

---

## **What we will cover today**

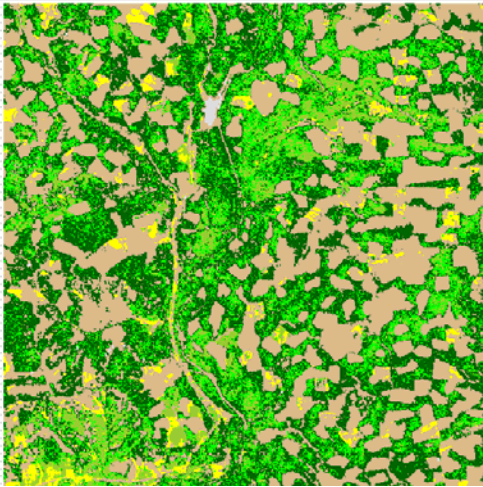
### **Definition of Habitats**

- 1. Why Wildlife-Habitat link**
  - 2. Measuring Habitats**
  - 3. Fieldwork**
  - 4. History and Future of Habitats**
-

# What is a habitat

---

The Habitat meets the Animal's requirements for type of vegetation, soil, air, rainfall, light intensity and food.



# **On the Habitat-Wildlife Link**

---

**Wildlife Population Sizes  
are a function of Habitat Adequacy**

---

# On the Habitat-Wildlife Link

---

**Wildlife Population Sizes are a function of Habitat Adequacy**

**“Wildlife is managed through habitat” (Braun 1996)**

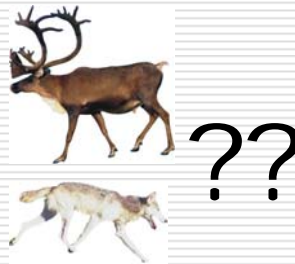


# On the Habitat-Wildlife Link

---

Wildlife Population Sizes are a function of Habitat Adequacy

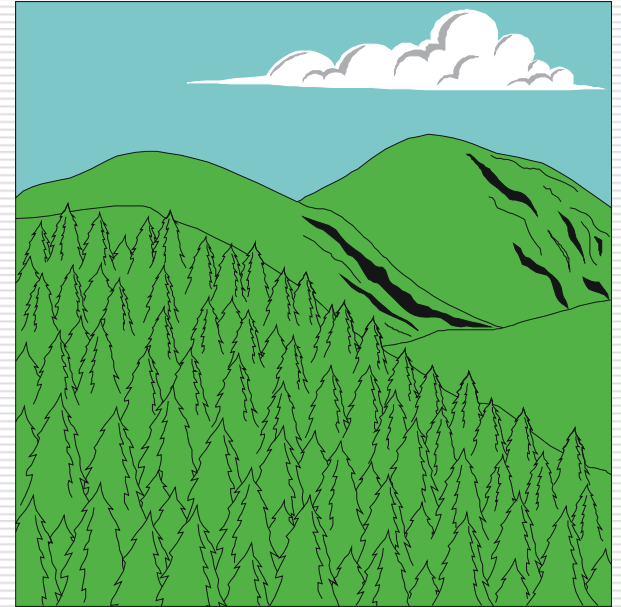
“Wildlife is managed through habitat” (Braun 2005)



# How Habitat links with Wildlife

---

1. Habitat provides food
2. Habitat provides cover
3. Habitat provides mates
4. Habitat supports reproduction



Knowing a habitat can also help to identify an animal.

