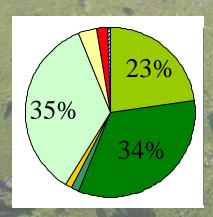
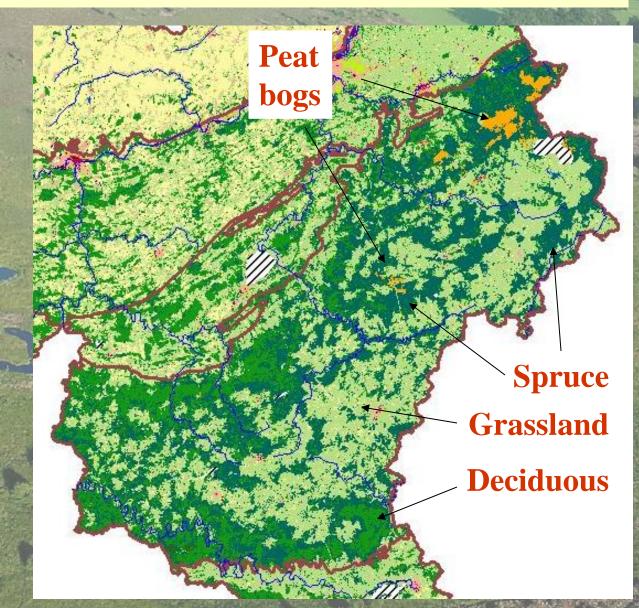
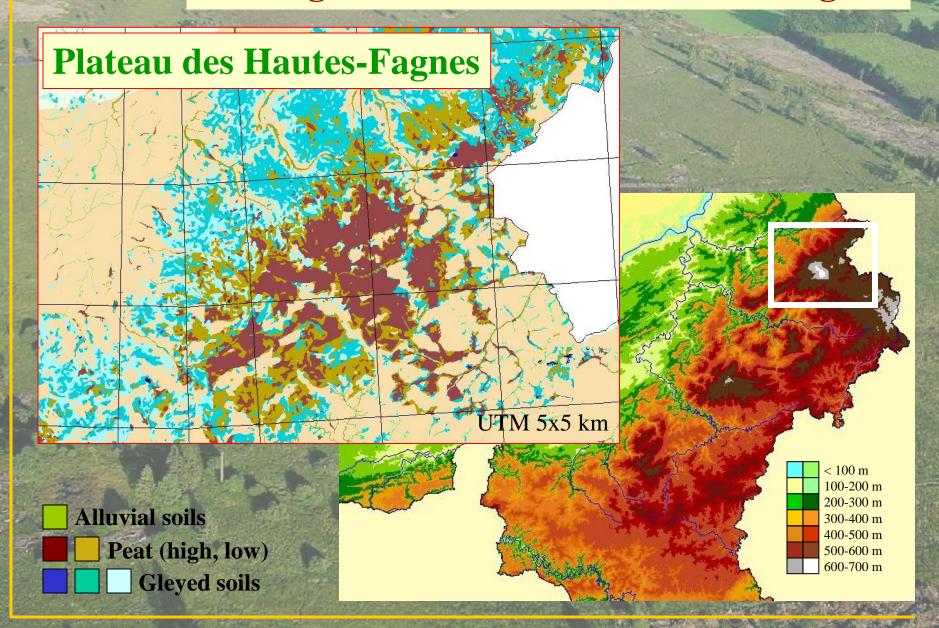


