



Rumlig habitatudnyttelse og territorie- størrelser hos fugle under varierende skovforvaltning

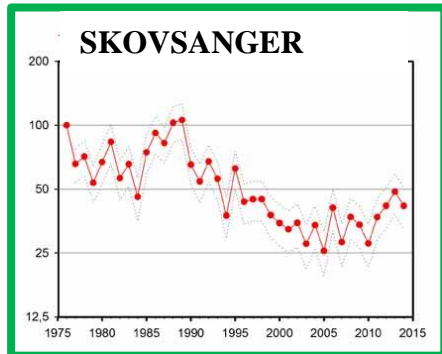
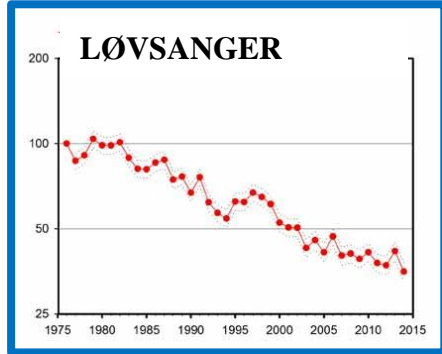
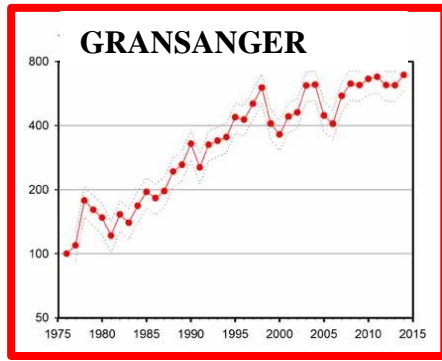
*Anders P. Tøttrup, Mikkel Willemoes, Lyndsey Craft, Daniel Palm
Eskildsen, Nick Hass Brandtberg, Mathilde Lerche-Jørgensen og
Kasper Thorup*

Biodiversitetssymposiet 2015

 @anderstottrup

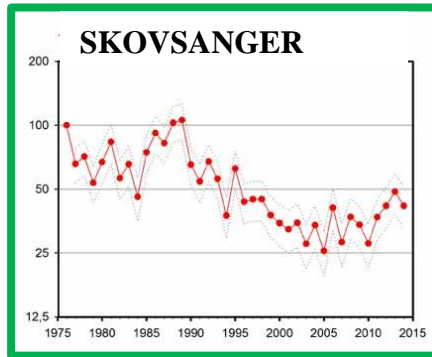
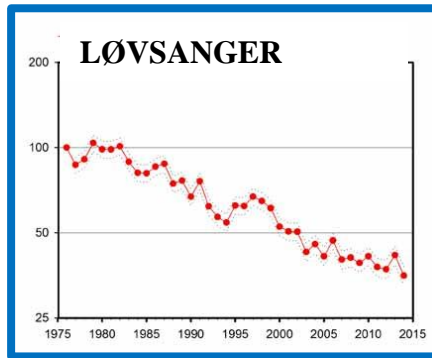
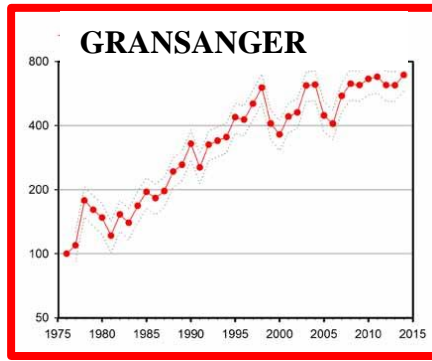


