



# Preliminary findings of the PhD research on AW habitat requirements in Western Pomerania

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- ▷ Current situation of AW in West-Pomerania
- ▷ Methods
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- ▷ Management recommendations



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# Current situation of AW in West-Pomerania

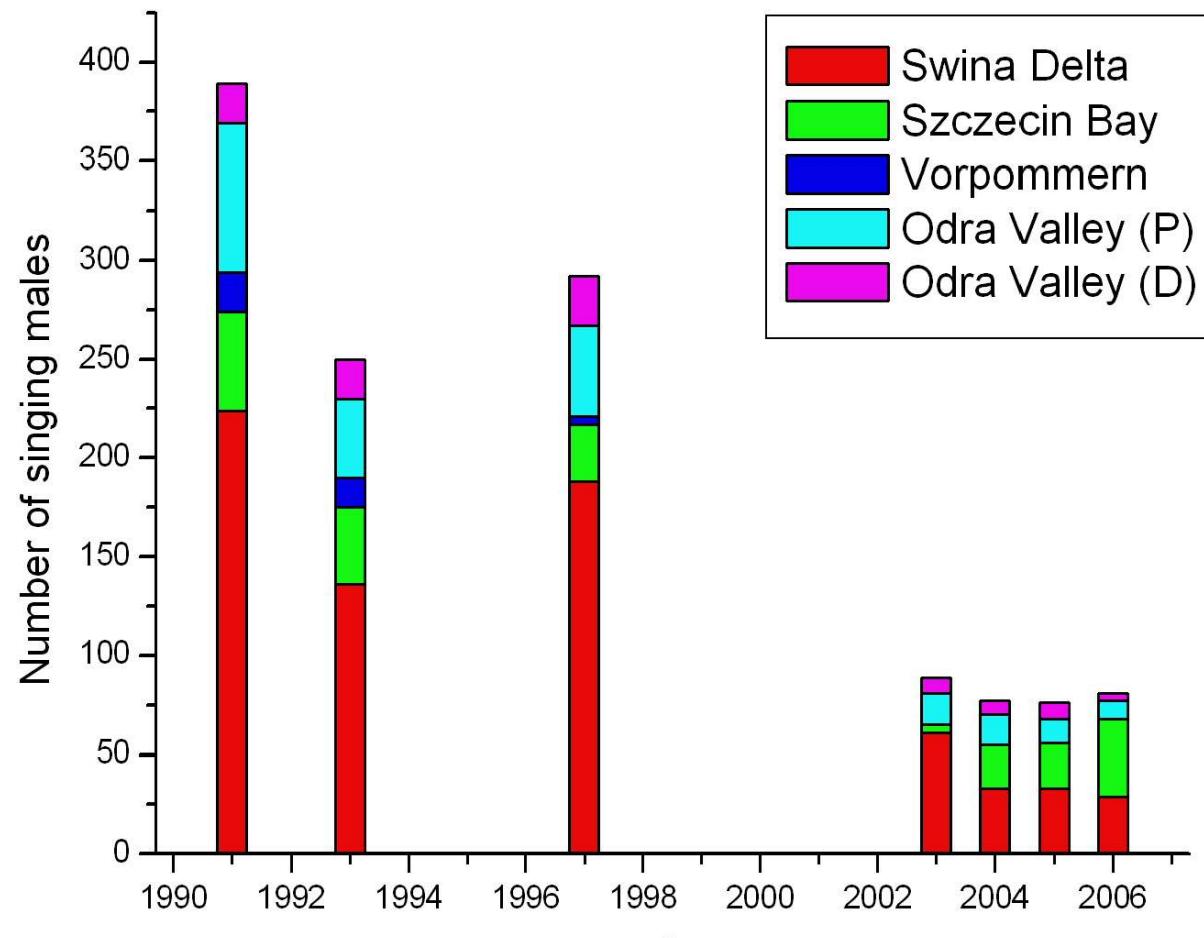


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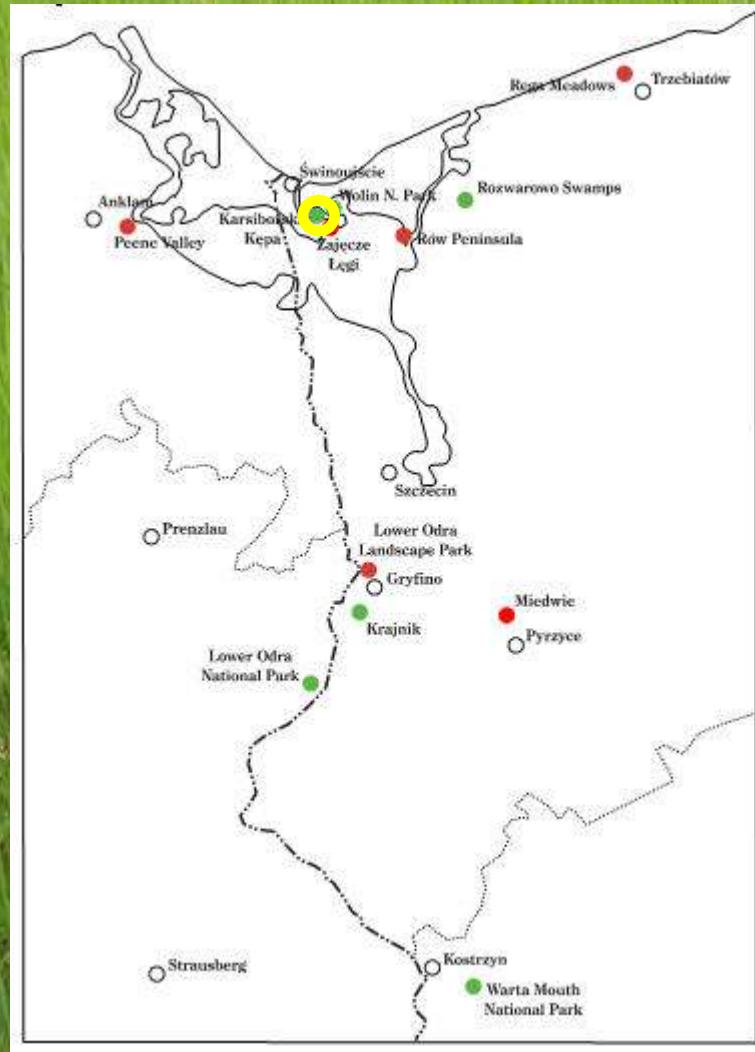


