

SUMMARY

Sewage drain as a trap for amphibians

In the period between March and November 2006 a total of 666 individuals of 5 species were collected in an open, almost 5-km long sewage drain in Zielona Góra (western Poland; 51°57' N, 15°29' E) with the application of a wooden slipway enabling the animals to get out from the sewage. Most abundant was common toad *Bufo bufo* (L.) (80.2%). Remaining species included: common frog *Rana temporaria* L. (7.6%), green toad *Bufo viridis* Laur. (6.9%), smooth newt *Triturus vulgaris* (L.) (3.3%) and edible frog *Rana kl. esculenta* L. (2%). The drain seems to be a serious barrier for amphibians limiting movement within their habitats and may pose an additional threat to their populations.