Klima
Habitatødelæggelse
Forvaltning

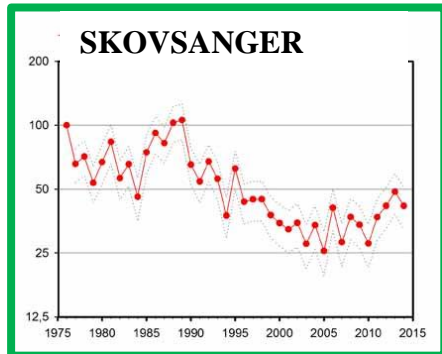
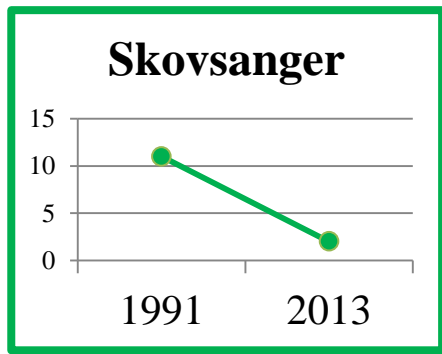
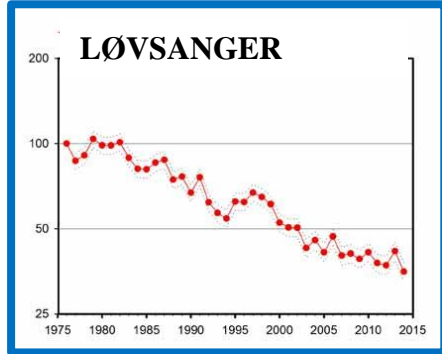
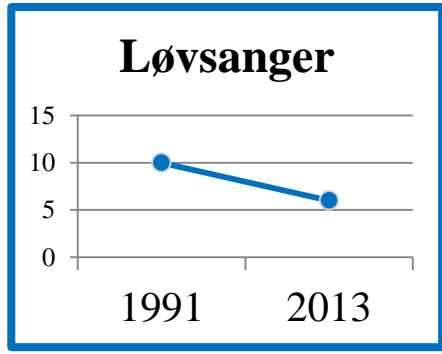
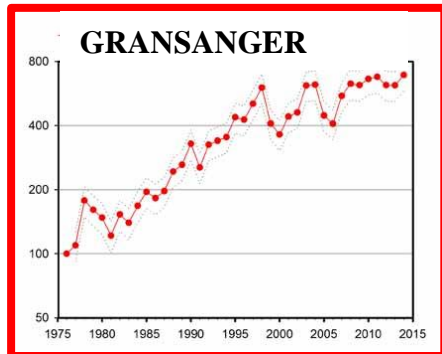
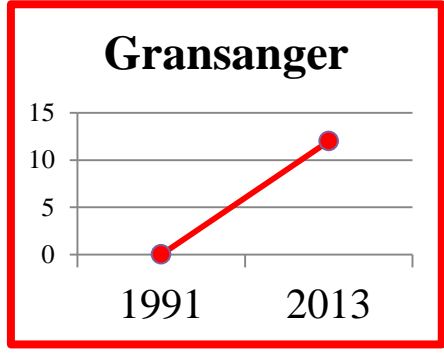


Habitatkrav?