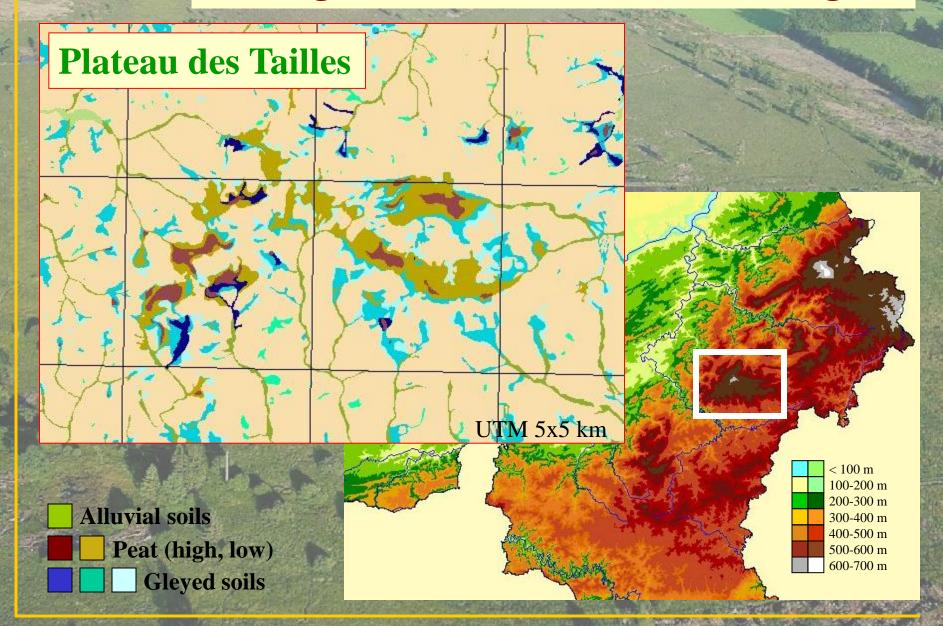
Ardenne:

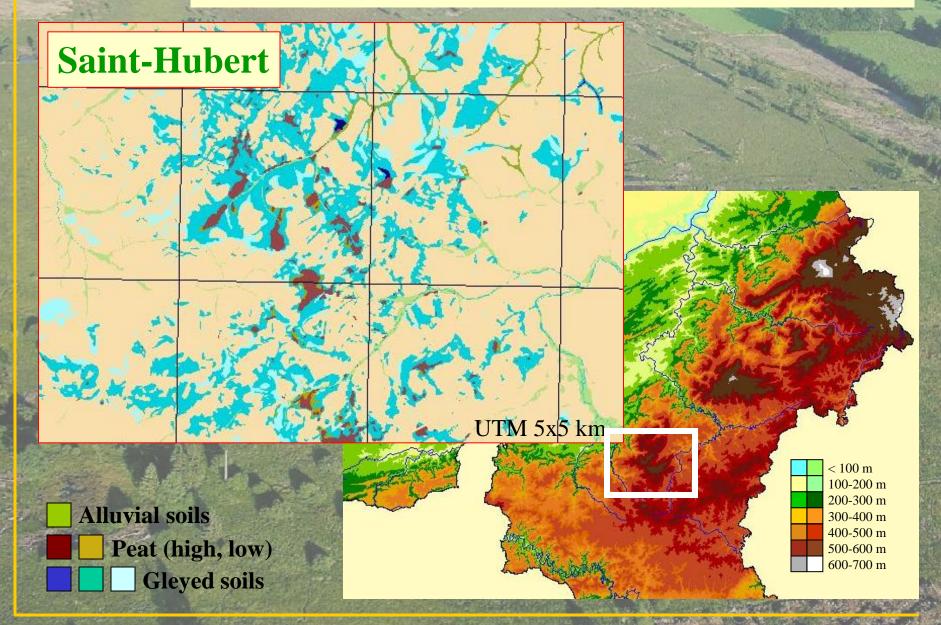


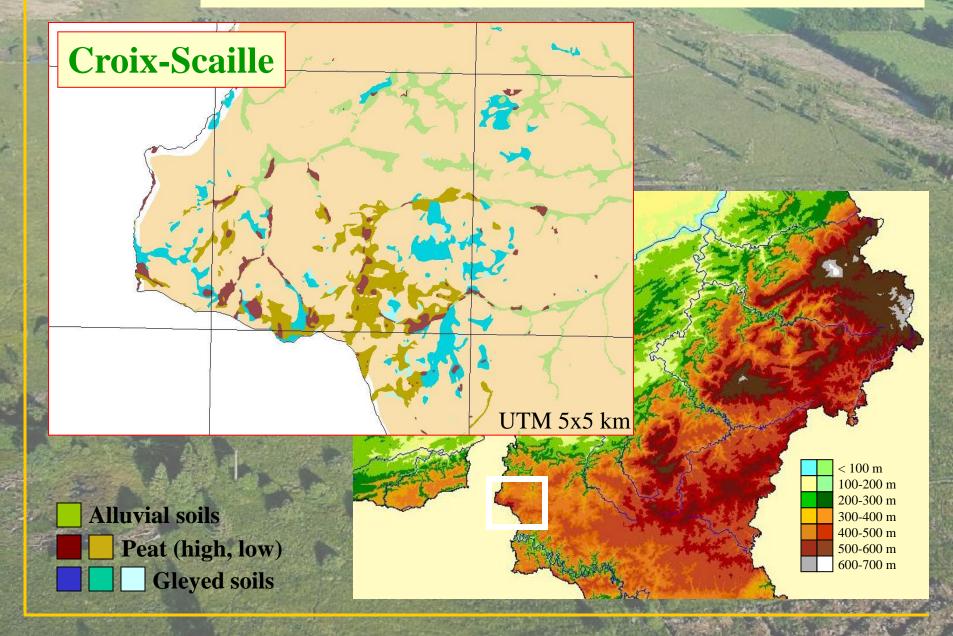












Conservation state and threats

Raised bogs:

- Historical peat extraction (for domestic heating)
- Recent drainage for spruce plantations
 from 2.000 ha => 200 ha



Conservation state and threats

Raised bogs:

- Historical peat extraction (for domestic heating)
- Recent drainage for spruce plantations

from 2.000 ha => 200 ha

Other peaty biotopes (wet heaths, mires, wood, ...)

Recent drainage for spruce plantations

from 11.000 ha => 1.000 ha

Wet grasslands, mires, wet woods, alluvial forests:

Drainage for agriculture and spruce plantations

from >150.000 ha => < 40.000 ha

= 10% of Southern Belgium and 50 % are in

Ardenne

Conservation state and threats

Natura 2000 biotopes:

Natura2000 Habitats		Range	Area	Structure	Future	Global
4010	Wet heaths					
6410	Molinia meadows					
6430	Wet tall herb grasslands					
7110	Active raised bogs					
7120	Degraded raised bogs					
7140	Transition mires					
7230	Alkaline fens					
91D0	Bog woodlands					
91E0	Alluvial forests					

Non-Natura2000 biotopes => similar evaluation

Only 1% of protected sites in Wallonia (< 10.000 ha - rate of 150 ha/an)

Very slow process of protection and restoration!

Priorities:

- to stop threats on existing sites
- to restore their quality and to extend area
- to restore new sites to increase connectivity

How?

- Quite good N2000 designation for wet biotopes
- Allow the design of several large LIFE projects
 - Administrations (scientists, managers) and/or NGOs
- Key point :
 - concentrate actions on existing major regional nodes to have locally good population systems (sources for surrounding sinks) instead dispersed actions.

Large LIFE projects (peat and wet biotopes):

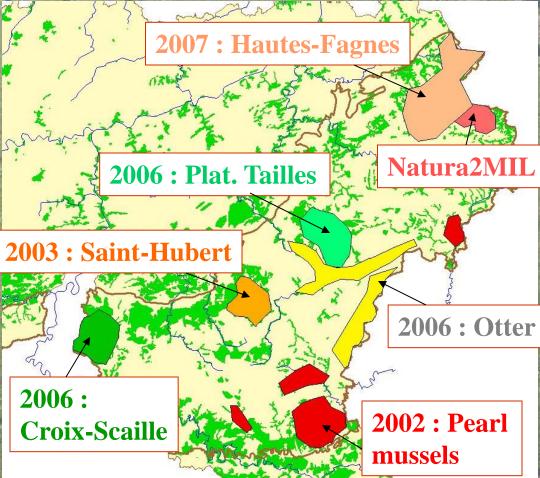
In Ardenne:

Since 2002:

- 7 projects
- 19 MEuros

Expected results:

- > 4.000 ha restored > 1.500 ha protected
 - orotected for 2010 Croix-Sca



Main restoration actions:



