Analysis of potential breeding habitat for the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) in Austria

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Distribution AT

- new – in total 14 BP 2011

- breeding possible
- 1 breeding pair
- 2 breeding pairs
- 3 breeding pairs
- ≥ 4 breeding pairs

Probst 2009
Goal of the study

- to predict potential breeding habitats
Goal of the study

- to predict potential breeding habitats
- to estimate breeding population
Basis

Distribution maps (2005-2007)

A

H

SK

breeding possible
1 breeding pair
2 breeding pairs
3 breeding pairs
≥ 4 breeding pairs

Probst 2009
Distribution maps

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Cell size: approx. 10 x 10 km

Distribution maps

Probst 2009

CZ
Waters data
Distribution net

ArcGIS

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Elevation model
Suitable altitude
Data acquisition
Laufnummer: 1771
Brutpaare: 2
Zellfläche: 130km²
Laubwald: 18,2%
Nadelwald: 0%
Mischwald: 0%
Wiese/Weide: 1,2%
Bebaute Fläche: 6,7%
Feuchtwiese: 3%
Gewässerläufe: 10,2%
Wasserfläche: 0%
Krautvegetation: 7,1%
Offene Flächen: 0%
Ackerfläche: 49,5%
Sonstige Fläche: 4%
Major rivers: 11%
Minor water: 3,6%
Länge Straße: 15km
Länge Bahn: 3km
CLC: 100%
unter 750: ja

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Data acquisition
Data analysis

Decision trees

→ sign.

- wetlands
- waterbodies
- mixed and coniferous forests
- shrub and herbaceous vegetation

→ Set of rules for habitat model
Habitat model
Potential breeding habitat
Estimation of pop.

48 cells
6 only partly suitable
→ 42-48 breeding pairs
Estimation of pop.

48 cells
6 only partly suitable
→ 42-48 breeding pairs

~ 30 BP
~ 50 BP
Weakness of model

Small scale
availability of nutrition,
stock of old growth,
disturbing factors
disregarded
Outlook

→ protected areas
→ prevent threats
→ lead-free zones
→ monitoring
Thank you!