Linnu-uurija pilguheit harrastusteadusest

sse

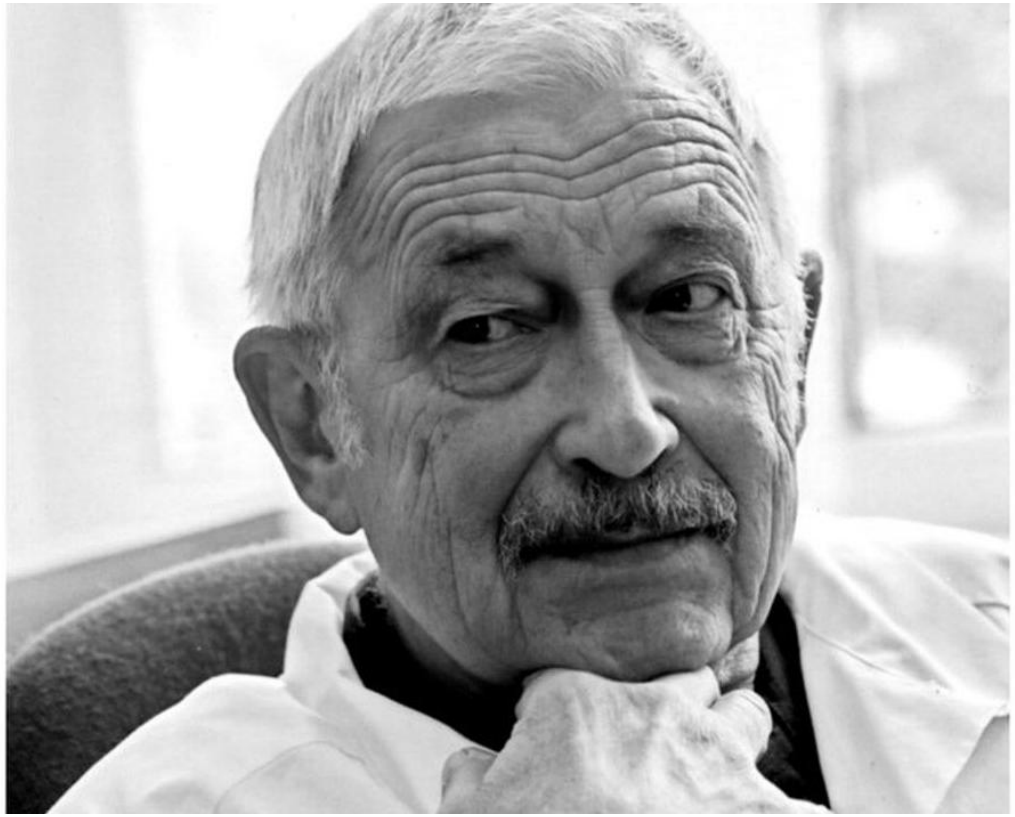
be

Ülo Väli

Eesti Maaülikool

Mis asi see on, mida nimetatakse teaduseks?

Erast Parmasto

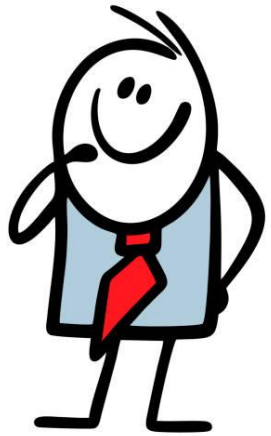


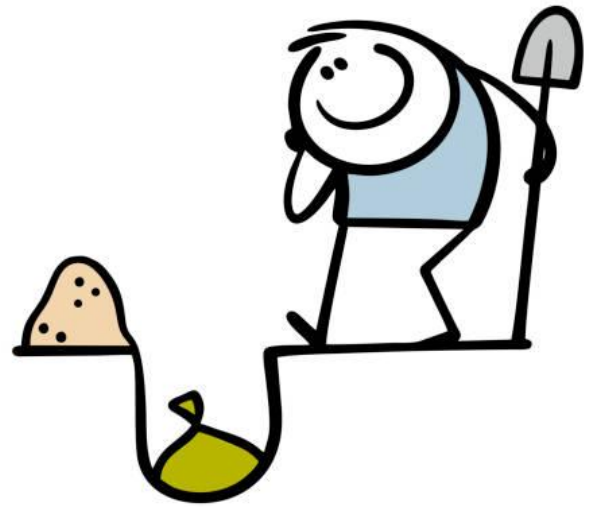
Mis asi see on, mida nimetatakse harrastusteaduseks?

Harrastus + teadus = harrastusteadus

Harrastusteadus → harrastusteadlane?