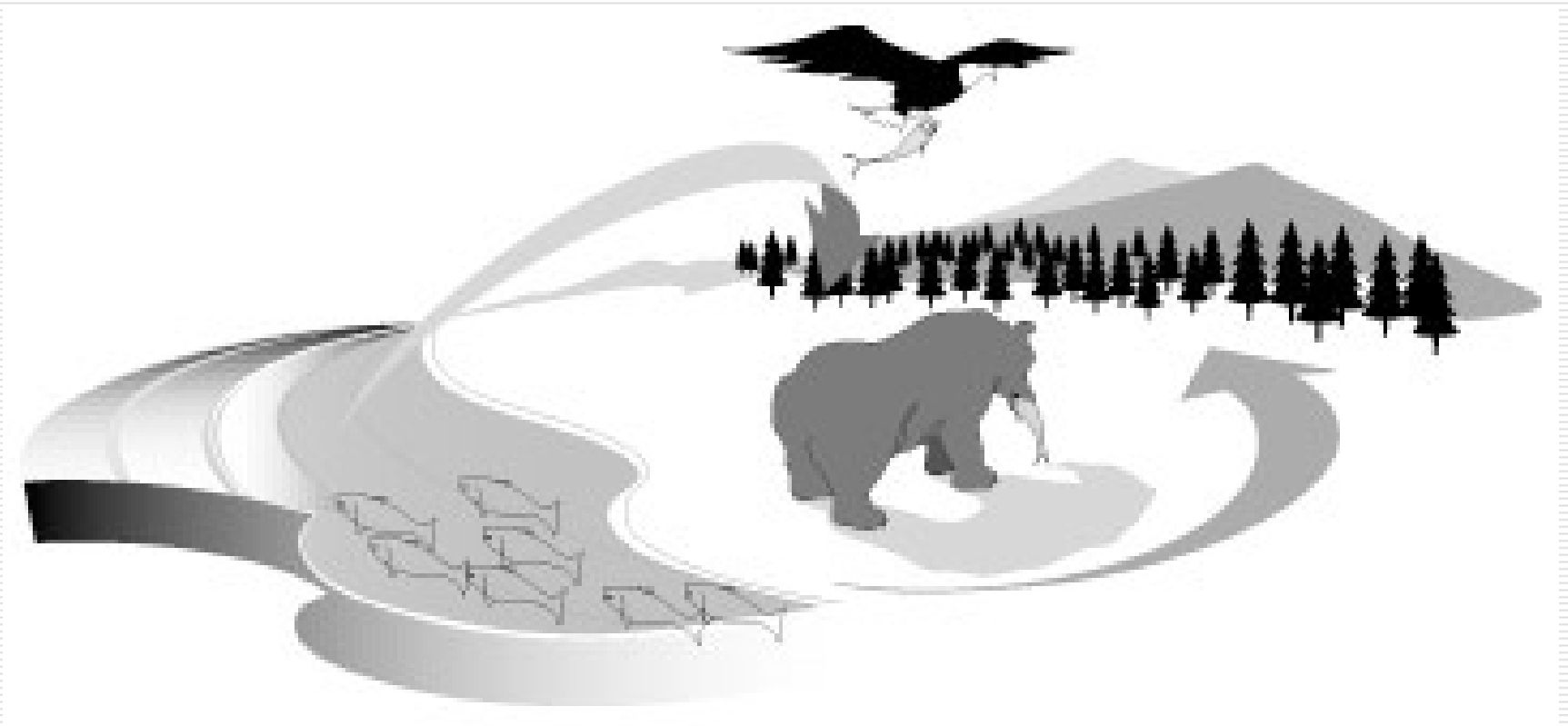
Knowing the preferred habitat is crucial to conserve animals.

---

# Habitats and Ecosystems

---

e.g. a coastal river estuary



---

Producers, Consumers, Energy Flow, Seasonality, Biomass...

# Why we need to know the Habitat-Wildlife Link

---

“Wildlife is managed through habitat” (Braun 2005)

Wildlife can only survive when its habitat remains.



# Why we need to know the Habitat-Wildlife Link

---

“Wildlife is managed through habitat” (Bookhout 1996)

Wildlife can only survive when its habitat remains.

