

Sphagnum farming in north-west Germany: is it offering a secondary habitat for bog-typical dragonfly species?

RRR2021

Session 3.3 Biodiversity at ecosystem level

Daniel Brötzmann

daniel.broetzmann@uni-oldenburg.de

J. Packmor, R. Buchwald

9th of March 2021



Why Dragonflies?

- Reliable indicator for ecological quality of (semi-)aquatic ecosystems
- Proxy for ecosystem health (e.g. TERMAAT et al. 2015)
- Dispersal capabilities (e.g. JAESCHKE et al. 2013)

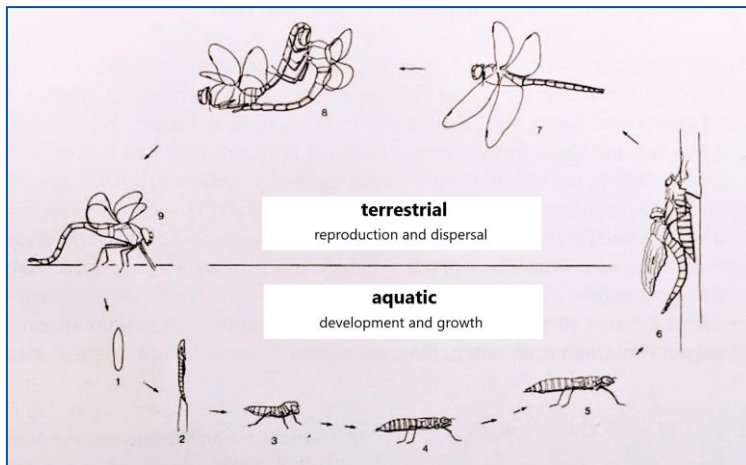


Fig. 1: Life-cycle of dragonflies
(mod. after WILDERMUTH & MARTENS 2019)



Fig. 2: Sphagnum overgrowing
irrigation ditch (own photograph),
Hankhausen, August 2020



Fig. 3: Northern white-faced darter
(*Leucorrhinia rubicunda*) own photograph,
Neudorfer Moor, May 2020



Fig. 4: Location: Hankhausen (Lower Saxony)



Fig. 6: Hankhausen study area, aerial photograph (lensescape.org 2017)

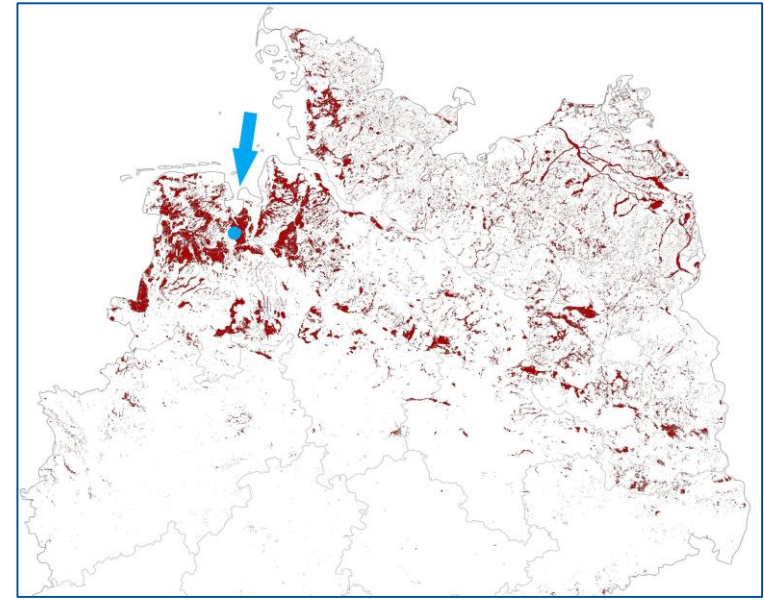


Fig. 5: Map of organic soils in Germany (TEGETMEYER et al. 2020)



Fig. 7: Sphagnum harvest (Hankhauser Moor) (lensescape.org 2017)

Study Area



Areas 1 and 2

- established **2011**
partly harvested / harvested 2016

Area 4

- expanded in **2016**
not harvested

20 sampling sites

- 50 m length each,
inner ditches (red), outer ditches (yellow)

