Tag der Nationalpark-Forschung

Habitatwahl und Bestandsdichten der Schafstelze im Seewinkel

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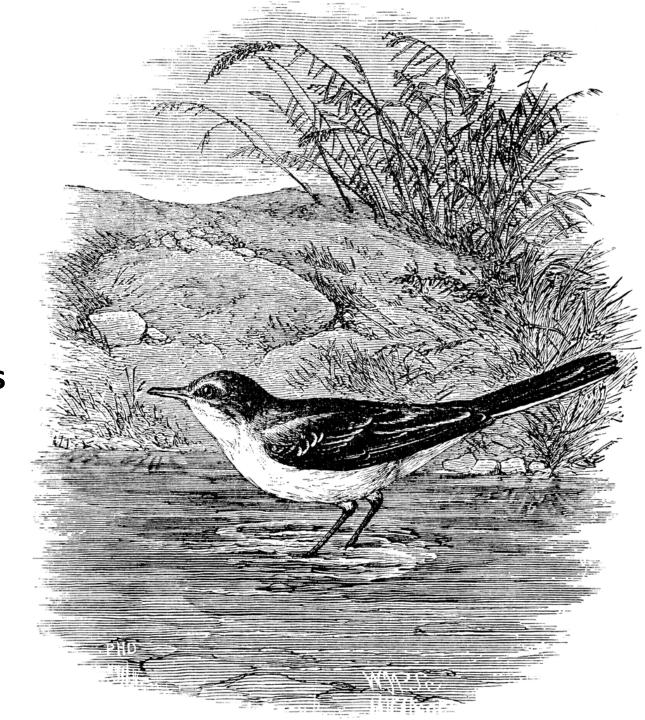
Introduction

