

Spider assemblages (Arachnida: Araneae) in burned and intact mountain heathlands in the Northern Black Forest

Authors: Höfer, Hubert, and Raub, Florian

Source: Arachnologische Mitteilungen: Arachnology Letters, 67(1) : 1

Published By: Arachnologische Gesellschaft e.V.

URL: <https://doi.org/10.30963/aramit6706>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

Data Paper

Spider assemblages (Arachnida: Araneae) in burned and intact mountain heathlands in the Northern Black Forest

Hubert Höfer & Florian Raub



doi: 10.30963/aramit6706

Abstract. In a study originally motivated by the observation of effects of an accidental fire, spiders were sampled with pitfall traps during the vegetation periods 2010, 2012 and 2014 in two burned sites and a neighbouring reference site in the Northern Black Forest. Fire was caused by a motorbike accident at April 25, 2010 and affected approximately one ha of wet mountain heathland (locally called “Grinden”), partly dominated by purple moor-grass and partly by dwarf mountain pines. Pitfall traps were of the conventional type with plastic cups of 300 ml and an opening diameter of 67 mm, filled with a capture preservative and emptied every two weeks. Traps were protected against rain by non-transparent metallic roofs and plastic funnels were inserted in the cups to minimize capture of small vertebrates. In 2010, acetic acid was used in a 2.5% solution with a drop of detergent added in five traps per site. In 2012, in each site three traps were filled with acetic acid, three (six in control site) with propylene glycol. In 2014, five traps per site were filled with propylene glycol. Distance between traps was 5–10 m. The dataset includes 2566 (2018 adult) spiders of 102 species in 20 families. The study provided records of several species by then unrecorded or very rare in Baden-Württemberg: *Agyneta ressl*i, *Anguliphantes tripartitus*, *Evansia merens*, *Gonatium paradoxum*, *Sintula corniger*, *Achaeridion conigerum*, *Sibianor lae*ae, *Talavera inopinata* and contributed to the inventory of spider species in the national park Black Forest.

Keywords: fire, Germany, monitoring, national park, succession, wet heath

The complete data sets and metadata corresponding to abstracts of a Data Paper are published electronically as Supporting Information in the online version of the article and through the ARAMOB data repository at <https://aramob.de/en/data/data-exploitation/> – Filter for Project ARAMIT_Höfer2024.

Hubert Höfer & Florian Raub, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe, Erbprinzenstr. 13, D-76133 Karlsruhe, Germany; E-Mails and ORCIDs: hubert.hoefer@smnk.de, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3962-151X>, florian.raub@smnk.de, <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-4226-2698>

Academic editor: Tobias Bauer
Data editor: Alexander Bach

submitted 06.05.2024, accepted 06.06.2024, online 14.6.2024