Fra populationer til
viden om **individer**



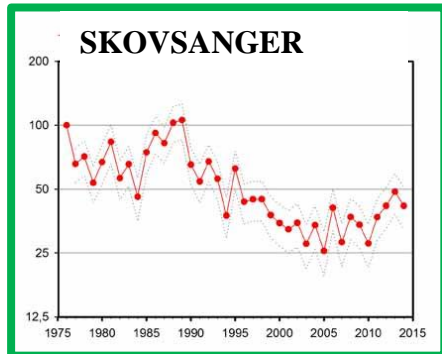
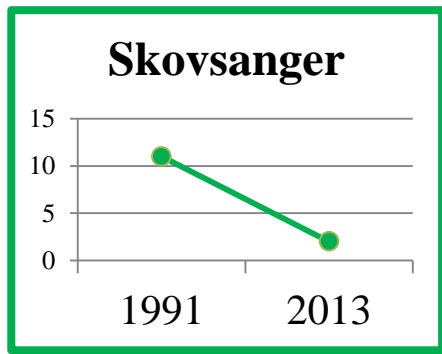
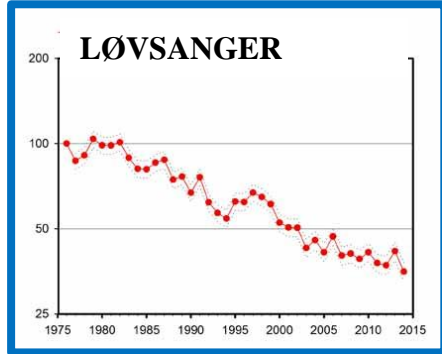
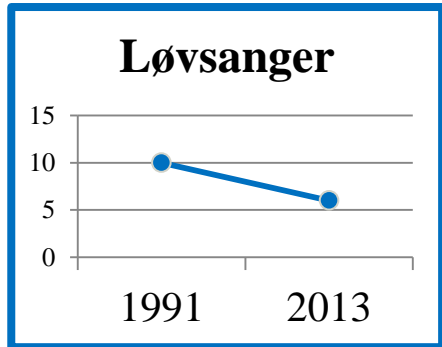
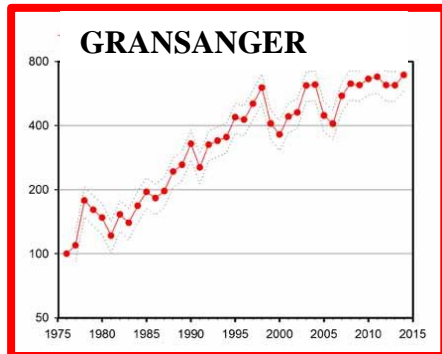
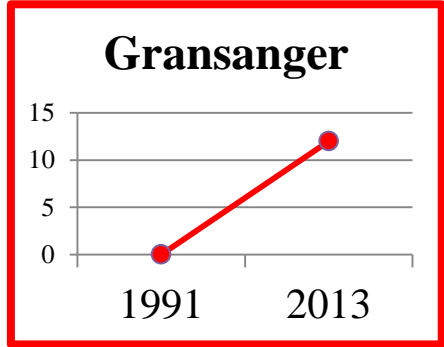
Lille Vildmose