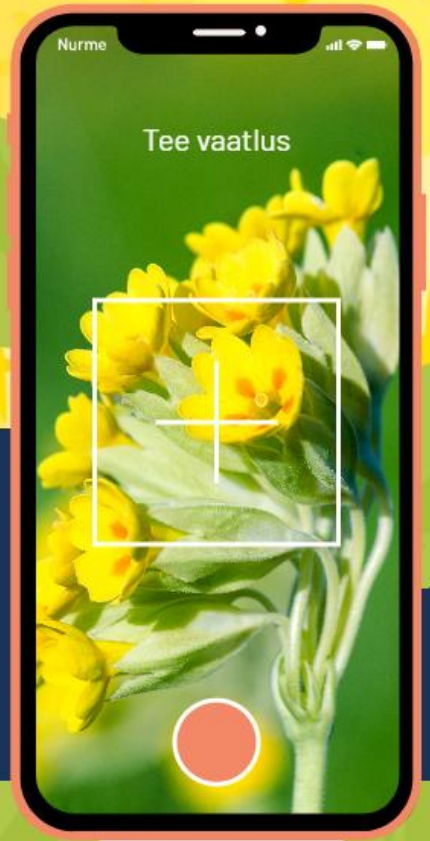
Harrastaja + teadlane = harrastusteadus





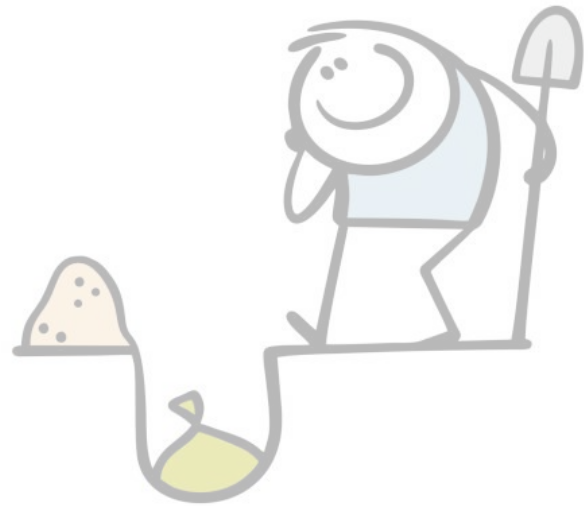
Eesti otsib nurmenukke

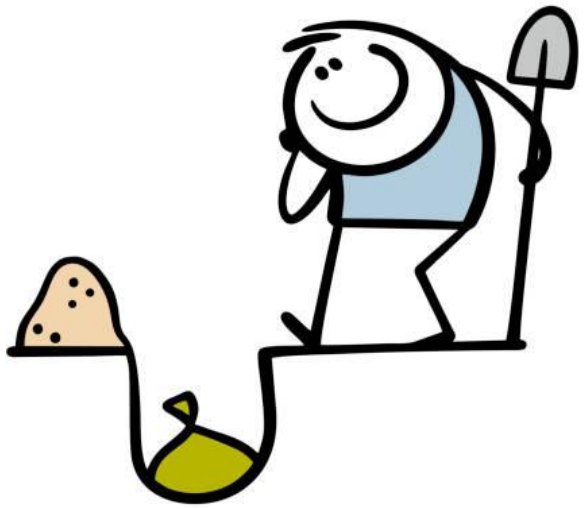
Vaata videot teaduse sünnist: Teadustöö stardist finišini

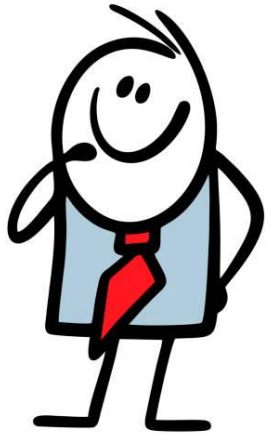


Loe teadusartiklit kampaania tulemuste kohta siit!

RIIKLIKULT TUNNUSTATUD TEADUSE POPULARISEERIJA 2019







Ornis Fennica 97: 165–176. 2020

Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus*): An overlooked indicator of old-growth forest?

Ülo Väli* & Piia Katharina Vaan

Chair of Biodiversity and Nature Tourism, Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Keutzwaldi 5D, 51006 Tartu, Estonia.
** Corresponding author's e-mail: ulo.vali@emu.ee*

Received 24 August 2020, accepted 6 November 2020

diversity

MDPI

Article

Is the Northern Goshawk an Efficient Bioindicator of Avian Abundance and Species Richness in Urban Environments?

Ülo Väli [1,*], Jaan Grosberg [1], Pelle Mellov [1], Tiiu Tali [1] and Paweł Mirski [1,2]

[1] Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Kreutzwaldi 5D, 51006 Tartu, Estonia
[2] Faculty of Biology, University of Białystok, Ciołkowskiego 1J, 15-245 Białystok, Poland
* Correspondence: ulo.vali@emu.ee

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Web-based citizen science as a tool in conservation research: A case study of prey delivery by the Lesser Spotted Eagle

Ülo Väli[1,2]*, Ana Magalhães[1]

1 Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Tartu, Estonia, **2** Eagle Club, Hauka, Kanepi, Põlvamaa, Estonia

* ulo.vali@emu.ee

Received: July 18, 2021

Accepted: December 7, 2021

Published: January 26, 2022

Ornis Fennica 97: 165–176. 2020

Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus*): An overlooked indicator of old-growth forest?

