

**MV (Massive)** *Hyla intermedia*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2020-12-05
<b>Year published</b>	2021
<b>Eicat category</b>	MV (Massive)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	The hybridisation between the introduced <i>H. intermedia</i> and the endangered <i>H. arborea</i> is common in the impacted region (with the paper claiming that all individuals in the impacted population are hybrids, Dufresnes et al. 2015). As such this represents a decline, or potential extinction, of the genetically pure population of the <i>H. arborea</i> . The paper does note, however, that the native population of the endangered <i>H. arborea</i> may be recovered with increased human effort if <i>H. intermedia</i> were to be removed.
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Hybridisation
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Switzerland
<b>Description of impact</b>	Hybridisation- <i>Hyla intermedia</i> has been reported to hybridize with the endangered European Tree Frog ( <i>H. arborea</i> ), thereby causing an extirpation of the genetically pure population of native <i>H. arborea</i> .
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	James Baxter-Gilbert; Alexander D. Rebelo. (2026). <i>Hyla intermedia</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

