

# Ground-dwelling spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) from the dwarf-shrub heath to subalpine coniferous forest: diversity, distribution and its predictors

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Bodenbewohnende Spinnen von der Zwergstrauchheide bis zum subalpinen Nadelwald: Vielfalt, Verteilung und ihre Vorhersagbarkeit

## Zusammenfassung

Habitatübergänge wie das Waldgrenzenökoton im alpinen Raum sind wichtige ökologische Elemente in der Landschaft und weisen oft eine hohe Artenzahl auf.

In dieser Arbeit wurde die Verteilung von bodenbewohnenden Spinnen von der Zwergstrauchheide über einzeln stehende Fichten bis zum subalpinen Nadelwald untersucht. Es stellte sich heraus, dass die Artenzahl vom Offenland zum Wald hin tendenziell abnimmt. Im Wald sind vermehrt Habitatspezialisten anzutreffen. Es wurden jedoch kaum Arten gefunden, welche ausschliesslich in einem Habitat vorkamen.

Die insgesamt 6251 untersuchten Spinnen konnten 102 Arten zugeteilt werden. Dabei wurde auch

eine für die Wissenschaft bisher unbekannte Art (*Caracladus sp.*) entdeckt. Fünf der Arten sind Neufunde für Graubünden, zwei Arten sind Alpenendemiten.

**Schlagworte:** Spinnen, Habitat, Waldgrenze, Übergang, Alp Flix, Graubünden

Habitat edges are major elements in landscapes. As they combine characteristics of both adjoining habitat types, boundaries potentially contain a high biodiversity. However, knowledge about their habitat quality and their influence on the distribution of organisms are still limited. In this study, we aimed to assess the value of such a boundary (i.e. the alpine timberline) while analysing the degree to which the community change at a habitat edge is determined by the broad-scale spatial transition from one habitat to the other, or by fine-scale environmental influences. We compared the distribution of epigeic spider species from the dwarf-shrub heath to sub-

alpine coniferous forest with the distribution around stand-alone trees at the alpine timberline on the Alp Flix (CH, Canton Grisons, 1950 m). 17 environmental variables and two spatial parameters were used to characterise five structural different habitat zones: the open land and forest, representing two macrohabitats, and three microhabitats linked and defined by their location relative to a single spruce tree at the timberline: next to the trunk, at the end of branch cover and in the adjoining open area outside of branch cover. These five zones represented the whole gradient of habitat structures from forest to open land and thus allowed us to compare the macrospatial gradient across these two habitats with the microspatial gradient across the three areas around a tree. In each of the five different habitat zones we placed 15 pitfall traps (Fig. 1) which were operated from Mai 2005 to Mai 2006.

Our analyses of the 6251 adult specimens collected (102 species, 14 families) showed that total species richness and activity density of all species decreased from the open land to forest, although this pattern varied according to family. It is notable that all five habitat zones were dominated by certain species, but no species was found exclusively in only one habitat. While most species preferred the open

land, the forest was inhabited by a higher proportion of specialists. Regarding the timberline, the zone in the adjoining open area outside of branch cover may have been most attractive followed by the zone next to the trunk. In contrast, few if any species seemed to prefer the zone at the end of branch cover. When linking this variation in the species distribution to the environmental and spatial variables recorded we found a superior influence of the environment (24% of the explained variation) compared to space (8%), in addition to a strong overlap between these two factors (16%). We could show that the spider communities found across the alpine timberline can be differentiated according to light preferences of single species, whereas vegetation cover did not have any large effects. These preferences appeared to be fairly constant within families and agreed well with the requirements of families found in lowland habitats across Central Europe. Since the small area around a single tree at the timberline offered a similar broad spectrum of environmental conditions as the open land and forest together, it provided habitats for both open land and forest spider species as well as some possible timberline specialists. Our findings indicate that heterogeneous microspatial structures and habitat edges in particular may be sufficient to maintain very contrasting communities and thus contribute to invertebrate conservation.

The study recorded one species new to science (*Caracladus* sp.) and five species new to the Canton Grisons (*Centromerita bicolor*, *Centromerita concinna*, *Hilaira excisa*, *Meioneta alpica* and *Tallusia experta*). Other remarkable species included *Meioneta orites* and *Panamomops palmgreni*, both endemic to the Alps. Three species showed remarkable morphological characteristics and were analysed in more detail. We found males of *Pelecopsis radicolica* without the characteristic longitudinal depression on the raised carapace. We could show that the males of *Meioneta alpica* have a considerably variable lamella characteristic, which is nevertheless distinct from the sister species *Meioneta resslie*. Our finding of intermediate forms of the head region described for *Metopobactrus prominulus* and *M. schenkeli*, respectively, challenges the species status of *M. schenkeli*. These findings demonstrate that the known distribution and taxonomic status of spiders in the Central Alps are still incomplete and further work on arthropods in remote areas is strongly encouraged.



Fig. 1: Pitfall trap in the open land.