

**European Community Directive
on the Conservation of Natural Habitats
and of Wild Fauna and Flora
(92/43/EEC)**


**Second Report by the United Kingdom under
Article 17
on the implementation of the Directive
from January 2001 to December 2006**

**Conservation status assessment for
Species:
S1213 - *Rana temporaria* - Common frog**

The information in this assessment corresponds to the "species fact sheet" submitted by the UK to the European Union in February 2008 (second and final submission). Please note that this is a section of the UK's report. For the complete report visit <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/article17>

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Species Name: *Rana temporaria*

1. National level	
Species Code	S1213
Member State	United Kingdom
Biogeographic regions concerned within the Member state	ATL
1.1 Range map	 A map of the United Kingdom showing the distribution of the species <i>Rana temporaria</i> . The distribution is indicated by a solid grey fill covering the entire landmass of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the Shetland Islands. The map shows the coastlines and major islands of the region.

1.2 Distribution map



2. Biogeographic level

2.1 Biogeographic region

ATL

2.2 Published sources and/or websites

BIGGS, J., WILLIAMS, P., WHITFIELD, M., NICOLET, P. & WEATHERBY, A. 2005. 15 years of pond assessment in Britain: results and lessons learned from the work of Pond Conservation. *Aquatic Conservation-Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*, 15: 693-714.

BEEBEE, T.J.C. 1997. Changes in dewpond numbers and amphibian diversity over 20 years on chalk downland in Sussex, England. *Biological Conservation*, 81, no.3, 215-219.

BEEBEE, T.J.C. & GRIFFITHS, R.A. 2000. *Amphibians and reptiles: A natural history of the British herpetofauna*. The New Naturalist series. London: HarperCollins.

BOOTHBY, J. 1997. Ponds and other small water-bodies in North-West England: an audit. In: BOOTHBY, J (ed) 1997. *British pond landscapes*.

<p>Proceedings of the UK conference of the Pondlife Project held at University College, Chester, 7th-9th September 1997. Liverpool: PondLife Project.</p> <p>CARRIER, J. & BEEBEE, T.L.C. 2003. Recent, substantial, and unexplained declines of the common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> in lowland England. <i>Biological Conservation</i> 111: 395-399.</p> <p>COOKE, A.S. & SCORGIE, H.R.A. 1983. The status of the commoner amphibians and reptiles in Britain. Huntingdon: Nature Conservancy Council.</p> <p>LANGTON, T.E.S., BECKETT, C.L. & DUNSMORE, I. 1993. UK herpetofauna: a review of British herpetofauna populations in a wider context. Report 99F2AO69 to Joint Nature Conservation Committee. Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee.</p> <p>GENT, T. & GIBSON, S. 2003. Herpetofauna Workers Manual. Peterborough: Joint Nature Conservation Committee.</p> <p>SWAN, M.J.S. & OLDHAM, R.S. 1993. Herptile sites volume 1: national amphibian survey final report. English Nature Research Report No. 38. Peterborough: English Nature.</p> <p>SWAN, M.J.S. & OLDHAM, R.S. 1989. Amphibian communities final report. Unpublished report. Peterborough: Nature Conservancy Council.</p> <p>Map Data Sources</p> <p>BTO 2006 Gardenwatch survey data.</p> <p>The Herpetofauna Conservation Trust Rare Species Database; Reptiles and Amphibians Dataset; SWT Scottish Borders Local Wildlife Site Survey; Lothian Wildlife Information Centre Secret Garden Survey; Amphibian Records for Wiltshire 1900 – 2003; Environmental Heritage Service Species Datasets; Freshwater site visits (species and habitats); Highland Biological Records Centre Fish and Herpetiles dataset; Take a Pride in Fife Environmental Information Centre dataset (via the National Biodiversity Network (NBN) Gateway).</p>				
2.3 Range of species in the biogeographic region or marine region				
2.3.1 Surface range of the species (sq km)	240916			
2.3.2 Date of range determination	1970-2006			
2.3.3 Quality of data concerning range	Moderate			
2.3.4 Range trend	Stable (=)			
2.3.5 Range trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable			
2.3.6 Range trend period	1994-2006			
2.3.7 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable			
2.4 Population				
2.4.1 Population size estimation	Minimum	2149	Maximum	2149

	Units	Other Occupied 10-km squares
2.4.2 Date of population estimation	1970-2006	
2.4.3 Method used for population estimation	2 - Extrapolation from surveys of part of the population	
2.4.4 Quality of population data	Poor	
2.4.5 Population trend	Stable (=)	
2.4.6 Population trend magnitude (%)	Not applicable	
2.4.7 Population trend period	1994-2006	
2.4.8 Reasons for reported trend	Not applicable	
2.4.9 Justification of % thresholds for trends (optional)	Not applicable	
2.4.10 Main pressures	100 - Cultivation; 101 - Modification of cultivation practices; 141 - Abandonment of pastoral systems; 151 - Removal of hedges and copses; 164 - Forestry clearance; 190 - Agriculture and forestry activities not referred to above; 390 - Mining and extraction activities not referred to above; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 410 - Industrial or commercial areas; 500 - Communication networks; 701 - water pollution; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 853 - management of water levels; 910 - Silting up; 920 - Drying out; 952 - eutrophication;	
2.4.11 Threats	101 - Modification of cultivation practices; 390 - Mining and extraction activities not referred to above; 400 - Urbanised areas, human habitation; 410 - Industrial or commercial areas; 500 - Communication networks; 800 - Landfill, land reclamation and drying out, general; 853 - management of water levels; 910 - Silting up; 920 - Drying out;	
2.5 Habitat for the species in the biogeographic region or marine region		
2.5 Habitats for the species	<p><i>R. temporaria</i> breeds in the shallow waters of the full range of waterbody sizes. They tend to show preference for small (<100m²), unshaded ponds with some emergent and submerged vegetation. They are tolerant of fish. Acidic to alkaline water is also tolerated, although spawn mortality can be very high in waterbodies subject to acid precipitation and with poor buffering capacity. In breeding sites, water temperature, especially the availability of warm spawning sites, is probably more important than the size of shape of the waterbody.</p> <p><i>R. temporaria</i> tends to shelter in water and often hibernate there (although many do on land in places such as grass tussocks), so wetlands with a permanently high water table provide important habitats for this species. Dry habitats such as chalk grasslands and arable land are unfavourable (Gent & Gibson, 2003)</p>	
2.5.2 Area estimation (sq km)	Unknown	
2.5.3 Date of estimation	05/2007	
2.5.4 Quality of data	Poor	
2.5.5 Trend of the habitat	Unknown (X)	
2.5.6 Trend period	1994-2006	
2.5.7 Reasons for reported trend	3 - Direct human influence; 4 - Indirect anthropo or zoogenic influence;	
2.6 Future prospects		

2.6 Future prospects for the species	Good prospects_Species expected to survive and prosper
2.7 Complementary information	
2.7.1 Favourable reference range (sq km)	240916
2.7.2 Favourable reference population	2149
2.7.3 Suitable Habitat for the species	Unknown
2.7.4 Other relevant information	
2.8 Conclusions <i>(assessment of conservation status at end of reporting period)</i>	
(2.3) Range	(FV) - Favourable
(2.4) Population	(FV) - Favourable
(2.5) Habitat for the species	(XX) - Unknown
(2.6) Future prospects	(FV) - Favourable
Overall assessment	(FV) - Favourable