



Biodiversity management in Sites of Community Importance in the A2 motorway



Margarida Braga

Helena Ferreira, Susana Baptista



45TH ASECAP STUDY & INFORMATION DAYS 2017

ASECAP DAYS



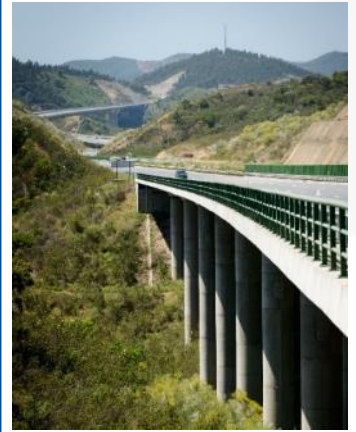
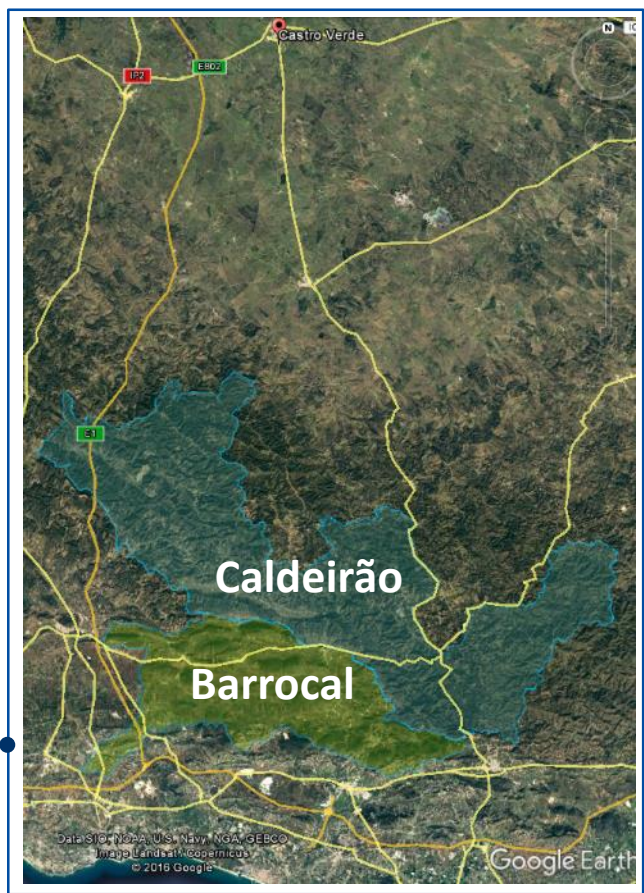
PARIS 2017

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Geographical and environmental context



Sites of Community Importance (SIC) (Natura Network)



Source: Google.pt

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Geographical and environmental context



Images
of the
different
landscapes



A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Geographical and environmental context



More relevant species | Caldeirão Mountain range



Source: Google.pt

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Geographical and environmental context



More relevant species | Barrocal



© Boyan Petrov



Source: Google.pt

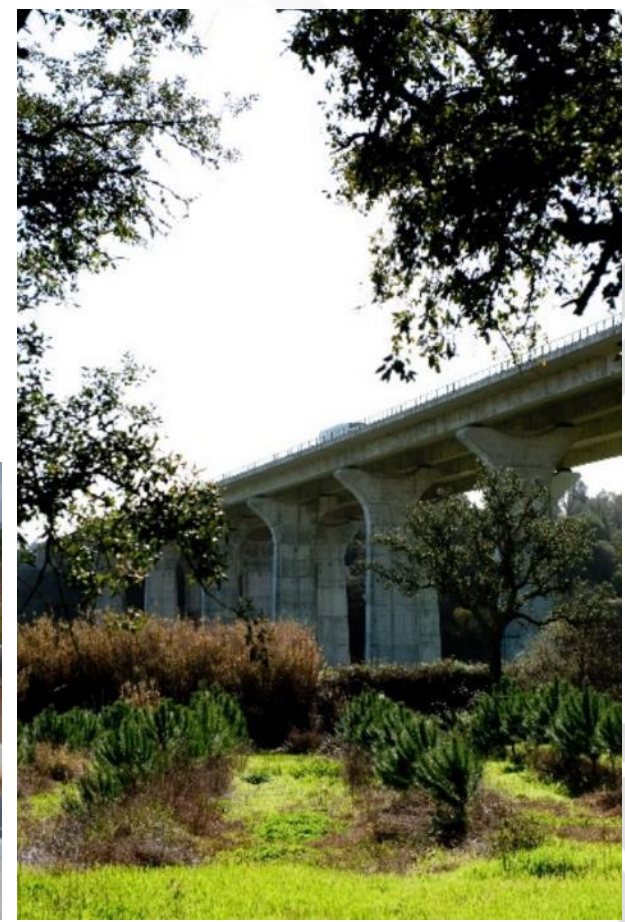
A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Project and environmental impact assessment



