



# HAMPSHIRE AMPHIBIAN & REPTILE GROUP



# HERPETOFAUNA REPORT 2011

## Hampshire Amphibian & Reptile Group (HARG)

Welcome to the annual HARG Herpetofauna Report! HARG exists to help safeguard the conservation of amphibians and reptiles (herptiles) and their habitats in Hampshire – one of the most important counties in the UK. Through our membership, we aim to survey and monitor the distribution and status of herptiles countywide, from continually threatened species such as the great crested newt to perhaps more ubiquitous species such as the slow-worm.

HARG provides advice on herptiles and habitat management to all relevant non-statutory organisations, statutory agencies and the public. It is our ambition to foster an interest in amphibians and reptiles and to develop the skills of those passionate about wildlife for generations to come.

Records are the fundamental baseline on which all conservation work in Hampshire is underpinned. Without good data it is not possible to highlight species declines, undertake research, protect sites or disseminate invaluable local knowledge to local government, the wider public and all those who wish to achieve positive habitat management and creation for wildlife.

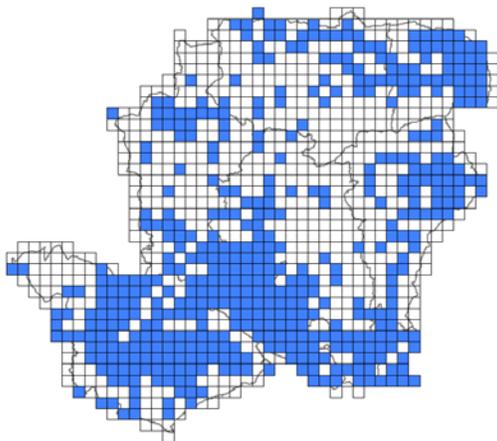
May I urge you to make a determined effort to send in any records that you may already have, or will acquire this coming season? Even a count of common frogs from your garden pond, or slow-worms from your allotment, will help us get a better grasp of the true state of Hampshire's biodiversity.

If you have an interest in learning, recording, encouraging others, or becoming involved in any small way, don't hesitate to get in touch!

*John Poland, HARG Chair*

## Amphibian and Reptile Records 2000-2010

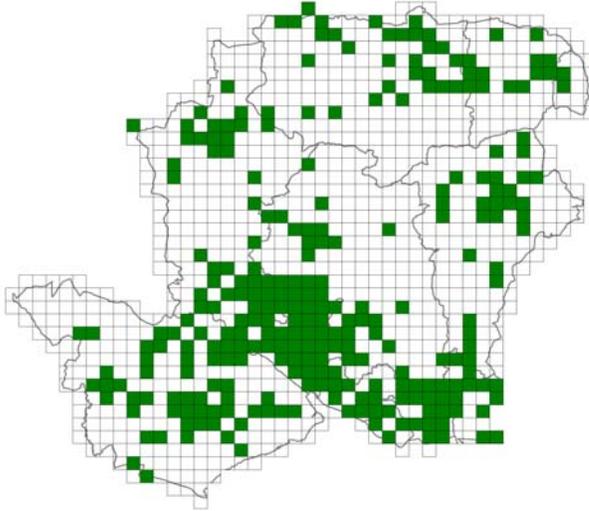
This is a summary of records dated 2000 – 2010 submitted to the HARG county recorder. There are more records pre-dating this and we are still receiving records for within this time period, therefore this is by no means a definitive record but gives a good indication of distribution and recorder effort.



The map indicates locations of all records, both positive and negative, dated 2000 to 2010. In total 11,101 records were submitted. It highlights areas where future survey could be focused to ensure representative coverage of the whole county. Records are mapped in 2km squares.

The following pages have maps of individual species records, where the species were recorded as present between 2000 and 2010.

# AMPHIBIANS



Distribution of positive records for all native amphibian species in Hampshire from 2000 to 2010.

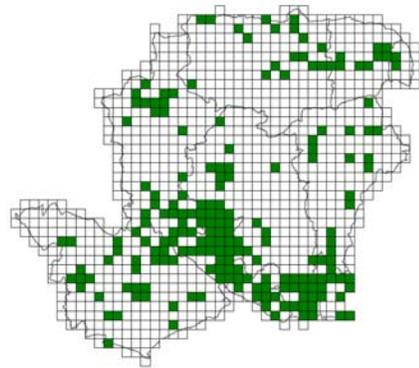
## Common frog (*Rana temporaria*)



Our most well-known and familiar amphibian, the common frog is found in a wide range of habitats and breeds in ponds, lakes, ditches and even puddles. Gardens and garden ponds are extremely important habitats for common frogs and populations in suburban areas often depend on them. Common frogs are particularly susceptible to ranavirus and therefore frogspawn shouldn't be transferred between ponds by well-intentioned people for fear of spreading this poorly studied disease.

