

An aerial photograph of a river delta, likely the Nida River, showing a complex network of water channels and meanders. The landscape is a mix of vibrant green grass and patches of bare, brownish soil or sand, indicating a natural, possibly restored, environment. Numerous bare trees are scattered throughout the landscape, particularly along the riverbanks. The overall scene is captured from a high angle, providing a clear view of the river's intricate flow patterns.

Renaturalisation of inland delta of Nida River LIFE17 NAT/PL/000018

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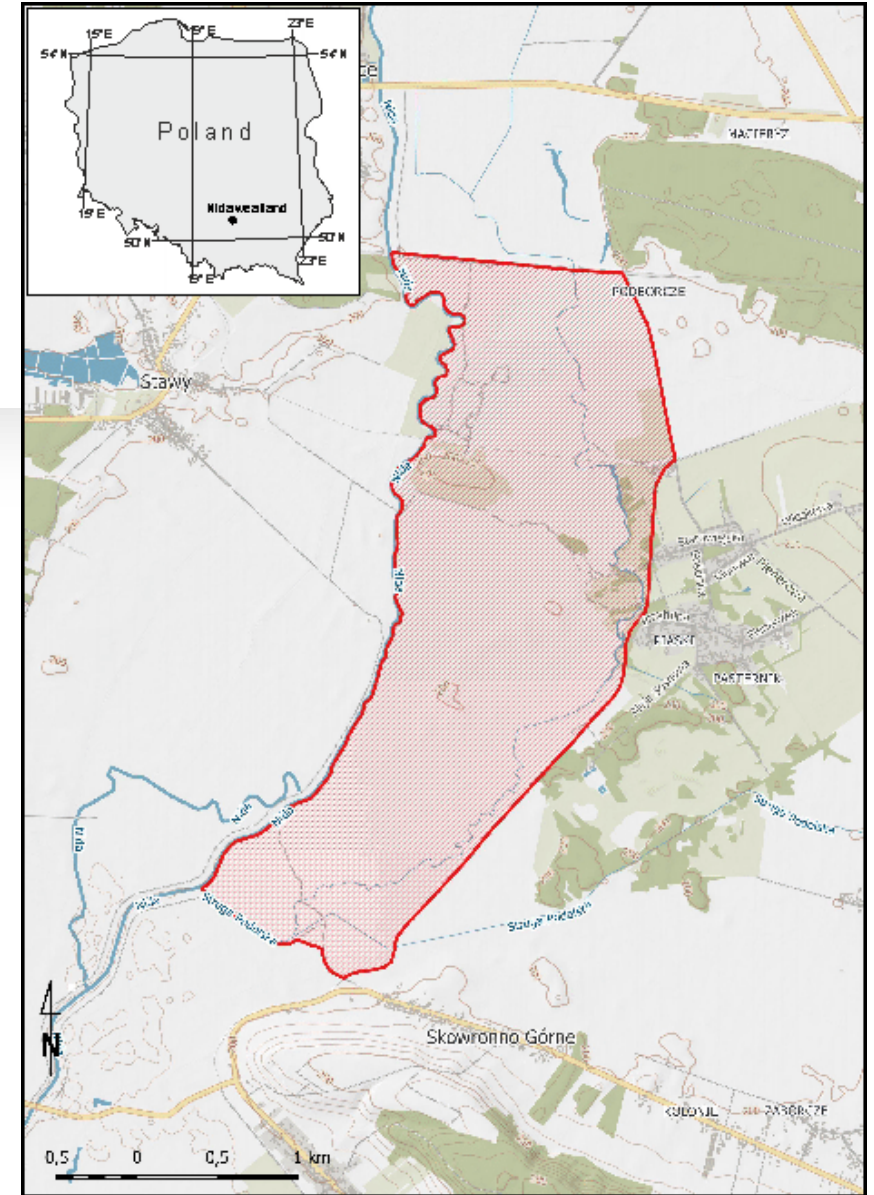
Speed presentations – APB Platform Meeting – 22nd May –
Santa Eulària, Spain

Objectives

- *Restore the unique hydrological system of the so-called 'inland delta'*
- *Increase an abundance of the breeding sites for amphibians*
- *Reinforcement the most endangered species in the area: fire bellied toad (*Bombina bombina*), great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) European pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*) with captive reared individuals*



<http://life4delta.pl>



The project area

III. ARC and Land Management

As a basis for the project, the previously drained area of the inland delta has been re-watered through hydrotechnical measures.

Before



After



III. ARC and Land Management

In addition to the breeding sites that have emerged as a result of re-watering, artificial breeding ponds optimised for the fire-bellied toad and great crested newt have been created and inhabited by captive - reared specimens.



Key Messages to Share

- "Water first" - The quality of the habitat is crucial to the success of conservation, in the case of amphibians the most important element is adequate hydrological conditions.
- Translocation based activities, supported by captive breedings may accelerate the recolonisation of restored areas.



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