

***EUROPEAN
TREE FROG
(HYLA
ARBOREA)***



*Presentation
by:
Sofija Videska*

Scientific classification

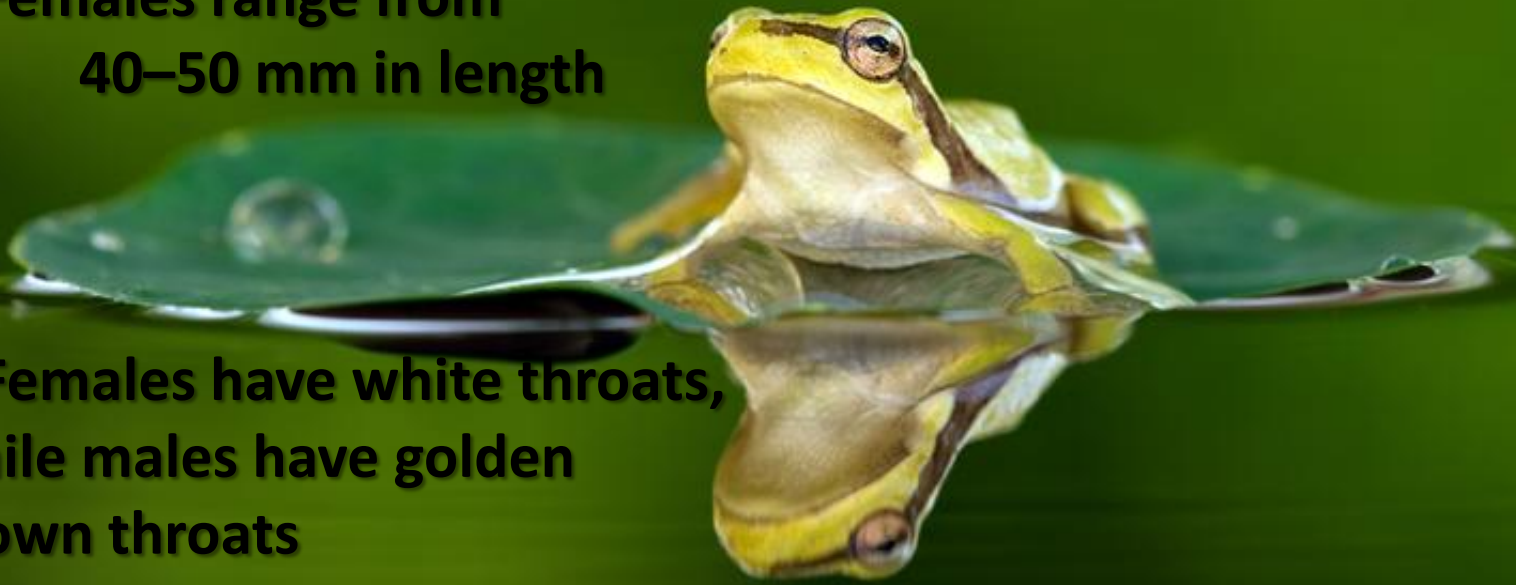
- ◉ Kingdom: ***Animalia***
- ◉ Phylum: ***Chordata***
- ◉ Class: ***Amphibia***
- ◉ Order: ***Anura***
- ◉ Family: ***Hylidae***
- ◉ Genus: ***Hyla***
- ◉ Species: ***H.arborea***



Basic description

- ❖ The European tree frog (*Hyla arborea* formerly *Rana arborea*) is a small tree frog found in Europe, Asia and part of Africa
- ❖ Males range from 32–43 mm in length
- ❖ Females range from 40–50 mm in length

- ❖ Females have white throats, while males have golden brown throats
- ❖ The discs on the frog's toes, is a characteristic feature of *H. arborea*



Distribution and habitat

❖ Most of Europe (except Ireland), northwest Africa, and temperate Asia to Japan

❖ European tree frogs can be found in marshlands, damp meadows, reed beds, parks, gardens, vineyards, orchards, stream banks, lakeshores, or humid or dry forests

❖ They tend to avoid dark or thick forests



Behavior


❖ Historically, tree frogs were used as barometers because they respond to approaching rain by croaking

❖ Depending on subspecies, temperature, humidity, and the frog's 'mood', skin colour ranges from bright to olive green, grey, brown and yellow

❖ They hibernate in walls, cellars, under rocks, under clumps of vegetation, or buried in leaf piles or manure piles



Diet

A photograph of three European tree frogs (Agalychnis saltator) perched on a dark, thorny branch. The frogs are bright green on top with lighter, mottled green and white underneath. They have large, prominent eyes and are facing right. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.

