

Improvement of habitat and population connectivity for endangered amphibians in the cityregion of Aachen (Germany) LIFE15 NAT/DE/000743



Yellow-bellied Toad
Bombina variegata



Natterjack Toad
Epidalea calamita



Midwife Toad
Alytes obstetricans

Presented By Bettina Krebs

Speed presentations – ARC Platform Meeting – 22nd May –
Santander, Spain

Objective

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Target Species:

Yellow-bellied Toad

Bombina variegata

Annex II, IV

Natterjack Toad

Epidalea calamita

Annex IV

Midwife Toad

Alytes obstetricans

Annex IV

Need temporary ponds

- Improvement of habitat quality (secondary habitats)
- Improvement of connectivity
- Re-introduction of Yellow-bellied Toads at two sites
- Management of invasive Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*)



Limestone quarry



Black coal spoil heap

I. Climate Change and Protected Areas

Best practice: artificial “temporary” ponds at sites without natural waterholding capacity

Typ 1: Prefabricated manhole-ring with drainage pipe



Typ 2: Ponds made with EPDM sheet and concrete protection layer

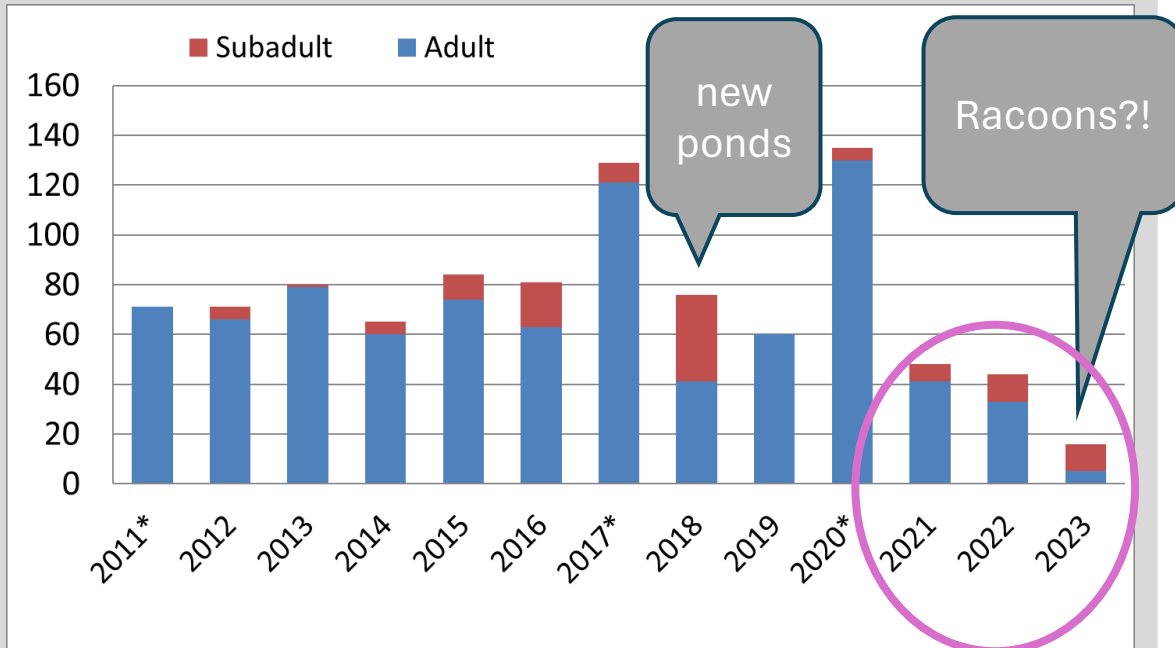


Lessons Learnt

- successfully used by target species
- easy to maintain
- *good waterholding capacity, even in drought*

II. ARC and Invasive Species

Detecting and dealing with Invasives: Racoon-Management in Yellow-bellied T. habitats



Max. number of observed adult and sub-adult Yellow-bellied Toads per day at Natura2000 site "Brockenberg"



Traps



height-adjustable cover over small ponds

Key Messages to Share

- artificial ponds are suitable for reproduction of target species, even in drought
- maintenance of ponds necessary, but easy to do
- faunistic monitoring is important to detect negative impacts
- racoons are a new threat
- camera monitoring detects racoons at new sites
- cover over ponds prevent predation by racoons