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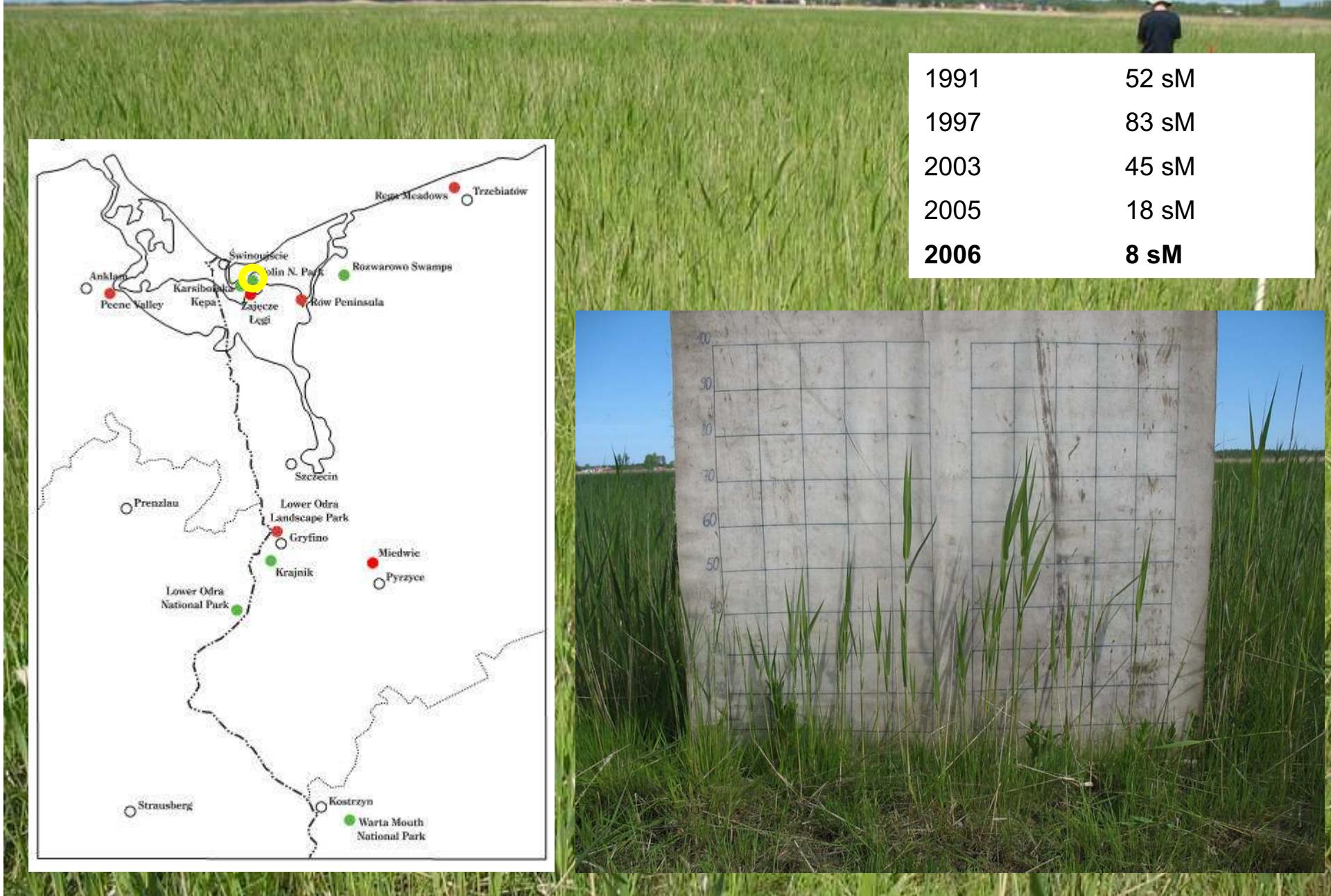
# Karsiborska Kępa Island



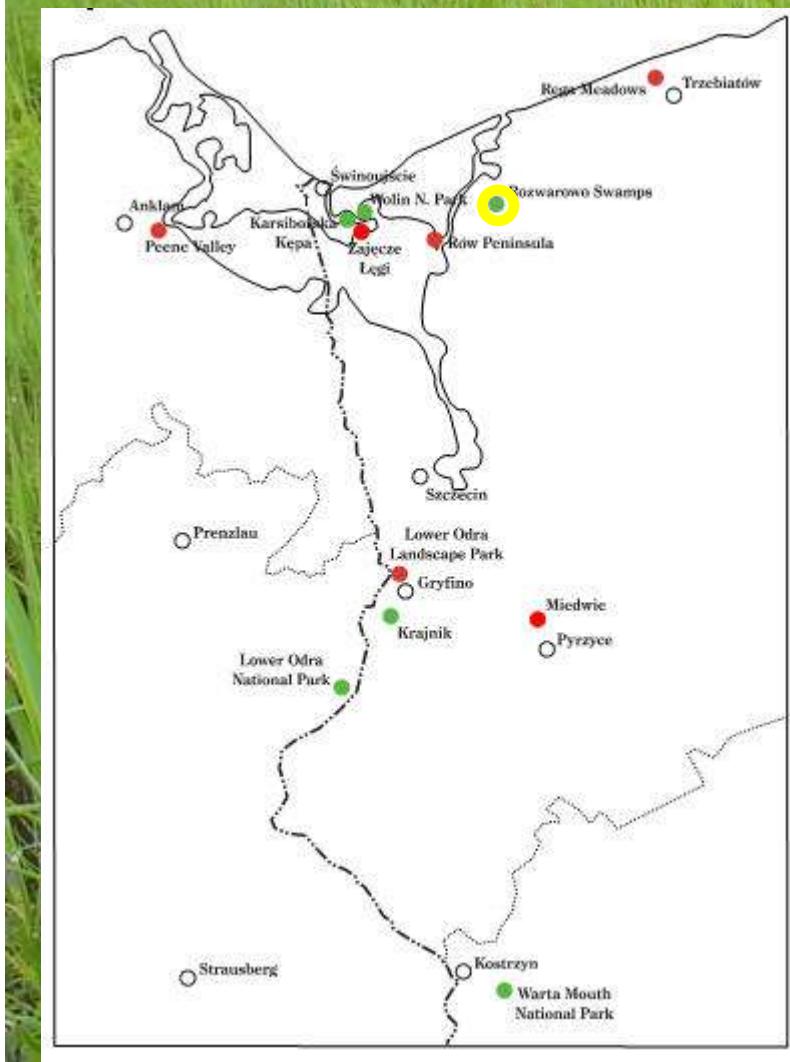
1991	~100 sM
1997	70 sM
2003	15 sM
2005	15 sM
<b>2006</b>	<b>17 sM</b>