Tracking

Territoriestørrelser

Habitatudnyttelse

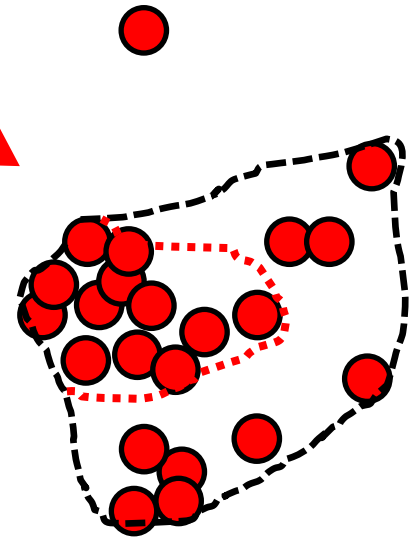


Petersen, T.L.,
MSc 2013, KU

Kilde: DOF.dk



- "Hele" home range; 95% KD
- "Kerne" territoriet; 50% KD

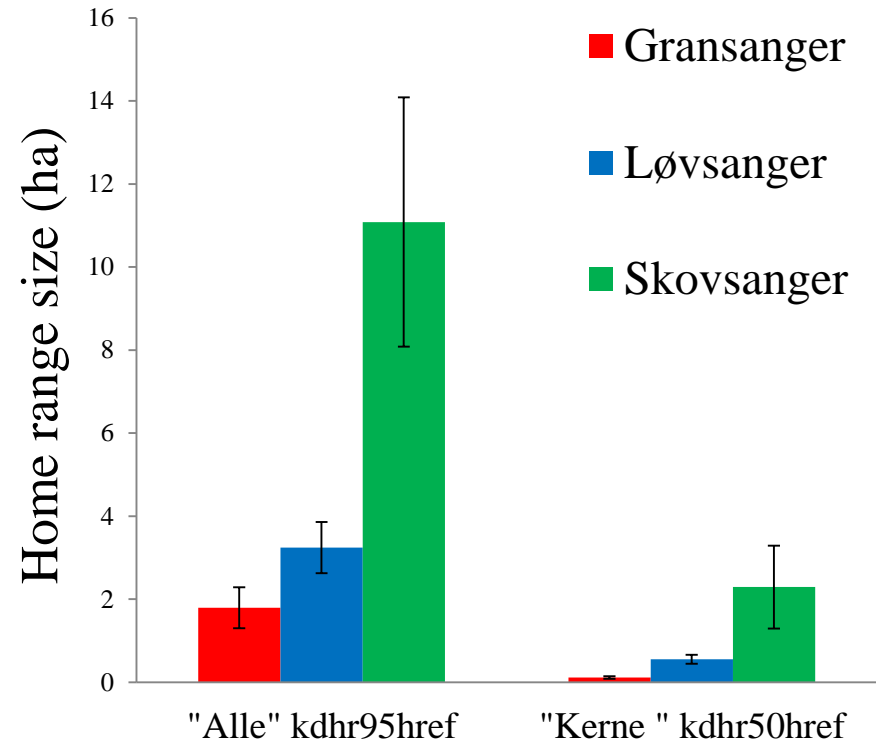




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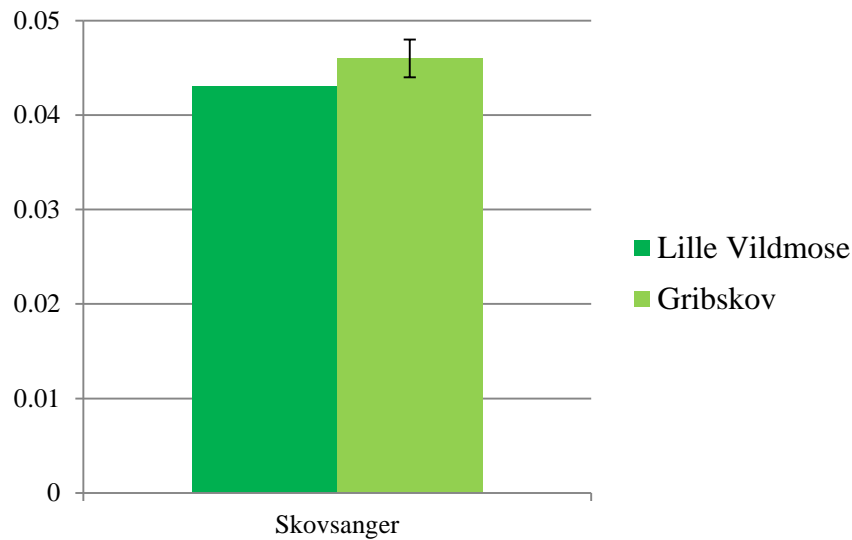