Investigation and study of alternative routes, corridors and location of different road infrastructure such as interchanges, viaducts, etc., taking into account Ecologically Sensitive Areas (Natura Network, RAN, REN, ...), Urban Areas

Definition of technical solutions that minimize identified impacts

Elaboration of Specific Impact Mitigation Plans



A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Project and environmental impact assessment



Compensation Measures - Collaboration Protocols / Research Projects



- Creation of an environmental interpretative route in the Paderne lowland and in the Quarteira riverside
- Rehabilitation and valorization of local historical heritage
- Develop a management model



Distribution of Atmospheric Pollutant Concentrations in Motorway Surroundings



- To promote the maintenance and population recovery of the species included in the Red List of Threatened Species
- Establish the basis for future management

Elaboration of Environmental Monitoring Plans

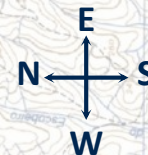
A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Project Area and characteristics



A2 crosses 6,8 km of the SIC Serra do Caldeirão

Along this length there are 8 viaducts

The average distance between viaducts in this SIC is approximately 790 m



A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Fauna monitoring (2002-2016)



Two main objectives

1 Monitoring of recovery projects in hydraulic passages and viaducts

Abundance of target groups in A2 surroundings

Mortality of target groups in A2 platform (road kills)

2 Wildlife crossing rate (permeability)

Crossing rates at Hydraulic, agricultural passages and viaducts

Wildcat survey and crossing rate

Target groups – mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, bats

Methods used:

Abundance assessment	Direct observation, listening points, traces, vocalizations, ultra-sound recording
Mortality assessment	Road kills database (species, site, date)
Passages efficacy	Use of rock dust and identification of footprints; transects (traces)
Wildcat survey	Camera trapping in specific passages with suitable habitat and control areas

Campaigns in Spring, Summer and Autumn. Mortality assessed all year

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Monitoring of recovery projects

1

Abundance of target groups in the surroundings



36 hydraulic
passes

12 viaducts

1 underpass

3 agricultural
passages



A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Monitoring of recovery projects

1

Abundance of target groups in the surroundings



Reptiles, birds, rabbits, foxes and mongooses appear more frequently in the surroundings



Livestock, micromammals, genet and badgers are also quite frequent and potential users of these ecological corridors



and potential users of these ecological corridors

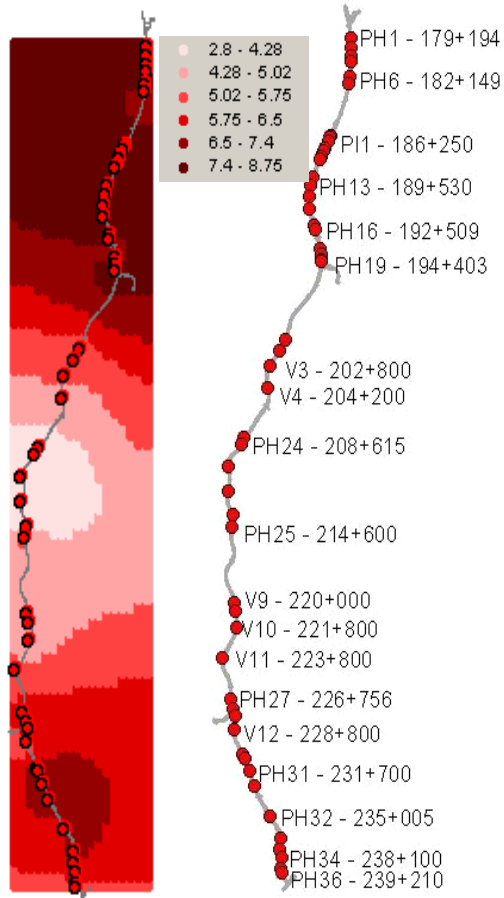
A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Monitoring of recovery projects

