



Danube Transnational Programme

SaveGREEN

PERSPEKTIVEN FÜR UMWELT & GESELLSCHAFT **umweltbundesamt**^U

Project outputs presentation

Standardized methodology for assessing functionality of ecological corridors & Application Toolbox

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SaveGREEN Final Conference, 7th December 2022

Project co-funded by European Union funds (ERDF)

www.interreg-danube.eu/savegreen

Structural connectivity vs. Functional connectivity



A particular interest of SaveGREEN is the interplay of different aspects of corridors:

- On a landscape-scale, the structural connectivity describes the permeability of the landscape due to land-cover and land-use characteristics, while the
- functional connectivity relates to the interactions of animals with the landscape and its structures due to their needs.

Structural connectivity vs. Functional connectivity

Step 1 - Structural connectivity: assessment by using GIS techniques based on data mostly derived from remote sensing and relevant geodata sets. Detection of bottleneck situations along the corridors.



Step 2 - Functional connectivity (the “species perspective”): for each of the 8 pilot areas field survey data was collected at identified bottleneck locations. This was obtained for a set of different species groups like large carnivores, large herbivores, medium-sized mammals and others.

Structural connectivity vs. Functional connectivity



The aim of the developed monitoring procedure is to determine

- mitigation measures and
- minimum habitat requirements

based on the evaluation results and the analysis of ecological corridor segments with functional and non functional connectivity.

Structural connectivity vs. Functional connectivity



Starting point:

- Most of the existing ecological corridor designations are more or less based on the concept of structural connectivity
- ➔ Further development of designated corridors by starting from the viewpoint of structural connectivity to the functional connectivity perspective

Structural connectivity vs. Functional connectivity



The monitoring concept developed within WP1 is therefore designed as a two-stage process:

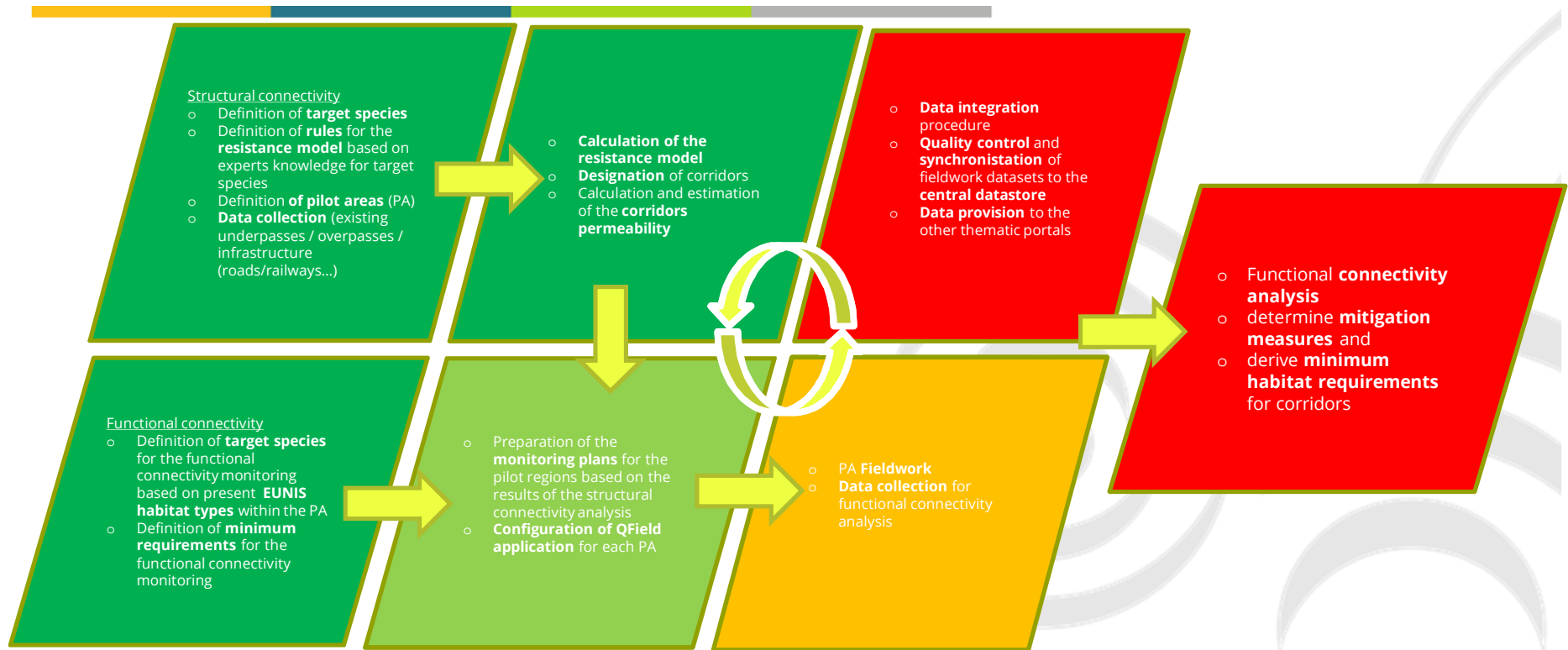
Step 1 - Structural connectivity:

- designation of ecological corridors and
- classification of the permeability of segments within the ecological corridors based on the structural connectivity

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

- field based collection of all required parameters for the evaluation of functional connectivity

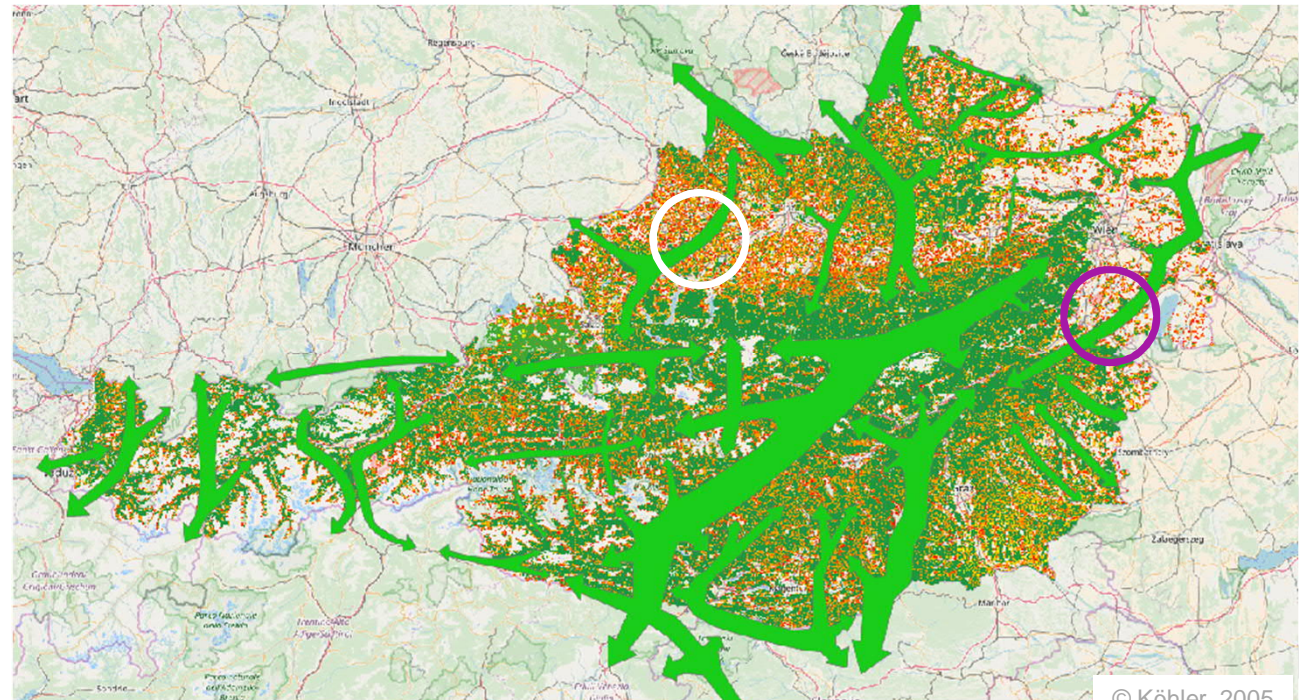
Monitoring Process Diagram



Example PA Pöttsching (AT)

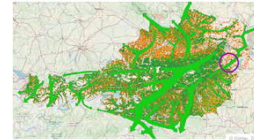
Step 1 - Structural connectivity

Development of spatially explicit model to identify bottleneck situations along corridors for functional monitoring.

