Ekosysteemien rakenne ja toiminta,opintojakson kuulustelu

6.10.1995

1. Selitä oheinen populaatiota kuvaava yhtälö (tai yhtälöt)

2. Laidunnusravintoketju

3. K-selektio (K-adaptaatio)

4. Selitä oheinen abstrakti

5. Ekologinen lokero

lisätietoja:

OPINTOJAKSOJA KOSKEVAT KOMMENTIT OLISIVAT TERVETULLEITA! (Kirjoita parannusehdotuksia luennoista, harjoituksista, kuulusteluista, ym. joko tähän paperiin tai jätä anonyyminä erillinen lappu!)

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = rN\frac{K-L}{K}$$

$$N_t = \frac{K}{1+e^{a-rt}}$$

$$\ln\frac{K-N}{N} = a - rt$$

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Abstract We used data from the Finnish wildlife triangle censuses (1989-92) to test the prediction that the reproductive success of ground nesting bird species is lowered in forest landscapes fragmented by the occurrence of agricultural land, presumably as a consequence of increased densities of generalist predators. Our study was based on 201 wildlife triangles located in central Finland (total length 2412 km). As expected, the roportion of black grouse hens with a brood in August decreased relative to the increasing proportion of agricultural land in a landscape (100 km(2)). However, on a smaller spatial scale (10.8 km(2)), the probability of an observed hen being with a brood was higher in the vicinity of fields. This finding may be explained by differences in habitat selection between hens with a brood and those without a brood. We did not find any negative effect of landscape composition on brood size. We conclude that increased predation pressure in forest landscapes fragmented by agriculture affects nesting success, but not the survival of black arouse chicks after hatching. Our results also emphasize the importance of spatial scale in studies of landscape ecology.

Tetrao tetrix, teeri
brood, poikue, pesye
triangle census, kolmiolaskenta (riistapopulaatioiden runsautta tarkkaillaan kolmiolaskennalla, jossa kuljetaan kolmionmuotoinen reitti maastossa ja merkitään havaitut yksilöt muistiin; lajin runsautta kuvaa tällöin ns. suhteellinen yleisyys, esim. havaintoa/km)