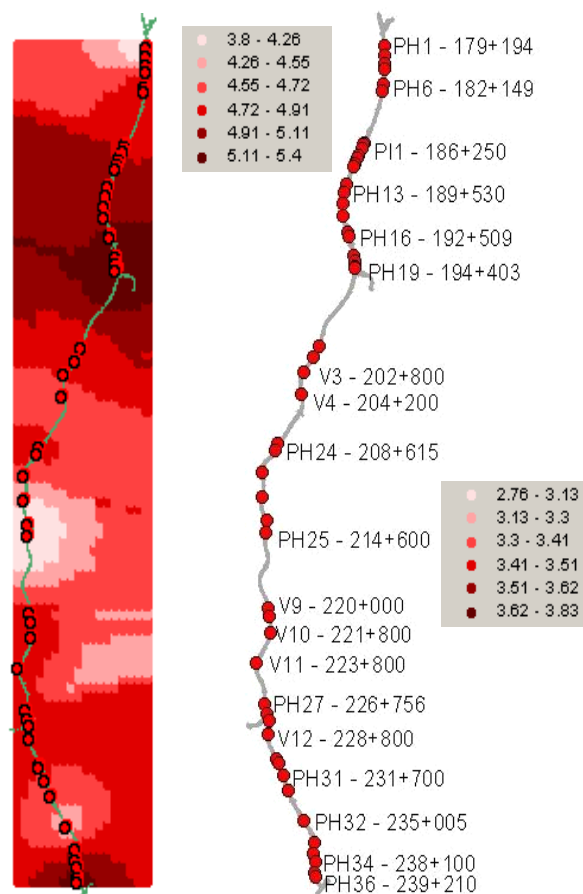
1

Mortality of target groups in A2 platform (road kills)

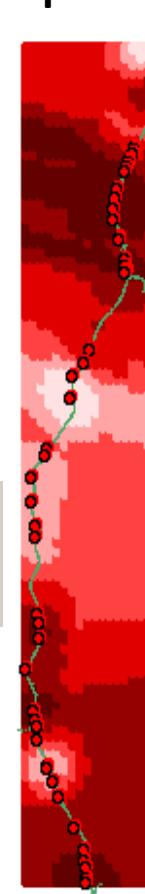
Road kills



Abundance



Species



The number of traces (abundance) and species in the surroundings are directly related to each other (statistically and spatially) and those are also related with the number of traces/species in the platform.

Higher prevalence of traces, species and road kills in the **northern** and **southern areas** of A2, and **lower in the central zone**.

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Monitoring of recovery projects



1

Mortality of target groups in A2 platform (road kills)



In the period between 2002 and 2016

- **Mammal group is the group with the highest mortality rates (67.6%)** distributed by practically all kilometres
- Followed by **birds (19.3%)**
- **Domestic animals (12.2%)**
- **Reptiles (0.8%)**

The **mammals** dominant groups are the lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and the carnivores. In this last one there are two species of greater conservation value (otter and wild cat). Regarding **birds**, the dominant groups are partridges and pigeons, followed by owls (with special concern for the eagle owl)

The periods of greatest activity/mortality of the various faunal groups correspond to the **months of the spring, summer and early autumn** seasons

The distribution of the road kills did not change significantly along the 10 years of monitoring