Kortlægning af territoriørrelser; Lille Vildmose

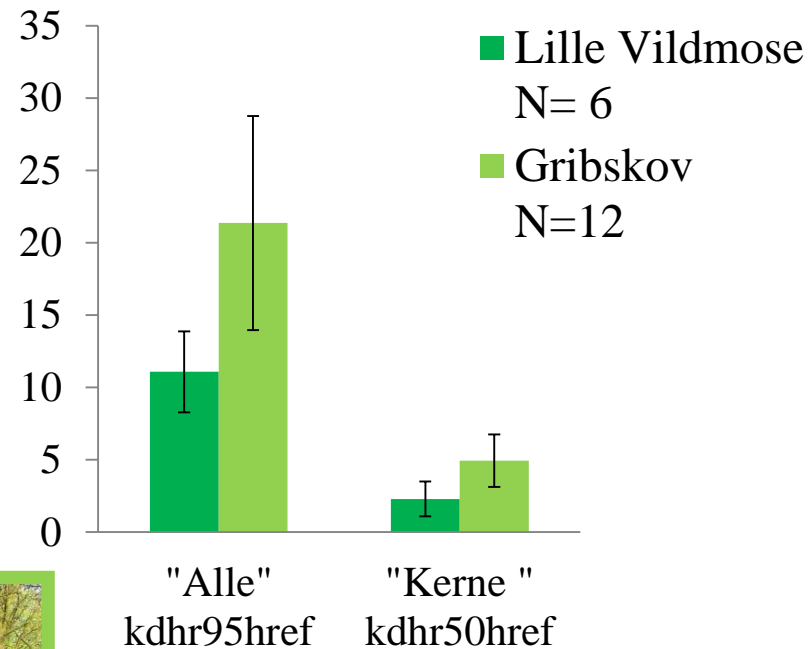


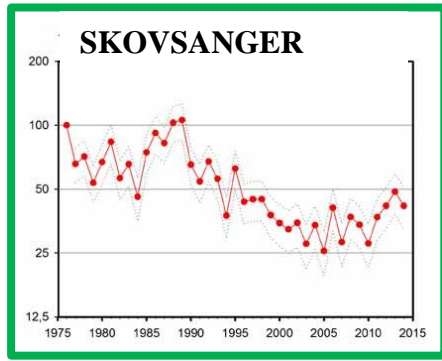
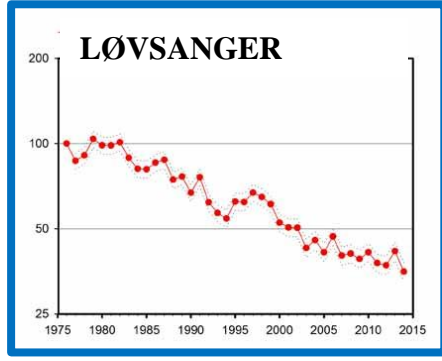
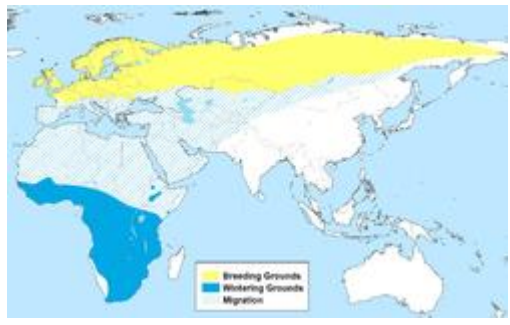
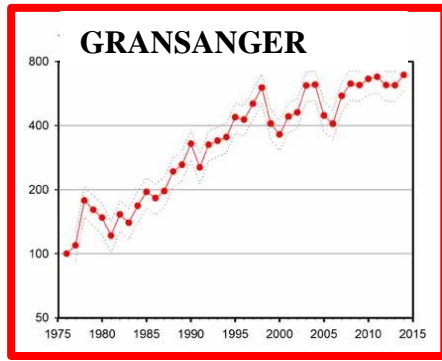
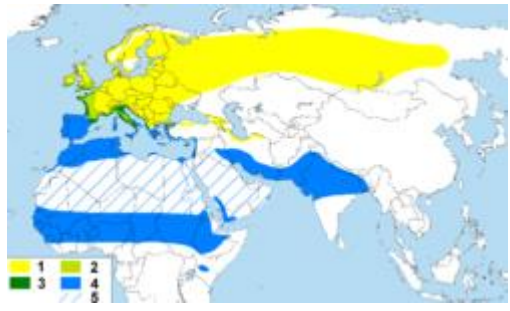
Produktionsskov vs. Naturskov - *skovsanger*

