation. It is a semi-aquatic species, inhabiting (and breeding in) a wide variety of flowing and stagnant water habitats, from shallow puddles and ponds to large lakes, reservoirs, rivers and brooks. It may also be found in slightly saline water; on the northern shore of the Apsheron Peninsula (Caspian Sea), reproduction has been observed in marine water at a distance of 0.5 to 1m from the shore. It is present in many modified habitats.

### Threats:

There are no major threats to this adaptable species. Loss of breeding habitats may lead to localised declines, but it is very resistant to environmental pollution and animals may be found in highly polluted waters (such as chemical or metallurgic pollution) where other amphibian species cannot survive. Severe, or prolonged, droughts may lead to localised population declines of this frog in arid areas. The harvesting of this species for educational and medical research, or food, appears to have little effect on some populations, although the frog-leg trade and high levels of pollution are leading to significant declines in populations in eastern Asia, in the former Yugoslavia (Dzukic, 1996; Ljubisavljevic et al. 2003) and possibly also in Romania.

China	$\checkmark$				
Croatia	$\checkmark$				
Czech Republic	$\checkmark$				
Denmark	$\checkmark$				
Estonia			$\checkmark$		
France	$\checkmark$				
Georgia	$\checkmark$				
Germany	$\checkmark$				
Greece	$\checkmark$				
Hungary	$\checkmark$				
Iraq	$\checkmark$				
Islamic Republic of Iran	$\checkmark$				
Kazakhstan	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
Kyrgyzstan	$\checkmark$				
Latvia	$\checkmark$				
Lithuania	$\checkmark$				
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republ	$\checkmark$				
Moldova	$\checkmark$				
Netherlands	$\checkmark$				
Poland	$\checkmark$				
Romania	$\checkmark$				
Russian Federation	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
Saudi Arabia	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
Slovakia	$\checkmark$				
Slovenia	$\checkmark$				
Spain				$\checkmark$	
Switzerland				$\checkmark$	
Tajikistan	$\checkmark$				
Turkey	$\checkmark$				
Turkmenistan	$\checkmark$				
Ukraine	$\checkmark$				
United Kingdom				$\checkmark$	
Uzbekistan	$\checkmark$				
Serbia and Montenegro		$\checkmark$			

Native -Presence

Native -Presence Extinct Reintroduced Introduced Confirmed Possible

# FAO Marine Habitats

# Major Lakes

# Major Rivers

Upper Level Habitat Preferences Sco			Lower Level Habitat Preferences	Score	
1.1	Forest - Boreal	1	Broadleaf Forest	1	
1.4	Forest - Temperate	1	Cold Grassland	3	
1.5	Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	1	Conifer Boreal Forest	3	
3.4	Shrubland - Temperate	1	Conifer Forest	3	
3.5	Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	1	Cool Broadleaf Forest	1	
4.4	Grassland - Temperate	1	Cool Conifer Forest	3	
5.1	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks	1	Cool Crops and Towns	1	
	(includes waterfalls)		Cool Fields and Woods	1	
5.2	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	1	Cool Forest and Field	1	
54	Wetlands (inland) - Boos Marshes Swamps Fens Peatlan	ds 1	Cool Grasses and Shrubs	1	
55	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Lakes (over 8ha)	1	Cool Mixed Forest	2	
5.6	Wetlands (inland) Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Lakes	, i 1	Crops and Towns	1	
5.0	(over 8ha)		Crops, Grass, Shrubs	1	
5.7	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools	1	Deciduous and Mixed Boreal Forest	2	
	(under 8ha)		Deciduous Broadleaf Wood	1	