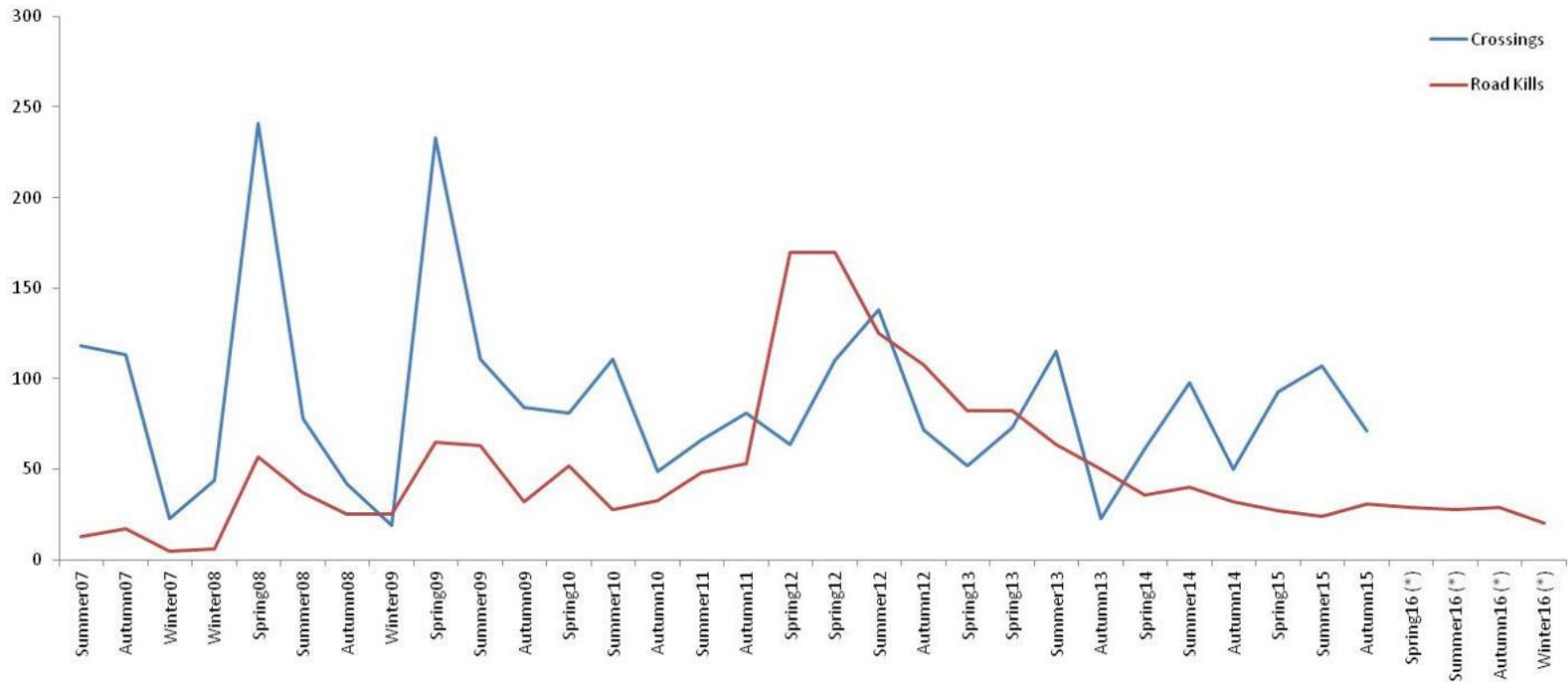
A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Wildlife crossing rate



2

Hydraulic, agricultural passages and viaducts crossing rate



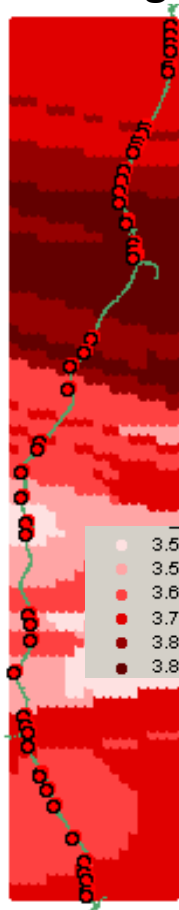
A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Wildlife crossing rate

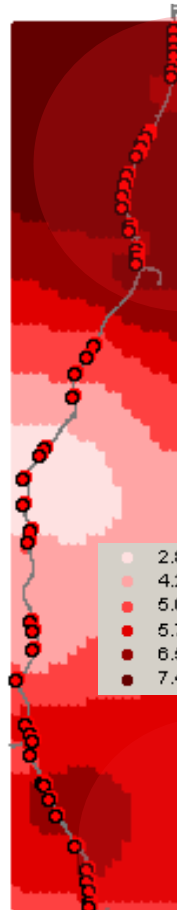
2

Hydraulic, agricultural passages and viaducts crossing rate

Crossings



Road kills



Mortality Hotspots

The number of crossings is also spatially correlated with the number of road kills on the A2 platform.