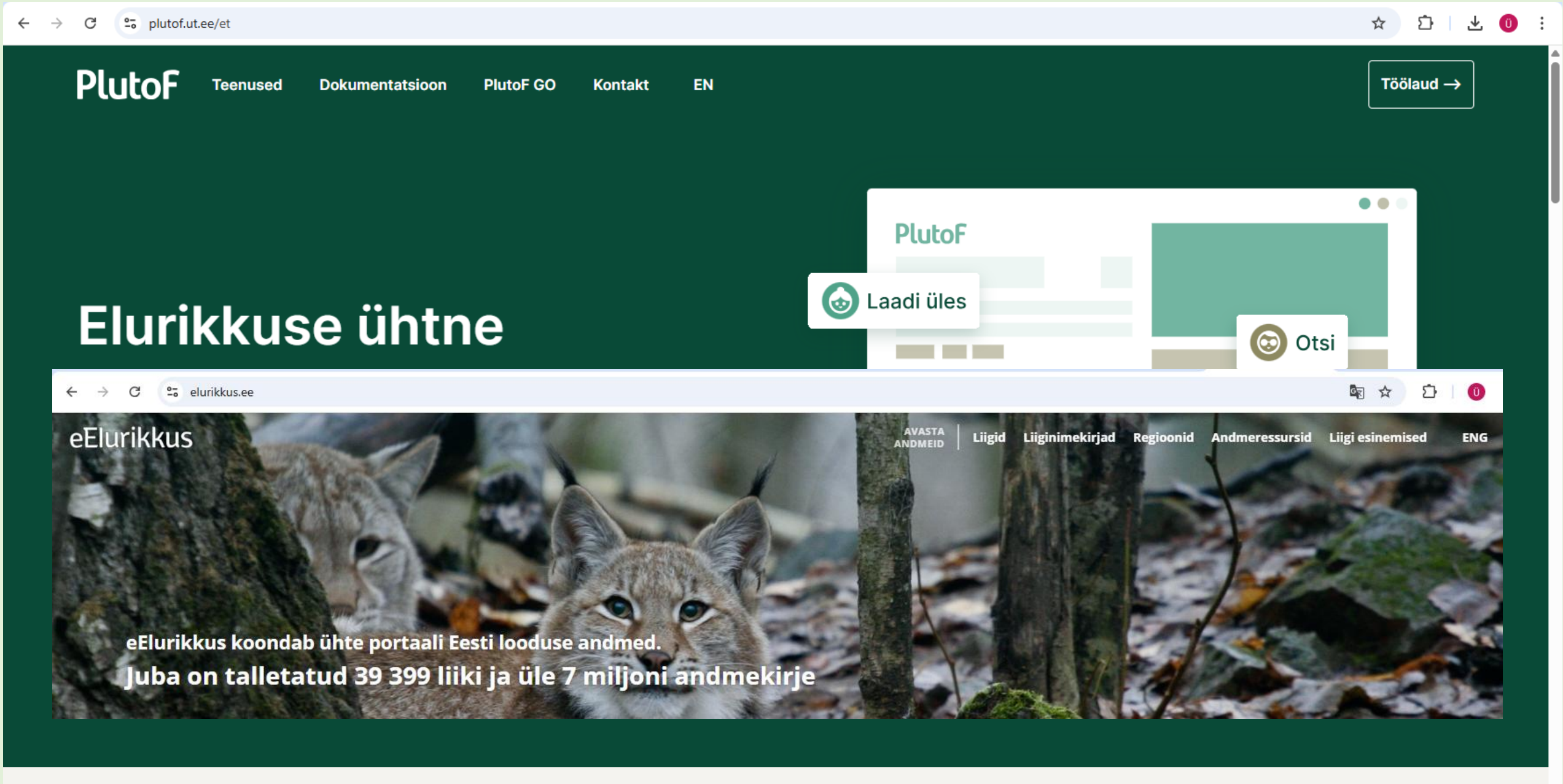
Ülo Väli* & Piia Katharina Vaan

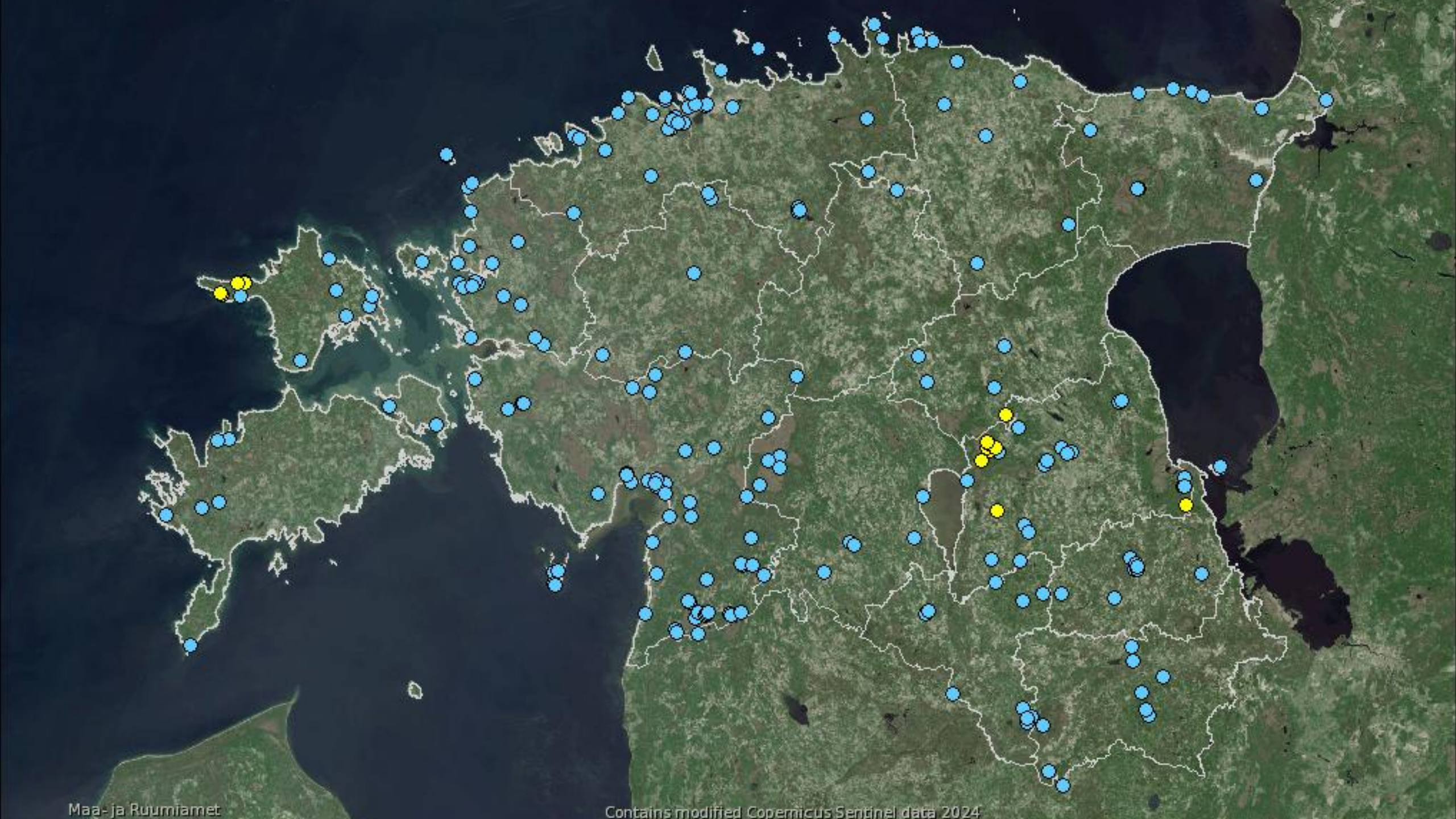
Chair of Biodiversity and Nature Tourism, Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Keutzwaldi 5D, 51006 Tartu, Estonia.
** Corresponding author's e-mail: ulo.vali@emu.ee*

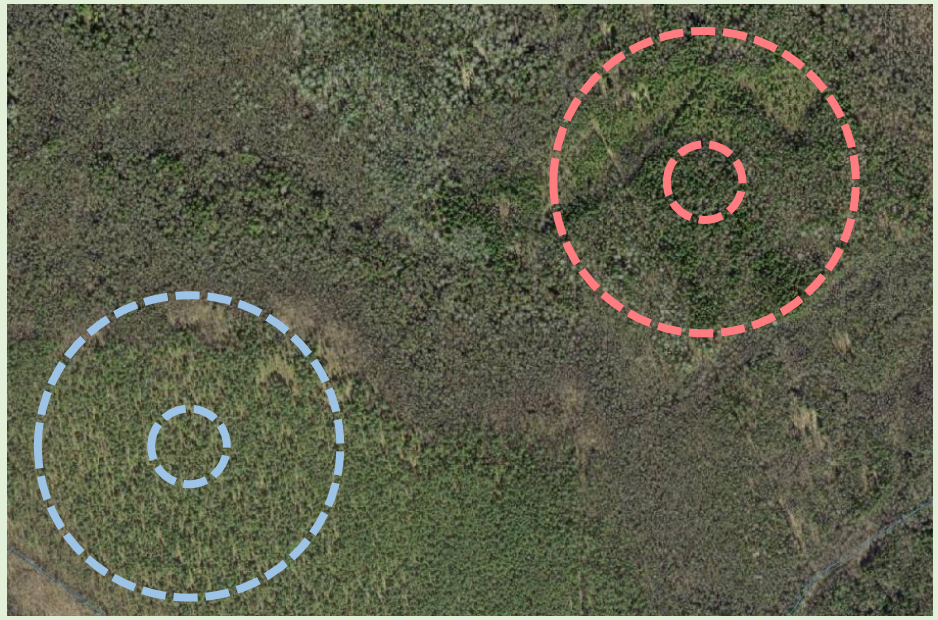
Received 24 August 2020, accepted 6 November 2020

Effective bioindicators of old-growth forest are important for conservation. The Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides viridanus*), a forest-dwelling passerine, has been recorded in old-growth forests; however, its precise habitat preferences are poorly studied. We used opportunistic observations collected by citizen scientists and stand descriptions from a forestry database to analyse its habitat preferences in Estonia, with a focus on the characteristics of old-growth forests. The Greenish Warbler preferred productive spruce and black alder stands but also favoured rare broad-leaved stands. Forest stands were older, less drained and contained more standing and fallen dead trees in warbler sites than in control sites. Positive effects of stand age and soil fertility exhibited the highest average relative importance in generalized linear models, drainage was of intermediate importance and the occurrence of dead wood was least important. The terrain at warbler sites was also more often uneven than that at control sites. The preference for old-growth forests observed in our study makes the Greenish Warbler, despite occupying various forest stands suggestive of plasticity, a good candidate for inclusion in a suite of old-growth forest indicators.