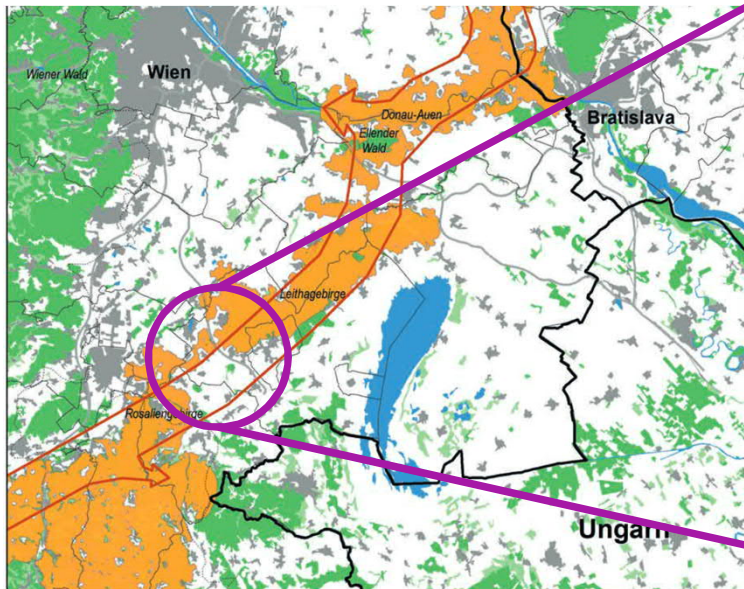


Pilot area Pötttsching

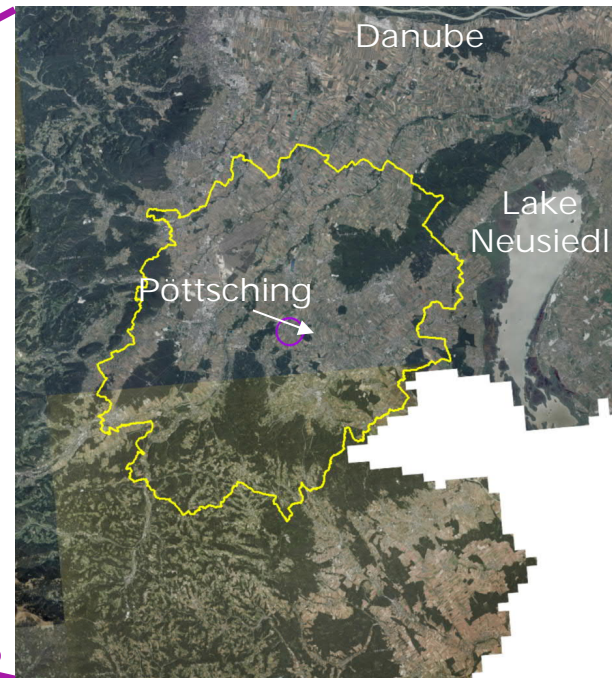
Step 1 - Structural connectivity



Part of Alpine-Carpathian Corridor



© Suppan (2012)



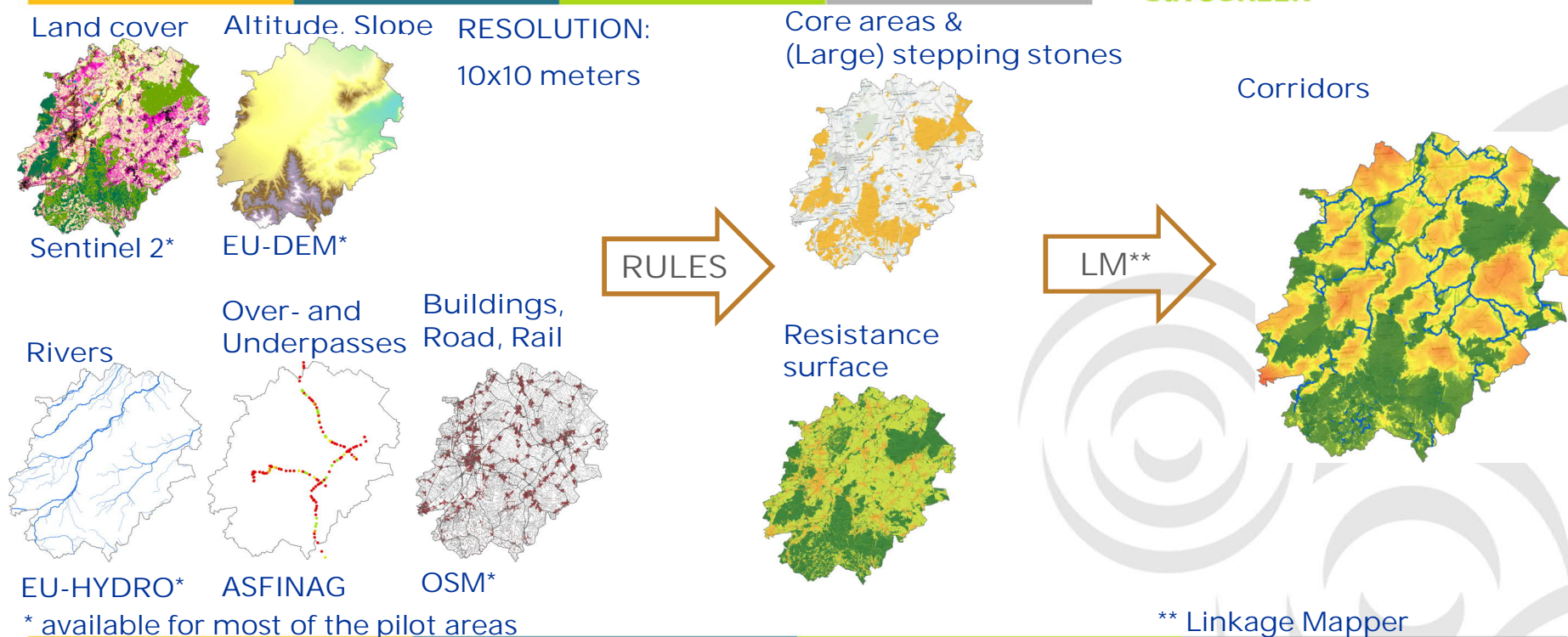
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Input data & model framework

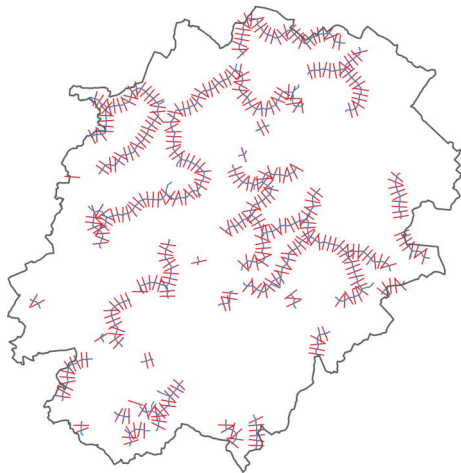
Step 1 - Structural connectivity



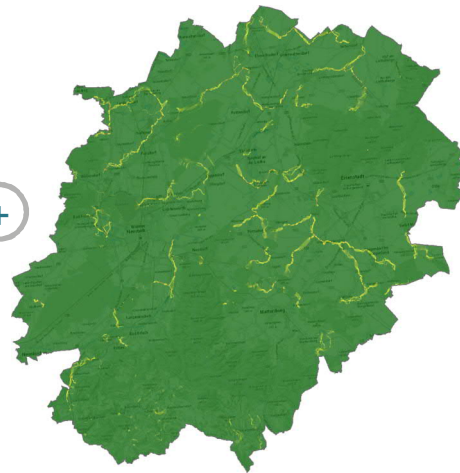
Estimation of permeability

Step 1 - Structural connectivity

Segmentation of corridors



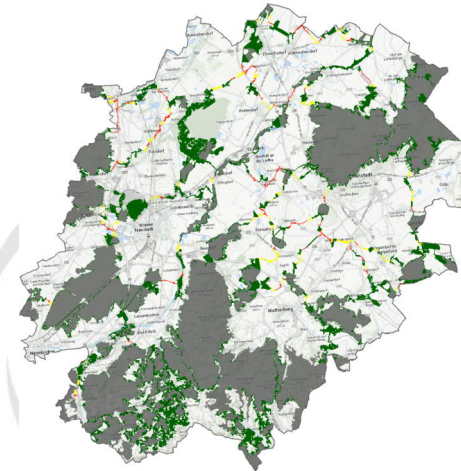
Bottleneck situations*



+



Permeability of corridor segments



* Pinchpoint Mapper

Preparation of monitoring plans

Step 2 - Functional connectivity



- Monitoring plans are based on the results of structural monitoring approach
- Condensed methodology of the functional monitoring
- Consideration of local characteristics regarding landscape and ecological conditions
- Definition of moderate minimum requirements for the functional monitoring for all project partners

Preparation of monitoring plans

Step 2 - Functional connectivity



Minimum requirements for each pilot area:

- **Target Species:** Red deer / wild boar / large carnivores
- **Monitoring methods:** Photo traps / tracks / other activity signs
- **Quantity**

- 10 monitoring sites
- minimum 1 over- and 1 underpass
- minimum 3 corridor sites
- results of structural monitoring approach should be considered for the selection of monitoring sites

Monitoring Approach

Step 2: FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY ANALYSIS



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Monitoring Approach

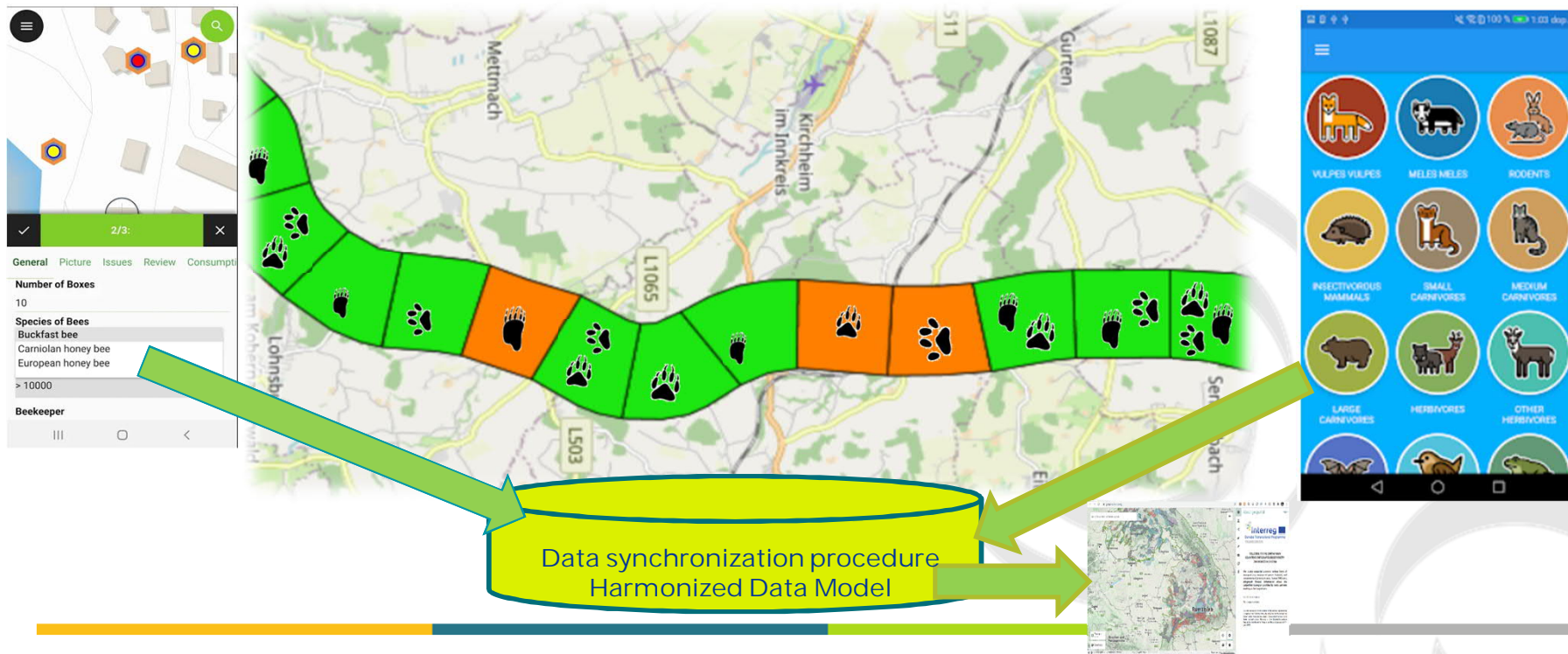
Step 2: FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY ANALYSIS