=> required habitat needs to be known



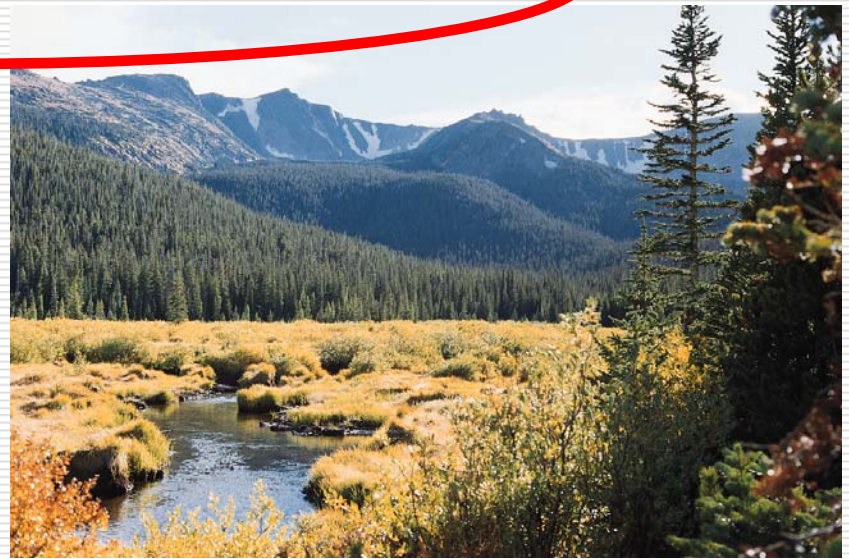
# Why we need to know the Habitat-Wildlife Link

---

“Wildlife is managed through habitat” (Bookhout 1996)

Wildlife can only survive when its habitat remains.

=> required habitat needs to be known



# Why we need to know the Habitat-Wildlife Link

---

“Wildlife is managed through habitat” (Bookhout 1996)

Wildlife can only survive when its habitat remains.

=> required habitat needs to be known

...known (i) in mutually accepted and (ii) generalizable terms and (iii) described with unambiguous terminology

=> habitat use, niches, habitat choice, habitat selection, habitat preference (= > Resource Selection Function RSF)

---

# Why we need to know the Habitat-Wildlife Link

---

“Wildlife is managed through habitat” (Bookhout 1996)

Wildlife can only survive when its habitat remains.

=> required habitat needs to be known

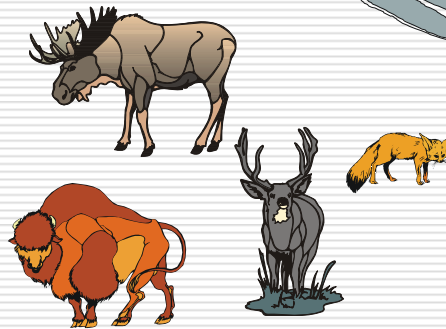
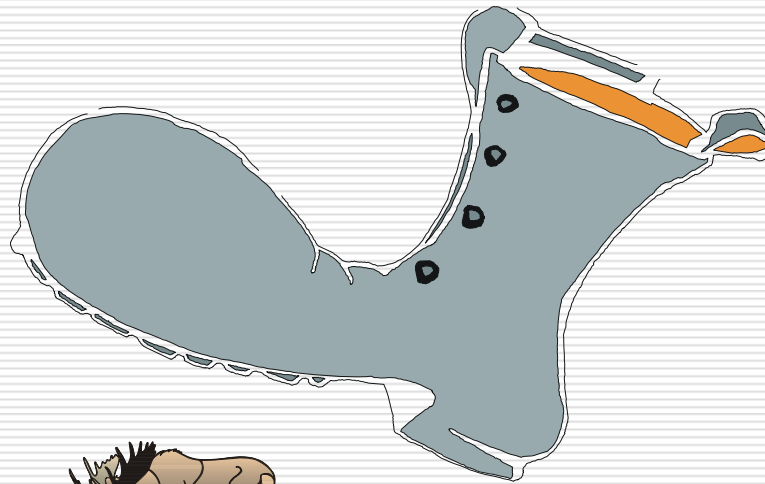
...known (i) in mutually accepted and (ii) generalizable terms and (iii) described with unambiguous terminology

=> habitat use, niches, habitat choice, habitat selection, habitat preference (= > Resource Selection Function RSF)

---

---

## Increased Habitat Loss: The Human Footprint



# Habitat Stratification

---

Stratification (=grouping into homogenous classes) by:

Location

Vegetation type

Vegetation age

Human treatment

Elevation, Slope and Aspect

Climate

Soil

Wildlife Species Ranges ...