Maa- ja Ruumiamet
Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data 2024


plutof.ut.ee/et
PlutoF
Teenused
Dokumentatsioon
PlutoF GO
Kontakt
EN
Töölaud →
Elurikkuse ühtne
PlutoF
Laadi üles
Otsi
elurikkus.ee
eElurikkus
AVASTA ANDMEID
Liigid
Liiginimekirjad
Regioonid
Andmeressursid
Liigi esinemised
ENG
eElurikkus koondab ühte portaali Eesti looduse andmed.
Juba on talletatud 39 399 liiki ja üle 7 miljoni andmekirje


Maa- ja Ruumiamet
Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data 2024



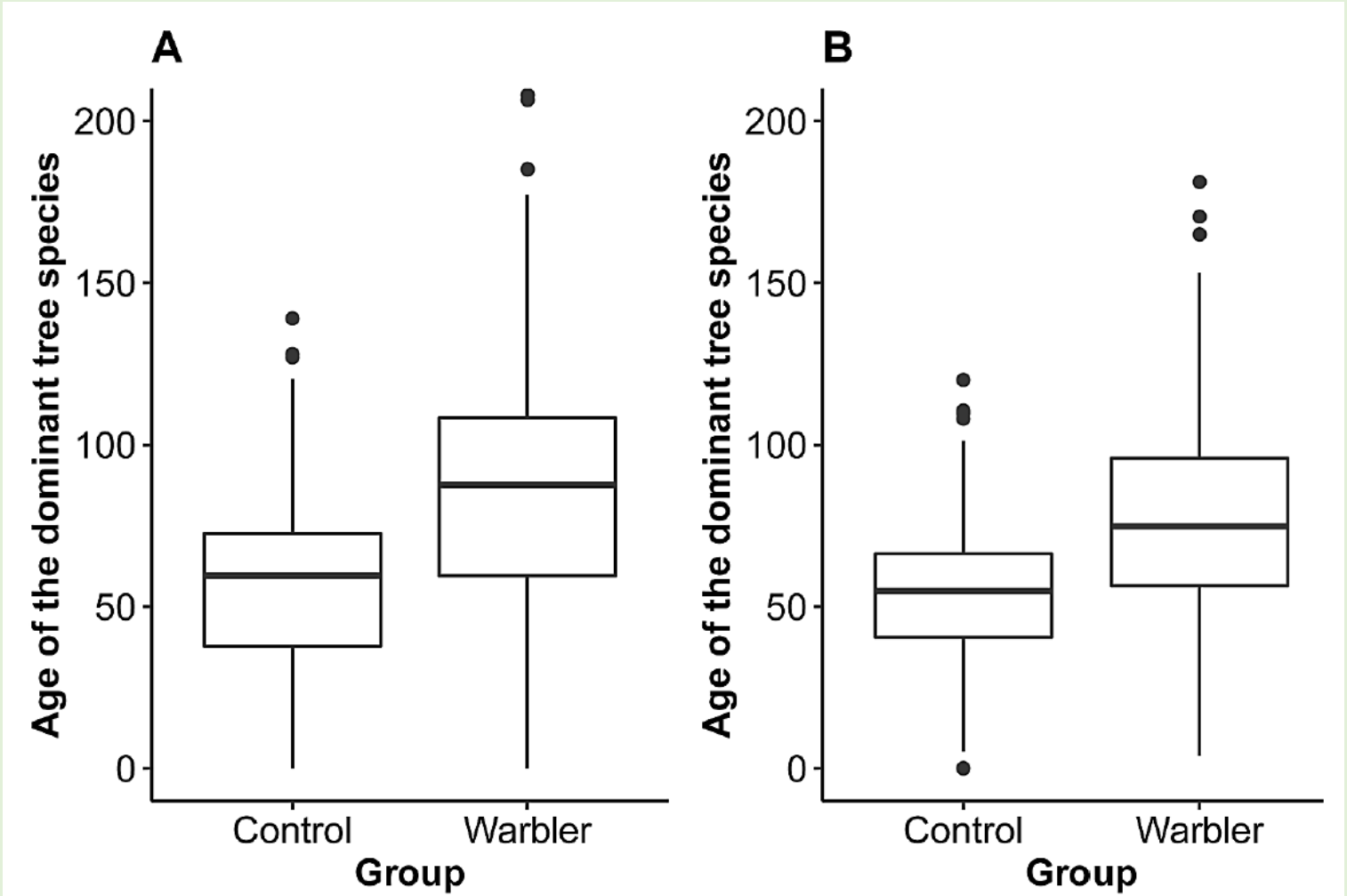


Fig. 1. Mean age of forest stands in control sites and warbler sites in a 50 m radius (A) and 200 m radius (B). Thick line indicates median, box indicates quartiles, whiskers indicate 1.5 times the interquartile range and dots represent outliers.




diversity

Article

Is the Northern Goshawk an Efficient Bioindicator of Avian Abundance and Species Richness in Urban Environments?