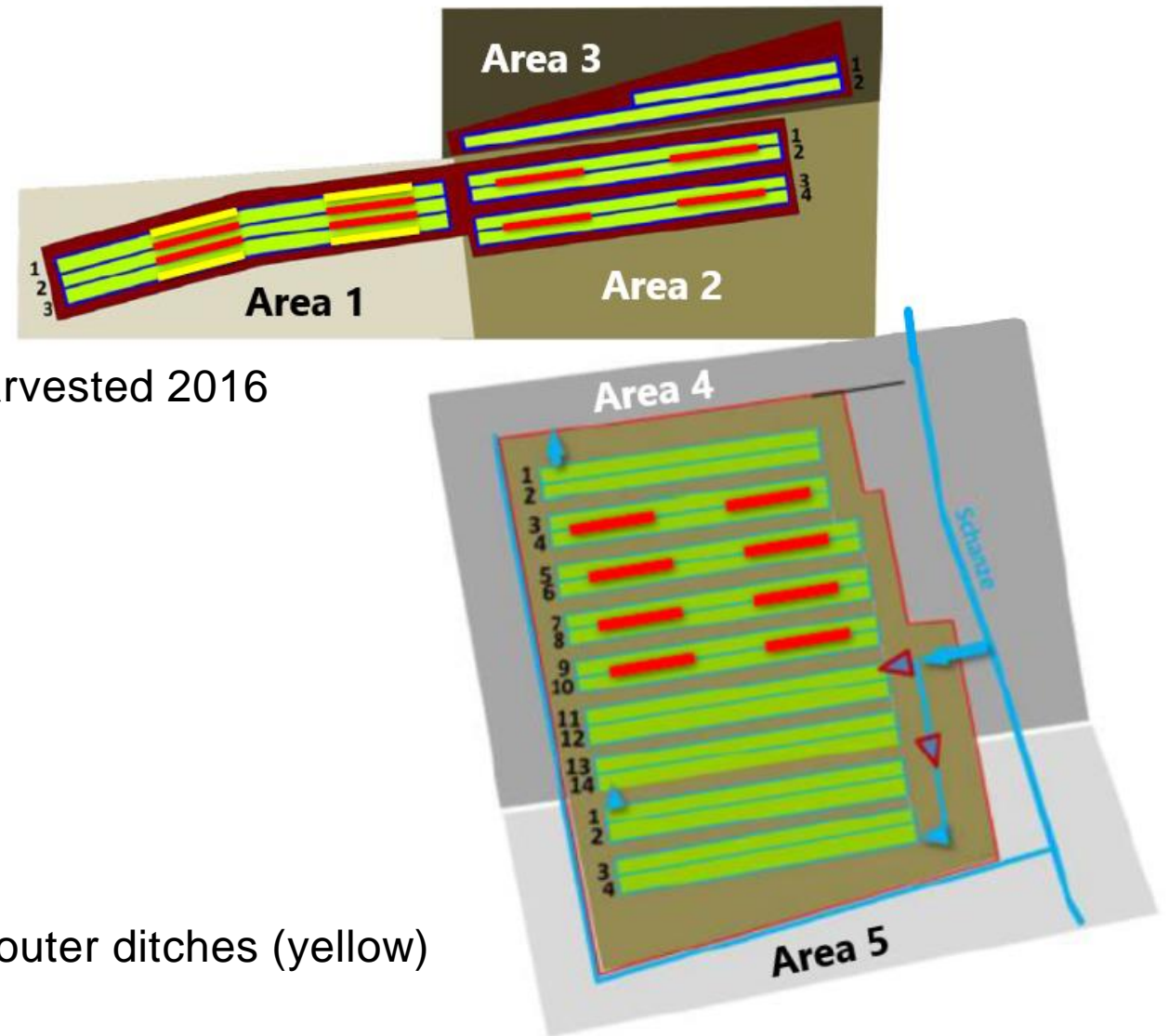


Fig. 8: Schematic view of the study area (OptiMOOS Project)

Aim and Methods

- Assessment of dragonfly fauna
 - observation of imagines, collection of exuviae
 - Species inventory: development, degree of establishment
 - Evaluation: comparison with near-natural bogs
- Recommendations for management of sphagnum farming sites



Fig. 9: Four-spotted chaser (*Libellula quadrimaculata*) (own photograph, May 2020)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Surveys for imagines	11	9	-	12
Surveys for exuviae	10	9	10	12

