



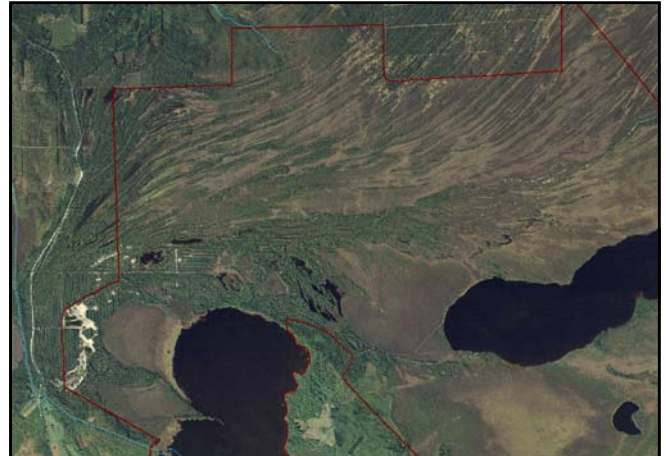
Habitat loss is the main reason for the decline of *B. calamita* in Estonia.

Shallow pools on the meadows have been overgrown with reed or old grass.

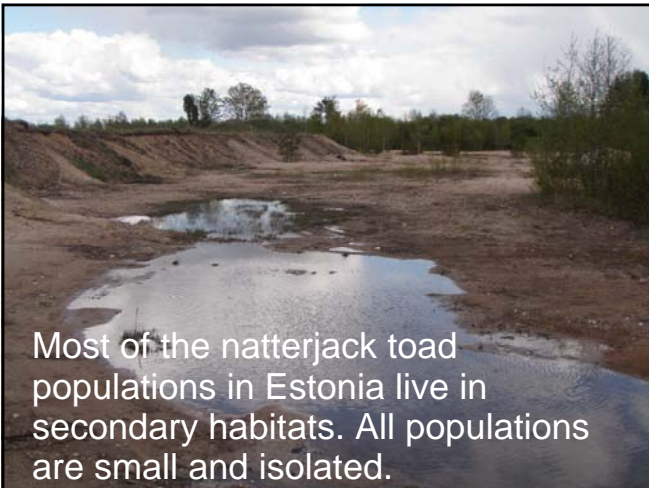


Most of the coastal meadows have been ungrazed for 30-50 years.

The area of coastal meadows has been decreased 4-5 times, mainly because of lack of management.



Afforestation with pine plantations and natural succession of dune areas



Most of the natterjack toad populations in Estonia live in secondary habitats. All populations are small and isolated.

The natterjack toad action plan

HÕRE KAITSE
KORRALDAMINE LÄÄNEMAAL



LARS ERVENS
BIRGIT KESKVALP
ELIINA LEPIN

Talviku 2002



- To secure survival and favourable status of all existing populations.
- To secure the genetic diversity of the existing populations by creating reserve populations to coastal meadows.
- To create meta-populations by restoring habitats and re-introducing the natterjack toad to coastal meadows.

Restoration of breeding ponds to coastal meadows



BOREAL BALTIC COASTAL MEADOW PRESERVATION
IN ESTONIA 2001-2004
more than 60 ponds

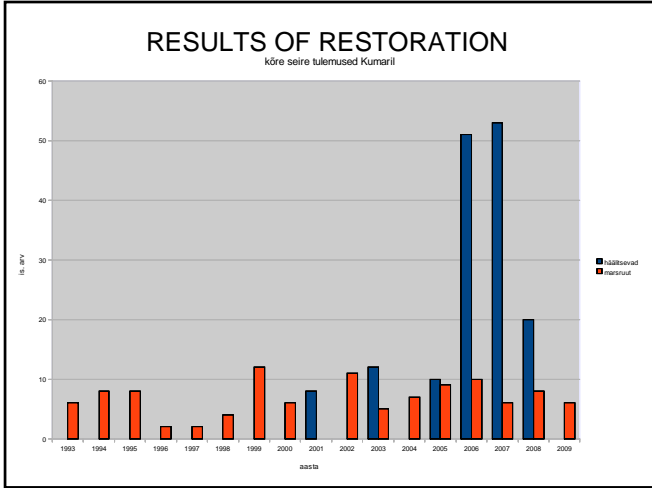
For grazing the coastal meadows beef-cattle and sheep have been bought and given to farmers use



Restoration of ponds and re-introduction of natterjack toads



WORK-CAMPS AS A METHOD OF HABITAT RESTORATION



FOREST FIRE IN VESKIJÄRVE SAND DUNE AREA IN 2008





PROBLEMS AND FUTURE PLANS

- WE HAVE WELL MANAGED COASTAL MEADOWS, BUT GOOD HIBERNATION SITES NEARBY CAN BE A PROBLEM. HABITAT BETWEEN BREEDING SITE AND HIBERNATION SITE SHOULD BE ALSO MANAGED.
- RE-INTRODUCTION SHOULD BE DONE IN CASE WE HAVE POSSIBILITIES TO BRING THOUSANDS OF TADPOLES TO ONE SITE.
- HOW TO RESTORE AND MAINTAIN DUNE AREA FOR NATTERJACK TOAD? BALANCE BETWEEN NATURAL AREA AND MANAGEMENT.

THANK YOU!

Ilona Lepik

