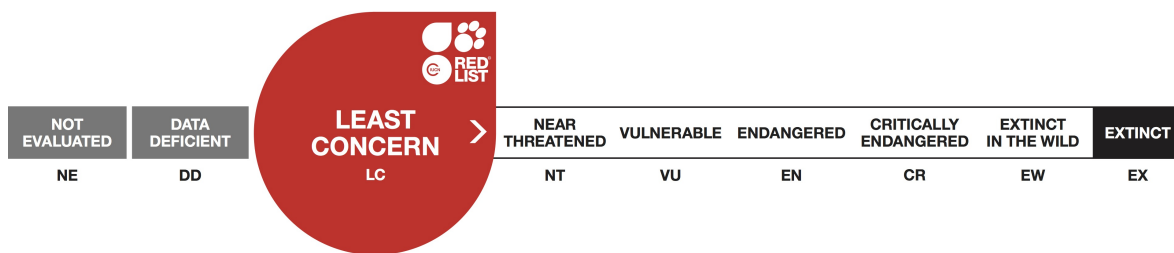


Chalcorana chalconota, Schlegel's Frog

Errata version

Assessment by: van Dijk, P.P., Iskandar, D., Inger, R. & Kusrini, M.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Amphibia	Anura	Ranidae

Taxon Name: *Chalcorana chalconota* (Schlegel, 1837)

Synonym(s):

- *Hyla chalconotus* Schlegel, 1837
- *Hylarana chalconota* (Schlegel, 1837)
- *Rana chalconota* (Schlegel, 1837)

Common Name(s):

- English: Schlegel's Frog, Brown Stream Frog, Copper-cheeked Frog, White-lipped Frog

Taxonomic Source(s):

Frost, D.R. 2013. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 5.6 (9 January 2013). Electronic Database. American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA. Available at: <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.html>.

Taxonomic Notes:

We consider *Hylarana raniceps* to be a valid species following Dubois (1992). We restrict *H. chalconota* to Java, Bali and parts of southern Sumatra, Indonesia.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern [ver 3.1](#)

Year Published: 2004

Date Assessed: April 30, 2004

Annotations: Needs Updating

Justification:

Listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a degree of habitat modification, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining to qualify for listing in a more threatened category.

Geographic Range

Range Description:

We restrict this species to southern Sumatra, Java and Bali (Indonesia). Specimens from outside this range are referred to in the accounts for *H. raniceps* and *H. mocquardi* (Sulawesi only). It is present below 1,571 m asl.

Country Occurrence:

Native: Indonesia (Bali, Jawa, Sumatera)

Distribution Map

Chalcorana chalconota

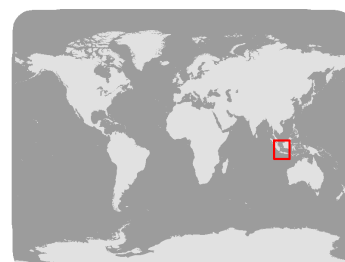


Hylarana chalconota

Range

■ Extant (resident)

Compiled by:
IUCN (International Union for
Conservation of Nature),
Conservation International &
NatureServe.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.



Population

It is generally common in lowland forest streams, and is less common but still present in highland areas.

Current Population Trend: Stable

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

It is typically seen on rocks and vegetation along small lowland forest streams, but is also seen away from streams in forest, or in highland areas. Primary and degraded forests are equally favoured, but a reasonably closed canopy and gently flowing water are essential. Adults disperse widely in the forest and may even be found in wooded gardens. Breeding occurs at quiet side pools of forest streams or in temporary ponds at the edges of forests. On Sumatra it also breeds in ponds and in paddy fields. The maximum clutch size of *H. chalconota* is 2,207 eggs and it breeds year round (Premo 1985). Tadpoles live inside pools and quiet, deeper sections of streams (Grandison 1972, Dring 1979).

Systems: Terrestrial, Freshwater

Use and Trade

There is very small-scale use at the local level as fish bait.

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

It has recently tested positive for *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*, although there are currently no reports of population declines for this species (Kusrini *et al.* 2008).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Provided existing protected areas and watershed forests remain reasonably intact, and that there isn't an epidemic event of chytridiomycosis, the species appears reasonably secure. It is important to assess the presence and extent of the impact of the chytrid fungus on frog populations in Indonesia (Kusrini *et al.* 2008).

Credits

Assessor(s): van Dijk, P.P., Iskandar, D., Inger, R. & Kusrini, M.

Reviewer(s): Stuart, S., Chanson, J. & Cox, N. (Global Amphibian Assessment Coordinating Team)

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External Resources

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Appendix

Habitats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
15. Artificial/Aquatic & Marine -> 15.8. Artificial/Aquatic - Seasonally Flooded Agricultural Land	-	Suitable	-
15. Artificial/Aquatic & Marine -> 15.7. Artificial/Aquatic - Irrigated Land (includes irrigation channels)	-	Suitable	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.4. Artificial/Terrestrial - Rural Gardens	-	Marginal	-
14. Artificial/Terrestrial -> 14.3. Artificial/Terrestrial - Plantations	-	Marginal	-
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.8. Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	-	Suitable	Yes
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.7. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Freshwater Marshes/Pools (under 8ha)	-	Suitable	Yes
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.2. Wetlands (inland) - Seasonal/Intermittent/Irregular Rivers/Streams/Creeks	-	Suitable	Yes
5. Wetlands (inland) -> 5.1. Wetlands (inland) - Permanent Rivers/Streams/Creeks (includes waterfalls)	-	Suitable	Yes
1. Forest -> 1.6. Forest - Subtropical/Tropical Moist Lowland	-	Suitable	Yes

Threats

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis)	Ongoing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Stresses:		2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		

Conservation Actions in Place

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Conservation sites identified: Yes, over entire range
Occur in at least one PA: Yes

Conservation Actions Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Conservation Actions Needed
2. Land/water management -> 2.1. Site/area management

Research Needed

(<http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes>)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.1. Taxonomy
1. Research -> 1.2. Population size, distribution & trends
1. Research -> 1.3. Life history & ecology
1. Research -> 1.5. Threats

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Upper elevation limit (m): 1571
Population
Population severely fragmented: No

Errata

Errata reason: This species has been moved to the genus *Chalcorana* (previously *Hylarana*).

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