Tab.1: Number of surveys carried out per year

Data collected by

- V. Gräpel (2016)
- J. Packmor (2017, 2018)
- S. Behne (2017)
- K. Hilgenböker (2019)
- D. Brötzmann (2020)



Results

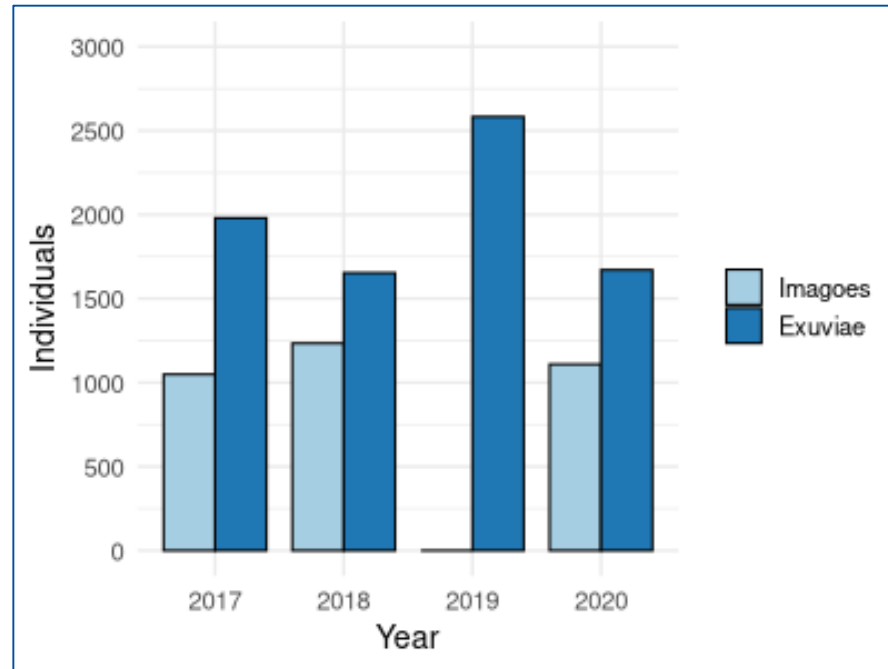


Fig. 10: Total individuals counted per year

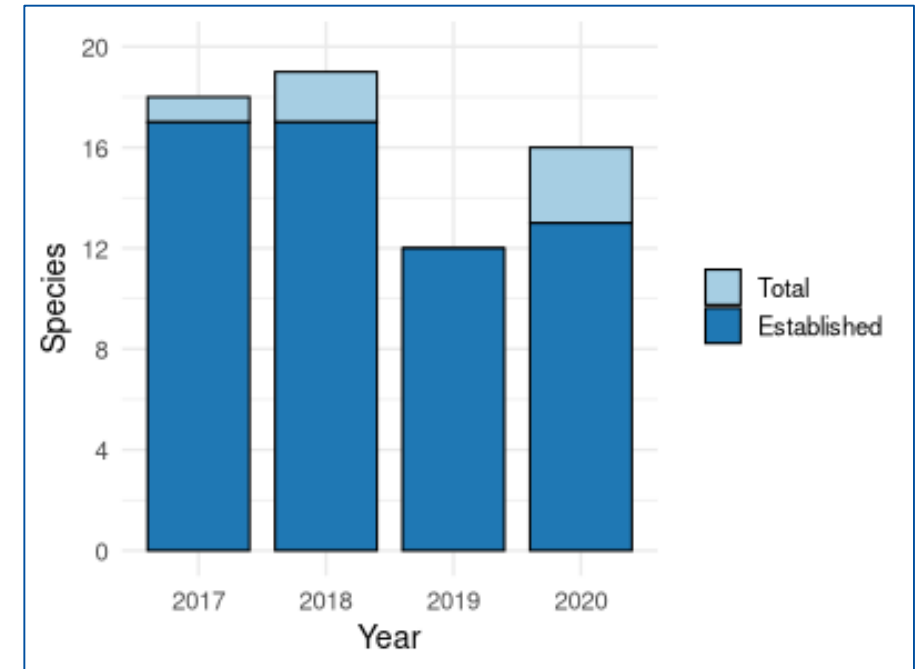


Fig. 11: Number of species observed per year

But: *“the proportion of characteristic species in peatlands exceeds that of dryland areas within the same biogeographic zone”* (MINAYEVA et al. 2008)