Typically in wet meadows

Decline in meadows and pastures

Stable in arable land

Possible habitat-switch



Motivation

- Factors responsible for distribution
 - → conservation strategies

- Interaction arable land and natural sites
 - → growing closer together





Focus

- Meadow management and population density

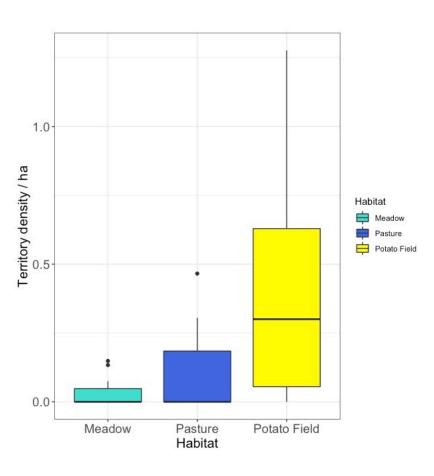
- Habitat preference

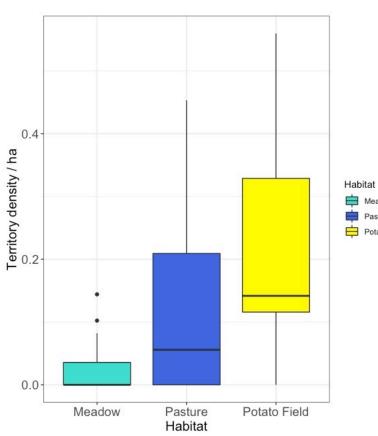
Population Density

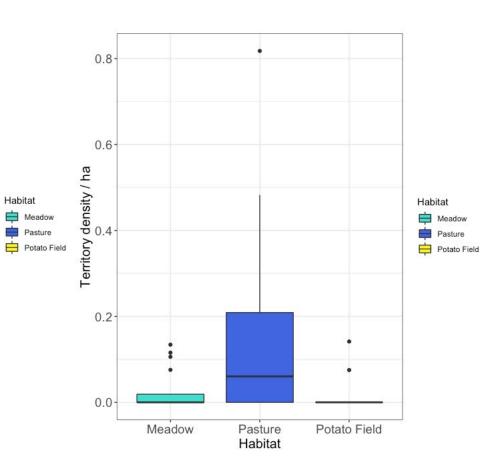
Territory density without buffer

Territory density with buffer

Territory density only buffer









The role of arable landscapes as breeding sites for Yellow Wagtails

Hypothesis

- Source-Sink relationship
 - Meadows = source
 - Potato fields = sink

Wagtails occupy meadows first

Later non-optimal potato fields

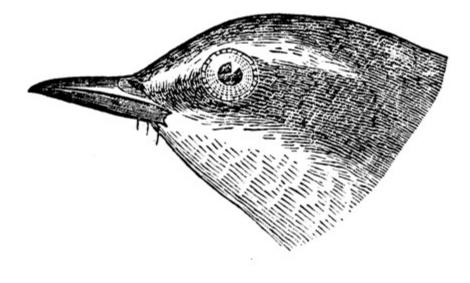
Methods

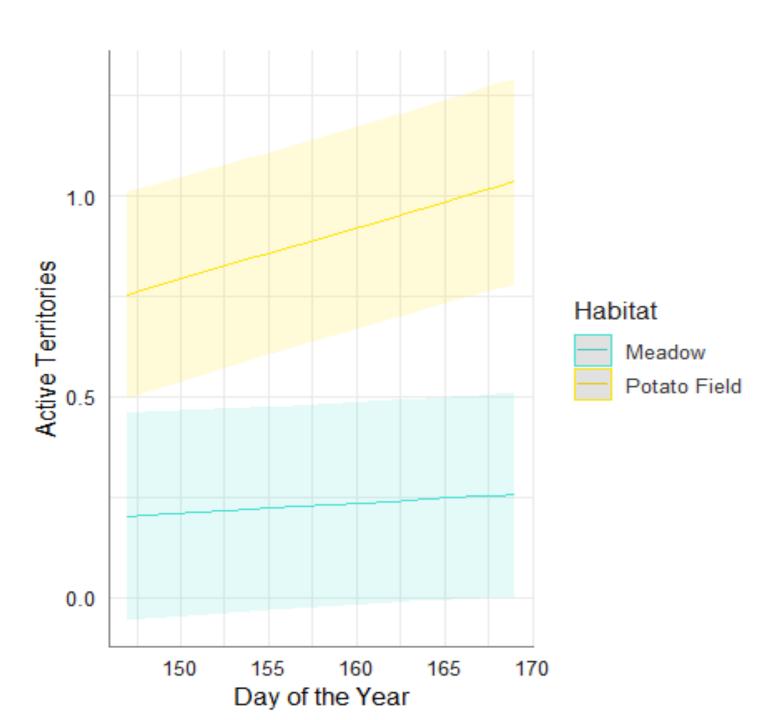
- 1st May 17th June
- (1) singing males
- (2) displaying males
- (3) territorial conflicts
- (4) carrying nest material
- (5) alarming
- (6) carrying food

