European Environment Agency European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity



Alytes obstetricans

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

Alytes obstetricans

The common midwife toad shows a very clearly marked distribution limit between the inhabited mountainous and hilly regions of Central Europe. This includes ranges from the northern half of Portugal and Spain through France, Belgium, parts of the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany and Switzerland. According to IUCN Red List data, the species has also been introduced to the UK. Species prefers permanent waters, because larvae often overwinter in water.

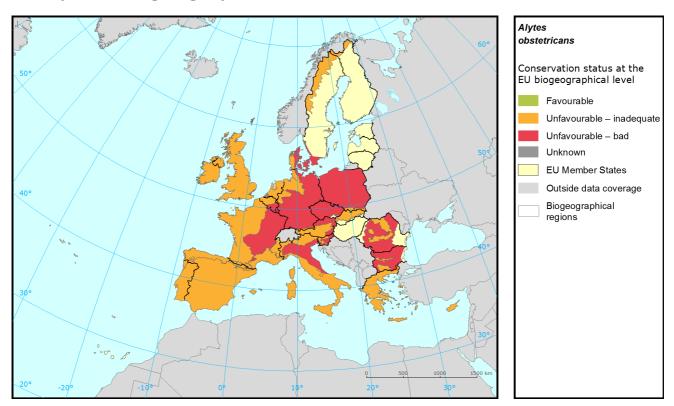
The species was reported for the Alpine, Atlantic, Continental and Mediterranean biogeographical regions. The conservation status of the species is assessed as 'unfavourable-inadequate' in the Alpine, Atlantic and Mediterranean regions, which marks a change from the previous reporting period for each region. This reflects both genuine and non-genuine changes in the Member State's assessments. The conservation status of the species is assessed as 'unfavourable-bad' in the Continental region, which is unchanged from the previous reporting period.

The IUCN Red list classifies the species as least concern due to its wide distribution, tolerance of a variety of habitats and presumed large population (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/55268/1 consulted on 24 February 2015). The main high ranked pressures and threats are cultivation and modification of cultivation practices, invasive non-native species, biocenotic evolution, introduction of disease (microbial pathogens) and fishing and harvesting of aquatic resources.

Species: Alytes obstetricans

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the European biogeographical level

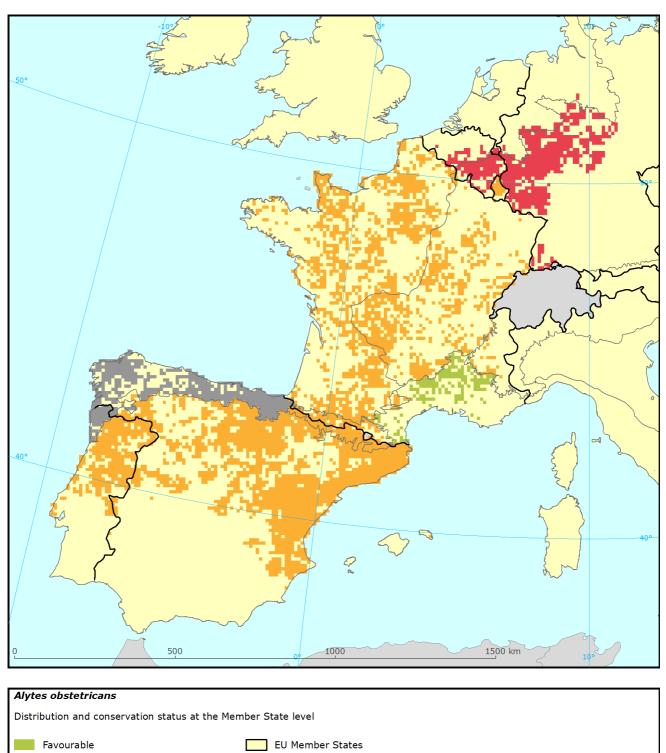


Region	Conservation status (CS) of parameters				Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for
	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS	CS	region	CS	change
ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	+	4	U2	Not genuine
ATL	U1	XX	XX	XX	U1	x	32	U2	Genuine
CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	x	23	U2	
MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	41	XX	Not genuine

See the endnote for more informationⁱ

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Assessment of conservation status at the Member State level



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.

Outside data coverage

Biogeographical region

Unfavourable – inadequate

Unfavourable - bad

Unknown

Species: Alytes obstetricans

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

	_	Cons	ervation state	ameters	Current	Trend in	% in	Previous	Reason for		
MS	Region	Range	Population	Habitat	Future prospects	CS CS		region	CS	change	
ES	ALP	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	+	57.3	XX		
FR	ALP	FV	XX	FV	U1	U1	=	42.7	U2	Better data	
BE	ATL	FV	U2	U1	U1	U2	-	2.3	FV	Genuine	
DE	ATL	FV	U2	U2	U1	U2	-	1.5	U1	Genuine	
ES	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		26.4	XX		
FR	ATL	U1	FV	FV	U1	U1	=	66.6	U2	Genuine	
NL	ATL	U2	U2	U2	U2	U2	=	0.3	U2		
PT	ATL	FV	XX	XX	XX	XX		2.9	U1	Changed method	
BE	CON	FV	U2	U1	U2	U2	x	7.1	FV		
DE	CON	U1	U2	U2	U2	U2	-	41.2	U1	Genuine	
FR	CON	U1	FV	FV	U1	U1	x	50.0	U2	Changed method	
LU	CON	FV	U1	U1	U1	U1	-	1.6	FV	Genuine	
ES	MED	FV	XX	U1	U1	U1	=	75.5	XX	Changed method	
FR	MED	FV	FV	FV	FV	FV		8.2	U1	Better data	
PT	MED	FV	U1	XX	XX	U1	х	16.4	U1		

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.

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' pressures

Code	Activity	Frequency
A01	Agricultural cultivation	9
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	9
I01	Invasive alien species	9
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	9
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	9
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	9
A04	Grazing by livestock	5
C01	Mining and quarrying	5
E01	Urbanisation and human habitation	5
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	5

Ten most frequently reported 'highly important' threats

Code	Activity	Frequency
J03	Other changes to ecosystems	12
A01	Agricultural cultivation	8
A02	Modification of cultivation practices	8
F02	Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	8
l01	Invasive alien species	8
J02	Changes in water bodies conditions	8
K02	Vegetation succession/Biocenotic evolution	8
K03	Interspecific faunal relations	8
K04	Interspecific floral relations	8
A04	Grazing by livestock	4

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=Alytes+obstetricans

Species: Alytes obstetricans

Report under the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive

ⁱAssessment 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.