# Wolin National Park



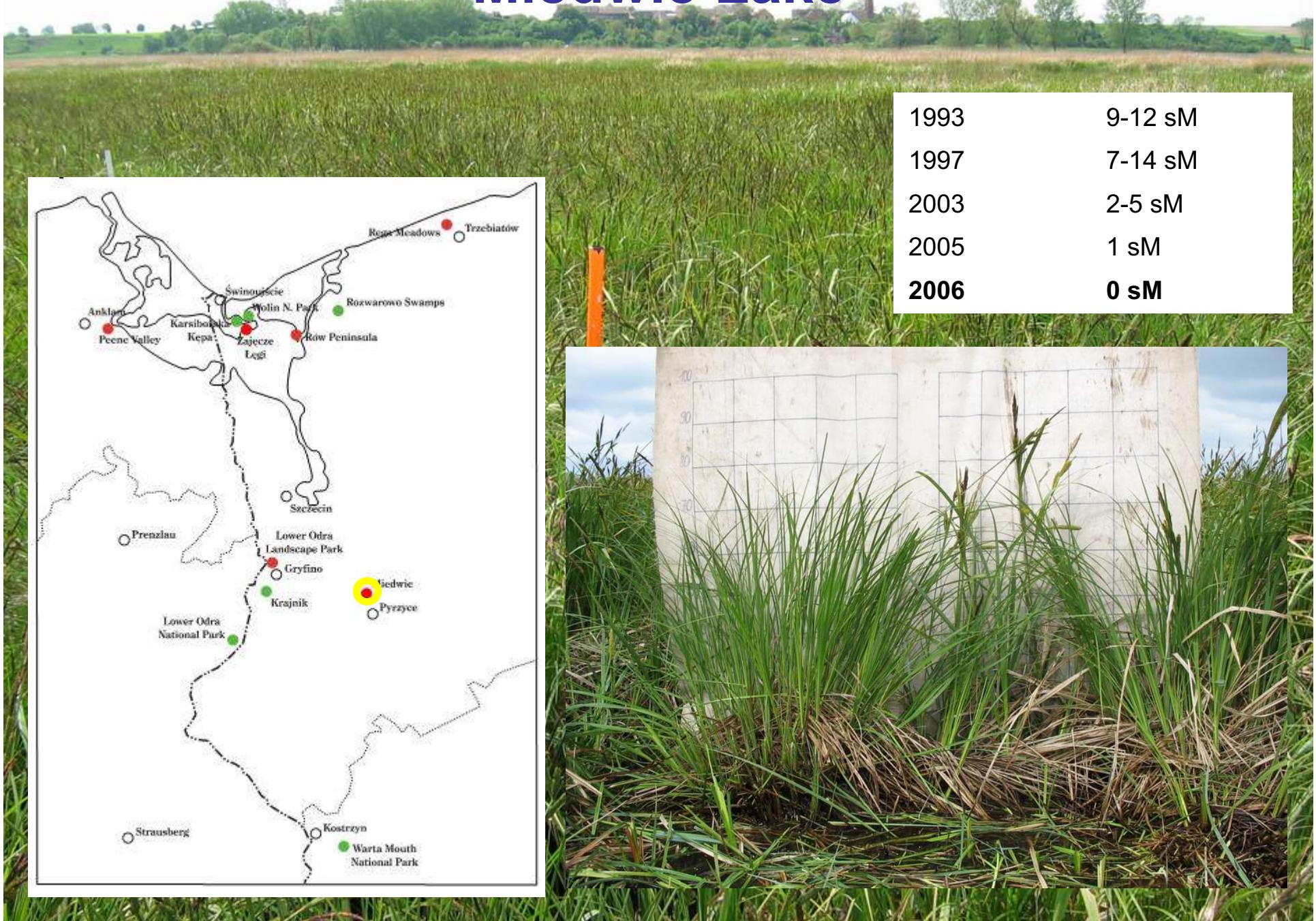
# Rozwarowo Marshes



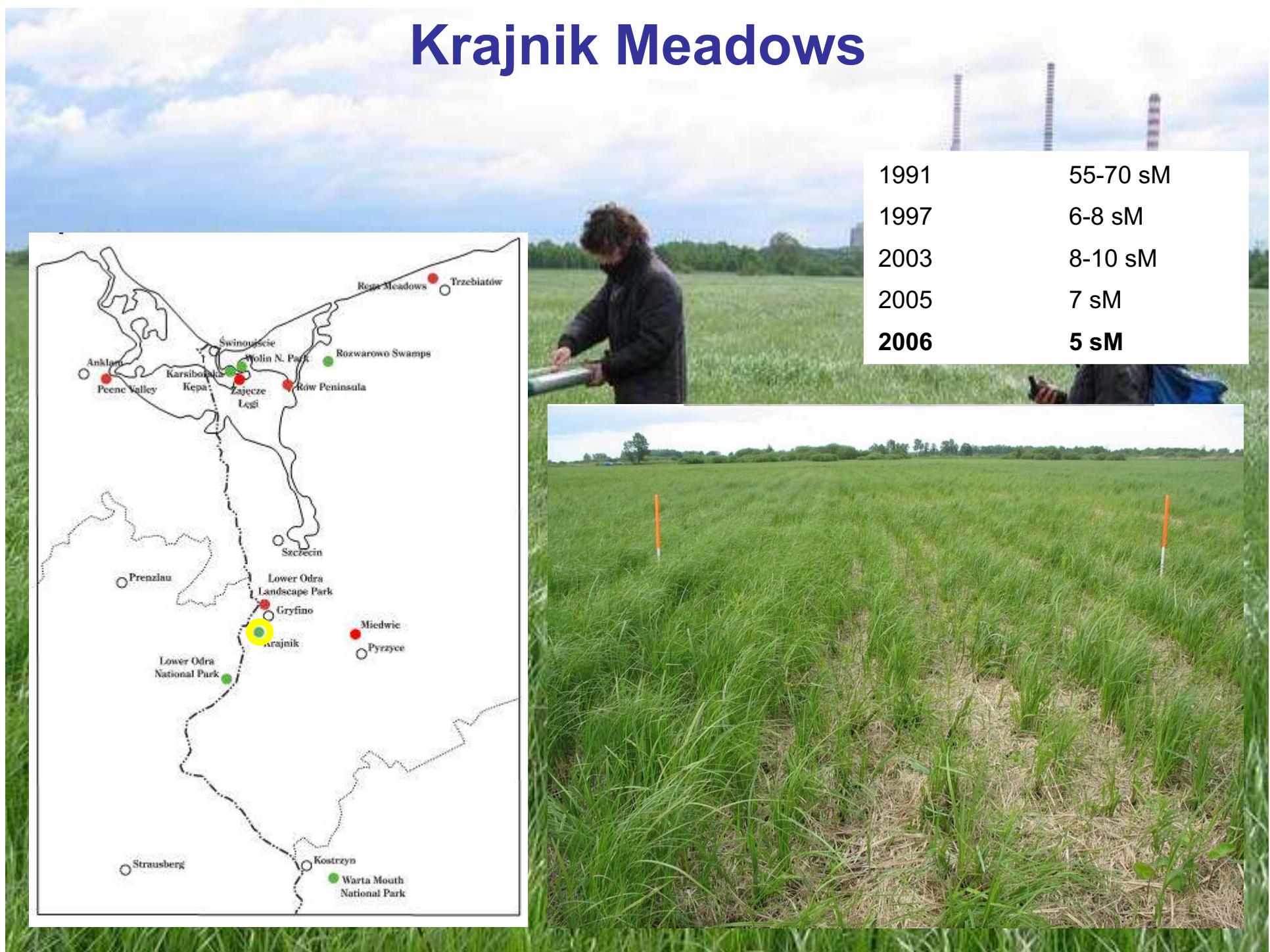
1991	60 sM
1997	28 sM
2003	4 sM
2005	23-25 sM
<b>2006</b>	<b>37 sM</b>