Assumptions

1. Wagtails never occupy a poorer site when a better one is still available

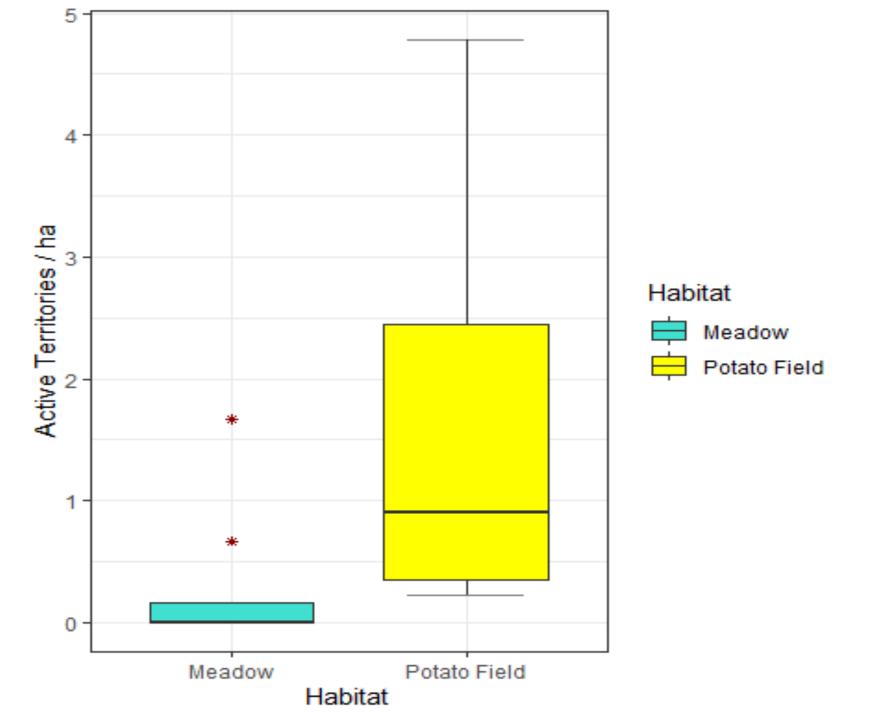
2. A poor-quality breeding site is better than none at all





p = 0.00471

p = 3.22e-07



Implications

No source-sink dynamic

Colonialization = simultaneous

No preference for meadows

Life history change?

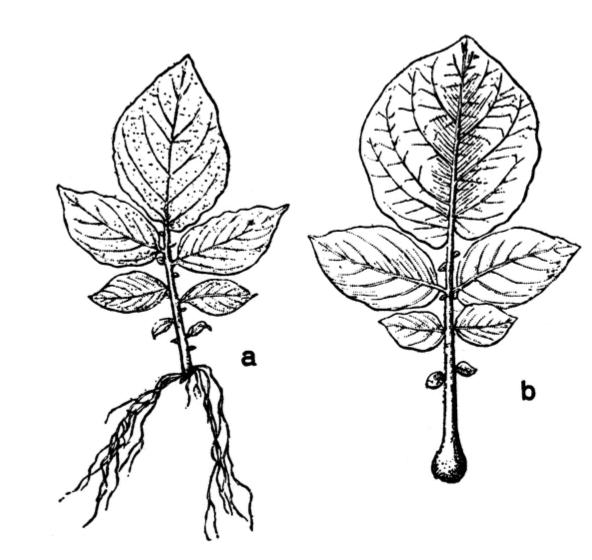
Similarities arable land & meadows

• Vegetation height = 20 - 40 cm

• Ground coverage = min. 60 %

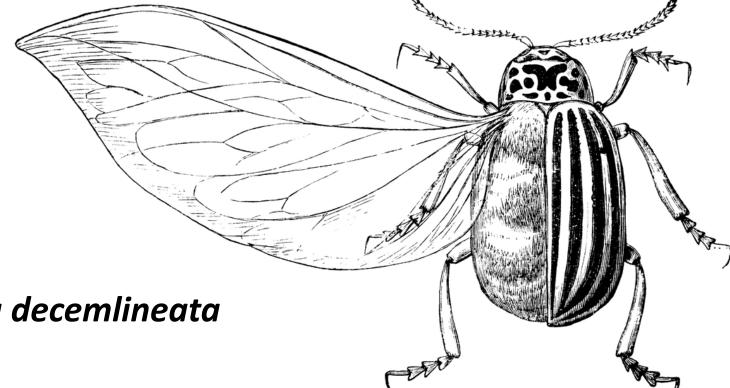
Low perturbation

Water



Food Sources

Molinia meadows = chironomids & coleopterans



• Potato fields = *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*

Conclusion

- Buffer zones particularly important
 - → breeding structures
- Potato fields = increasingly used
 - → stability of the demographic system
- Similarities arable land & meadows