Common frogs are widespread throughout Britain and Ireland but in Hampshire, like most of our other amphibians, appear to be absent from large areas of chalk and arable land, presumably where the density of ponds is much lower.

A total of 852 records of Common Frog were submitted for 2000-2010.



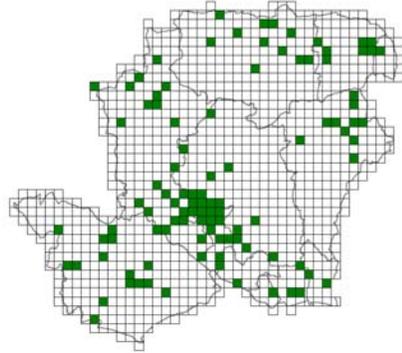
## Common toad (*Bufo bufo*)



The common toad is found throughout the UK but they are uncommon in north Scotland and absent from Ireland. Common toads prefer deeper water bodies for breeding, including farm ponds, reservoirs, fish ponds or even village duck ponds. Like many amphibians, optimal terrestrial habitats include woodland, scrub and rough grassland.

There is anecdotal evidence to suggest toad breeding ponds have declined dramatically or disappeared within the last ten years in Hampshire. Without continued recording effort, we cannot investigate the many complex causes of the perceived decline.

A total 431 records for Common Toad were received between 2000-2010.



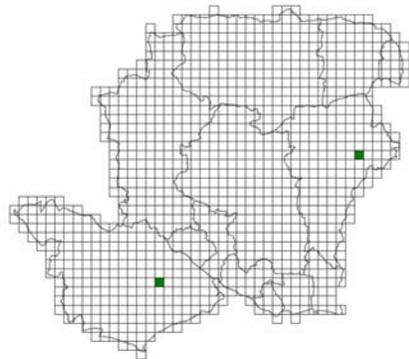
## Natterjack toad (*Epidalea calamita*)



The natterjack used to be widespread on Hampshire's heaths but now Woolmer Pond, in north-east Hampshire, is the only site (indeed, it is the only native site in southern England). Elsewhere in the UK, it has a very restricted distribution and is almost exclusively confined to sand dunes, coastal grazing marshes and sandy heaths. The natterjack has been re-introduced to much of its native range as part of a co-ordinated conservation programme.

Natterjacks are smaller than the common toad and have a distinct yellow stripe down their backs, visible even in tiny toadlets. 'Natterjack' refers to the loud churring call made by the males during the spring breeding season.

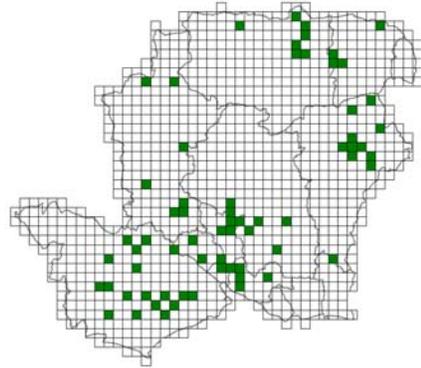
Found in one locality – Woolmer Pond. The New Forest record is erroneous. Nine records have been submitted over 10 years.



## Great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*)



The great crested newt (also known as the 'warty newt', as a result of its skin) has a wide but generally uncommon distribution in the UK. Thanks to a concerted HARG survey programme, the number of sites for great crested newts has increased in recent years, however sites are still being lost at an alarming rate.



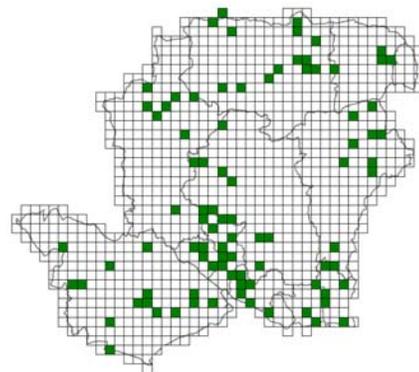
Preferring water bodies without fish for breeding, great crested newts also need suitable surrounding terrestrial habitat to provide shelter during the 6-9 months spent on land. Such habitats include rough grassland, scrub and 'brownfield' sites. Consequently, it is a species heavily adversely affected by development.