Ülo Väli [1,*], Jaan Grosberg [1], Pelle Mellov [1], Tiiu Tali [1] and Paweł Mirski [1,2]

Tartus:

- 7 GPS-saatjaga varustatud kanakullilt 1795 asukohapunkti

- 25 245 harrastajate poolt vaadeldud lindu
- 6472 meie mees-naiskonna poolt vaadeldud lindu

Saatjaga kanakull. Foto: Jaan Grosberg

plutof.ut.ee/et

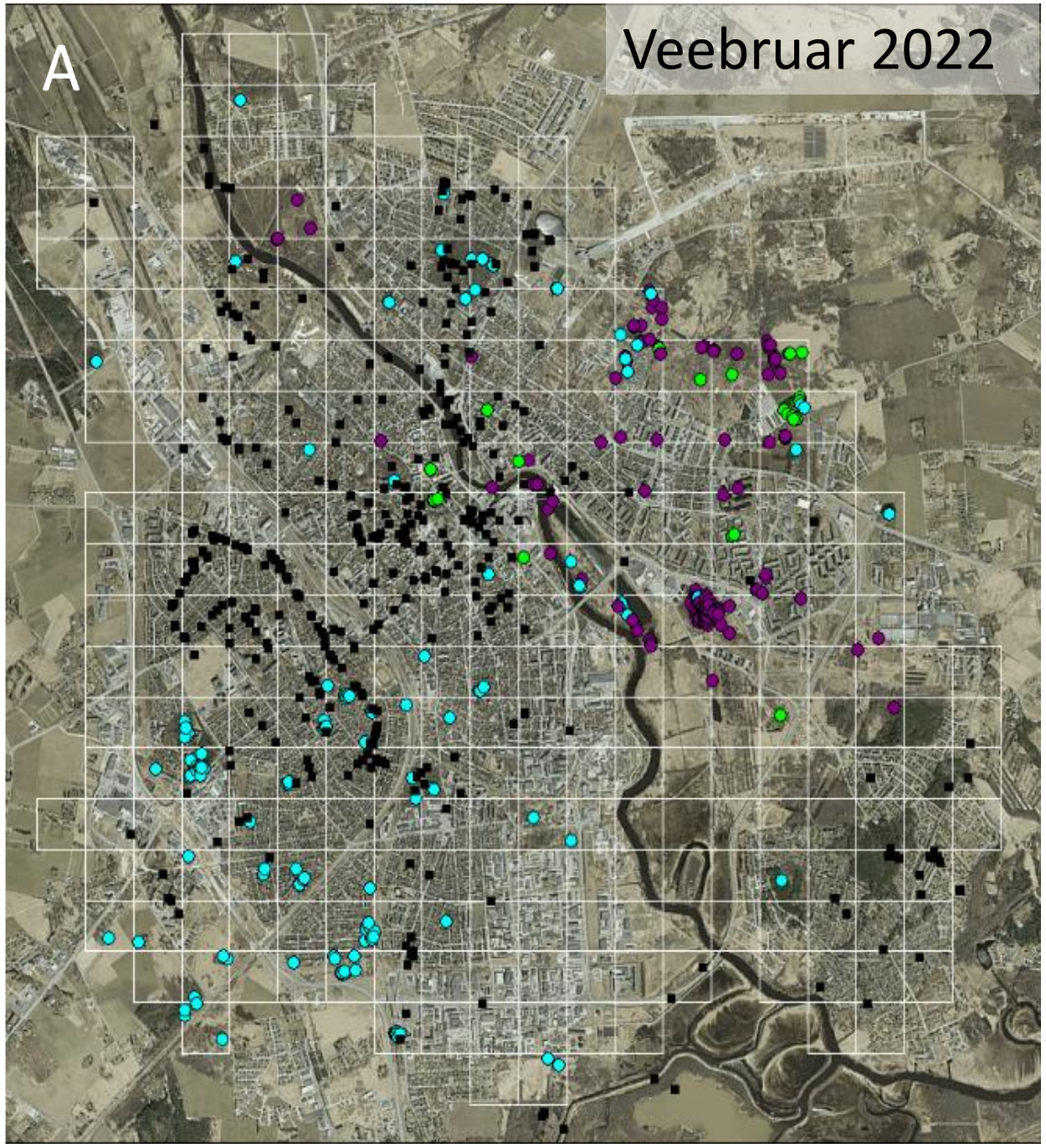
PlutoF Teenused Dokumentatsioon PlutoF GO Kontakt EN Töölaud →