Results / Discussion

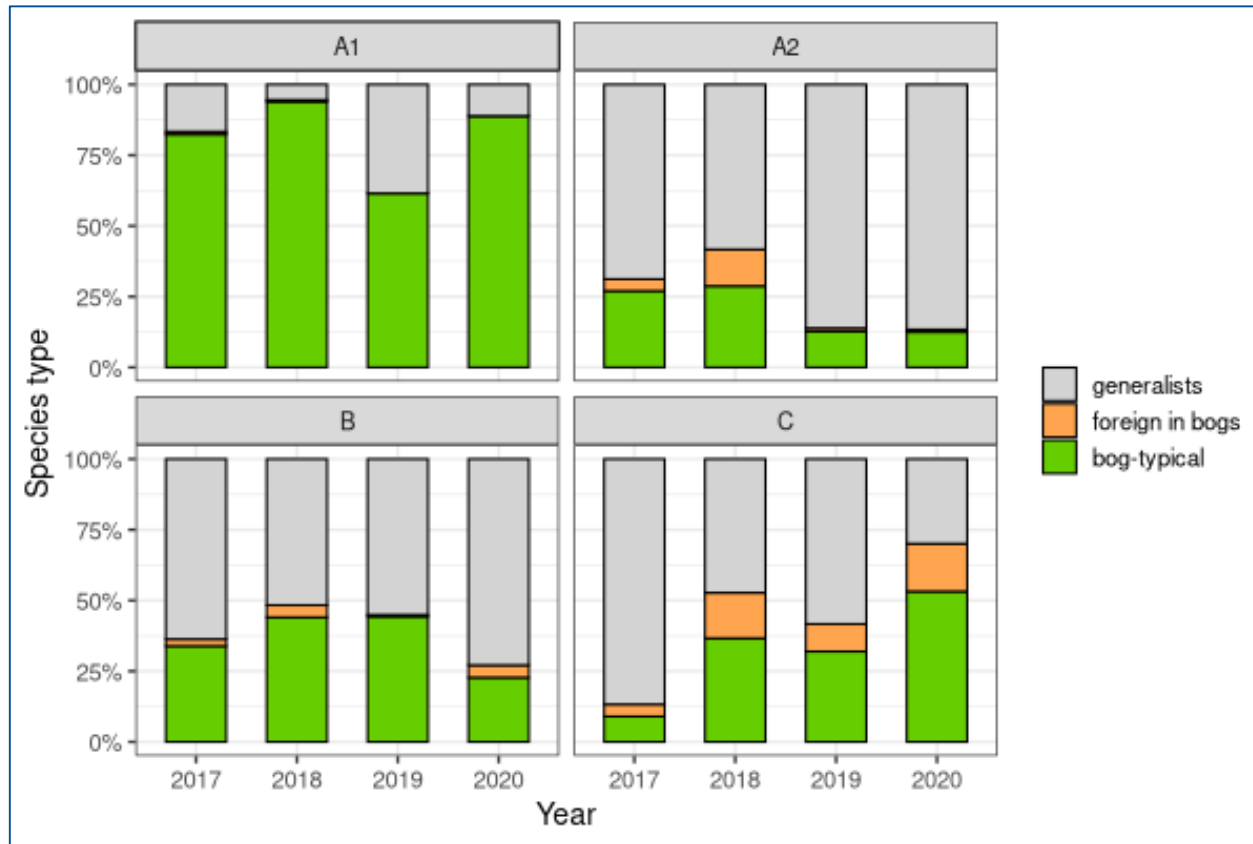


Fig. 12: Percentage of species types per area and year based on exuviae count

Area 1

- **A1:** inner ditches, est. 2011, not / partly harvested, n=4
- **A2:** outer ditches, est. 2011, not / partly harvested, n=4

Area 2

- **B:** inner ditches, est. 2011, harvested 2016, n=4

Area 4

- **C:** inner ditches, est. 2016, not harvested, n=8

Conclusions

- 24 species in total
- 9 species typical for bogs, some strongly tied to bogs
 - Northern white-faced darter (*Leucorrhinia rubicunda*)
Red List Germany and Lower Saxony: **vulnerable**
few imagines in area 4 (2018), without proof of establishment
 - Subarctic darner (*Aeshna subarctica*)
Red List Germany and Lower Saxony: **critically endangered**
exuviae in area A1 (2017, 2018, 2020), area B (2018), and area C (2020)