Spruce cutting or milling

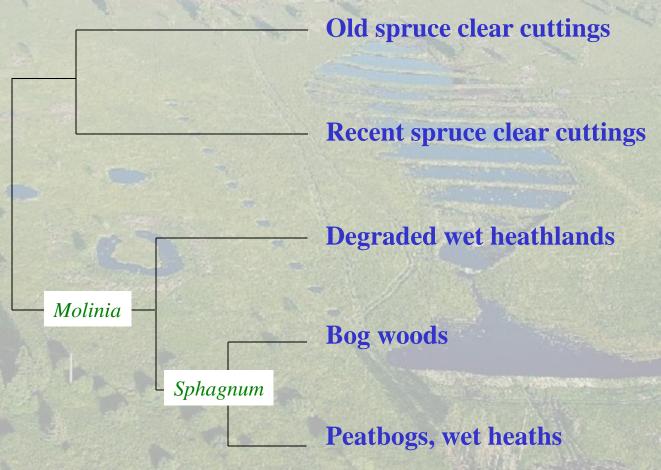


Main restoration actions:



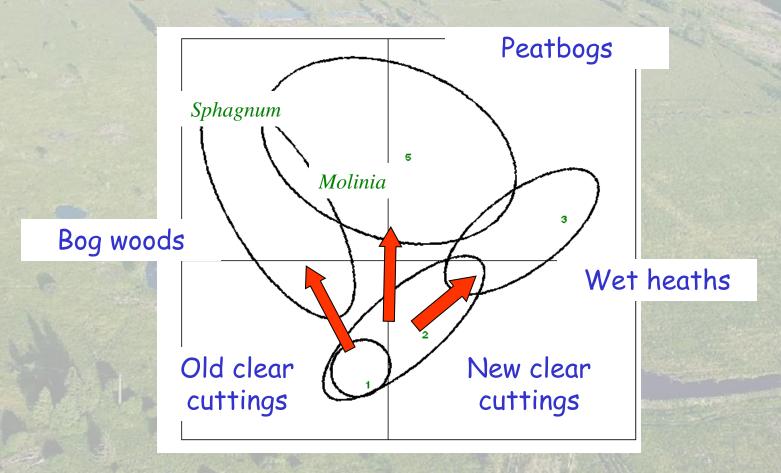
Rotovating vegetation and subsoil with water level control (heavily cutover bogs with only Molinia vegetation)

Analysis of permanent vegetation plots:

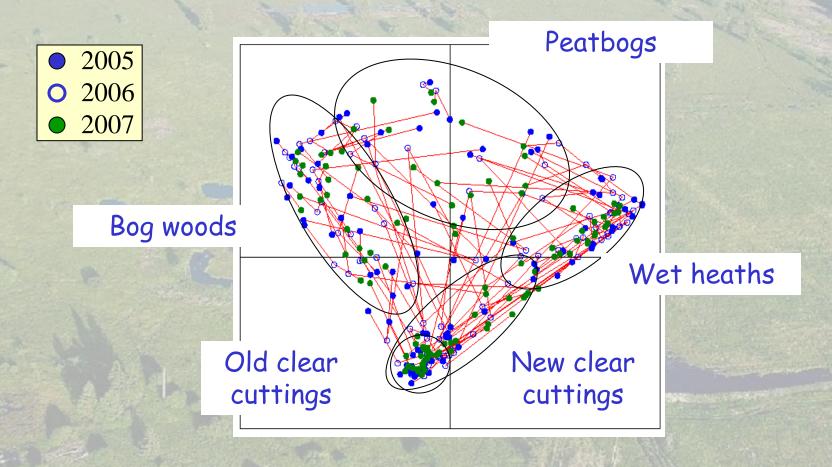


299 stations - 109 species - % - Bray-Curtis index - Ward clustering - IndVal analysis

Analysis of permanent vegetation plots:

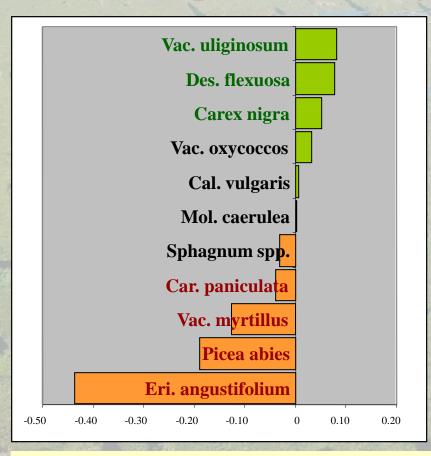


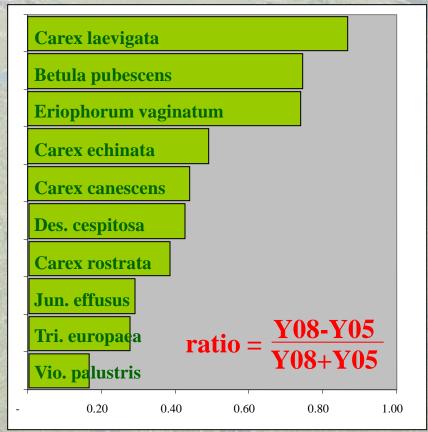
Analysis of permanent vegetation plots:



Strong vegetation change during restoration actions ...

Analysis of permanent vegetation plots:





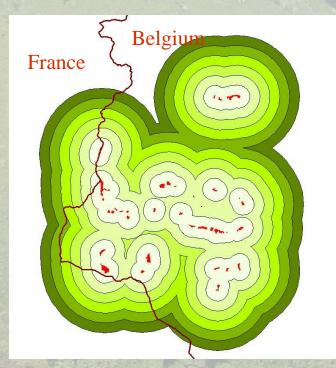
Relative index indicates clearly increasing abundances ...

Analysis of permanent vegetation plots:

Spruce plantations in 2005 ... (sod cutting)

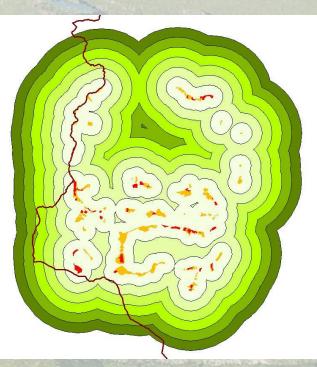


Croix-Scaille project Old network



Existing site area = 66 haAll sites connected at 2000 m level Buffer 500 m = 2600 ha

New network



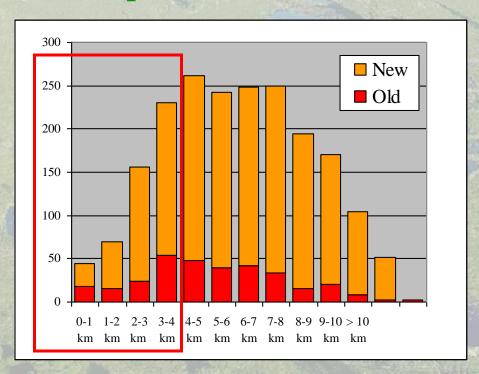
... multiplied by 4.5

... at **1000 m** level

... multiplied by 1.8

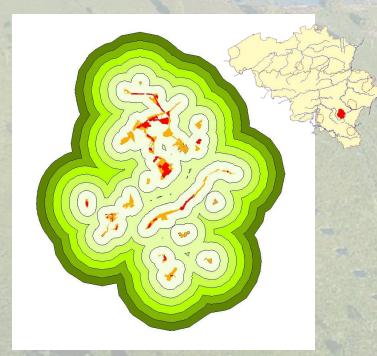
Croix-Scaille project

Number of potential links between sites



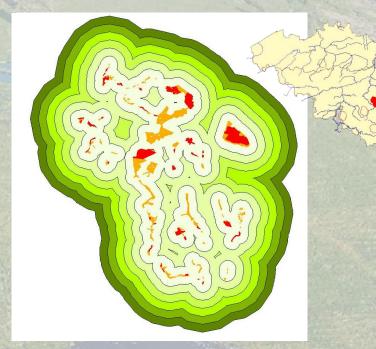
A lot of new links: (4.5 times more exchange possibilities below 4 km level)

Saint-Hubert



135 ha multiplied by 3.9 1500 m => 1000 m level 2400 ha multiplied by 2.0 < 4 km dist. multiplied by 2.9