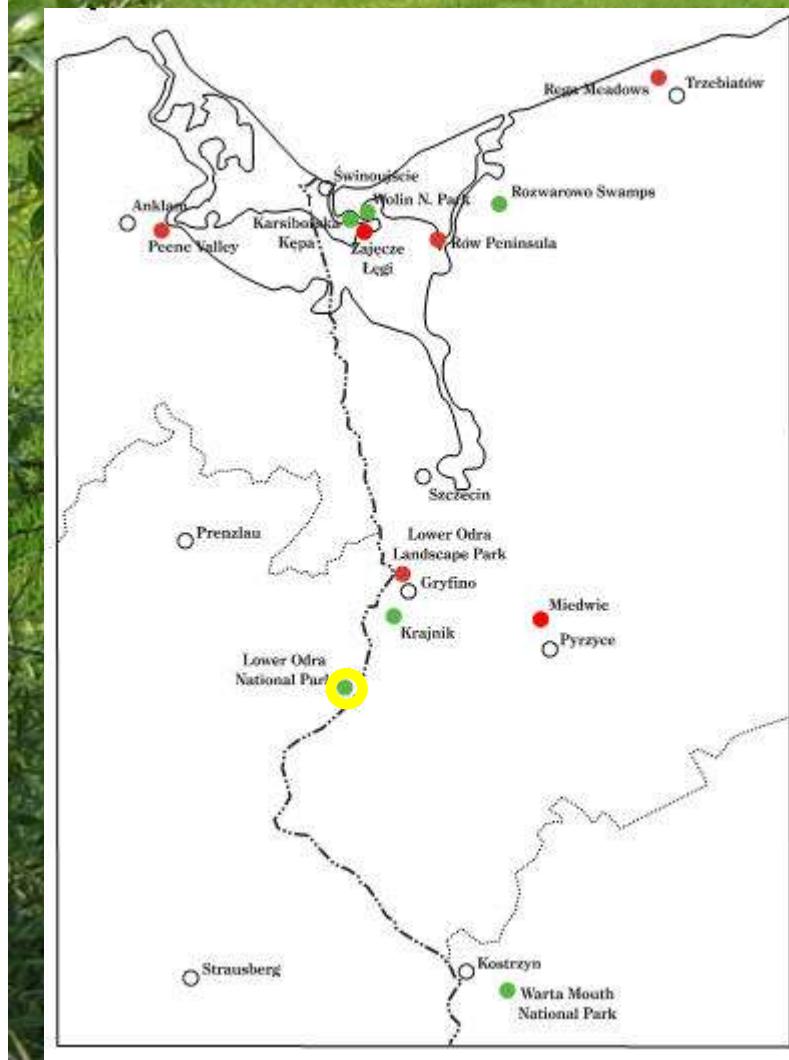
# Miedwie Lake



# Krajnik Meadows



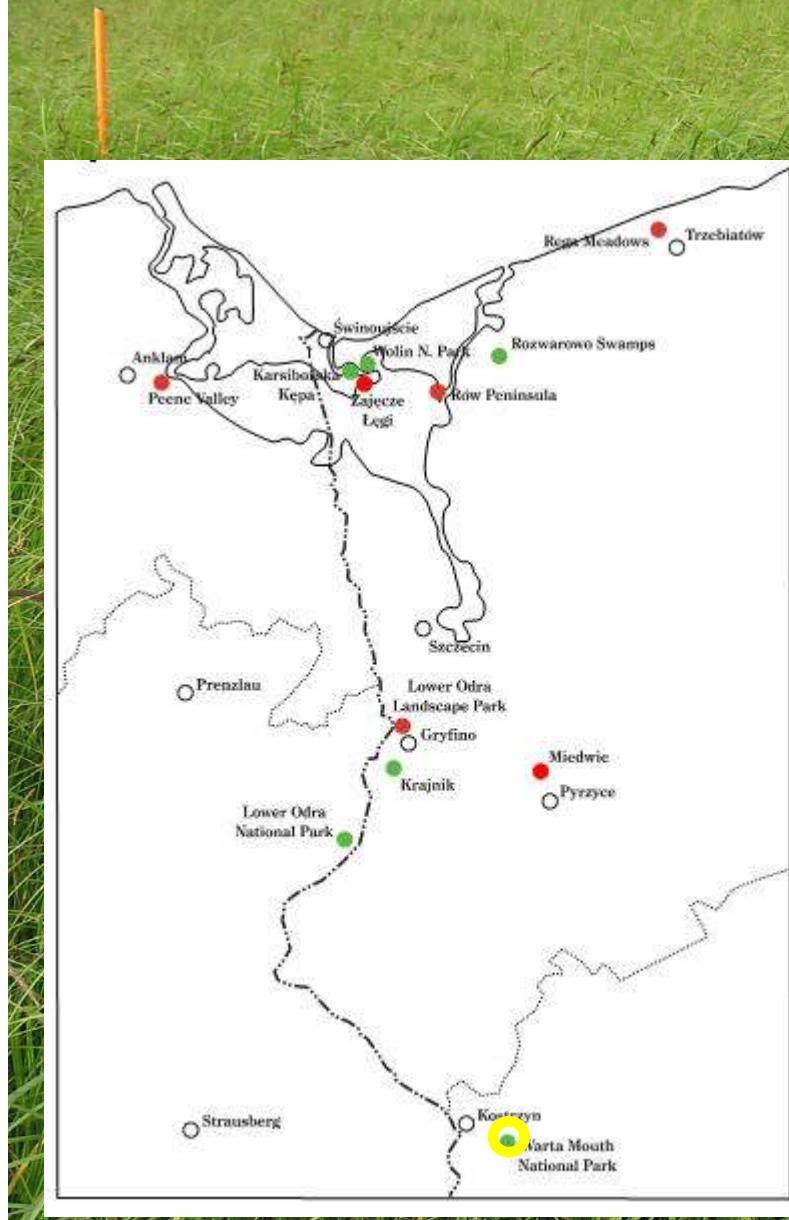
# Lower Oder Valley National Park



1991	20 sM
1997	25 sM
2003	8 sM
2005	8-10 sM
<b>2006</b>	<b>4 sM</b>



# Warta Mouth National Park



1991	? sM
1997	35-42 sM
2003	1 sM
2005	3 sM
<b>2006</b>	<b>4-5 sM</b>





# Methods



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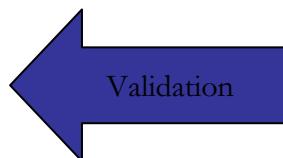
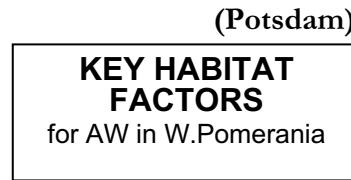
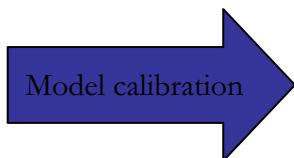
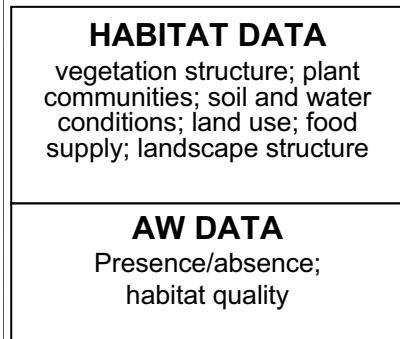
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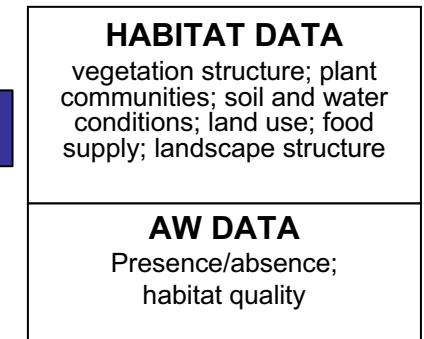
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# PhD study outline

## W. POMERANIA



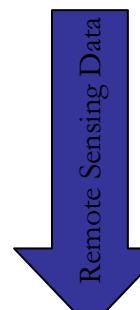
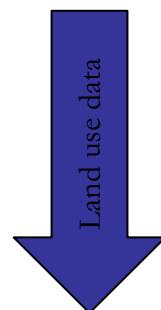
## LITHUANIA\*



(Minsk)



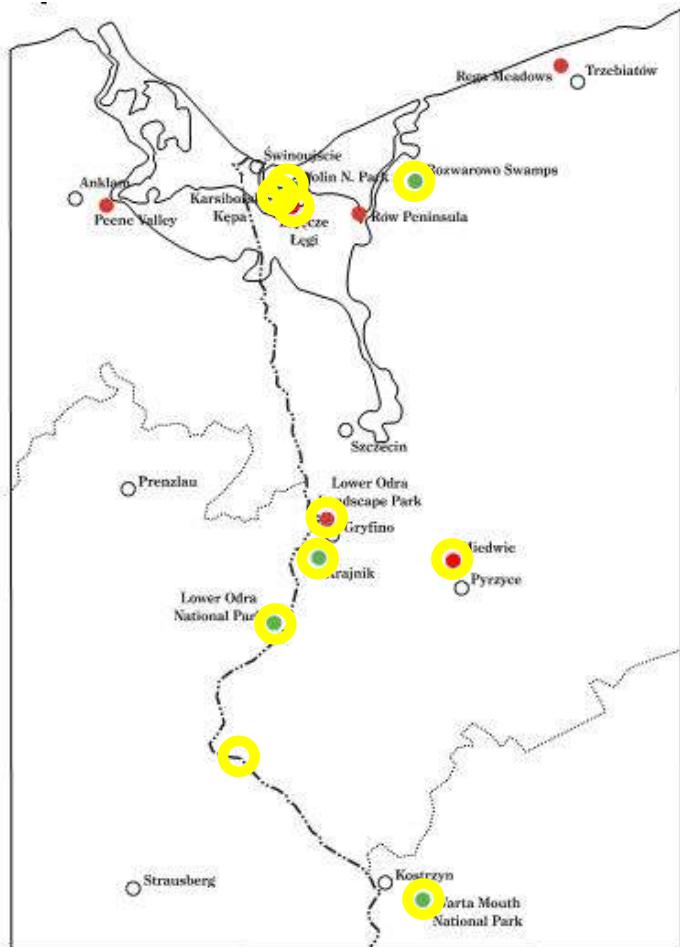
(Poznan)



\* most similar habitats outside Pomerania



# Study areas



Classes:

- A=currently inhabited by AW
- B=recently abandoned by AW
- C=potentially suitable for AW

Field campaigns 2004-2006:

T1=arrival

T2=1st brood

T3=2nd brood

144 study sites W. Pomerania

62 study sites in Lithuania



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# Methods: Vegetation structure



permanent plots



litter and vegetation height



vertical density



stability/stalks



# Methods: Diet and food supply



Neck collar & faecal samples



Pitfall traps



Ground photoelectors



Dipnetting



# Preliminary results



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# Habitat modelling I

- ▷ GLM/LRM
- ▷ internal validation between years
- ▷ factors in best model:

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area size

thickness of litter layer

vegetation density in 60-80 cm



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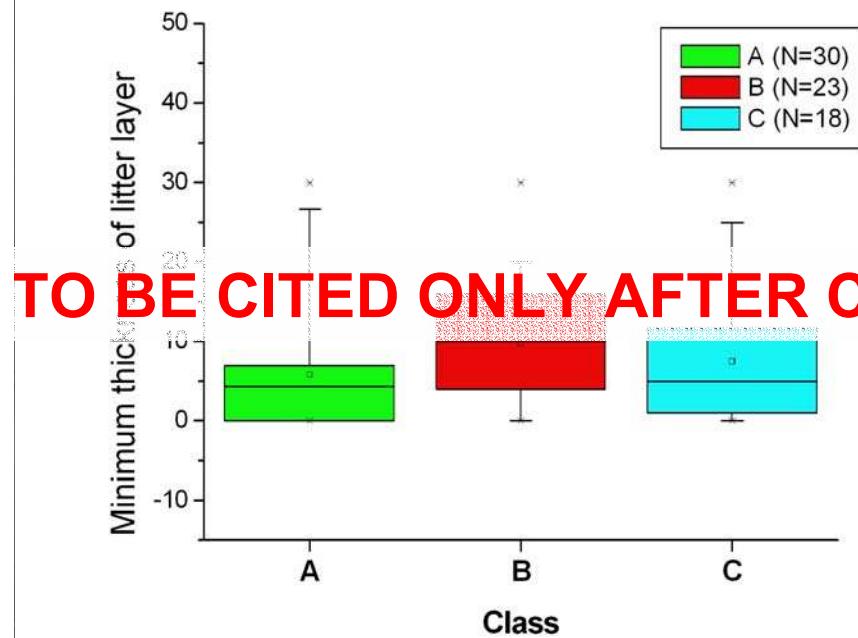
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# Habitat modelling II

External validation with  
Lithuanian dataset:  
work in progress

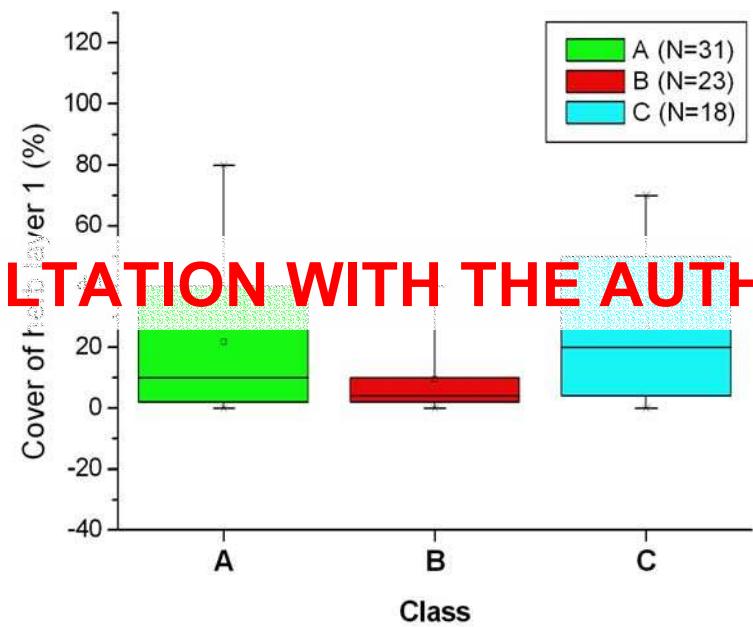


## Thickness of litter layer



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## Cover of herb layer 1



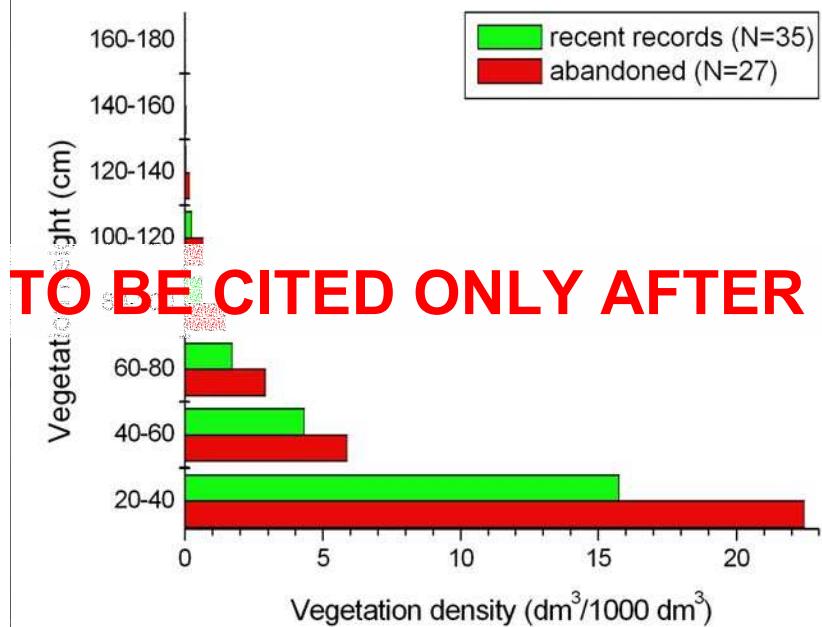
Western Pomerania (May 2005)

Mann-Whitney U-Test  $U=248$ ,  $p=0.05$  for A and B

Western Pomerania (May 2005)

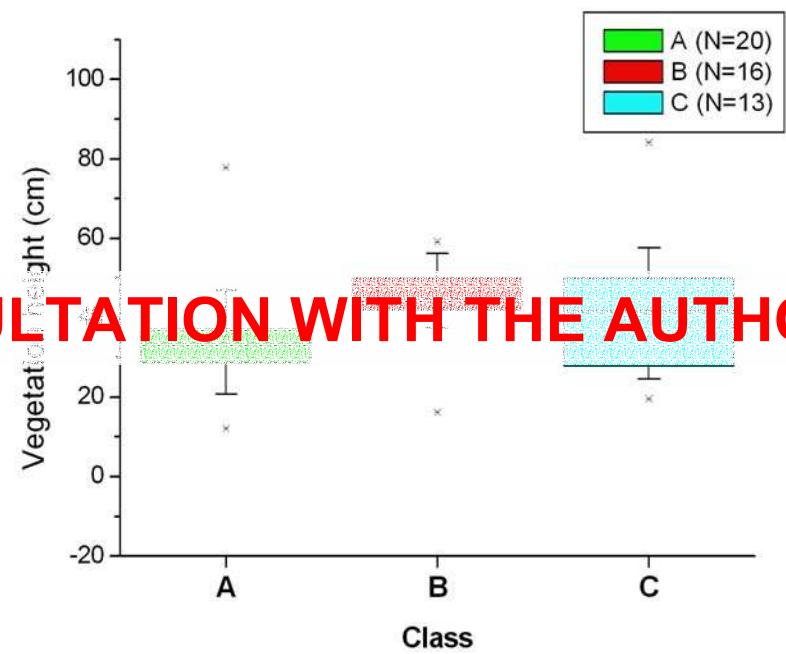
Kruskal-Wallis H-Test  $\chi^2=7.825$ ;  $p=0.02$