❖ European tree frogs eat a variety of small arthropods, such as spiders, flies, beetles, butterflies, and smooth caterpillars

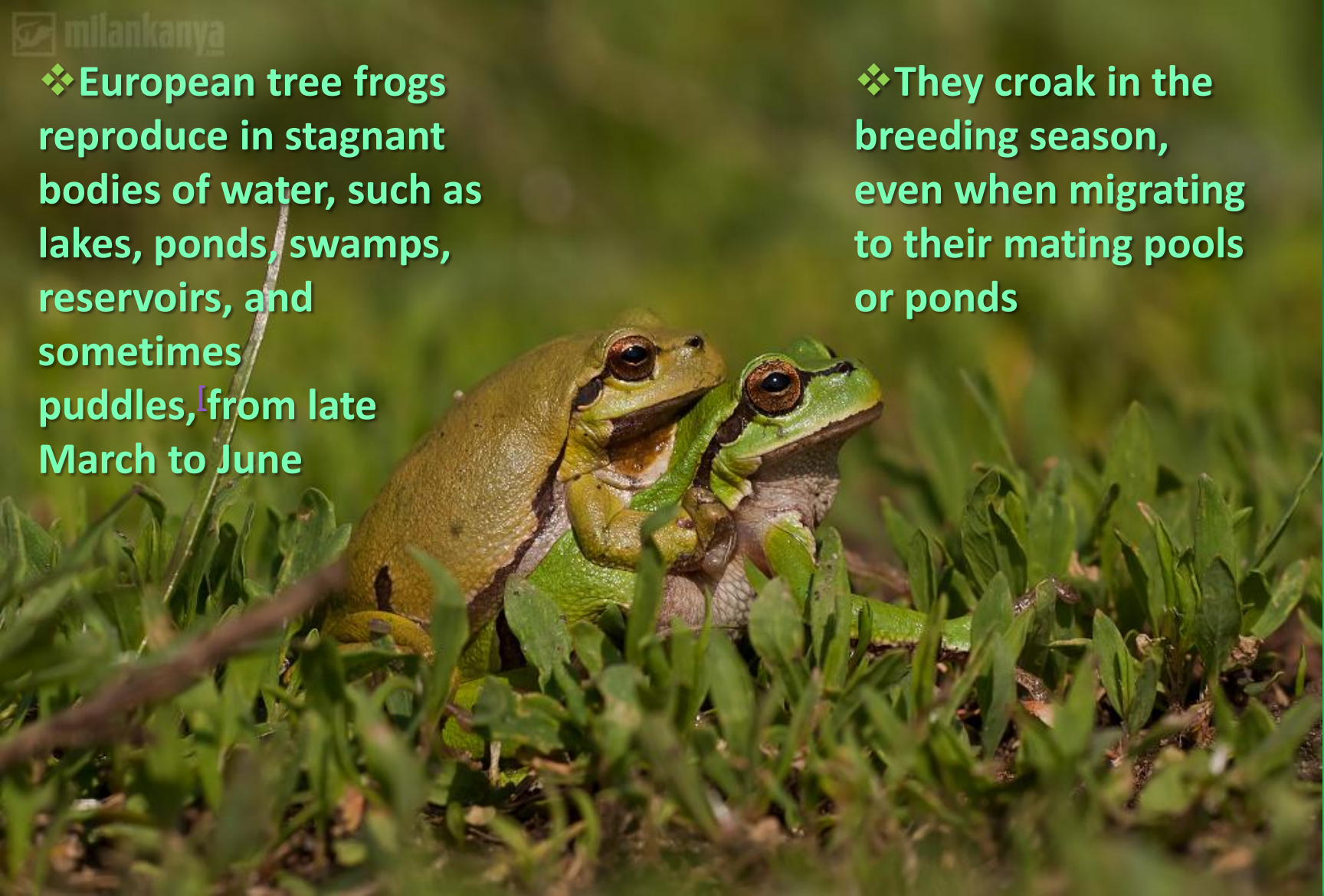
❖ Their ability to take long leaps allow them to catch fast-flying insects, which make up most of their diets



Reproduction

❖ European tree frogs reproduce in stagnant bodies of water, such as lakes, ponds, swamps, reservoirs, and sometimes puddles, from late March to June

❖ They croak in the breeding season, even when migrating to their mating pools or ponds



❖ About 800 to 1000 eggs are laid in clumps the size of a walnut. Individual eggs are about 1.5 mm in diameter



❖ After 10–14 days, the eggs hatch. Then, after three months, tadpoles metamorphose into frogs



❖ Metamorphosis usually peaks from late July to early August.

❖ They are able to live for up to 15 years



Mating call

Conservation status

❖ According to the IUCN Red List of Endangered Species, *H. arborea* is “listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category”

❖ However, according to the IUCN, the population trend of *H. arborea* is decreasing. Some of the main threats to European tree frogs include habitat fragmentation and destruction, pollution of wetlands, predation from fish, capture for the pet trade, and climate change



❖ Habitat protection has been shown to be the most important approach to conserving European tree frog populations.

**Thank you for
your
attention!**