Plateau des Tailles



295 ha multiplied by 2.6

2000 m => 1000 m level

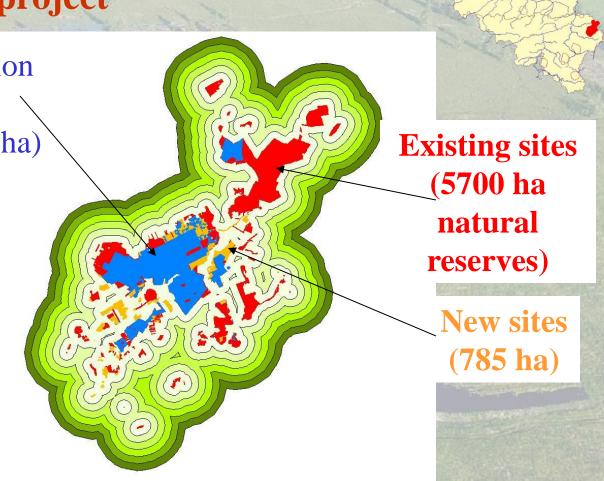
3800 ha multiplied by 1.8

< 4 km dist. multiplied by 3.3

Hautes-Fagnes project

Restoration works (on 3500 ha)

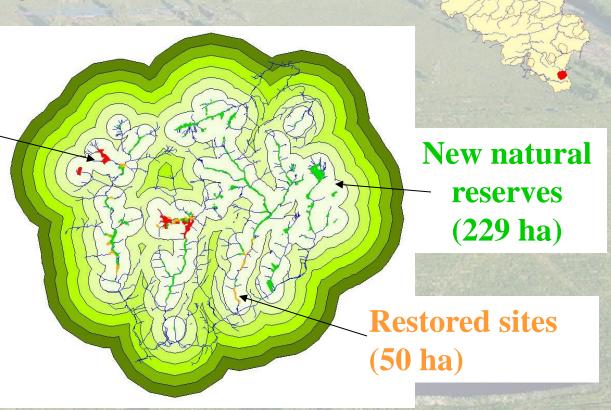
Very large drained site, priority on restoration



Pearl mussel project

Existing protected sites (48 ha of natural reserves)





Priority to obtain a quite complete connectivity of major zones for Pearl mussel populations!

Species response to restoration of ecological networks

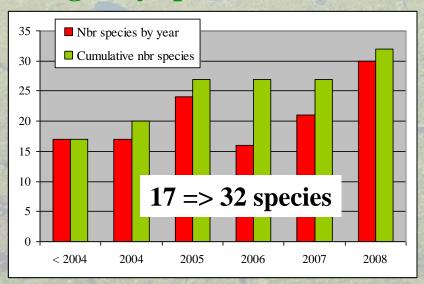


Saint-Hubert:

- > 250 new ponds ($> 20 \text{ m}^2$)
- > 2500 ditch blocking



Dragonfly species number



2004-5

Aeshna grandis, Gomphus pulchellus, Cordulia aenea, Lestes viridis, Orthetrum brunneum, O. cancellatum, O. coerulescens, Platycnemis pennipes, Somatochlora arctica

2008

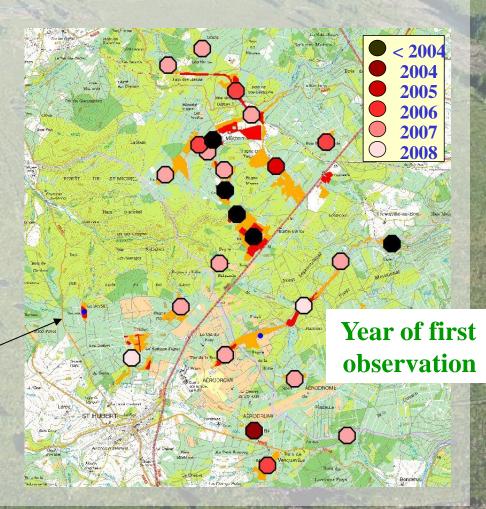
Coenagrion scitulum, Ischnura pumilio, Lestes dryas, Sympetrum sanguineum, S. striolatum, ...

