



Biodiversity monitoring at Berchtesgaden National Park

Biodiversitätsmonitoring im Nationalpark Berchtesgaden



Danilo Ré 2024 - Friday, January 19th Robin Reiter, Lisa Geres, Tobias Richter, Sebastian König, Sebastian Seibold and Hanna Kastein



- How do ecosystems and species communities change over space and time?
- Which role does the climate change play now and in future?
- Which role does succession and natural disturbances play?
- Which kind of impact has anthropogenic use?

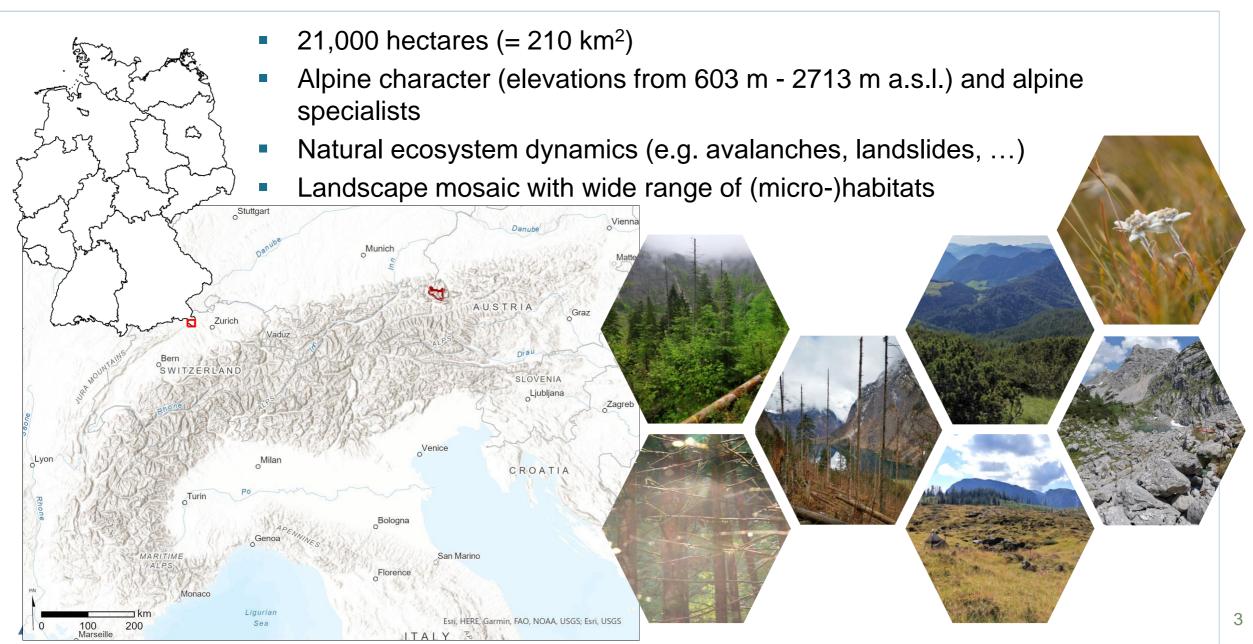






Berchtesgaden National Park



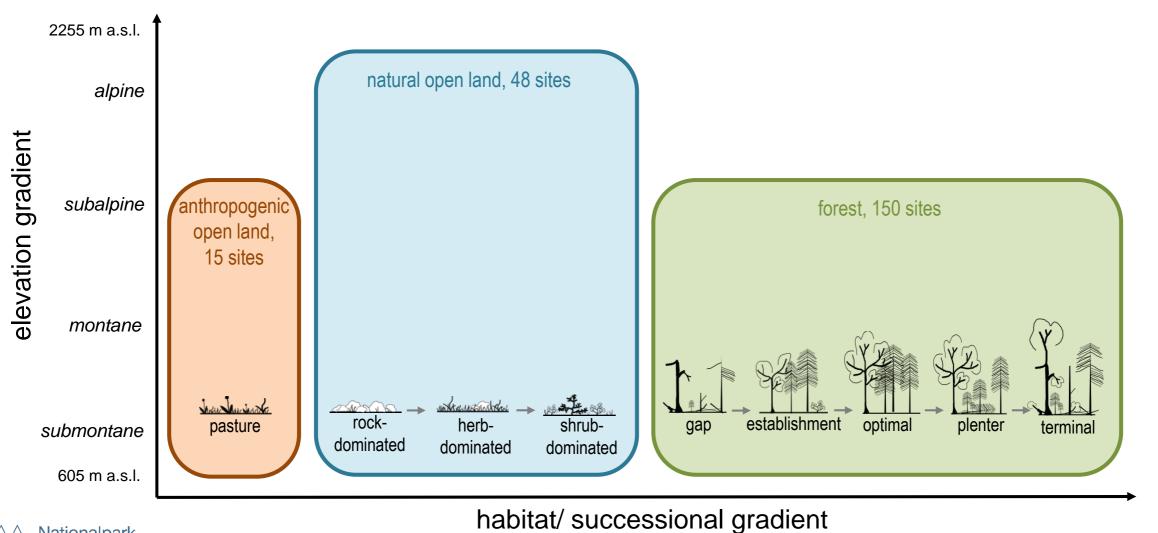


Design

Nationalparkverwaltung Berchtesgaden