Footprints and other activity signs are collected along the whole length of the corridor

Monitoring Approach

Step 2: FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY ANALYSIS – APPLICATION TOOLBOX



Project co-funded by European Union funds (ERDF)

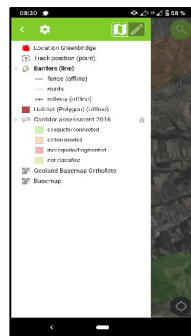
Electronic application toolbox

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

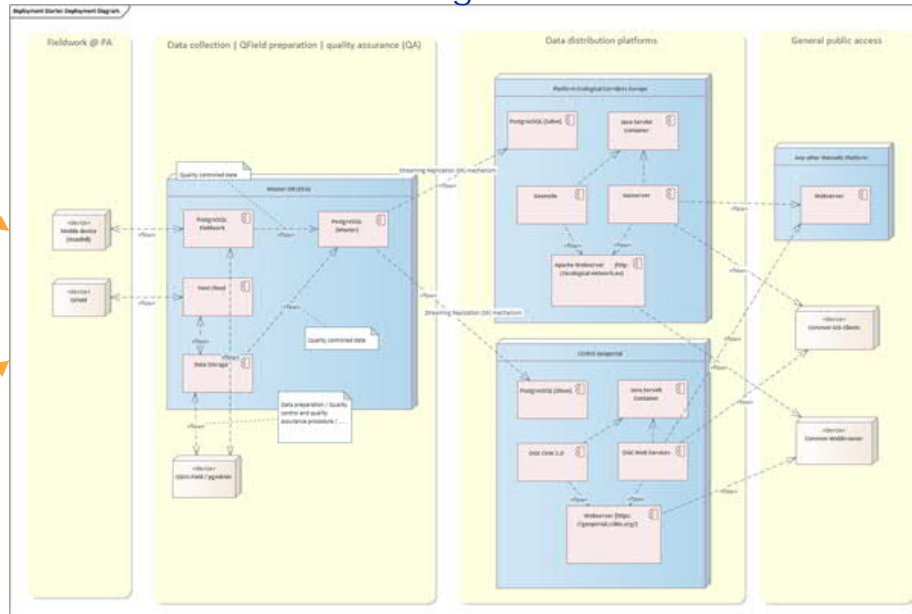
Roadkill



QField



Data collection → data integration → data distribution → general public access



e.g. CCIBIS
Geoportal

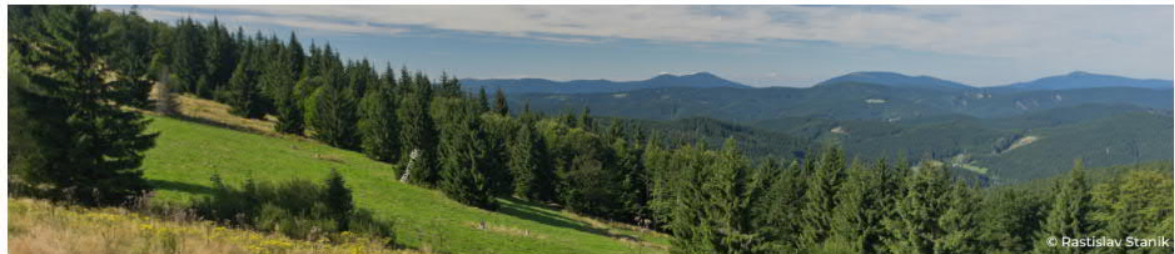


CARPATHIAN COUNTRIES
INTEGRATED BIODIVERSITY
INFORMATION SYSTEM

CCIBIS Geoportals

Welcome

Carpathian Countries Integrated Biodiversity Information System
CCIBIS



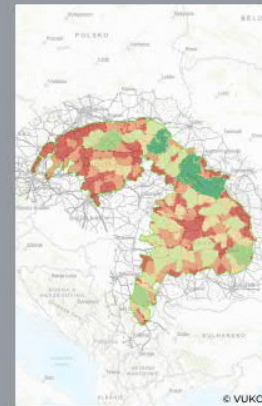
CCIBIS is an information portal for spatial data and notable publications related to environmental conservation in the Carpathian Ecoregion.

[Read more](#)

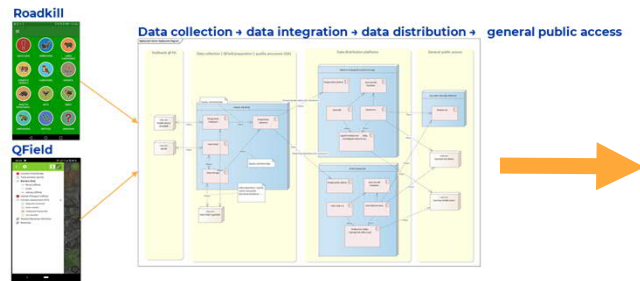
Data Catalogue



Maps



Projects



www.ccibis.org

Preparation of monitoring plans

- Other objects surveyed as part of the monitoring process for the whole length of the grey corridors within the pilot areas

Overpasses

«FeatureType» Overpass
«property»
+ id: CharacterString
+ inspireID: Identifier
+ entranceAreaPhotoFromBothSides: photo [1..*]
+ onOverpassPhoto: photo [1..*]
+ photoFromSurrounding: photo [1..*]
+ prevailingLandCover: landcoverObservation [1..*]
+ width: Measure
+ lenght: Measure
+ comment: CharacterString [0..1]
+ geometry: GM_Point
+ approved: Boolean = 0
+ synchronised: Boolean = 0
«voidable»
+ beginLifespanVersion: DateTime
+ endLifespanVersion: DateTime [0..1]

Underpasses

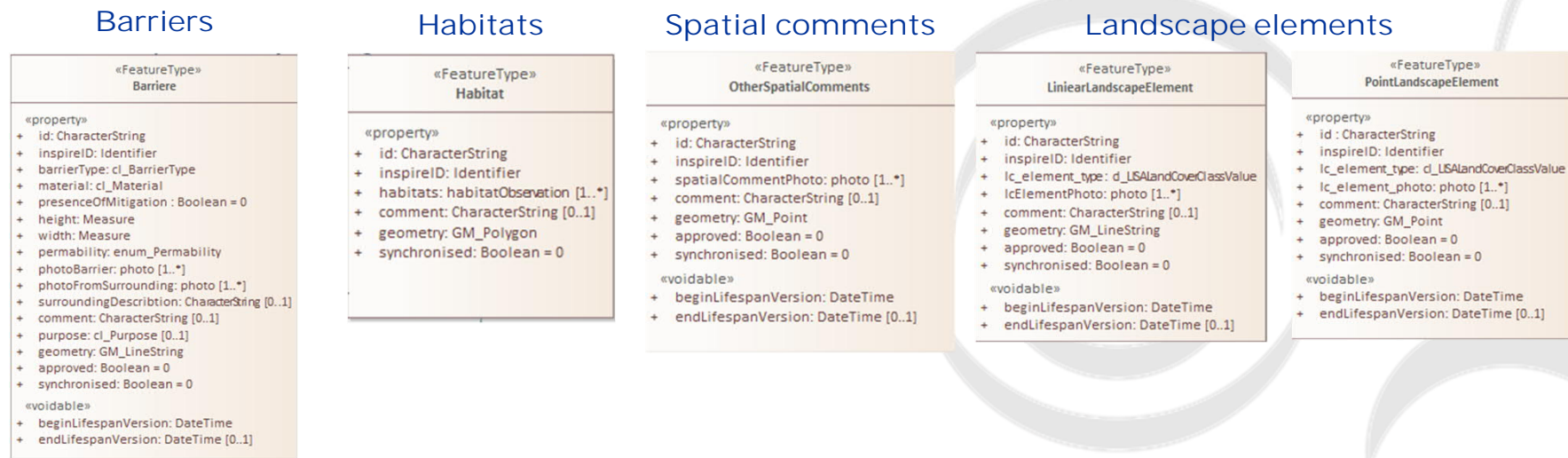
«FeatureType» Underpass
«property»
+ id: CharacterString
+ inspireID: Identifier
+ entranceAreaPhotoFromBothSides: photo [1..*]
+ insideUnderpassPhoto: photo [1..*]
+ photoFromSurrounding: photo [1..*]
+ landCoverInUnderpass: landcoverObservation [1..*]
+ width: Measure
+ height: Measure
+ lenght: Real
+ comment: CharacterString [0..1]
+ geometry: GM_Point
+ approved: Boolean = 0
+ opensIndex: Real
+ synchronised: Boolean = 0
«voidable»
+ beginLifespanVersion: DateTime
+ endLifespanVersion: DateTime [0..1]

