

## Die Amphibien und Reptilien in der Gemeinde Much (Nordrhein–Westfalen)

BIRGIT BLOSAT

### Amphibians and Reptiles of the municipality Much (Northrhine–Westphalia)

Between March and October 1992 the herpetofauna of the municipality Much was surveyed qualitatively and semiquantitatively on the basis of a square-kilometre-grid-map. 9 species of amphibians and 3 species of reptiles were recorded: Fire salamander (*Salamandra salamandra terrestris*), alpine newt (*Triturus a. alpestris*), smooth newt (*Triturus v. vulgaris*), palmate newt (*Triturus h. helveticus*), midwife toad (*Alytes o. obstetricans*), common toad (*Bufo b. bufo*), common tree frog (*Hyla a. arborea*), grass frog (*Rana t. temporaria*), edible frog (*Rana kl. esculenta*), pool frog (*Rana lessonae*); viviparous lizard (*Zootoca v. vivipara*), slow worm (*Anguis f. fragilis*) and grass snake (*Natrix n. natrix* and *Natrix n. helvetica*). The distribution of these species is compared with the situation in Northrhine–Westphalia (NRW). Grass frog, common toad, alpine newt, smooth newt, viviparous lizard, slow worm and grass snake were widespread and had locally large populations in the municipality Much. The species edible frog, common tree frog, midwife toad and palmate newt were considered to be rare in this area, because only isolated and very small populations exist. The fire salamander is abundant in the West of the area along the Naaf and Wahn stream valleys, whereas it is absent in the Northeast and the South. The yellow-bellied toad (*Bombina variegata*) is considered to be extinct. In contrast to similar studies the amphibians spawned more often in ponds stocked with fish, leading to the conclusion that there is a lack of small water bodies in the investigated area. The loss of this kind of water body, beside the eutrophy caused by fish and cattle breeding, is considered to be the most important threatening factor for the herpetofauna.

**Key words:** Amphibia, Reptilia, municipality Much, Northrhine–Westphalia, Bergisches Land, distribution, ecology.

### Zusammenfassung

Im Jahre 1992 wurde zwischen März und Oktober die Herpetofauna der Gemeinde Much im Bergischen Land qualitativ und halbquantitativ auf einem 1 km<sup>2</sup>-Raster kartiert. Dabei wurden 9 Amphibien- und 3 Reptilienarten nachgewiesen: Feuersalamander (*Salamandra salamandra terrestris*), Bergmolch (*Triturus a. alpestris*), Teichmolch (*Triturus v. vulgaris*), Fadenmolch (*Triturus h. helveticus*), Geburtshelferkröte (*Alytes o. obstetricans*), Erdkröte (*Bufo b. bufo*), Laubfrosch (*Hyla a. arborea*), Grasfrosch (*Rana t. temporaria*), Teichfrosch (*Rana kl. esculenta*), Kleiner Wasserfrosch (*Rana lessonae*); Bergeidechse (*Zootoca v. vivipara*), Blindschleiche (*Anguis f. fragilis*) und Ringelnatter (*Natrix n. natrix* und *Natrix n. helvetica*). Flächendeckend und mit lokal individuenstarken Beständen sind Grasfrosch, Erdkröte, Bergmolch, Teichmolch, Waldeidechse, Blindschleiche und Ringelnatter in der Gemeinde Much verbreitet. Dagegen sind Teichfrosch, Kleiner Wasserfrosch, Laubfrosch, Geburtshelferkröte und Fadenmolch im Untersuchungsgebiet selten, da nur isolierte Vorkom-