Densitet; territorier per ha

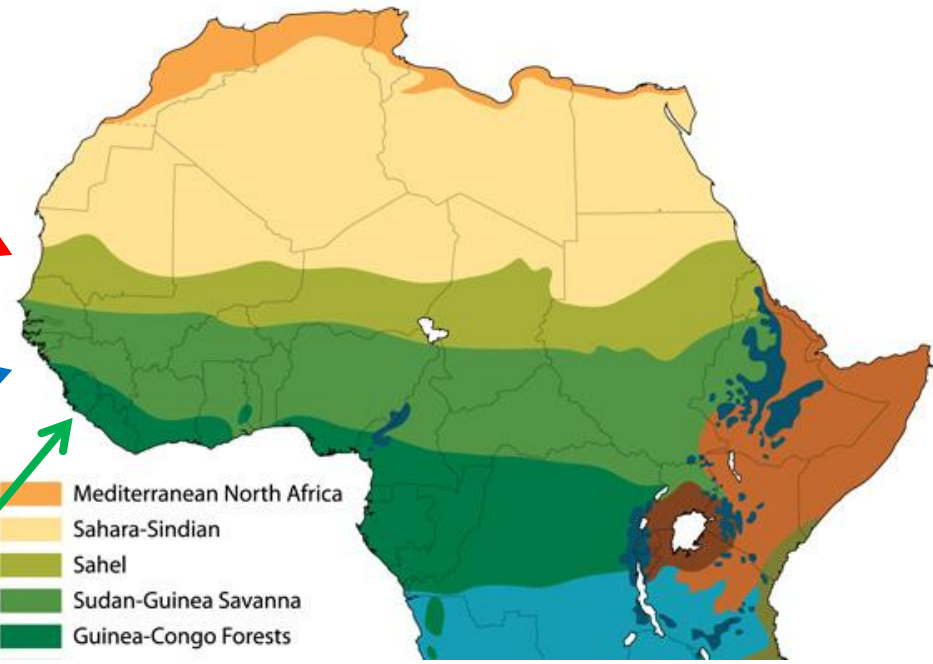


Home range (ha)