Barriers

«FeatureType» Barriere
«property»
+ id: CharacterString
+ inspireID: Identifier
+ barrierType: cl_BarrierType
+ material: cl_Material
+ presenceOfMitigation: Boolean = 0
+ height: Measure
+ width: Measure
+ permeability: enum_Permability
+ photoBarrier: photo [1..*]
+ photoFromSurrounding: photo [1..*]
+ surroundingDescription: CharacterString [0..1]
+ comment: CharacterString [0..1]
+ purpose: cl_Purpose [0..1]
+ geometry: GM_LineString
+ approved: Boolean = 0
+ synchronised: Boolean = 0
«voidable»
+ beginLifespanVersion: DateTime
+ endLifespanVersion: DateTime [0..1]

Preparation of monitoring plans

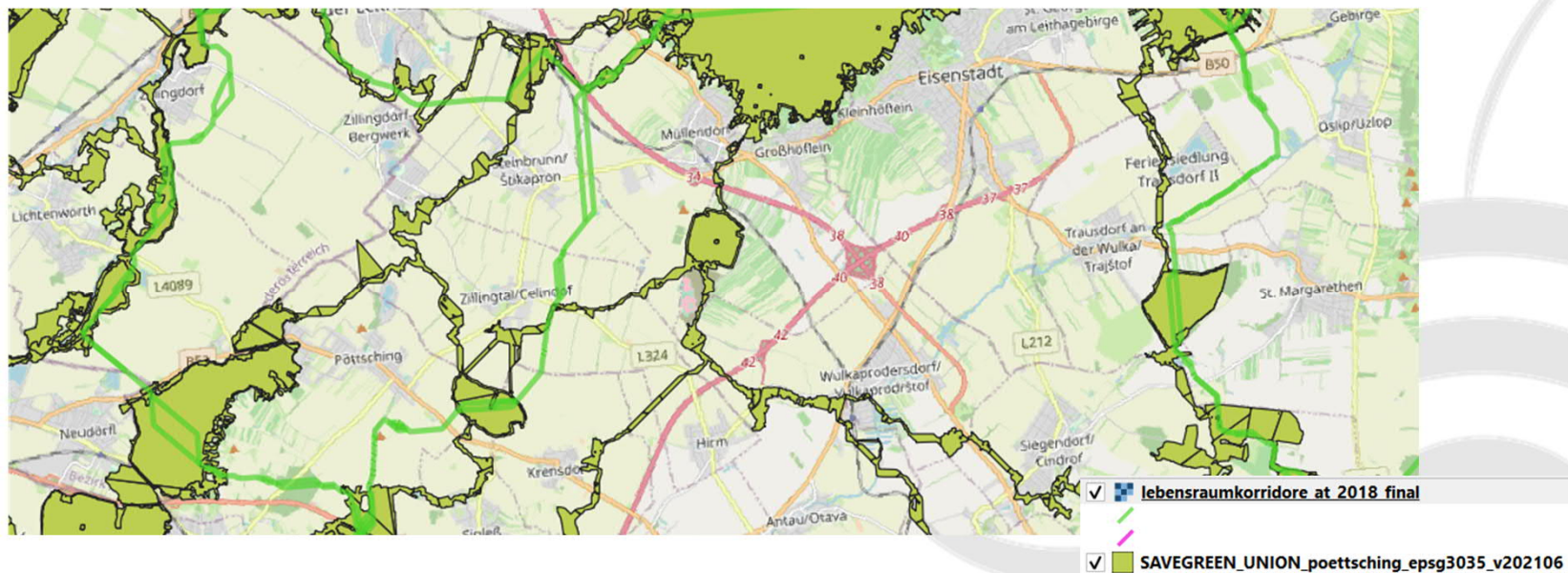
- Other objects surveyed as part of the monitoring process for the whole length of the green corridors within the pilot areas



Preparation of monitoring plans

Pilot area Pötsching (AT)

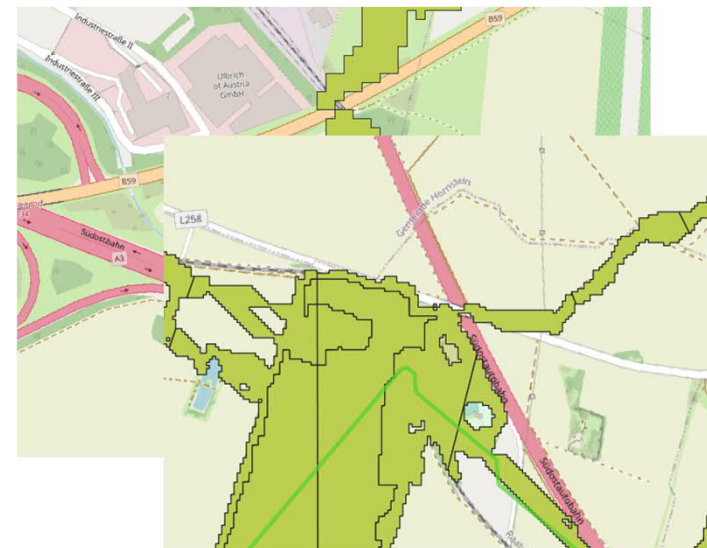
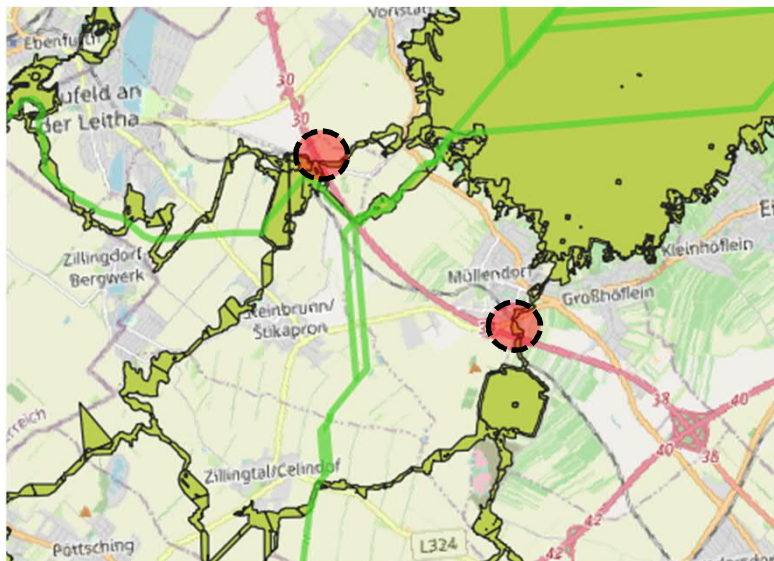
- Evaluation of designated corridors from the monitoring of structural connectivity



Preparation of monitoring plans

Pilot area Pöttsching (AT)

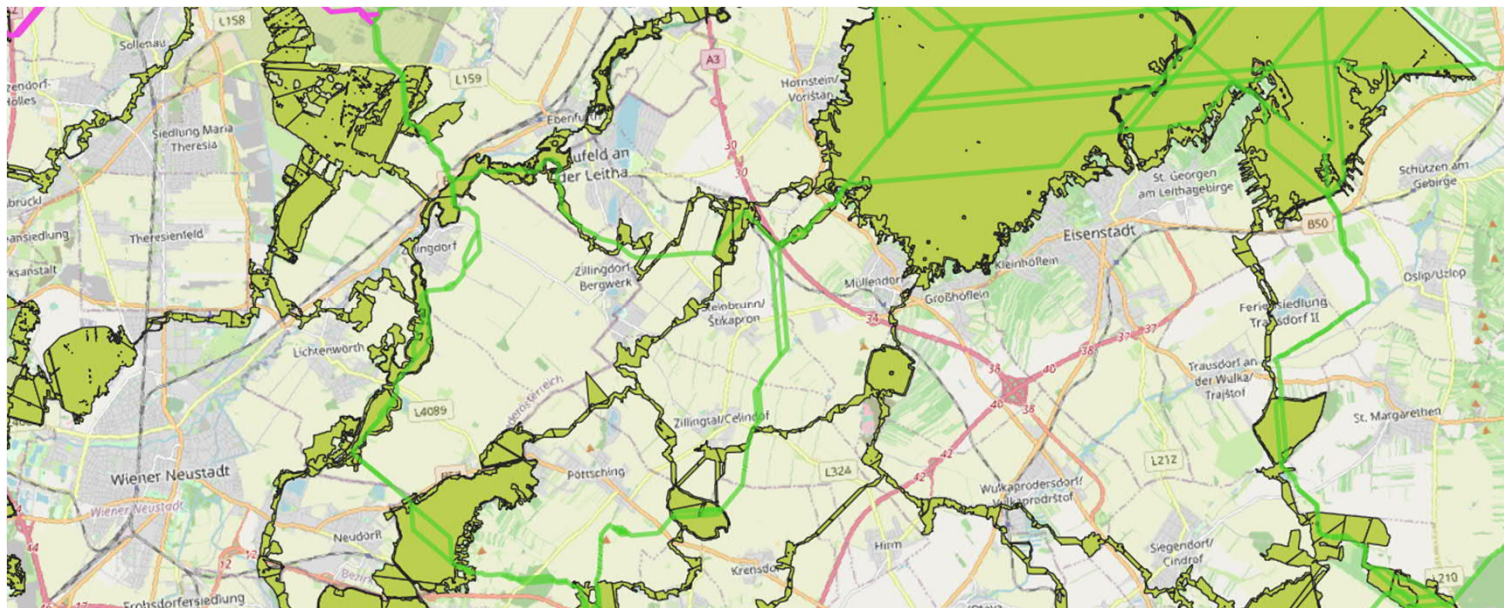
- Evaluation of critical corridor areas (high resistance values) or under- and overpasses (and other anthropogenic structures) with unknown permeability