# Habitat Classification

---

Classifying into homogenous spatial units (=polygons):

- land cover classes
- land use classes
- biogeographical units
- climate regions
- vegetation age
- timber volume



# Habitat Measurements

---

**A selection of classic measurements to express wildlife habitat in a characteristic and representative way:**

- Species Composition (animals or plants)
- Ground vegetation (species, cover, abundance)
- Tree Density & Volume
- Layering
- Percent Canopy Cover
- Biomass
- Habitat Structure
- Landscape Structure
- Temporal Variation



# How to measure Habitat ?

---

=> Habitat Quantification via **Fieldwork (on the ground)**

=> Habitat Quantification via Remote Sensing (Satellite, Aerial Photography, LIDAR etc.)

=> Habitat Quantification via GIS

---

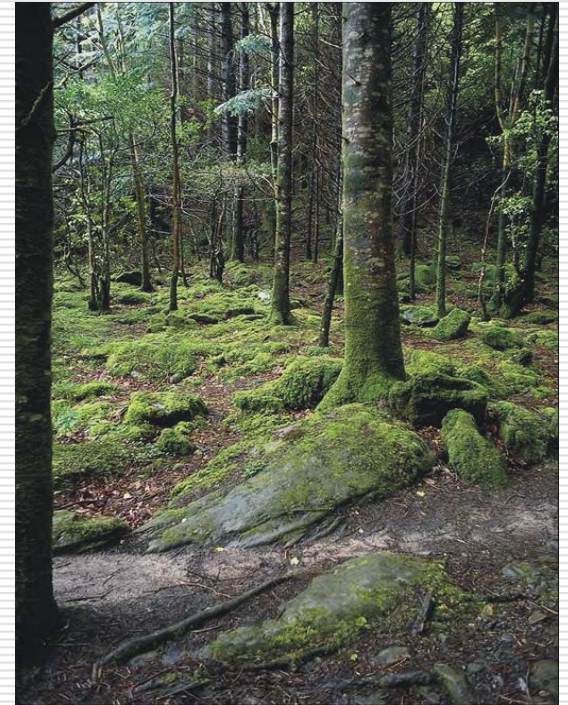
PS. Is Field work really required and efficient ?

# Habitat Structure

---

A tough variable... needs extra and careful consideration for measuring

- For instance:
- vegetation layering
  - terrain ruggedness
  - steepness
  - patterns of vegetation
  - patterns of terrain



# Habitat Heterogeneity

---

A selection of expressions:

Range

Variance

CV (Coefficient of Variation)