Species response to restoration of ecological networks

Libellula depressa





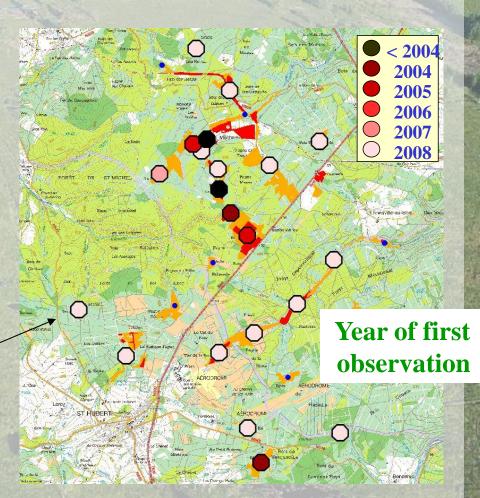


Species response to restoration of ecological networks

Sympetrum danae





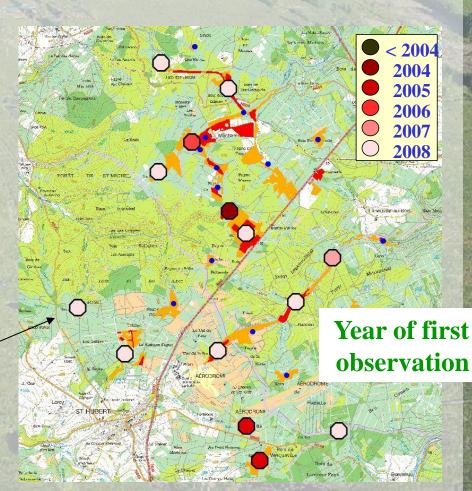


Species response to restoration of ecological networks

Orthetrum coerulescens





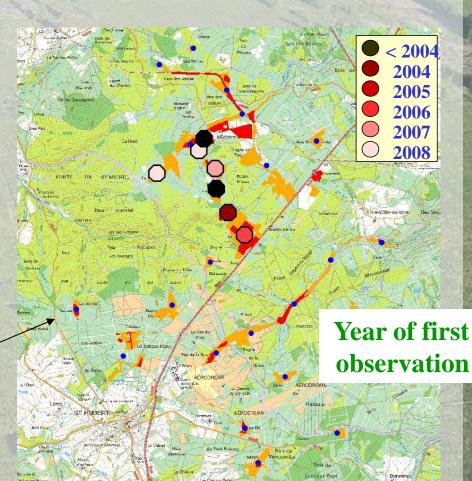


Species response to restoration of ecological networks

Leucorrhinia dubia



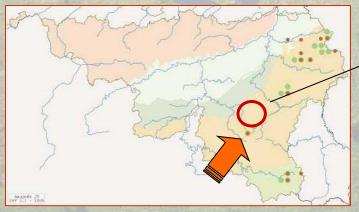


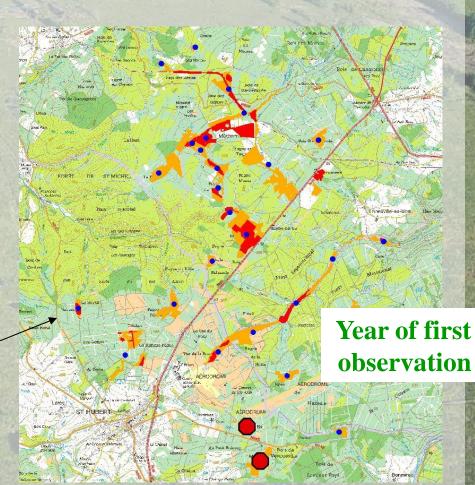


Species response to restoration of ecological networks

Somatochlora arctica







Species response to restoration of ecological networks Butterflies



Slower response but *Boloria aquilonaris*, is now recovering at Saint-Hubert (where it was extinct in 2000) and colonizing new sites at Plateau des Tailles.

Birds



Return of migratory of Grus grus, increase density of Lanius excubitor, Falco subbuteo, Ciconia nigra, Aegolius funereus, Saxicola torquatus, Locustella naevia, ...

First evaluation

Taken home messages



- With > 4.000 ha restored and >1.500 ha of new protected sites, LIFE projects will change landscapes in Belgian Ardenne!
- Biodiversity in peat and wet biotopes should be enhanced in a next future
- Forester and local people behaviour against peat biotope is also slowly changing
- •But, at least 10.000 ha of spruce plantations are still waiting similar restoration actions ...

First evaluation

Taken home messages

We need now to make the link between main restored peaty areas with new other LIFE+ projects

It's not the end ...

