## CARMARTHENSHIRE NATURE RECOVERY PLAN – AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES (HERPETOFAUNA)

Environment (Wales) Act 2016 - Section 7 - Biodiversity lists and duty to take steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity

The species listed in this table have been identified by Welsh Government as part of a list of species and types of habitat found in Wales that they consider are of key significance to maintain and enhance biodiversity in this country. This list (S7 list) is currently under review by WG and Natural Resources Wales.

Public authorities (e.g. WG, councils) must take reasonable steps to maintain and enhance the species and types of habitat included in Section 7, and encourage others to take such steps. By safeguarding these species and habitats, improving their management and raising awareness about them it is hoped that a resilient natural environment in Wales will be sustained into the future.

Please refer to <a href="www.arguk.org">www.arguk.org</a> for more detailed species description information All photos used with permission.

		HABITAT/		
SPECIES		CARMARTHENSIRE SITES	ISSUES/ACTION REQUIRED	
Anguis fragilis  Slow-worm  © W. Glam ARG		Almost any open or semi-open habitat - often found in gardens and is widespread.	Most common reptile in British Isles but has suffered declines due to loss of suitable habitat.	
Bufa hufa	Wara - A	• The common tood is a widespread	• Widely distributed but showing	
Bufo bufo Common toad		<ul> <li>The common toad is a widespread – they prefer deeper water bodies in which to breed. They have a strong migratory instinct and will follow the same route back to ancestral breeding</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Widely distributed but showing decline in numbers. Reasons not firmly identified but fragmentation of habitat and intensification of farming are likely to have contributed.</li> </ul>	
© Sivi Sivanesan		ponds each spring.	• Some mortality from toads crossing roads to breeding sites. New road schemes should survey for migration routes and avoid soakaways here. Consideration should be given to wildlife tunnels and the use of dropped curbs. Also, when improving old roads consider retrofitting of suitable features at migration routes. Care should be taken with drain ladders as they not fixing the problem.	
			<ul> <li>Some migration crossings in Carmarthenshire have Toad signs and volunteers have 'crossing patrols' in the spring.</li> <li>ARC has created ponds in the county under grant-funded projects, more</li> </ul>	
			large ponds are needed.	
Lacerta vivipara  Common lizard		Most frequently seen on commons, heaths, moorland, dry stone walls, embankments and sea cliffs around the British Isles.	Declines in recent decades due to habitat loss.	
© Isabel Macho  Natrix natrix		Brownfield /Farmland /Lowland	Lack of systematic monitoring has	
Grass snake		Grassland and Heathland/Wetland	meant it is difficult to determine the conservation status.	
© W. Glam ARG			Loss of egg laying and foraging sites has led to local declines.	
			Grass cuttings could to be used to create oviposition sites at suitable sites	
			Careful use of manure (mainly horse)	

SPECIES		HABITAT/ CARMARTHENSIRE SITES	ISSUES/ACTION REQUIRED
			<ul><li>if on site to create egg laying sites also</li><li>Pond creation will help this species.</li></ul>
Vipera berus Adder		Open habitats such as heathland, moorland, open woodland and sea cliffs, and rarely stray into gardens.	<ul> <li>Has suffered declines due to loss of habitat and persecution</li> <li>ARC hopes to have a project that focuses on adders which might include sites in Carmarthenshire.</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>Adder hibernation sites need to be found and protected</li> <li>Landscape scale work and on site</li> </ul>
© W. Glam ARG			connectivity of suitable features (hedges, gorse, bracken, heather, bramble) are important.