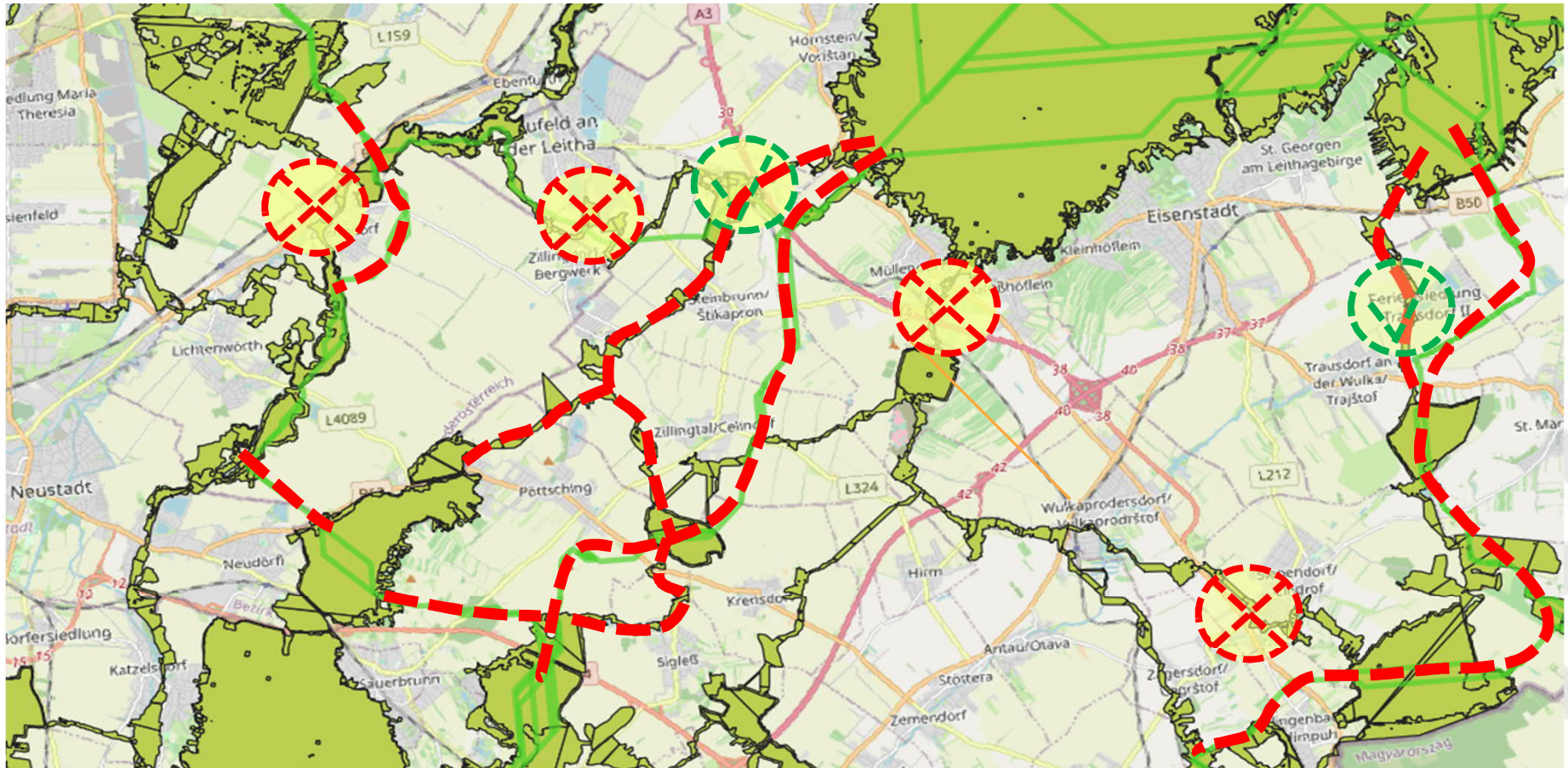


Preparation of monitoring plans

Pilot area Pötsching (AT)

- Prioritization of corridors for functional monitoring





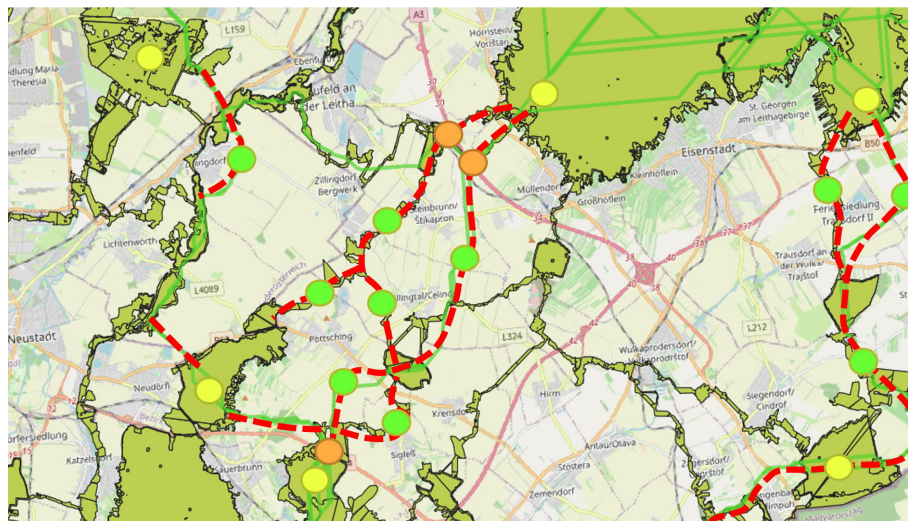
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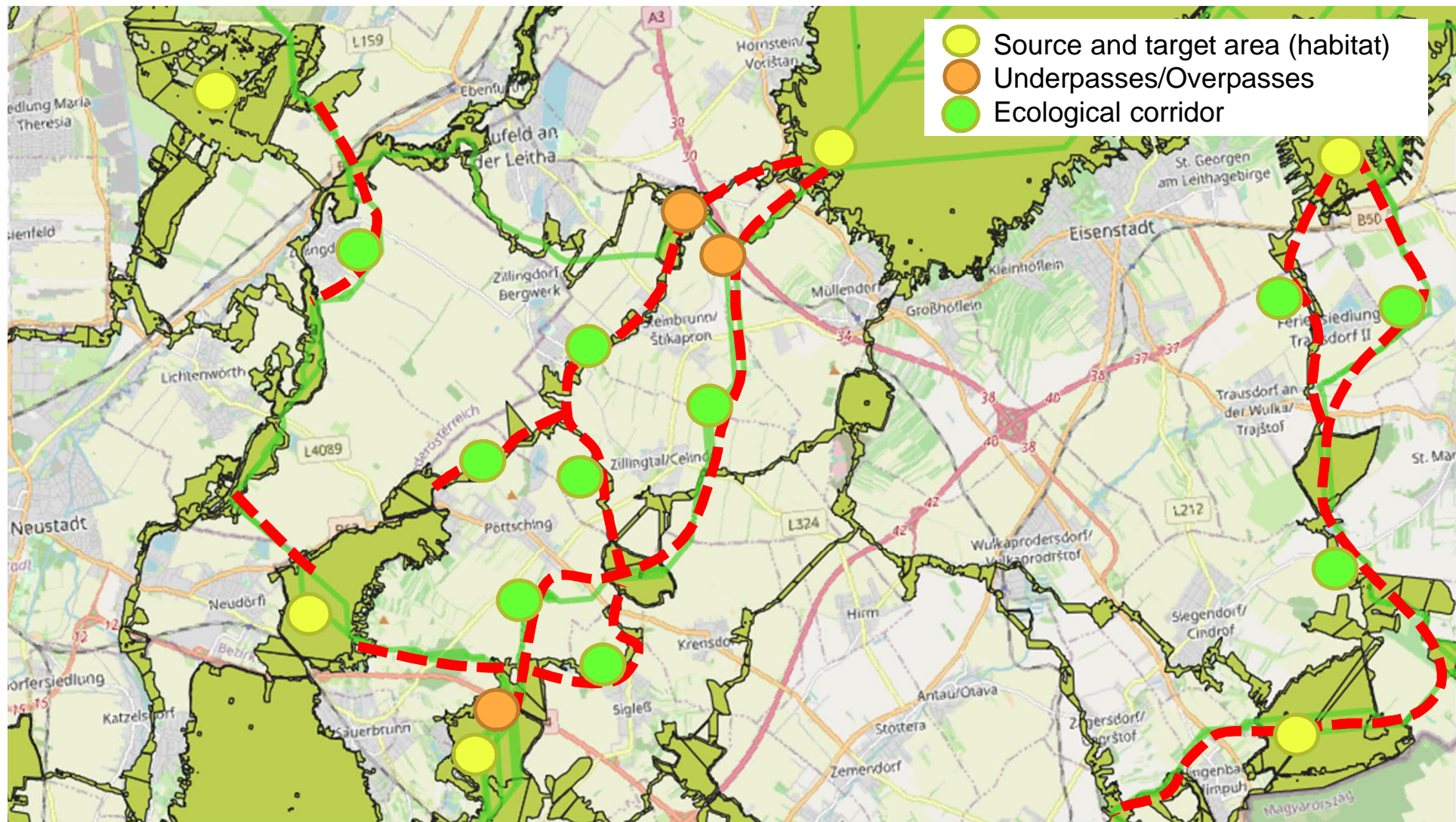
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Preparation of monitoring plans