Total

Wien's heterogeneity index H

Wien's heterogeneity index HI

Interdispersion

Juxtaposition

Spatial Diversity Index

Inherent Diversity Index

Total Diversity Index

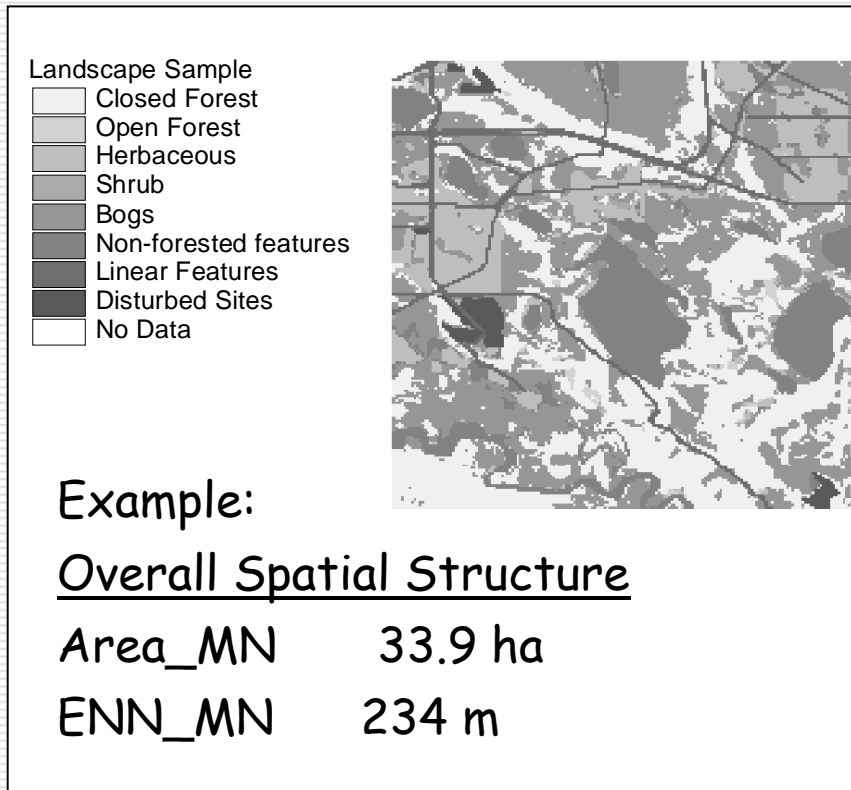
Relief Index

Landsurface Ruggedness Index

---

# Habitat Quantifications: Landscape Metrics

## Landscape Metrics



...they summarize  
a landscape  
in quantitative  
terms...

# Habitat Quantifications: An Example

## Landscape Metrics

Patch A is “undisturbed”

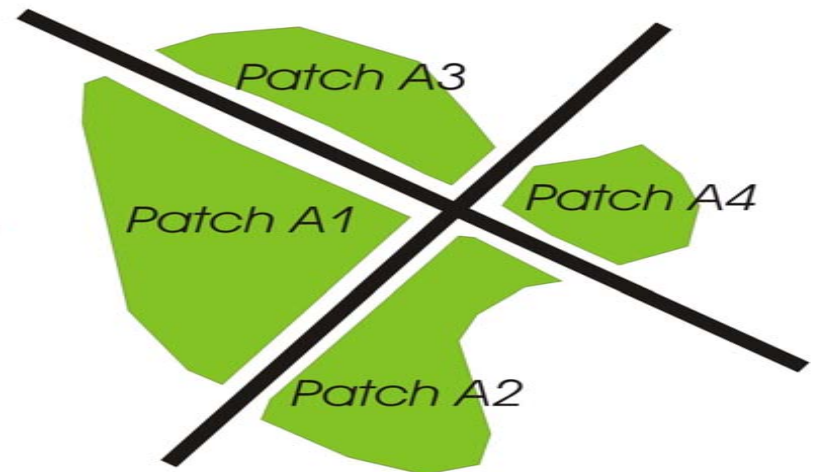


No. of Patches = 1

Patch Size = 10 ha



Patch A is dissected with two new seismic lines



No. of Patches = 4

Mean Patch Size =  
 $(4 + 3 + 2 + 1) / 4 = 2.5 \text{ ha}$

# Large Scale Habitat Quantifications

---

## Landscape Metrics

Patch Size

Edge Density

Patch Shape

Coefficient of Patch Size

Landcover Type Diversity...

Can be computed for the entire landscape or for specific landcover classes and patches.