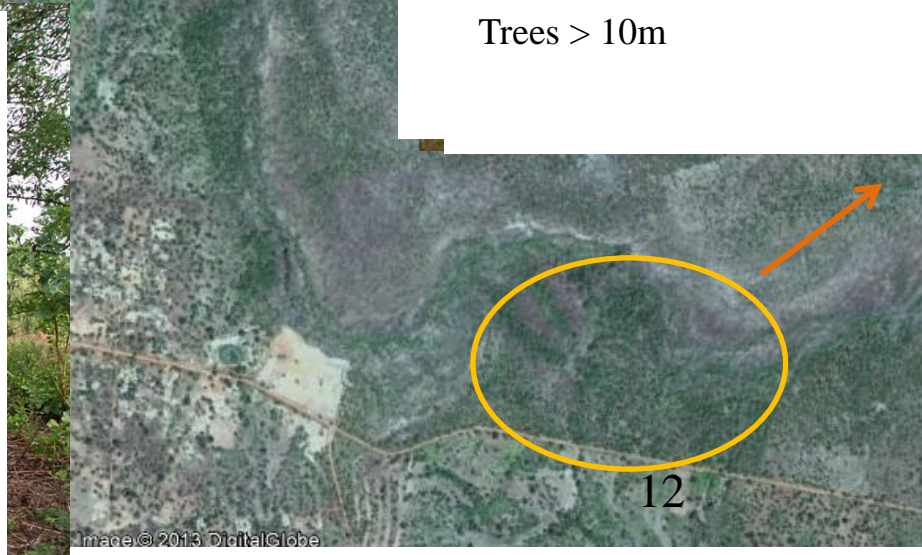
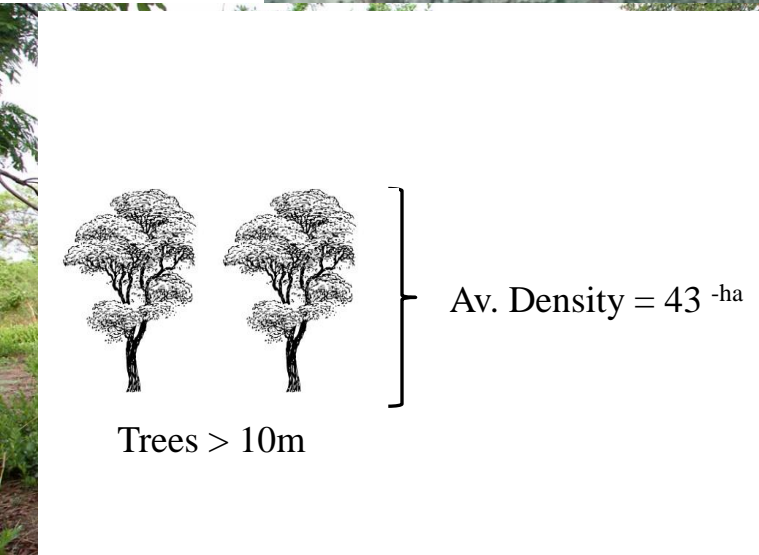
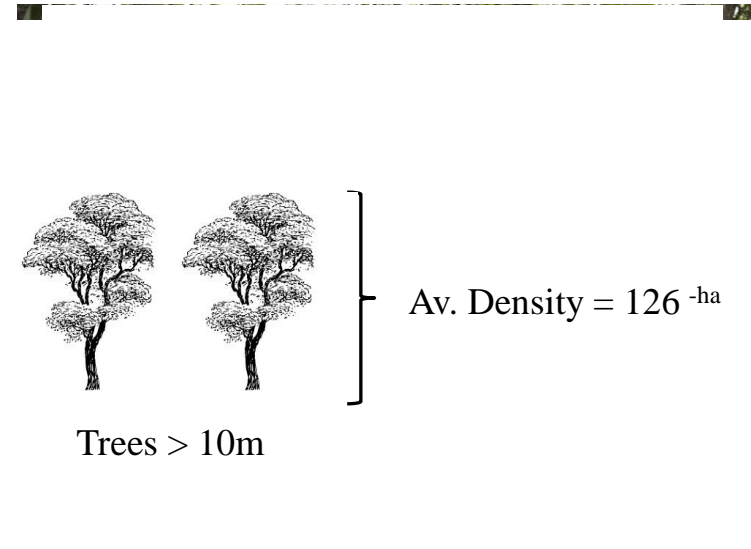




Kilde: DOF.dk



Direkte sammenligning af uforstyrret og forstyrret skov Feltstudier 2011-13, Ghana