A total of 277 records for great crested newt were submitted for 2000 - 2010.

## Smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*)



The smooth newt is the UK's most widespread species of newt (and is the only newt found in Ireland) and found in a variety of water bodies. Often breeding in garden ponds, it is often mistaken for the great crested newt but is much smaller, has a black spotted throat, and lacks that species distinctive warty skin.



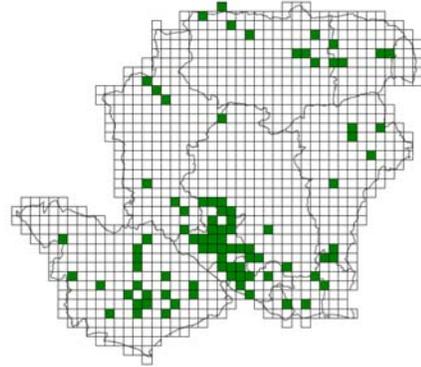
A total of 341 records for Smooth newts were received between 2000 - 2010.

## **Palmate newt (*Lissotriton helveticus*)**

The palmate newt is also widespread but has a more patchy distribution in the UK. Often found in ponds, puddles and even running water in woods and on heaths, it has a preference for water bodies on acid soils.

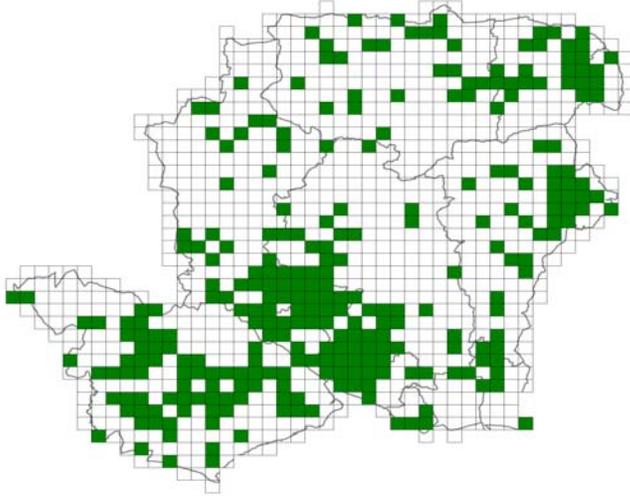


Breeding males have a filament at the tip of the tail and the name 'palmate' refers to the black webbing on the hind feet present in males whilst in the pond. Females are notoriously similar to female smooth newts but the throat of the smooth newt is spotted, whilst those of palmate newts are unspotted and usually pinkish.



A total of 341 records for palmate newt were submitted during 2000 - 2010.

# REPTILES



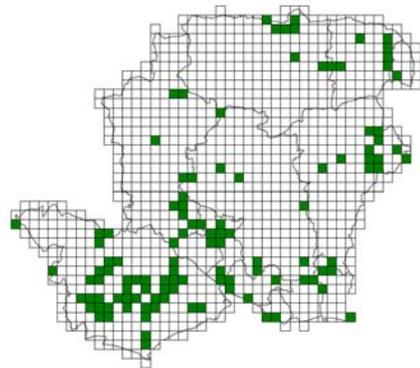
Distribution of positive records for all native reptile species in Hampshire from 2000 to 2010.

## Common/Viviparous lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*)

The common (or viviparous) lizard is found throughout the UK and is the only species of reptile native to Ireland. Found in a variety of habitats including heaths, commons, dry-stone walls and embankments. Railway (and road) embankments may provide a useful habitat corridor in today's fragmented landscape.



Common lizards are usually brown with various patterns of spots or stripes but different colour forms do occur – green ones are often mistaken for the much rarer (and larger) sand lizard. Common lizards give birth to live young, hence the alternative name of viviparous lizard. They are often heavily predated in urban areas by cats and rats.



A total 727 records were submitted for Common Lizard in 2000-2010.

## Sand Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*)

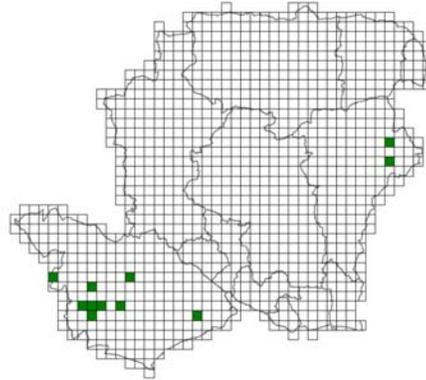


As a result of massive habitat destruction, the sand lizard became restricted to heaths within Hampshire, Dorset and Surrey (although a population survived on coastal sand dunes in Merseyside). The Hampshire population became extinct but was subsequently re-introduced to the

New Forest. Sand lizards have now also been re-introduced to North Wales, Devon, Cornwall and West Sussex.