## Vegetation density



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## Vegetation height



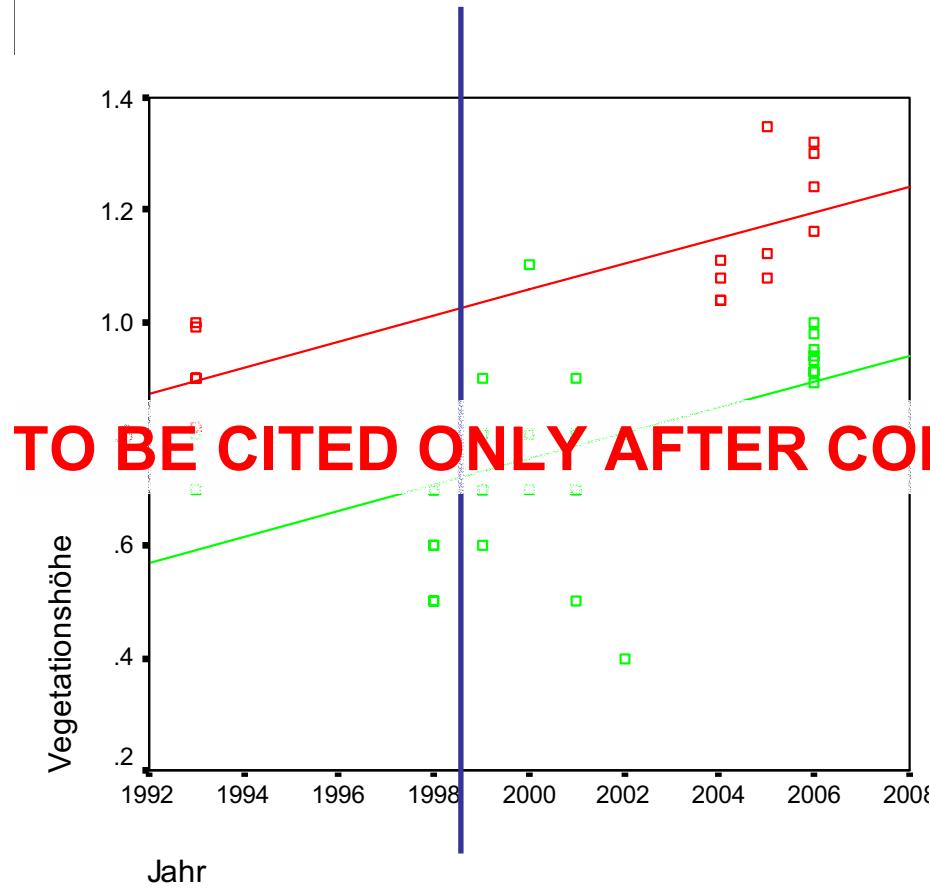
Western Pomerania (June 2005)

Mann-Whitney U-Test for VEGDENS20-40  
U=254, p=0.02; for VEGDENS40-60 U=318,  
p=0.029; for VEGDENS60-80 U=258, p=0.005

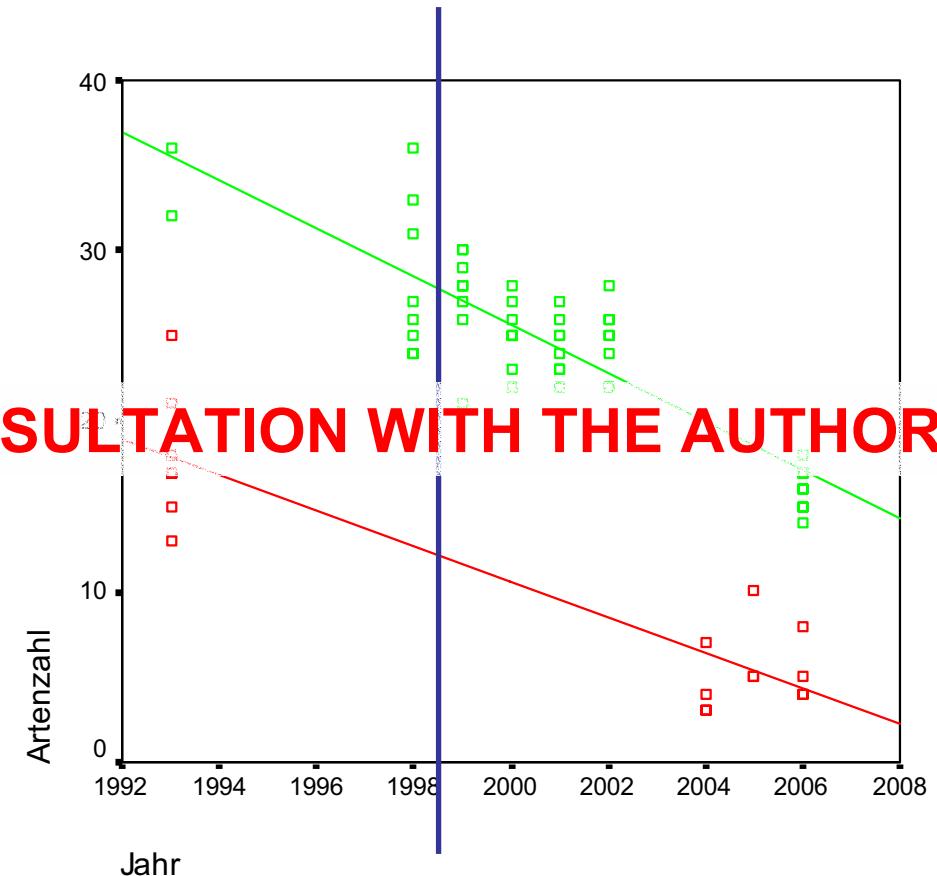
Western Pomerania (May 2005)

Kruskal-Wallis H-Test  $\chi^2=8.598$ ; p=0.014

# 1993-2006 vegetation trend on AW sites abandoned by land use



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Study plot Nördliche Dammwiesen in NP Lower Oder Valley

Data from P. Jehle & K. Pankoke, T. Fartmann, F. Tanneberger



## Food supply

Taxonomic group	June (1st brood)	July (2nd brood)
Coleoptera	A>B p=0.013	n.s.
Diptera	A>B p=0.001	n.s.
Hemiptera	A>B p=0.074	n.s.
Orthoptera	A>B p=0.019	n.s.
Prey items total	A>B p=0.001	n.s.

(Dipnetting results, only 2005 NLP LOV, Mann-Whitney U-Test)

**analysis for 2006 in progress (140 samples from 9 sites)**



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## Other parameters

water level and soil moisture: n.s.; A-sites have varying minima over breeding season

Mowing in previous year

Class in 2005	2004 mown	2004 not mown
Class A (N=37)	68 %	32 %
Class B (N=50)	14 %	86 %



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## AW favourable conditions WP

- ▷ Mean thickness of litter layer 0-15 cm
- ▷ Vegetation in early June:

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- ▷ vegetation height 60-80 cm
- ▷ Sufficient food supply (...)

