

Key Facts

Mediterranean amphibians are very distinctive, as 64% of them are not found anywhere else in the world.

115 species of amphibians (frogs, toads, newts and salamanders) are found in Mediterranean countries, a much higher number than that found in central and northern Europe.

28.7% of the Mediterranean's amphibians are threatened with extinction.

One species is already extinct: the painted frog *Discoglossus nigriventer*, an endemic of Israel.

Amphibians' disappearance is mainly due to habitat loss and degradation, as most species rely on freshwater

Conservation Status Assessment

Of the 115 amphibian species evaluated, one species is already extinct: the painted frog *Discoglossus nigriventer*, and 28.7% are threatened, of which 3.5% are Critically Endangered, 11.3% Endangered and 13.9% Vulnerable.

Main Threats

Apart from habitat loss and degradation - for example through water extraction - the main threats facing amphibians are over-harvesting, human disturbance, pollution and invasive alien species.

Chytridiomycosis - a fungal disease - has been

For More Information

Please contact Annabelle Cuttelod
annabelle.cuttelod@iucn.org

The Status and Distribution of Reptiles and Amphibians of the Mediterranean Basin.

Download the report in English, French or Spanish from the publications section.

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