Sand lizards, unlike common lizards, lay eggs and require unshaded sand patches in which to bury eggs for sunlight incubation. Males have striking bright green flanks, particularly during the breeding season in late April/ May.

A total 49 records for Sand Lizard were received between 2000-2010.



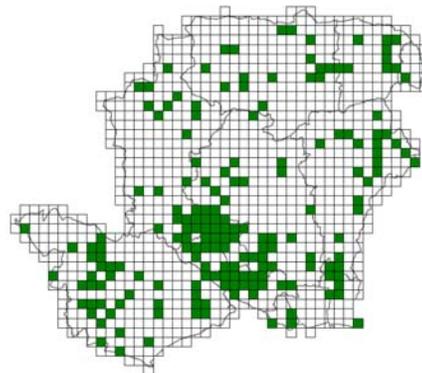
## Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*)



The slow-worm is a legless lizard most commonly found in the south and east of England but is surprisingly rare in parts of the UK (and was introduced to south-west Ireland). Often found in gardens (particularly in compost heaps or under debris) and brownfield sites, it is another species badly affected by increased development.

Slow-worms, like common lizards, give birth to live young. However, unlike lizards and other British reptiles, slow-worms rarely bask in the open and feed on slow-moving prey, especially small slugs, so they are highly beneficial to gardeners.

Slow-worms were the most frequently reported species from 2000 to 2010 with 2087 records.



## Adder (*Vipera berus*)

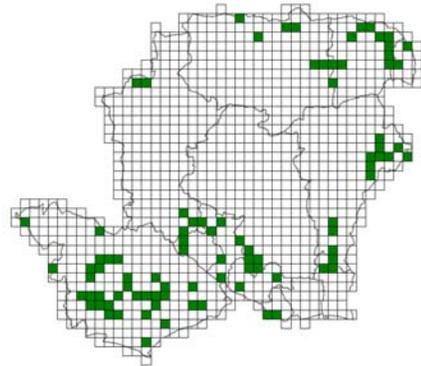


Adders are found throughout Britain right up to the north of Scotland, although there are wide gaps in the distribution, particularly in the midlands.

In Hampshire they are occasionally found in habitats such as heathland and woodland with glades and sunny banks with surrounding cover.

Instantly recognisable by a dark zig-zag down its back, the adder is the UK's only venomous snake and often receives bad publicity. Adders are shy and secretive animals and it should be remembered that most bites occur when the snake has been deliberately antagonised!

A total of 490 records for Adder were submitted in 2000 - 2010.



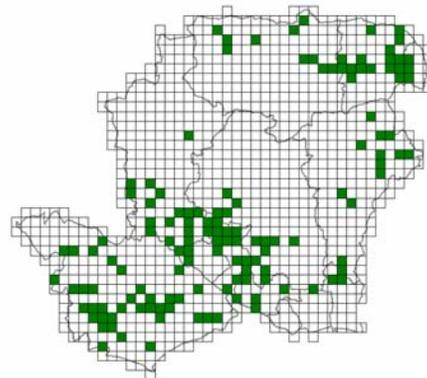
## Grass Snake (*Natrix natrix*)



The Grass Snake is the largest native species of reptile in the UK and our only egg-laying snake. It is strongly associated with aquatic habitats such as ponds, streams and ditches but can be found in other places such as rough grassland, woodland and gardens. Occasionally mistaken for adders, they lack the dark zig-zag and usually have a yellow and black collar around the neck.

Females lay eggs in rotting vegetation, especially compost heaps, of which the heat produced incubates the eggs.

A total of 556 Grass Snake records were received for 2000 – 2010.



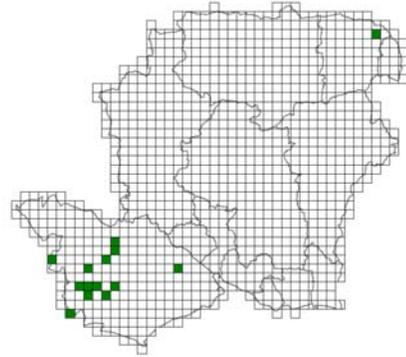
## Smooth Snake (*Coronella austriaca*)



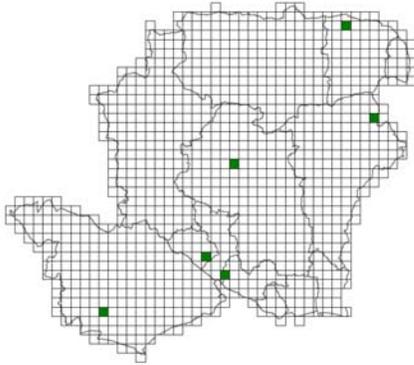
The smooth snake is extremely rare in the UK. It is found only on heathland in Hampshire, Dorset, Surrey and West Sussex. In Hampshire it is largely confined to the New Forest, although there are records from close to the Surrey border.