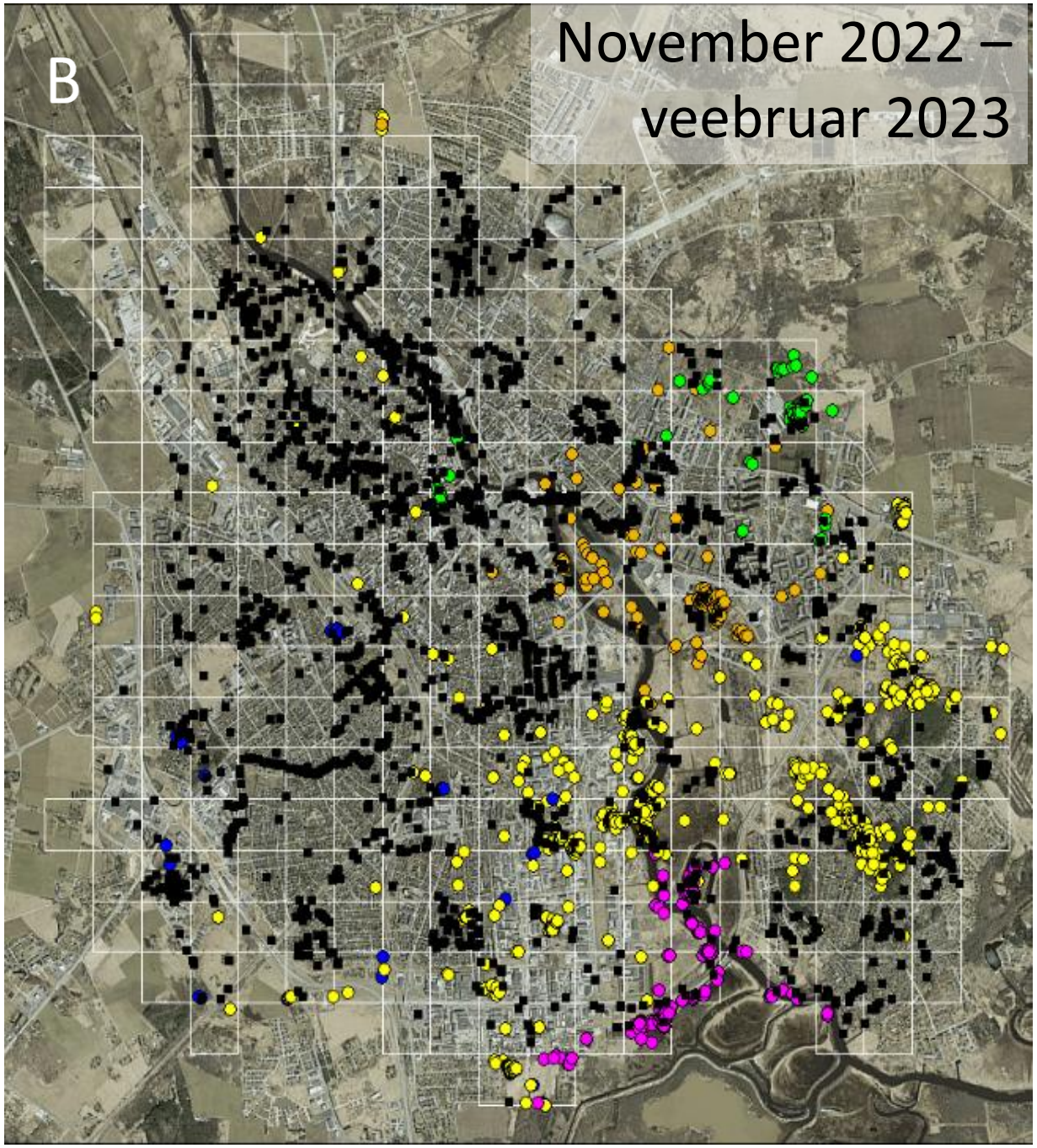
Elurikkuse ühtne andmeruum

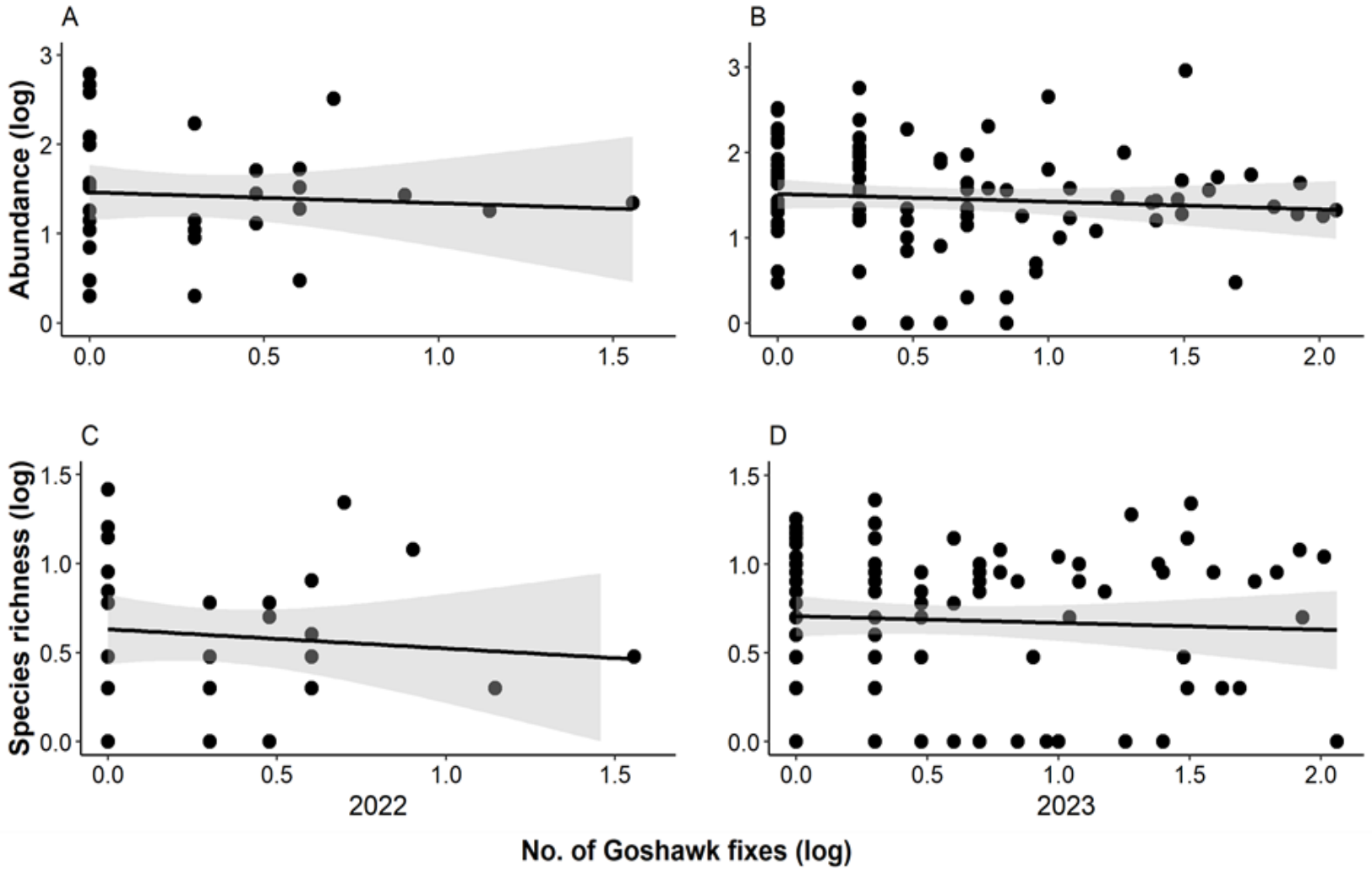
Halda oma elurikkuse andmeid mugavalt. Platvorm PlutoF tagab täielikult lõimitud andmed ja nende kohese valmiduse analüüsiks või avaldamiseks.