Pilot area Pötsching (AT)

- Determination of the monitoring sites for the first monitoring season based on the prioritized corridors for the pilot areas





Monitoring of animal activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Stationary monitoring devices

- Camera traps
- Light sensors
- Sound sensors

Field mapping

- Direct species observation
- Tracks
- Other activity signs
- Roadkills
- Over- & Underpasses
- Landscape Elements (linear/punctiform)
- Barriers



Monitoring of animal activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Stationary monitoring devices

- Camera traps
 - 26 monitoring sites
 - 04.12.2021 - 29.05.2022 ff.
 - Day and night
 - 12,252 specific sightings (and countless additional recordings)
 - Evaluable data after identification run:
 - Date and Time
 - Category of Activity (Animal species/Human activities)
 - Abundance
 - Localization
 - Direction of movement



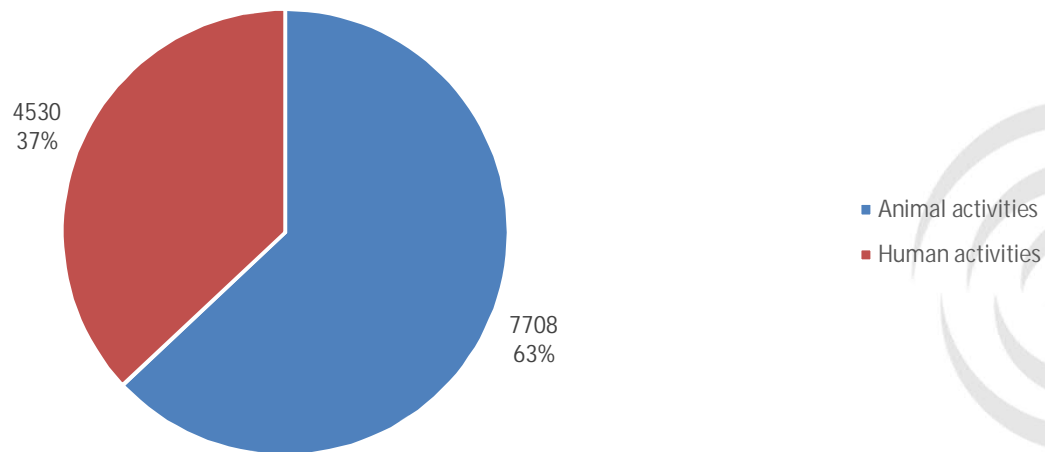
Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

PA Pötsching
aggregated

Recorded activities

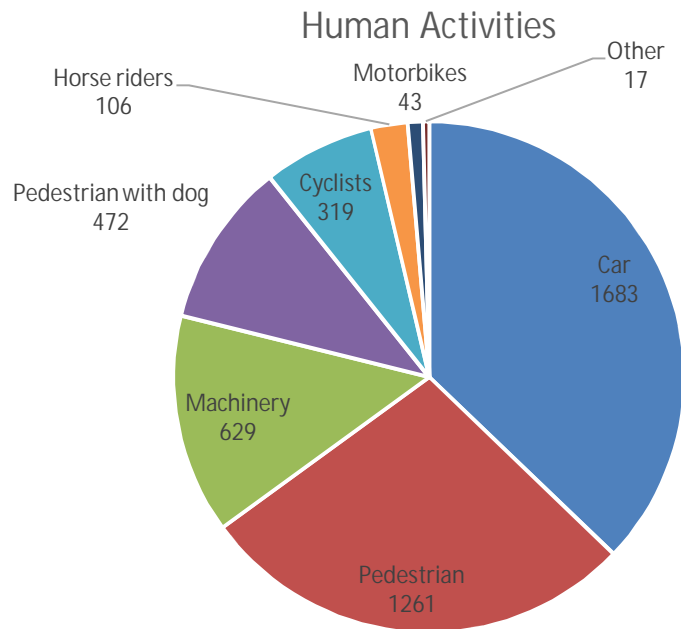


Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

PA Pötsching aggregated

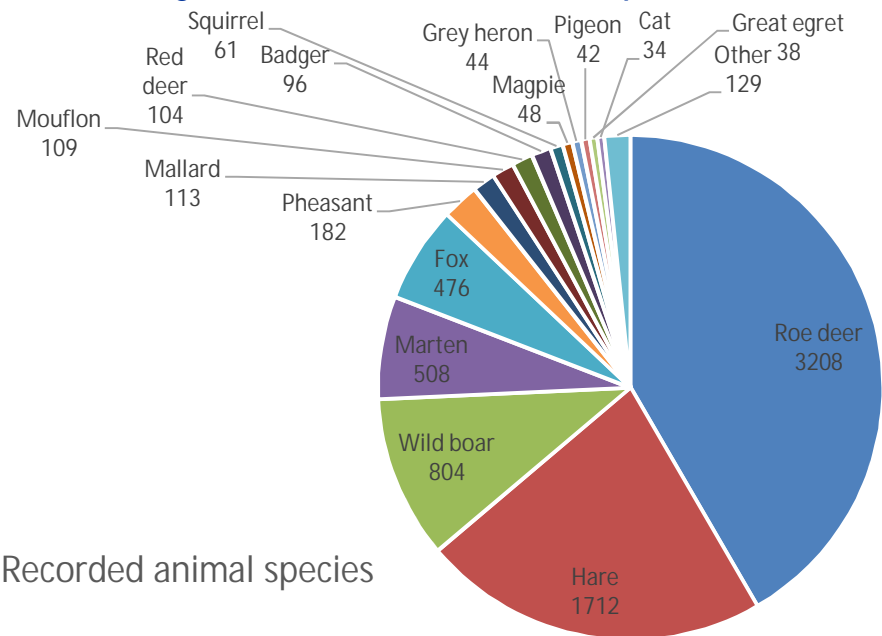


Monitoring of animal activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

PA Pötsching aggregated



Recorded animal species

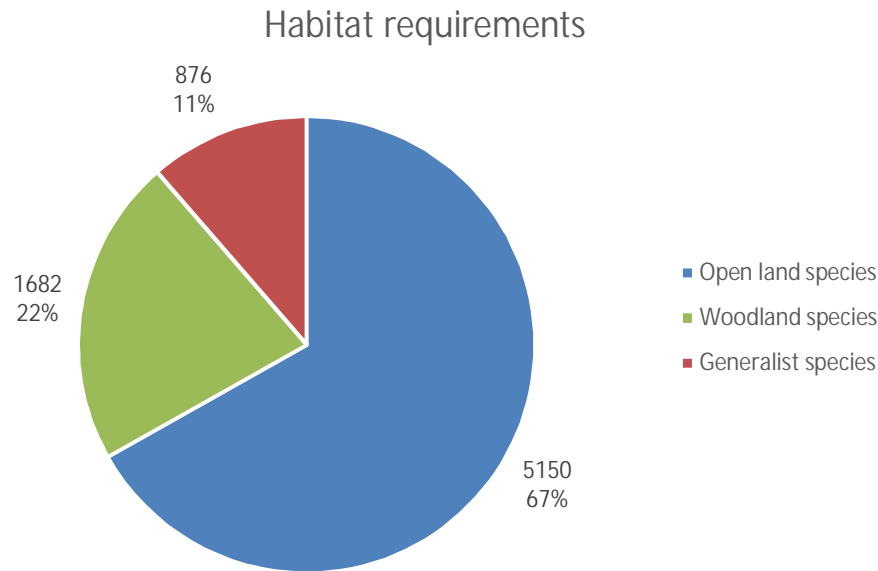


Monitoring of animal activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

PA Pötsching
aggregated



Monitoring of (animal) activities

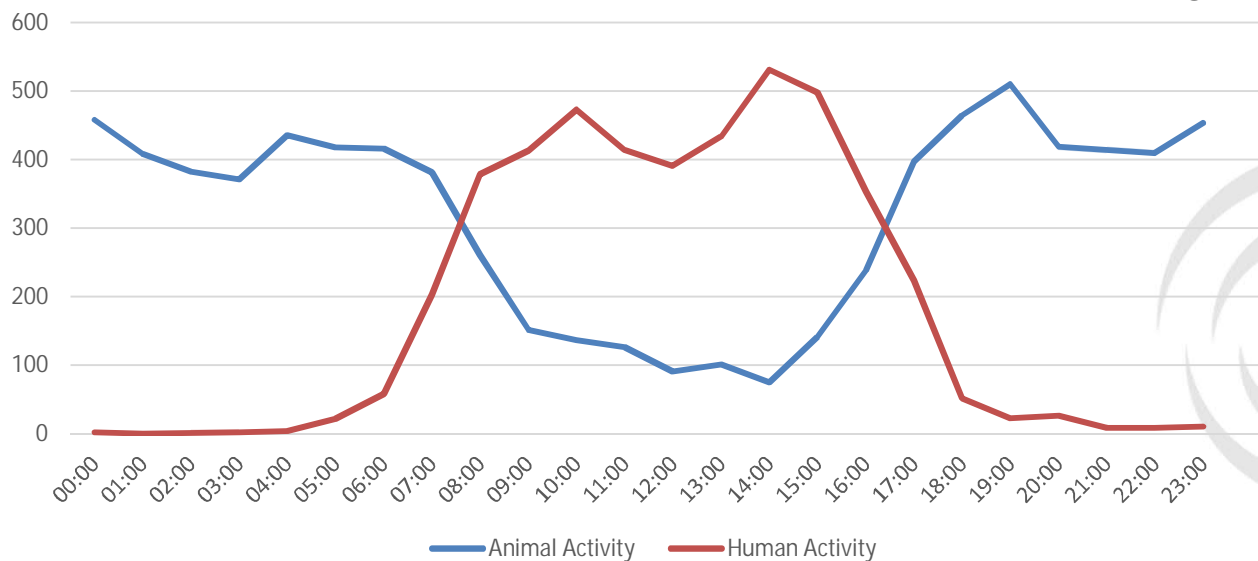
Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