Smooth snakes feed by constriction and prey mostly on common lizards, slow-worms and small mammals.

A total of 47 records Smooth Snake sightings were recorded from 2000 to 2010.



# ALIEN SPECIES



Alien (non-native) species are often under-recorded. During 2000 to 2010 only 17 records for non-native species were received.

## **Edible frog (*Pelophylax kl. esculentus*)**

One of the 'green frogs' and native to mainland Europe. Extremely unusual in the animal kingdom, the edible frog is a naturally occurring hybrid between the marsh frog and the pool frog and must breed with either parent species in order to reproduce. Consequently, there is much variation with individuals being similar to one or other of the parents. The legs are longer than the pool frog. However, the calls are perhaps the best character by which to identify them since they are notoriously difficult to observe, let alone catch!

A total of 8 records of were received between 2000-2010.

## **Pool frog (*Pelophylax lessonae*)**

Another of the so-called 'green frogs'. Originally native to the UK, pool frogs died out in the late 1990's. Although it has been officially re-introduced to a site within its former range in East Anglia, all other populations in the UK (including those in Hampshire) are from deliberately released, or escaped, animals.



Only 2 records of pool frog were received between 2000-2010. As with the Edible frog, the identity of the species needs re-investigating following advances in call identification techniques for separating the 'green frogs'.

### **Wall lizard (*Podarcis muralis*)**



Introduced from mainland Europe, wall lizards are generally found in man-made habitats (such as walls) or cliff faces. Although superficially similar to common lizards, wall lizards are highly adapted for climbing and have a much longer tail (up to twice the body length) and, unlike common lizards, they lay eggs.

A seemingly benign introduction, they are known from at least one private garden in the New Forest where they escaped from an outdoor vivarium in the mid 1980's.

A total of 4 records of wall lizard were submitted for 2000-2010.

### **Red-eared terrapin (*Trachemys scripta elegans*)**

Originally from North America, red-eared terrapins (also known as red-eared sliders) were released en masse as a result of a pet craze fad in the early 1990's. A voracious omnivore, they will eat everything from vegetation to aquatic invertebrates to waterfowl chicks and other amphibians. They are therefore considered to have a detrimental effect on natural ecosystems in UK, although the exact impact has never been assessed. Thankfully, as an egg-laying species, our climate is currently too cool to allow successful breeding.

Two records were submitted between 2000 - 2010

### **European pond terrapin (*Emys orbicularis*)**

Once native to the UK, European pond terrapins become extinct following the last Ice Age. Like the red-eared terrapin, they are sold in the pet trade (at least formerly) and occasionally escape or are released.

Just a single record was submitted in the period 2000-2010.

## **References**

Amphibian & Reptile Conservation Trust [www.arc-trust.org](http://www.arc-trust.org)  
Arkive [www.arkive.org.uk](http://www.arkive.org.uk)

# RECORDERS

Thank you to all the recorders and contributors below (plus any I've missed off the list), without whose assistance our understanding of the amphibians and reptiles of Hampshire would be considerably poorer.

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Ron Genge	Shelagh Baker	Susan Wyllie	W Martin
Ron Lintram	Shirley Hoade	Sylvia Jobson	Waterman EED
Ronald Grundy	Simon Boswell	Sylvia Mundy	Wendy Hemsley
Rory Thorp	Simon Jones	T Cowan	WYG Environmental Ltd
Rosanna & John Clegg	Simon King	Tanya Kenyon	Y John
Rosemary Osborne	Simon Mason	Tashie Pritchard	
Rosemary Stoth	Simon Mole	TC Hollands	
Rosie Hall	Simon Slamaker	TE Smith	

If you have an amphibian or reptile record you would like to submit, please e-mail it to: [HARGRecorder@hwt.org.uk](mailto:HARGRecorder@hwt.org.uk); Or post it to: Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane, Curdridge, Southampton, Hampshire SO32 2DP

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