

Erfolgskontrolle einer Zauneidechsenumsiedlung in Berlin

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Monitoring of a sand lizard translocation in Berlin

In this paper I present the results of the field work carried out to study the success of a translocation of a sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) population within the district of Trep-tow-Köpenick in Berlin. Between 2005 and 2007 an alternate habitat with a size of 1.2 ha was prepared in the Wulhheide park. Focus of the survey was an enclosure with a size of 600 m² within this habitat. In total 93 translocated individuals were kept within this enclosure for three years from 2008 until 2010. In order to evaluate the efficiency of the translocation I photographed all individuals from April until August 2012 and analysed all available documents of the translocation. In total 46 individuals (16 males, 14 females and 16 subadults) could be verified, which is approximately half the number of the formerly translocated individuals. This decline indicates a failure of the translocation. Furthermore the population structure does not correlate with natural populations, so that the lacking size of the enclosure could be pointed out as the main reason for the little success of the analysed translocated sand lizard population. Only 16% of the translocated sand lizards were recaptured in 2012. Compared to other efficiency controls of sand lizard translocations this is a considerably low number. The density of animals within the enclosure is high compared to natural populations. Further reasons for the little success of the relocation are: The capture period was too short, which caused an unnatural population structure. The lacking relocation plan resulted in a transgression of capacities within the enclosure, with the consequence of an increased predation and decrease of the population size. Furthermore an increased intraspecific competition can be assumed, along with increasing stress, lack of food and higher risk of mortality.

Key words: Reptilia, *Lacerta agilis*, enclosure, relocation, efficiency control, monitoring.

Zusammenfassung

Die Arbeit beschreibt die Erfolgskontrolle einer umgesiedelten Zauneidechsen-Population innerhalb des Bezirks Treptow-Köpenick in Berlin. Im Volkspark Wuhl-heide entstand von 2005–2007 ein 1,2 ha großer Ersatzlebensraum. Eine 600 m² große Einzäunung innerhalb des Gesamthabitats stand im Fokus der Untersuchungen. Ursprünglich wurden in diese Fläche 93 Individuen über den Zeitraum von 2008–2010 ausgesetzt. Grundlage der Erfolgswertung war die fotografische Erfassung der Zauneidechsen von April bis August 2012. Insgesamt konnten dabei 46 Einzelindi-viduen nachgewiesen werden, davon 16 Männchen, 14 Weibchen und 16 Jungtiere. Dies entsprach in etwa der Hälfte des Umsiedlungsbestandes. Auch wenn nicht da-von ausgegangen werden kann, dass alle Tiere erfasst wurden, deuten die Bestands-zahlen sowie die berechnete maximale Populationsgröße ($n = 80$) auf einen Rückgang