---

= > mostly GIS based

# Considerations when dealing with Vegetation

---

Species composition varies

Spatial distribution can be complex

Temporal variation in structure

Turn-over rate and succession

Biomass

Overall stand and/or landscape structure

Definition problems across disciplines

---

# Natural Succession ("Bio Engine")



# Fieldwork

---

Fieldwork requires:

Leadership

Planning and Preparation

Data Forms

(Digital) Data Bases

Preliminary Field Test (Pilot Study)

Training of Field Crew + (Frequent) Feedback Sessions

Data Analysis and Publication

---

PS. Take psychological effects serious!

# Fieldwork Design

---

## Some Methods:

Full survey

Quadrats/Plots

Plotless Methods

Line Intercept

Occular Estimates

Point Intercept

Bitterlich Variable Radius Method (tree volume)

---

# **(Meaningful) Fieldwork Variables**

---

**Biomass**

**Cover**

**Dimension Analysis**

**Plant Height**

**Tree Trunk Dimensions**

**Wood Volume**

**Tree Age**

**Use of Plants**

**Fruits & Flowers**

---

# Analysis of Fieldwork Data

---

**Hardcopy Data Sheets**

**Digital Database**

**Sophisticated Analysis**

**=> Generalization, e.g. towards landscape**

**Results into Publication, e.g. peer-reviewed**

**Usually Time Delay**

**Implementation Delay in real World of Management & Policy**

---

# Landscapes of the Future

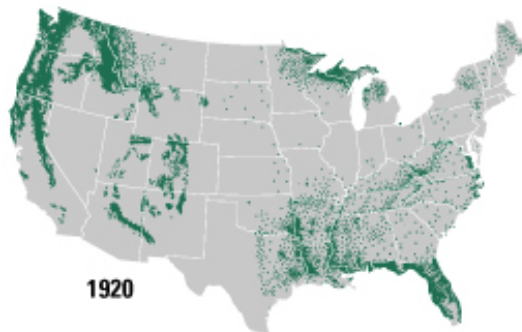
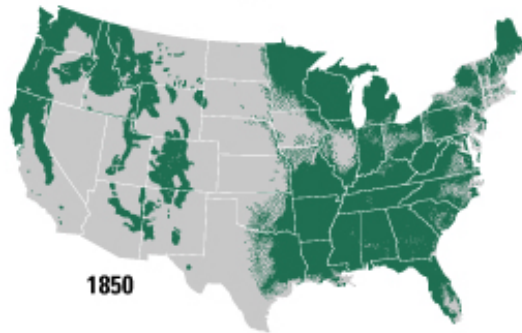
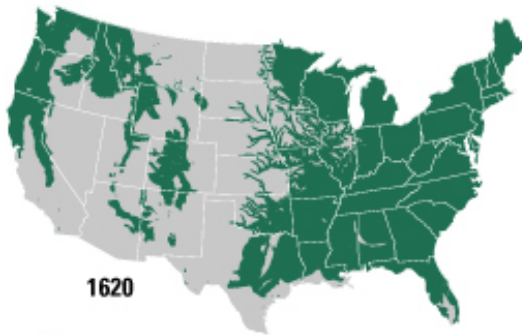
---

## The Year 2100 will probably have:

- sub-urbanized landscapes
  - fragmented and perforated landscapes
  - landscapes with an impoverished diversity
  - managed landscapes
  - ‘same’ across the entire globe
- = > a reflection of our ‘day to day’ business values and ethics...
-