Higher - North and South
Lower - Central zone

Mortality Hotspots

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Wildlife crossing rate



2

Hydraulic, agricultural passages and viaducts crossing rate



The periods of more activity in the passages correspond to the months of the **spring** and **summer**. The lower number of crossings in the autumn is related to the flooding of the passages because of the rains

The **cattle and micromammals** present the highest crossing rates, followed by rabbits, dogs and birds

There is a **direct positive correlation** between the number of species identified in the surroundings of the passages and the species that effectively cross the passages

The agricultural areas, the “montado” areas (oak trees), the pastures and streams are the areas where more species and more crossings occur

The seasonality of crossings and road kills is similar – Although the efficacy of passages is high, is not sufficient to reduce road kills level. But road kills are reducing along the years – **FAUNA IS ADAPTING!**

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Wildlife crossing rate

2

Wildcat survey and crossing rate



The campaign of camera trapping **did not detect any individuals of wildcat**, but confirmed the presence of some species that were identified in the highway surroundings, in the passages and in the road kills data.



A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Wildcat survey and crossing rate

2

Wildcat survey and crossing rate



Is assumed the non-presence of this species in the region of A2 highway, being the road kills identification a misjudge with domestic cat

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne Fauna monitoring – Main conclusions



Recovery projects are successful
for fauna communities

Permeability of highway
is confirmed and high

But...

Road kills are still an issue



Are there
**BLACKSPOTS
OF MORTALITY?**

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Defining sensitive areas for mitigation measures

Nature conservation “blackspot”

* Simulation of the application of Poisson distribution in different road fauna kills scenarios of a fictitious motorway

Highway	Section	Nr.of road kills	Poisson	Total	Road kills/km	Nr.of road kills	Poisson	Total	Road kills/km
A1000	500	1	3	106	10,6	5	56	106	10,6
	1000	3	23			6	72		
	1500	4	39			5	56		
	2000	12	100			6	72		
	2500	6	72			5	56		
	3000	4	39			6	72		
	3500	9	96			6	72		
	4000	7	83			4	39		
	4500	6	72			5	56		
	5000	5	56			6	72		
	5500	2	10			4	39		
	6000	8	91			6	72		
	6500	0	0			5	56		
	7000	2	10			6	72		
	7500	7	83			5	56		
	8000	11	99			6	72		
	8500	8	91			5	56		
	9000	4	39			6	72		
	9500	3	23			6	72		
	10000	4	39			3	23		

Same nr. of road kills concentrated in some sections

➡ **Blackspots**

The same nr. of road kills equally distributed

➡ **No blackspots**

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Defining sensitive areas for mitigation measures

Highway	Section	Nr.of road kills	Poisson	Total	Road kills/km	Nr.of road kills	Poisson	Total	Road kills/km
A1000	500	9	30	228	22,8	0	90	2	0,2
	1000	10	41			0	90		
	1500	9	30			0	90		
	2000	11	53			0	90		
	2500	12	64			0	90		
	3000	12	64			0	90		
	3500	12	64			1	100		
	4000	10	41			0	90		
	4500	11	53			0	90		
	5000	12	64			0	90		
	5500	12	64			1	100		
	6000	12	64			0	90		
	6500	12	64			0	90		
	7000	12	64			0	90		
	7500	12	64			0	90		
	8000	12	64			0	90		
	8500	12	64			0	90		
	9000	12	64			0	90		
	9500	12	64			0	90		
	10000	12	64			0	90		

This analysis it's not sensitive to the kind of species, their statute of preservation, abundance, habitat, existence of underpasses and also presents some constraints related to the impact magnitude determination.

Lots of road kills equally distributed
Few road kills concentrated in some sections

➡ No blackspots
➡ Blackspots

A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Defining sensitive areas for mitigation measures

In face of a lack of a definition for "blackspot" from the nature conservation perspective, it's important to discuss this matter



A2 – South motorway from Castro Verde to Paderne

Defining sensitive areas for mitigation measures



Nature conservation “blackspot”

* Our proposal

Criteria 1

High number of road kills + Low number of crossings + Identification of species with conservation status

Criteria 2

Proximity or not of passages that allow crossing of fauna

Note: Criteria 1 based on descriptive statistics – normality of data, Median (2nd quartile), 1st and 3rd quartile - high values of road kills above the 3rd quartile and low values of crossings below the 2nd quartile

Based on the two criteria proposed above, it was possible to identify sections where mitigation measures might be needed



Thank you

Margarida Braga



Helena Ferreira, Susana Baptista



45TH ASECAP STUDY & INFORMATION DAYS 2017