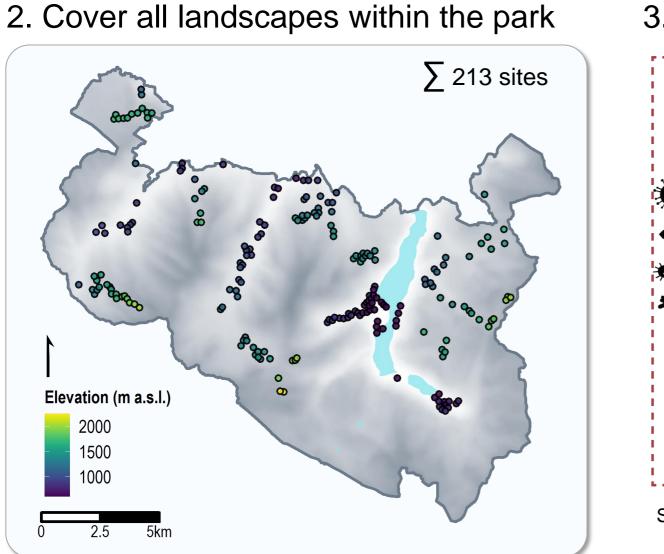
Nationalpark Berchtesgaden

4

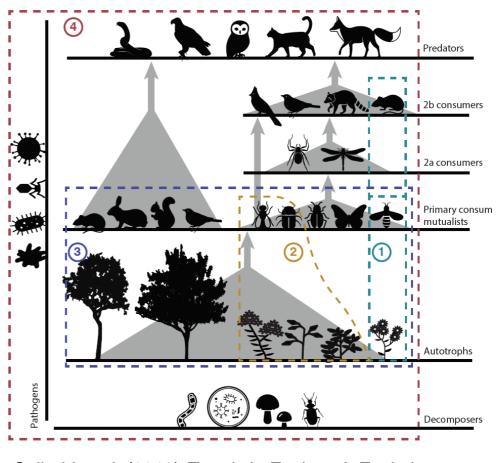
Design

Nationalpark Berchtesgaden Nationalparkverwaltung Berchtesgaden





3. Integrate all trophic levels



Seibold et al. (2018) Trends in Ecology & Evolution

Data Collection

Nationalparkverwaltung Berchtesgaden



6



Timetable

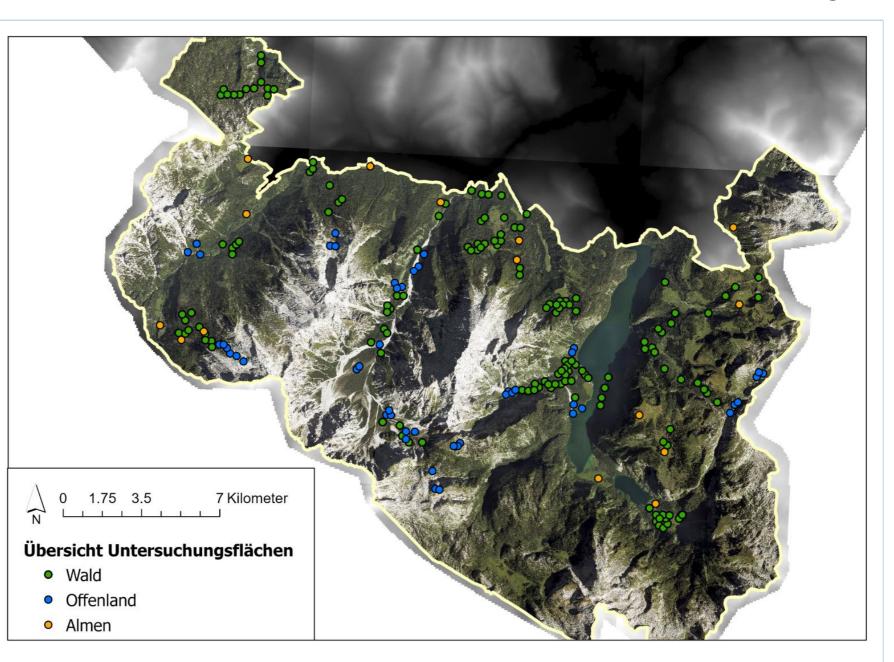




- 2021 & 2022 → Inventory of all 213 plots
- from 2023

 onwards →
 permanent
 monitoring at 55
 plots, triannual
 cycle → 18 (+1)
 per year

Nationalpark Berchtesgaden



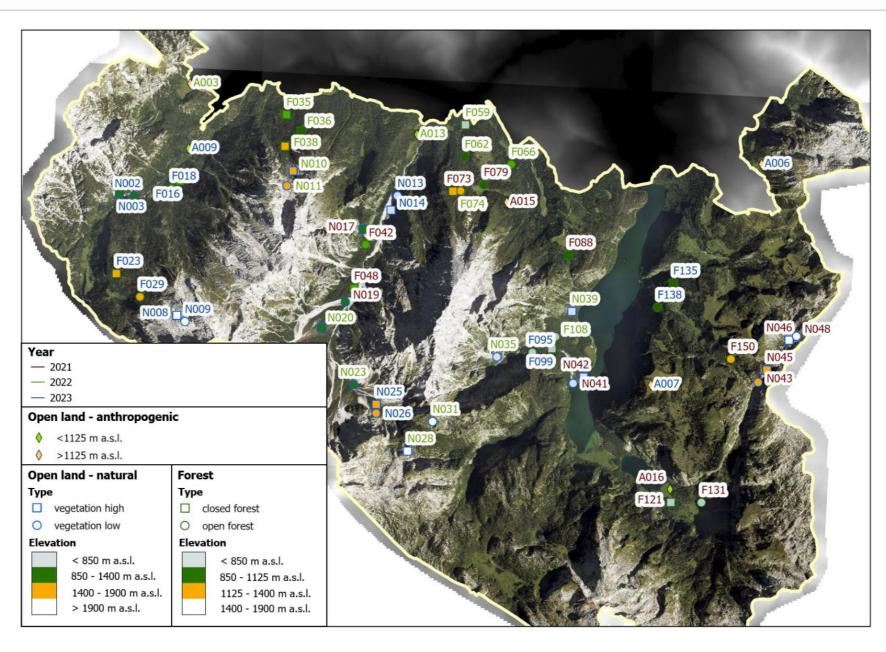
Permanent monitoring plots





18 – 19 plots/ year

- Data collection every 3 years
- 24 x natural open land
- 24 x forest
- 7 x anthropogenic open land



First results...

Nationalparkverwaltung Berchtesgaden



- Plants: 575 species (max: 60 species at 16 m²)
- Insects and other invertebrates
 - incl. rare and recent species (i.e. Pericallia matronula)
 - 346 moth species
 - 705 beetle species
- Birds: 86 species
 - incl. rare species, i.e. Tichodroma muraria, Prunella collaris, Dendrocopos leucotos, Tetrastes bonasia, Ficedula parva, Aegolius funereus.
- Bats: 10 species

Nationalpark Berchtesgaden

 incl. 5 species (FFH directing): Rhinolophus hipposideros, Barbastella barbastellus, Myotis emarginatus, Myotis myotis, Myotis bechsteinii.