# Landscape Lessons from History

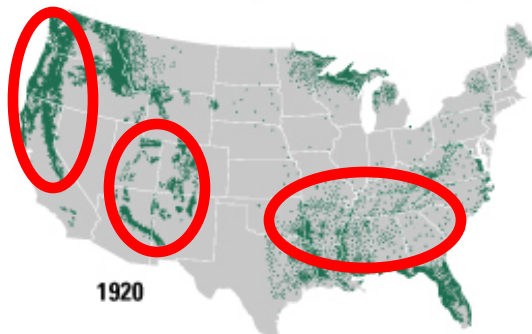
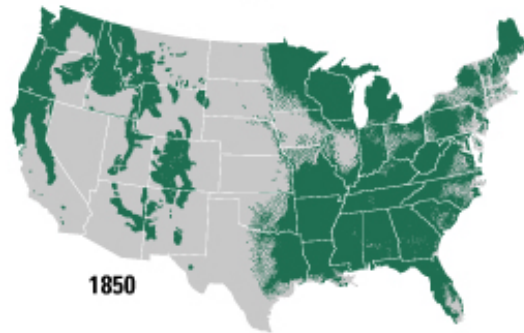
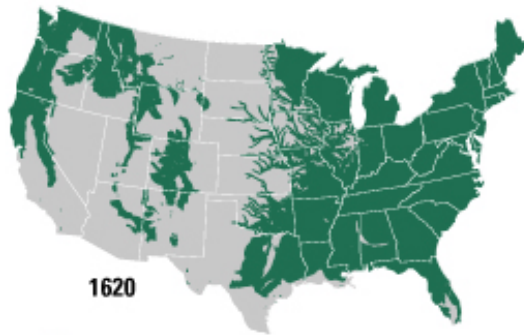
---



An example:  
Approximate area of virgin  
Old-growth forest in the  
contiguous United States  
1620, 1850 and 1920

---

# Landscape Lessons from History



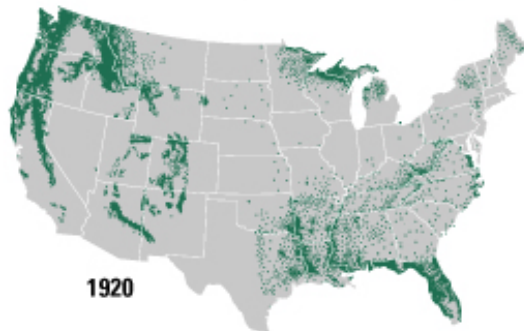
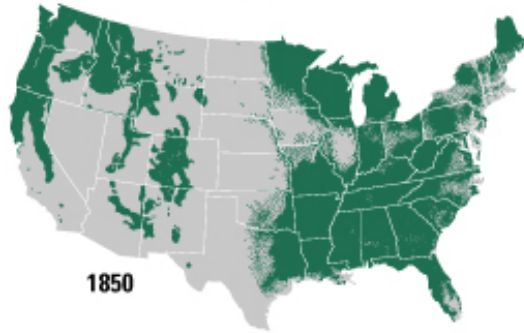
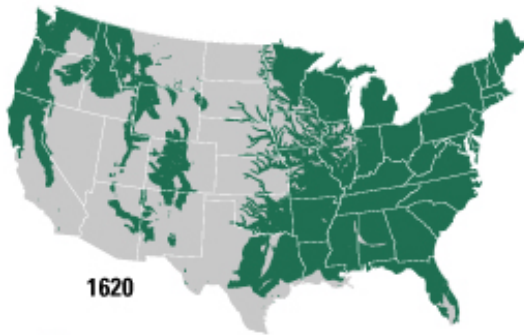
An example:  
Approximate area of virgin  
Old-growth forest in the  
contiguous United States  
1620, 1850 and 1920

=> Causes ?!

Should we know better by now ?

# Landscape Lessons from History

---



An example:  
Approximate area of virgin  
Old-growth forest in the  
contiguous United States  
1620, 1850 and 1920

PS. Resources are inexhaustible ?!  
Instead, exploitation switch...

= > Wildlife Effects ?!

= > Sustainability ?

---

# Steady State Economy ?!

---

Relatedness and Interactions of:

- Economical Growth
- Condition and Shape of Habitat and Landscapes
- Endangerment and Extinction of Wildlife

see Brian Czech WWW and Presentations

---

**So why again Habitat ?**



---

**Wildlife Biologists need to know Wildlife  
and its Habitats!**

**Wildlife cannot live without Habitat!**

**Wildlife is managed through Habitat!**

**Habitat is currently lost and converted!**

---

---

**End of Session**

**Any Questions ?**