Maj	or threats		Conservation Measures	
13	Introduced vegetation	1		
12.9	Artificial/Aquatic - Canals and Drainage Channels, Ditches	1		
12.8	Artificial/Aquatic - Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	1		
12.7	Artificial/Aquatic - Irrigated Land (includes irrigation channels)	1		
12.6	Artificial/Aquatic - Wastewater Treatment Areas	1		
12.5	Artificial/Aquatic - Excavations (open)	1		
12.3	Artificial/Aquatic - Aquaculture Ponds	1		
12.2	Artificial/Aquatic - Ponds (below 8ha)	1		
12.1	Artificial/Aquatic - Water Storage Areas (over 8ha)	1	Woody Savanna	1
11.5	Artificial/Terrestrial - Urban Areas	1	Urban	2
11.4	Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	1	Small Leaf Mixed Woods	1
11.3	Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	1	Shrub Evergreen	1
11.2	Artificial/Terrestrial - Pastureland	1	Shrub Deciduous	2
11.1	Artificial/Terrestrial - Arable Land	1	Semi Desert Shrubs	2
10.7	Coastline - Coastal Freshwater Lagoons	2	Savanna (Woods)	1
10.3	Coastline - Estuarine Waters	2	Rice Paddy and Field	1
8.4	Desert - Semi-Desert (no trees present)	1	Mixed Forest	1
8.2	Desert - Temperate	1	Mire, Bog, Fen	3
8 1	Desert - Hot	2	Mediterranean Scrub	1
7.2	Caves and Subterranean Habitats (non-aquatic) - Other	2	Low Sparse Grassland	1
5.13	Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Inland Deltas	1	Hot Irrigated Cropland	1
5.12	Wetlands (inland) - Geothermal Wetlands	2	Grass Crops	2
5.9	Wetlands (inland) - Freshwater Springs and Oases	1	Forest and Field	1
	Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)		Fields and Woody Savanna	1
5.8	Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater	1	Evergreen Forest and Fields	1

## Major threats

Code	Description of threat	Past	Present	Future	Code	Conservation measures	In place	Needed
13	None	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	1	Policy-based actions	$\checkmark$	
					1.2	Legislation	$\checkmark$	
					1.2.1	Development	$\checkmark$	
					1.2.1.	1 International level	$\checkmark$	
					1.2.1.2	2 National level	$\checkmark$	
					1.2.2	Implementation	$\checkmark$	
					1.2.2.1	1 International level	$\checkmark$	
					1.2.2.2	2 National level	$\checkmark$	
					1.2.2.3	3 Sub-national level	$\checkmark$	
					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		$\checkmark$
					3.6	Uses and harvest levels		$\checkmark$
					3.9	Trends/Monitoring		$\checkmark$
					4	Habitat and site-based actions	$\checkmark$	
					4.1	Maintenance/Conservation	$\checkmark$	
					4.4	Protected areas	$\checkmark$	
					4.4.2	Establishment	$\checkmark$	
					4.4.3	Management	$\checkmark$	
					5	Species-based actions		$\checkmark$
					5.3	Sustainable use		$\checkmark$
					5.3.1	Harvest management		$\checkmark$
					5.3.2	Trade management		$\checkmark$
Utilisa	tion of Species							

#### Other purpose: Purpose/Type of Use Subsistence National International 1. Food - human ✓ ✓ ✓ 3. Medicine - human and veterinary ✓ ✓ ✓ 14. Research

Primary forms removed from the wild	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other forms removed from the wild:		
1. Whole animal/plant								
Source of specimens in commercial trade	100%	>75%	51-75%	26-50%	<25%	Other source of specimens: It is unclear as to what precentage of		
WIIG						specimens are harvested from the wild.		
Trend in wild offtake/harvest in relation to tota	al wild por	pulation r	numbers ov	ver last five	years:	Increasing		
Trend in offtake/harvest produced through do	omesticatio	on/cultiva	ation over I	ast five yea	ars:			
CITES: Not listed								
Red Listing								
Red List Assessment: Least Concern (LC)			<b>F</b>	Possibly Ext	tinct			
Red List Criteria:								
Rationale for the Red List Assessment: List pre in a	ed as Leas sumed larg more thre	st Conceri ge populat atened ca	n in view of tion, and be ategory.	its wide dis cause it is ι	tribution, unlikely to	tolerance of a broad range of habitats, be declining fast enough to qualify for listing		
Current Population Trend: Increasing			Date	of Assessn	nent:	4/5/2004		
Assessor(s): Sergius Kuzmin, David Tarkhnis	shvili, Vlad	imir Ishch	enko, Tatja	na Dujsebay	yeva, Bor	is Tuniyev, Theodore Papenfuss, Trevor Bee		
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