Red Lists (Odonata)

Germany:
OTT et al. (2015)

Lower Saxony/Bremen:
BAUMANN et al. (in press)



Fig. 13: Northern white-faced darter (*Leucorrhinia rubicunda*), own photograph, Neudorfer Moor, May 2020



Fig. 14: Subarctic darner (*Aeshna subarctica*), own photograph, Bockhorner Moor, August 2020

Conclusions / Outlook

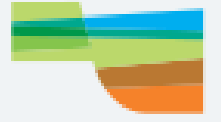
- Impact of maintenance?
- Filter ponds add another element to the wetland mosaic



Fig. 15: New filter ponds (own photograph, August 2020)

First observations

- Willow emerald damselfly (*Chalcolestes viridis*)
- Blue-tailed damselfly (*Ischnura elegans*)
- Migrant hawkler (*Aeshna mixta*)
- Emperor dragonfly (*Anax imperator*)
- Black-tailed skimmer (*Orthetrum cancellatum*)
- Ruddy darter (*Sympetrum sanguineum*)



Sphagnum farming in north-west Germany: is it offering a secondary habitat for bog-typical dragonfly species?

RRR2021

Session 3.3 Biodiversity at ecosystem level

Daniel Brötzmann

daniel.broetzmann@uni-oldenburg.de

J. Packmor, R. Buchwald

9th of March 2021



Cited literature

- Baumann, K., Kastner, F., Borkenstein, A., Burkart, W., Jödicke, R., & Quante, U. (in press): Rote Liste der in Niedersachsen und Bremen gefährdeten Libellen mit Gesamtartenverzeichnis. In K. Baumann, R. Jödicke, F. Kastner, A. Borkenstein, W. Burkart, U. Quante, & T. Spengler (Eds.), Atlas der Libellen in Niedersachsen/Bremen. Mitteilungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Libellen in Niedersachsen und Bremen.
- Jaeschke, A., Bittner, T., Reineking, B., & Beierkuhnlein, C. (2013). Can they keep up with climate change? - Integrating specific dispersal abilities of protected Odonata in species distribution modelling. *Insect Conservation and Diversity*, 6(1), 93-103. doi:10.1111/j.1752-4598.2012.00194.x
- Minayeva, T., Bragg, O., Cherednichenko, O., Couwenberg, J., Duinen, G. A., Giesen, W., . . . van der Schaaf, S. (2008). Peatlands and biodiversity. *Assessment on Peatlands, Biodiversity and Climate Change*, 60-98.
- Ott, J., Conze, K.-J., Günther, A., Lohr, M., Mauersberger, R., Roland, H.-J., & Suhling, F. (2015): Rote Liste und Gesamtartenliste der Libellen Deutschlands mit Analyse der Verantwortlichkeit, dritte Fassung, Stand Anfang 2012 (Odonata). *Libellula Supplement*, 14, 395-422.
- Tegetmeyer, C., Barthelmes, K.-D., Busse, S. & Barthelmes, A. (2020): Aggregierte Karte der organischen Böden Deutschlands. Greifswald Moor Centrum-Schriftenreihe 01/2020 (Selbstverlag, ISSN 2627-910X), 10 S.
- Termaat, T., van Grunsven, R. H. A., Plate, C. L., & van Strien, A. J. (2015): Strong recovery of dragonflies in recent decades in The Netherlands. *Freshwater science*, 34(3), 1094-1104. doi:10.1086/682669
- Wildermuth, H., & Martens, A. (2019): Die Libellen Europas: Alle Arten von den Azoren bis zum Ural im Porträt (1. Aufl. ed.). Wiebelsheim: Quelle & Meyer.



Figures

- Fig. 1: Modified after WILDERMUTH & MARTENS (2019)
- Fig. 4: Map tiles by Stamen Design, under CC BY 3.0. Data by OpenStreetMap, under ODbL.
- Fig. 5: TEGETMEYER et al. (2020)
- Figs. 6, 7: lensescape.org (Greifswald): <http://lensescape.org/luftbilder/>
- Fig. 8: OptiMOOS Project
- Figs. 2, 3, 9, 13-15, title image: Own photographs (D. Brötzmann)

