

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

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| <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> .   |

