

## Clark Bradbury Charitable Trust

Ten Years of Making the Adder Count

John Baker \& Emma Gardner

## amphibian and reptile conservation <br>  <br> habitat



## Adder Status

- COOKE, A.S. \& ARNOLD, H.R., 1982. National changes in the status of the commoner British amphibians and reptiles before 1974, British Journal of Herpetology 6, 206-207.
- COOKE, A.S. \& SCORGIE, H.R.A., 1983. The Status of the commoner amphibians and reptiles in Britain. Focus on Nature Conservation, No. 3. NCC.
- HILTON-BROWN, D. \& OLDHAM, R.S., 1991. The status of the widespread amphibians and reptiles in Britain, 1990, and changes during the 1980s. Focus on Nature Conservation, No. 131. NCC.
- GLEED-OWEN, C. \& LANGHAM., S., 2012. The Adder Status Project - a conservation condition assessment of the adder (Vipera berus) in England, with recommendations
 for future monitoring and conservation policy. ARC.
- NARRS.


## Prompts for Make the Adder Count

## Common themes

- Declining status - and increasing concerns.
- Expert opinion - or lack of quantitative data.


## An observation

- There was a small core of 'adder-watchers'.


## Focus on hibernation sites



- Repeatedly used
- Populations often concentrated
- Present for many months
- Snakes (males at least) relatively easy to survey


## Make the Adder Count - Aims

- Collect quantitative data
- Standardise observations
- Investigate potential of approach
- Focus attention on (and locate) adder hibernacula
- Raise profile of adder



## Survey Sites

- 260 sites
- 181 surveyors
- Wide variation in length of timeseries per site



## Timeseries

85 : Dunwich Forest 5 (Tower) ( Suffolk, East)



242 : Crookham Common (Berkshire


86 : Dunwich Forest 67 ( Suffolk, East )


236 : Dunwich Compt 319 northern windrow H30 ( Suffilk, East )



257 : Glenlude ( Perthshire )


## Timeseries



Aim: derive average population trends across sites

## Population Trends

## Small Populations

- Defined as sites with mean peak count $\bar{p}_{i} \leq 10$


## Large Populations

- Defined as sites with mean peak count $10<\bar{p}_{i} \leq 25$


## Population Trends

## Small Populations

- Defined as sites with mean peak count $\bar{p}_{i} \leq 10$


## Large Populations

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- 9 sites with $\geq 3 y r s$ of data
- Mean normalised peak count shows significant increase ( $\mathrm{P}<0.05$ ).



## Population Trends

## Small Populations

- Defined as sites with mean peak count $\bar{p}_{i} \leq 10$
- 117 sites with $\geq 3 y r s$ of data.
- Mean normalised peak count shows significant decline ( $\mathrm{P}<0.01$ ).
- $12 / 117=10 \%$ sites potentially died out.



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## Key Factors <br> Affecting Adder Populations

## PP = Public Pressure through

 DisturbanceHM = Habitat Management
HF = Habitat Fragmentation
NS = Neglect/Succession
PE = Persecution
$\mathrm{FI}=$ Fire
PR = Predation
FO = Forestry Operations
BD = Building Development
AC = Agricultural Changes
IC = Introduction for Conservation
ID = Introduction for Development Mitigation
I = Introduction (not specified)


## Negative Factors (\%)

|  | 1983 <br> C\&S | 1991 <br> HB\&O | 2004 <br> ENRR | 2017 <br> Current |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PP | 14 | 19 | 25 | 48 |
| HM | $5^{*}$ | N/A | 12 | 22 |
| HF | N/A | N/A | N/A | 17 |
| NS | N/A | 6 | 14 | 16 |
| PE | 19 | 6 | 17 | 13 |
| FI | 16 | 6 | 12 | 12 |
| PR | 0 | N/A | 9 | 12 |
| FO | 14 | 19 | 10 | 6 |
| BD | 8 | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| AC | 19 | 16 | 4 | 4 |

## Beyond Population

Trends: Behaviour \& Phenology

- Investigate differences in emergence timing.
- Males peak fortnight earlier than females
- Inter-annual variation in date of peak count:
- Response to weather?
- Potential to adapt to climate change



## MTAC Going Forward

Huge THANK YOU to all surveyors who have contributed data!

- Please keep surveying and sending in results



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Site 86


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- Please keep surveying and sending in results
- Reporting zero counts is really important
- Expand geographical range of survey



## Conclusions

## MTAC data confirm expert opinion (ENRR 546):

- Small populations more prone to declines
- Most populations are small

Perceived threats:

- Public pressure (disturbance) most common threat
- Habitat management largest positive factor but negative impacts persist.

Going forward:

- Shown methodology can yield useful data
- Provides database of hibernacula locations (essential information for habitat management)
- Improve geographical coverage
www.recordpool.org.uk/make-the-adder-count


## Thank you to all MTAC's surveyors!

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## Site Distributions

Small Populations
Large Populations


## Population Trends



1. For each site, j, population size each year is represented the peak count $\left(p_{j}(t)\right)$, ie. by maximum no. of adders recorded on any one visit that year.
2. For each site, calculate mean peak count across all years $\left(\bar{p}_{j}\right)$.
3. For each site, calculate normalised peak count per year as:

$$
p_{n o r m, j}(t)=p_{j}(t) / \bar{p}_{j}
$$

4. For each year, calculate mean normalised peak count across all sites surveyed that year as:

$$
\bar{P}_{\text {norm }}(t)=\sum_{j} p_{\text {norm }, j}(t) / N_{j}
$$

