

Improving kettle holes as habitat and reproduction areas for amphibians – A case study in organic farms in north-eastern Germany

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Supplementary material

Table S1. Percentage of kettle holes with occurrence (occ) and reproduction (rep) (individual records, at least 1 species, at least 1 priority (p) species) ($n = 44$ kettle holes, 2016-2020). The column “% rep” indicates the proportion of reproduction in relation to the occurrence of the species.

	<i>T. cristatus</i>			<i>P. fuscus</i>			<i>H. arborea</i>			<i>B. bombina</i>			<i>R. arvalis</i>		
	occ	rep	%	occ	rep	%	occ	rep	%	occ	rep	%	occ	rep	%
n=44															
2016	36	34	94	45	30	65	57	18	32	64	20	32	41	30	72
2017	45	16	35	55	41	75	50	25	50	64	32	50	23	7	30
2018	45	30	65	73	55	75	48	14	29	66	34	52	57	43	76
2019	30	7	23	20	0	0	30	0	0	41	9	22	45	18	40
2020	36	25	69	27	5	17	48	7	14	52	11	22	20	16	78
mean	39	22	57	44	26	46	46	13	25	57	21	36	37	23	59

	<i>P. kl. esculentus</i>			<i>L. vulgaris</i>			at least 1 species			at least 1 p species		
	occ	rep	%	occ	rep	%	occ	rep	%	occ	rep	%
n=44												
2016	66	34	52	39	39	100	77	55	71	73	48	66
2017	68	43	63	50	36	73	77	64	82	70	52	74
2018	80	50	63	57	55	96	91	73	80	82	57	69
2019	66	50	76	41	11	28	77	52	68	48	16	33
2020	80	39	49	45	36	80	80	48	60	64	30	46
mean	72	43	60	46	35	75	80	58	72	67	40	58



Figure S1. Richly structured agricultural landscape in Brandenburg, Germany, with kettle hole and lake.



Figure S2. Kettle hole (woody type) before (left) and after (right) implementing the nature conservation measure ‘cutting back dense wooded belts’ in 2018.