PA Pötsching
aggregated

Diurnal activity patterns

n = 12187

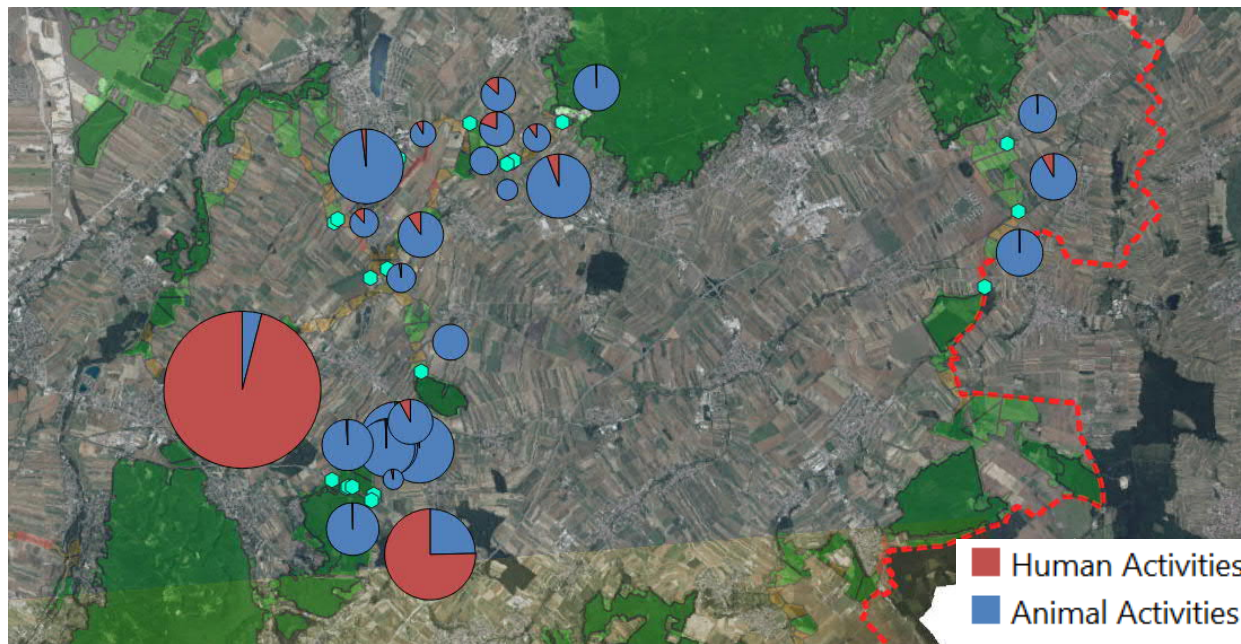


Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Spatially explicit

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

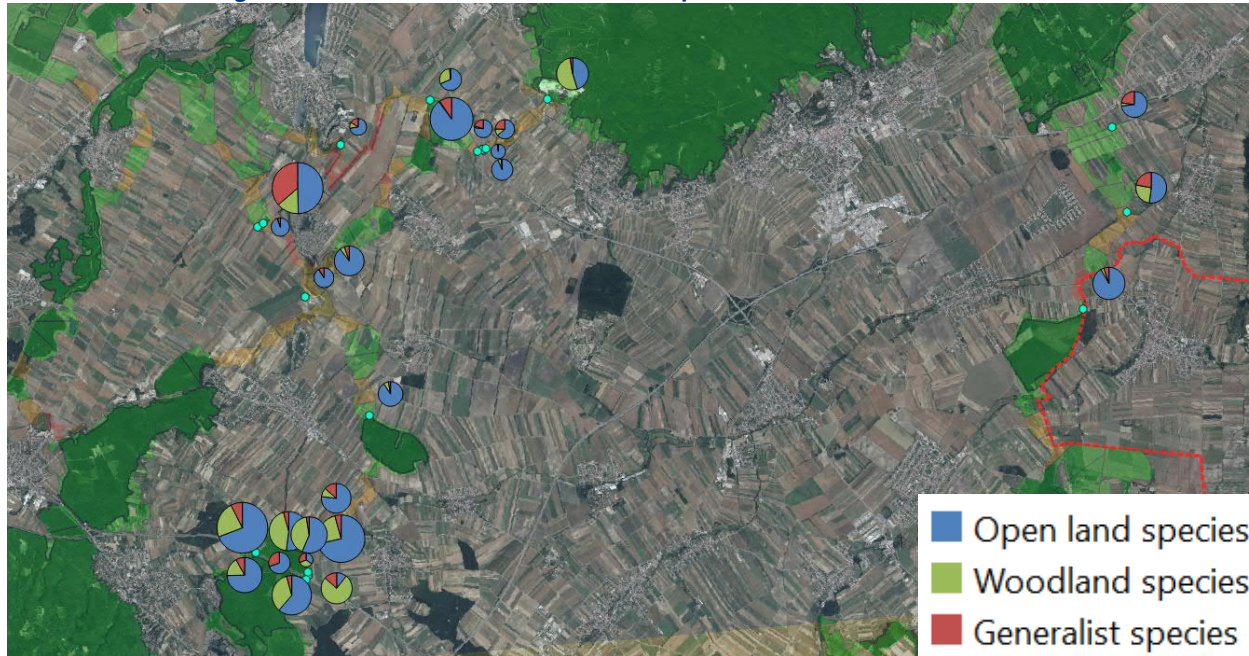


Monitoring of animal activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Spatially explicit

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

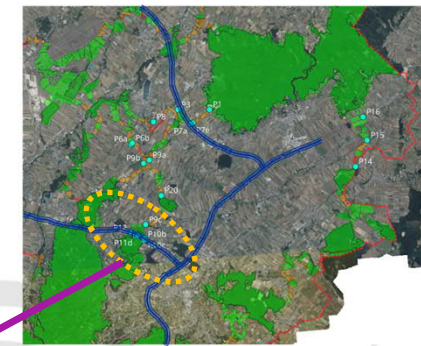
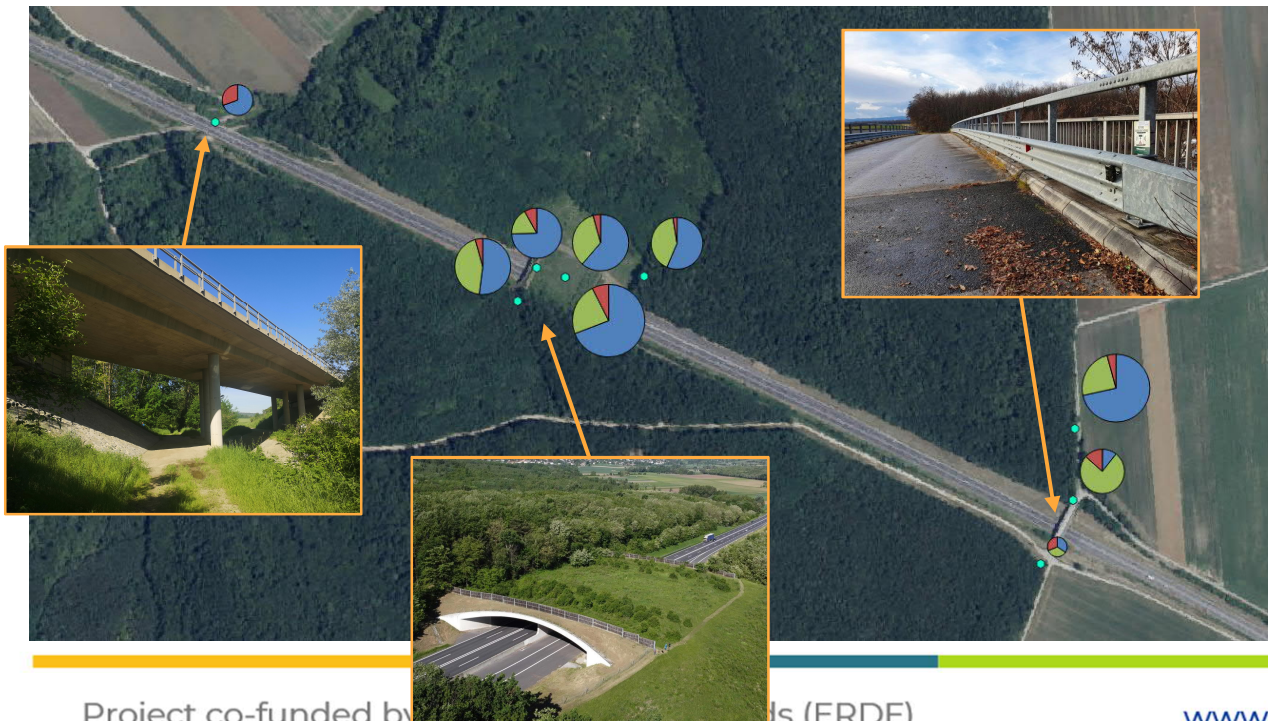


Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Spatially explicit

Preliminary results: Camera Traps



- Open land species
- Woodland species
- Generalist species

Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Spatially explicit

Preliminary results: Camera Traps



- Open land species
- Woodland species
- Generalist species

Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Spatially explicit

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

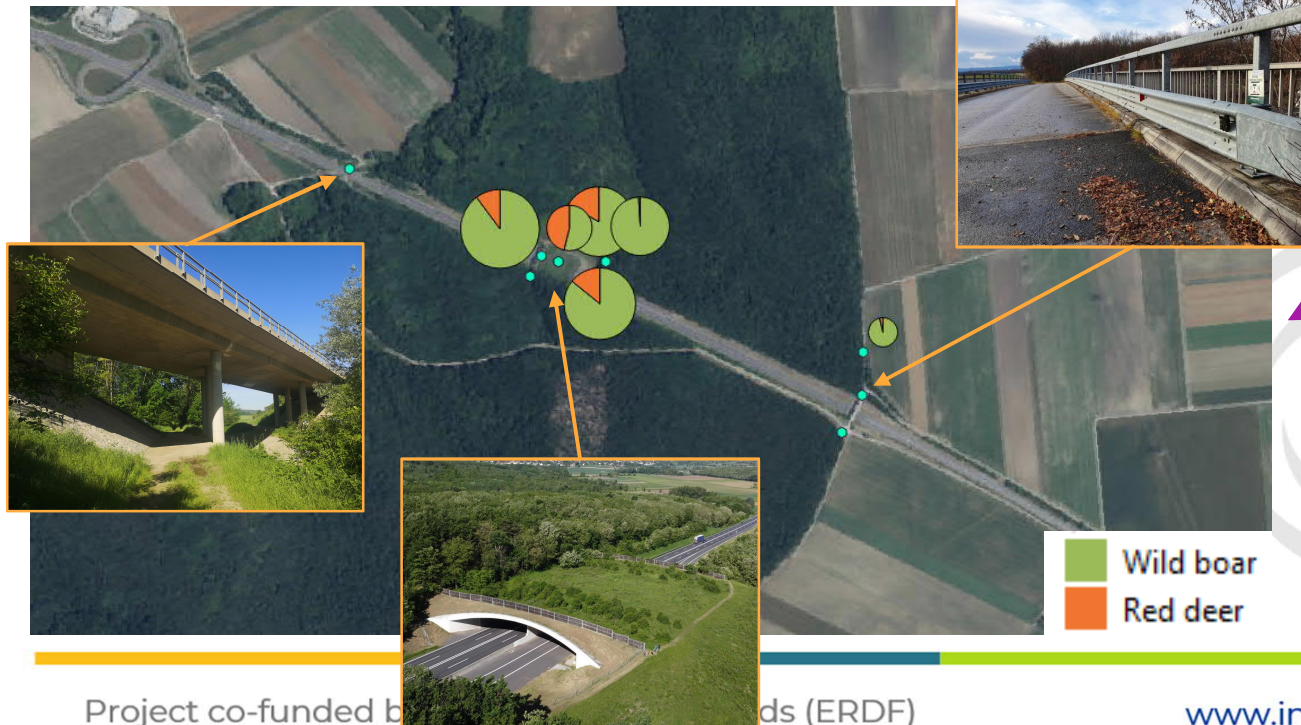


Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Preliminary results: Camera Traps

Spatially explicit



Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Spatially explicit

Preliminary results: Camera Traps



Wild boar
Red deer

Monitoring of (animal) activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Field mapping

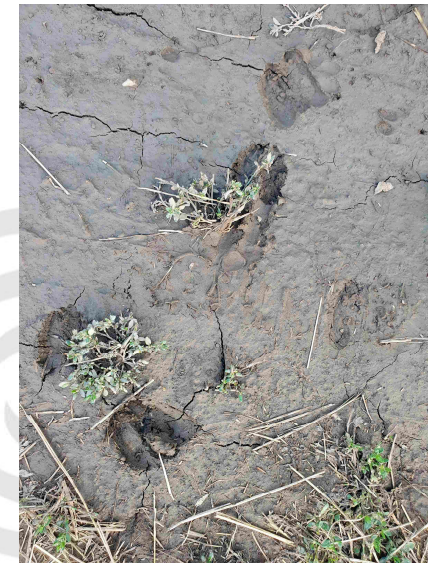
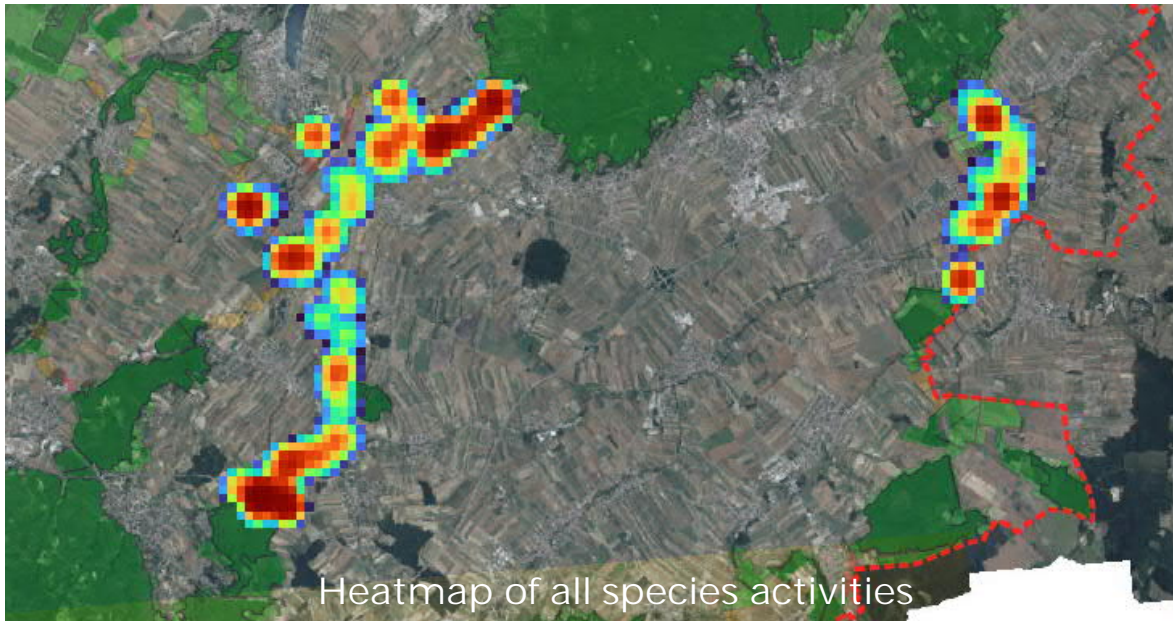
- Direct species observation
- Tracks
- Other activity signs
- Roadkills
- Over- & Underpasses
- Landscape Elements (linear/punctiform)
- Barriers



Monitoring of animal activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

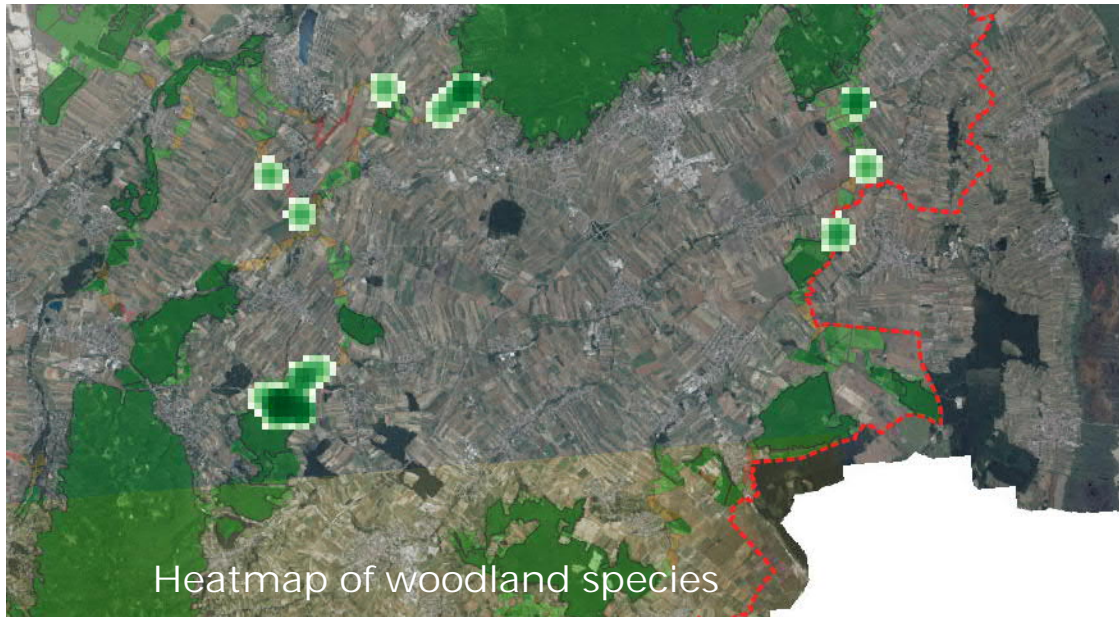
Preliminary results: Field mapping



Monitoring of animal activities

Step 2 - Functional connectivity

Preliminary results: Field mapping



Conclusions

- Even the best data-based modeling results require validation using real world data obtained in the field
- The green bridges studied are located at suitable sites in the bottleneck area
- They clearly have structural and functional connectivity to support animal migration
- However, the surrounding landscape, which integrates the bridge into the larger biotope network or corridor in the first place, does not support the structural and functional connectivity or even has a barrier effect, especially for forest-bound species.
- Also the most advanced green bridges in the ideal locations need efficient “feeder/supply roads” = well structured environment with landscape elements as guiding features and stepping stones

Conclusions

- Even the best **data-based modeling** results **require validation** using **real world data** obtained in the field
- The **green bridges** studied are **located at suitable sites** in the bottleneck area
- **→ Targeted restoration of degraded landscapes over the entire bottleneck situation and especially in the feeder area of green bridges is urgently needed!**
- Also the most advanced **green bridges** in the ideal locations **need efficient “feeder/supply roads”** = well structured environment with landscape elements as guiding features and stepping stones



Danube Transnational Programme

SaveGREEN



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