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Bromeliohyla bromeliacia

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Taxonomy

Kingdom	ANIMALIA
Phylum	CHORDATA
Class	AMPHIBIA
Order	ANURA
Family	HYLIDAE
Common Name/s	RANA ARBORÍCULA DE BROMELIA (S)
Species Authority	(K. Schmidt, 1933)
Taxonomic Notes	This species was previously included in the genus <i>Hyla</i> but has recently been moved to the new genus <i>Bromeliohyla</i> (Faivovich <i>et al.</i> 2005).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria	EN A2ace ver 3.1 (2001)
Year Assessed	2004
Assessor/s	Cruz, G., Acevedo, M. & Lee, J.
Evaluator/s	Stuart, S., Chanson, J., Cox, N. & Young, B. (Global Amphibian Assessment Coordinating Team)
Justification	Listed as Endangered because of a drastic population decline estimated to be more than 50% over the last ten years, perhaps due to chytridiomycosis.

Distribution

Country Names	Belize Guatemala Honduras Mexico
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Summary Documentation

System	Terrestrial
Major Habitat/s (terms)	1.6 Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist 1.9 Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Montane
Major Threat/s (terms)	1.1.1.1 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Agriculture - Crops - Shifting Agriculture (ongoing) 1.1.1.2 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Agriculture - Crops -

- Small-holder farming (ongoing)
- 1.1.1.3 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Agriculture - Crops - Agro-industry farming (ongoing)
- 1.1.4.1 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Agriculture - Livestock - Nomadic (ongoing)
- 1.1.4.2 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Agriculture - Livestock - Small-holder (ongoing)
- 1.3.3.1 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Extraction - Wood - Small-scale subsistence (ongoing)
- 1.3.3.2 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Extraction - Wood - Selective logging (ongoing)
- 1.3.3.3 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Extraction - Wood - Clear-cutting (past, present)
- 1.7 Habitat Loss/Degradation - Fires (ongoing)
- 6.1.5 Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species) - Atmospheric pollution - Other (ongoing)
- 6.3.7 Pollution (affecting habitat and/or species) - Water pollution - Sediment (ongoing)
- 7.1 Natural disasters - Drought (ongoing)
- 7.2 Natural disasters - Storms/flooding (ongoing)
- 7.4 Natural disasters - Wildfire (ongoing)
- 7.6 Natural disasters - Avalanches/landslides (ongoing)
- 8.5 Changes in native species dynamics - Pathogens/parasites (ongoing)

Population Trend

[\(terms\)](#)



Conservation Action/s

[\(terms\)](#)

- 1.1.1 Policy-based actions - Management plans - Development (needed)
- 1.2.1.1 Policy-based actions - Legislation - Development - International level (needed)
- 1.2.1.2 Policy-based actions - Legislation - Development - National level (needed)
- 1.2.1.3 Policy-based actions - Legislation - Development - Sub-national level (needed)
- 2.2 Communication and Education - Awareness (needed)
- 3.1 Research actions - Taxonomy (in place)
- 3.2 Research actions - Population numbers and range (needed)
- 3.3 Research actions - Biology and Ecology (needed)
- 3.4 Research actions - Habitat status (needed)
- 3.5 Research actions - Threats (needed)
- 3.8 Research actions - Conservation measures (needed)
- 3.9 Research actions - Trends/Monitoring (needed)
- 4.1 Habitat and site-based actions - Maintenance/Conservation (needed)
- 4.2 Habitat and site-based actions - Restoration (needed)
- 4.4.1 Habitat and site-based actions - Protected areas - Identification of new protected areas (needed)
- 4.4.2 Habitat and site-based actions - Protected areas - Establishment (in place, needed)

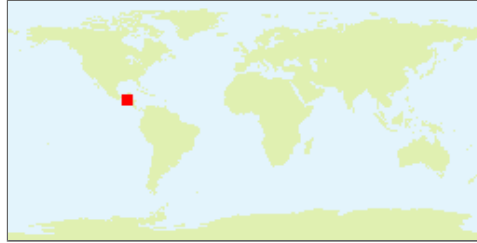
- 4.4.3 Habitat and site-based actions - Protected areas - Management (in place, needed)
- 4.4.4 Habitat and site-based actions - Protected areas - Expansion (needed)
- 5.4 Species-based actions - Recovery management (needed)

Detailed Documentation

Range

This species occurs on the Atlantic versant of north-western Chiapas state, Mexico; central and eastern Guatemala; the Maya Mountains of Belize; and north-western Honduras, at 350 - 1,790m asl.

Range Map



(click for detailed map)

Population

It is known from single specimens in Belize and Mexico. It is uncommon in Guatemala, but it continues to occur in suitable habitat, although some populations are in serious decline. In fact, some higher elevation populations in Guatemala, where most of the range occurs, appear to have declined sharply although the species has not disappeared; populations at lower elevations appear stable. It is relatively common in Honduras.

Habitat and Ecology

It is found in bromeliads in premontane wet and lower montane wet forest. It breeds by larval development. It is also found in leaf sheaths on banana trees, and tolerates some level of habitat disturbance.

Threats

The main threat is deforestation, due to agriculture (crops, livestock), and pollution which is taking place at higher elevations. The declines observed at high elevations, which have taken place even in suitable habitat, could be due to chytridiomycosis.

Conservation Measures

It is found in Parque Nacional Montaña de Cusuco and Parque Nacional Cerro Azul in Honduras, and in Reserva de la Biosfera Sierra de la Minas and Biotopo Universitario Mario Dary in Guatemala. Further research is necessary to ascertain whether chytrid is a threat to this species.

Links to Other Sources

Databases



Search AmphibiaWeb for this species.

[Global Amphibian Assessment](#)

Search Global Amphibian Assessment site for this species.



Search NatureServe InfoNatura for this species (Central and South

America, Caribbean Islands)



Search the Species 2000 site for further information about this species.



Search the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre site for further information about this species.

Images



Search Google for related images.



Search Picsearch for related images.

Data Sources

Data Sources

Amphibian Data. For additional documentation about utilization and CITES status, click on the Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA) link above to see the GAA account for this species or alternatively follow this link to the search function on the [Global Amphibian Assessment](#) web site and run your own search.

Campbell, J.A. 1998. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Northern Guatemala, Yucatan and Belize*. Volume 4. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.

Duellman, W.E. 2001. *The Hylid Frogs of Middle America*. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Ithaca, New York, USA.

Faivovich, J., Haddad, C.F.B., Garcia, P.C.O., Frost, D.R., Campbell, J.A. and Wheeler, W.C. 2005. Systematic review of the frog family Hylidae, with special reference to Hylinae: Phylogenetic analysis and taxonomic revision. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 294: 1-240.

Martinez-Coronel, M., Ramirez-Bautista, A. and Vidal-Lopez, R. 1995. *Hyla bromeliacia* (treefrog). *Herpetological Review* 26 (2): 104-105.

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Schmidt, K.P. 1933. New reptiles and amphibians from Honduras. *Zool. Ser. Field Mus. Nat. Hist.* 20: 15-22.

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