**improve using LIFE monitoring data**



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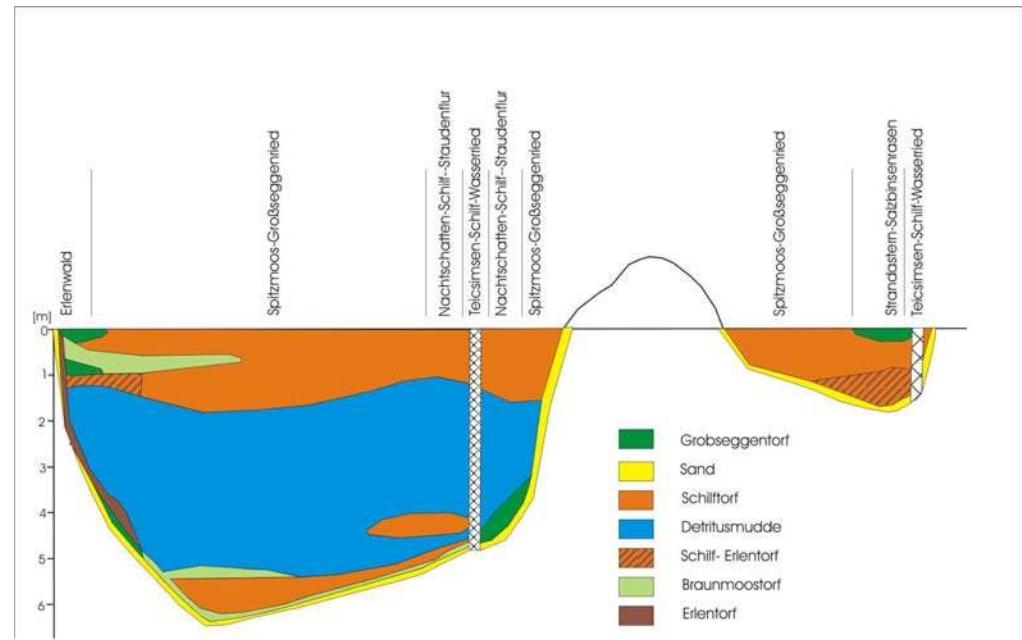
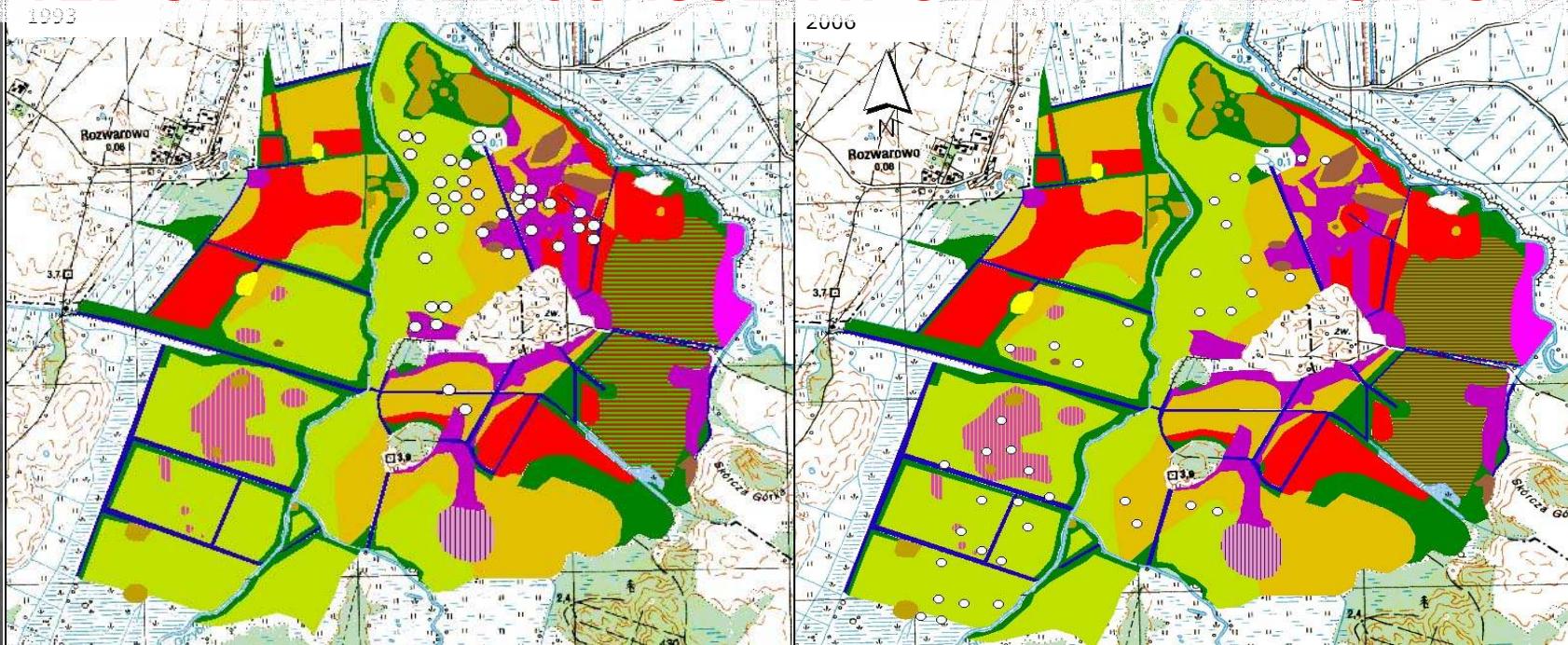
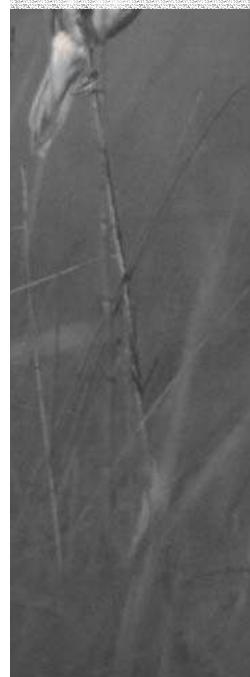
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# Rozwarowo

MSc Study 2005/2006  
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# Diet and foraging behaviour



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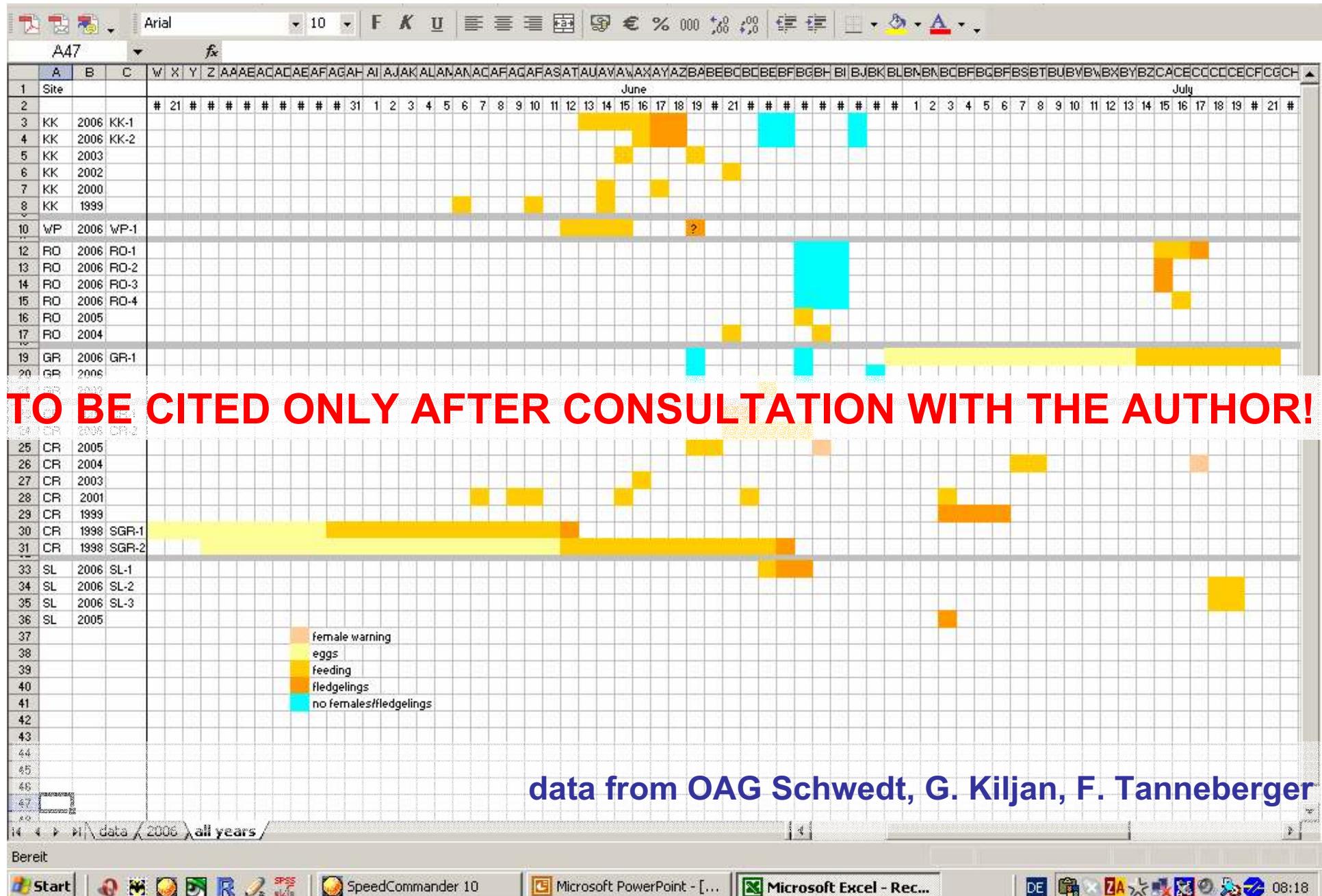
- ▶ Diet data analysis (2005)  
10 nests Sedge Warbler  
5 nests Reed Bunting →  
approximation of AW diet  
using data from Belarus  
*(2000-2005)*
- ▶ Foraging behaviour (2006)  
9 nests Aquatic Warbler  
9 nests Reed Bunting  
8 nests Sedge Warbler