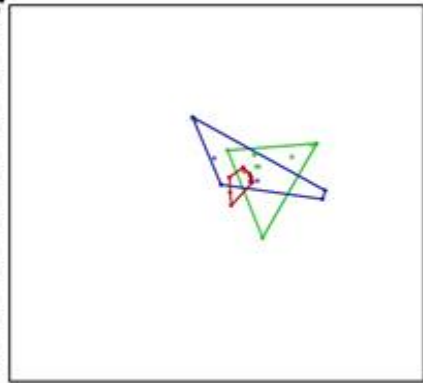


Løvsanger

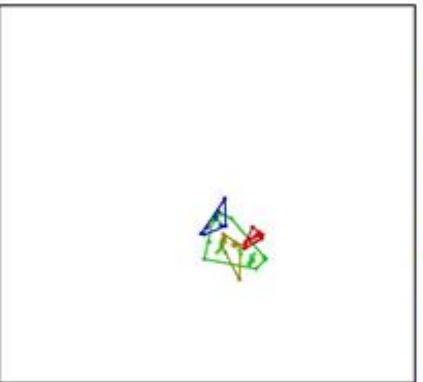
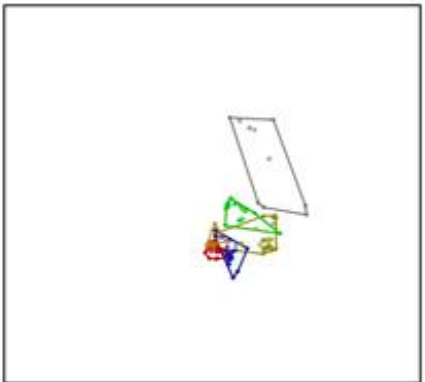
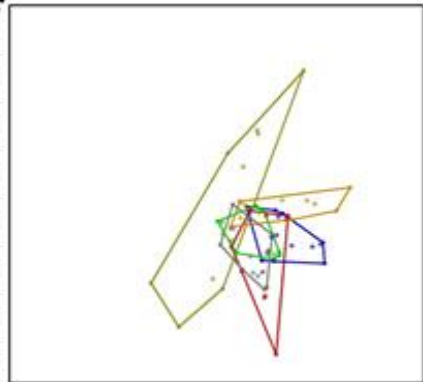
Spottesanger

Broget Fluesnapper

Uforstyrret



Forstyrret



n=9



n=10



n=12

Tak til:



AAGE V. JENSEN NATURFOND

Arne Urvang
Troels Eske Ortvad
Lykke Pedersen
Johanne Aagaard

Torkild Lund og Tscherning Clausen
Jacob Skriver (AVJF)
Dansk Ornitologisk Forening

*Mere info på
Nick Hass Brandtbergs poster*

Determining home range sizes and habitat use in two migratory songbirds using radio telemetry
Nick H. Brandtberg¹ (brandtberg@gmail.com) and Anders P. Tøttrup
Center for Macroecology, Evolution and Climate, Natural History Museum, University of Copenhagen

Background

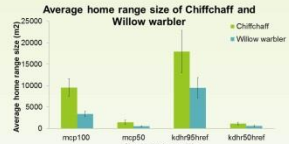
Local movements and habitat use of individual songbirds are poorly known during breeding as well as non-breeding periods. Meanwhile many long-distance migratory songbirds are in decline throughout Western Europe. Thus, basic knowledge about habitat requirements and home range sizes are much needed.
The aim of this project is twofold. First to assess habitat use of Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus collybita*) and Willow warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) during breeding in different forested areas including determining habitat utility analyses to obtain detailed knowledge about habitat use. Second, to compare home ranges and movement patterns during breeding with data from the non-breeding period in sub-Saharan Africa. With detailed knowledge of habitat requirements we hope gain a better understanding about effects of habitat destruction and ultimately be able to suggest migration activities.

Study site



The map above is a clipping of Lille Vildmose, one of the largest nature reserves in Denmark (7,600 ha) located in northern Jutland. The map shows where the two types of songbirds were observed and tracked in spring 2014. A total of 5 different Chiffchaffs (squares) and 7 different Willow warblers (triangles) home ranges were observed. The tracking of the

Results



The figure above shows two different models calculating average home range areas of Chiffchaffs and Willow warblers with \pm S.E. The Minimum Convex Polygon (mcp) calculates the size of the area by drawing the shortest line between the outliers of each home range. The Kernel density model uses different parameters to calculate the home range. A total of 5 Chiffchaffs and 7 Willow warblers were used to calculate the average home range for each species. For each model a core (mcp50 and kdrh50href) – and total (mcp100 and kdrh50href) home range were calculated. Further analyzing of the calculated home ranges shows that there are differences in home range size between the two species of warblers when using the Minimum Convex Polygon model (P -value = 0.0087). However, using Kernel density model instead the two types of songbirds home ranges were not different (P -value = 0.1224). There was no difference in the songbirds core home ranges regardless of the model used (mcp50, D-value = 0.1224).