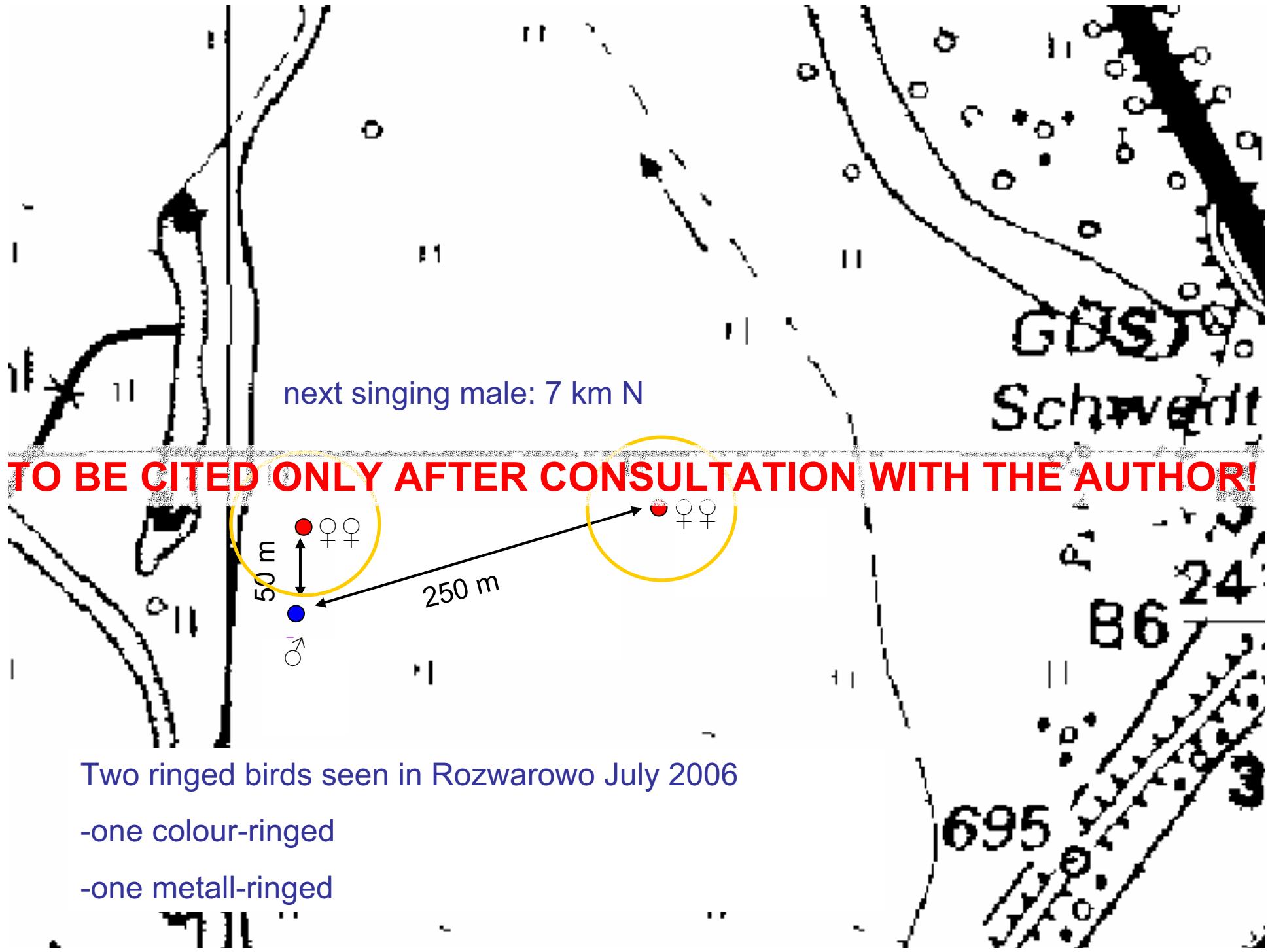


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# AW phenology in Pomerania

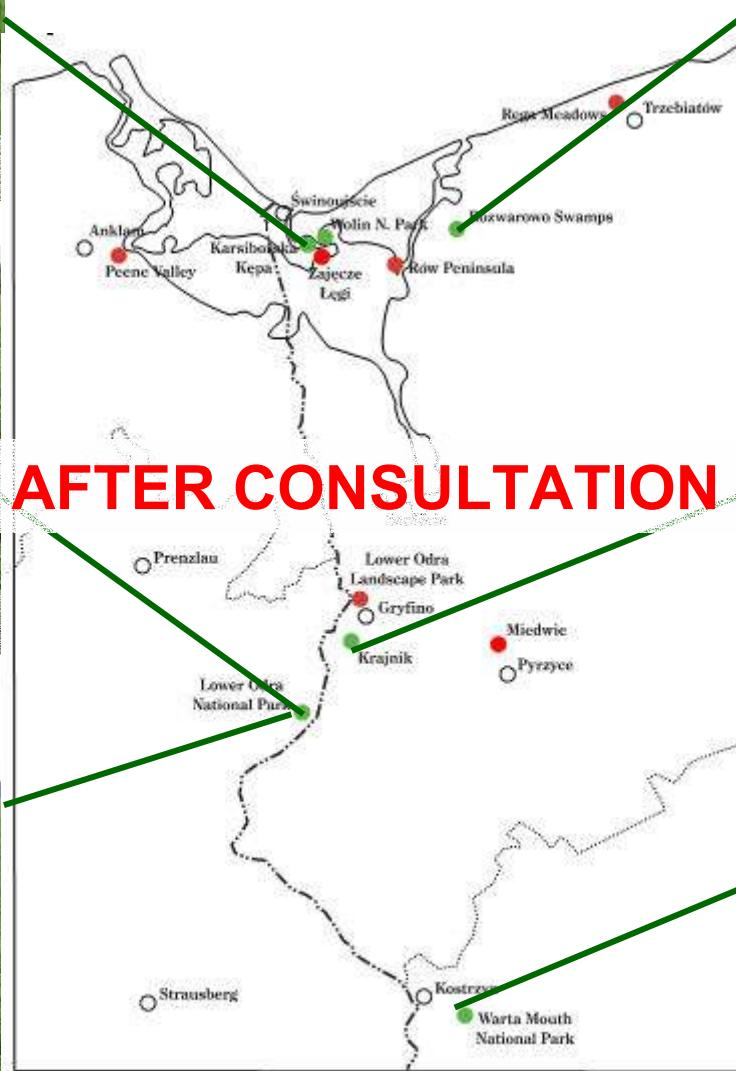
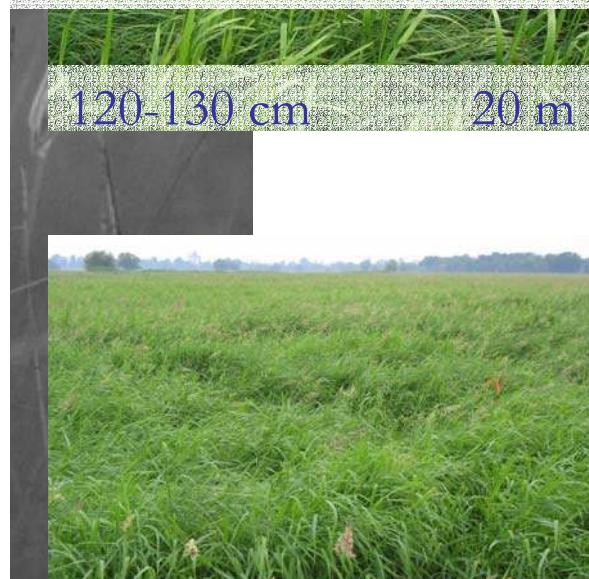




# Foraging behaviour AW



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7 nests: youngs left nest

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TO BE CITED

## Flight distances

reference and method	distance	preference
Dyrucz & Zdunek (1996) mean	31.7 m	no
Schulze-Hagen et al. (1989) <sup>mean</sup>	19.7 m	no
Kozulin, A. (pers. comm.) mean median	25.5 m 25 m	no
<b>this study - mean</b> <b>this study - median</b>	<b>48.55 m</b> <b>60 m</b>	<b>yes</b>



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# Preliminary management recommendations



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# Conclusions for AW conservation

Mowing/  
grazing (LIFE)



Mowing,  
awareness (LIFE)

long-term strategy for  
biomass removal???

(water management)



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Mowing  
(Park, AES)

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**Prey is crucial!  
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Females show preference for certain structural habitat features with regard to foraging

- mowing edges (cf. *A. melanopogon*)
- moister places with lower vegetation

→ higher prey abundance

→ provide such places





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