Hakka kasutajaks

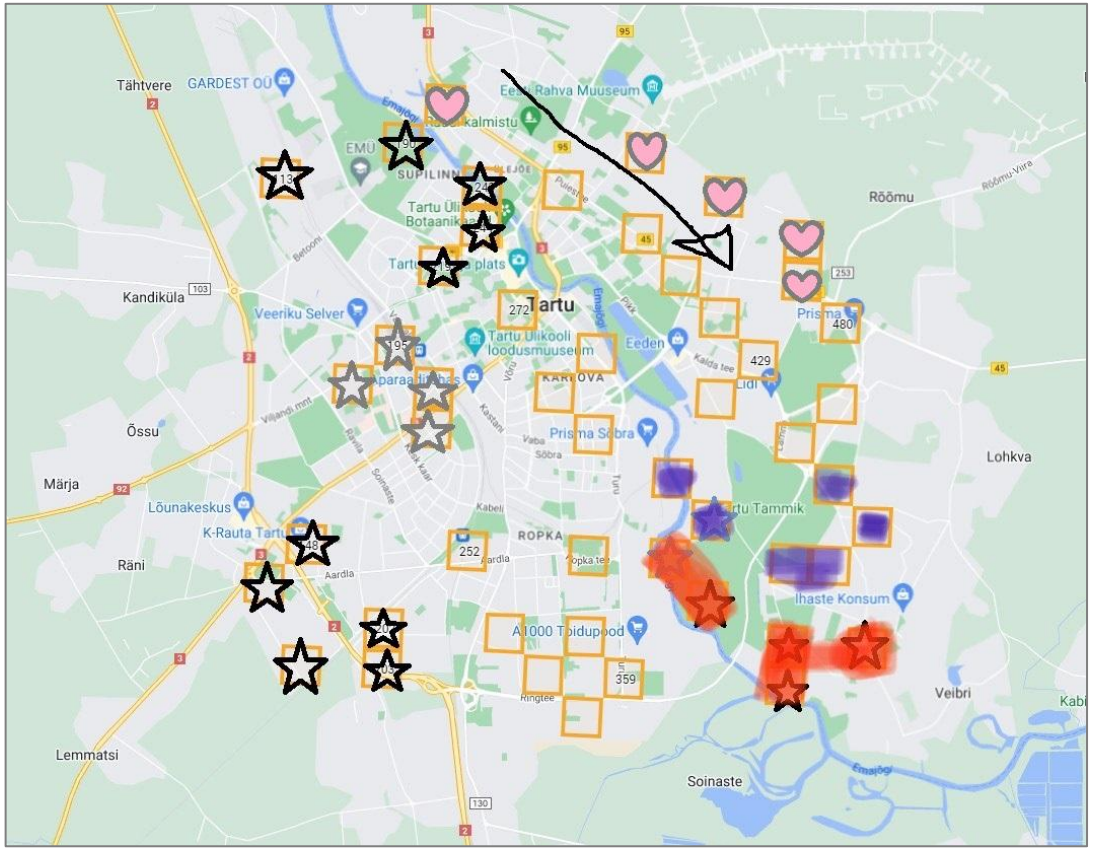
Võta ühendust

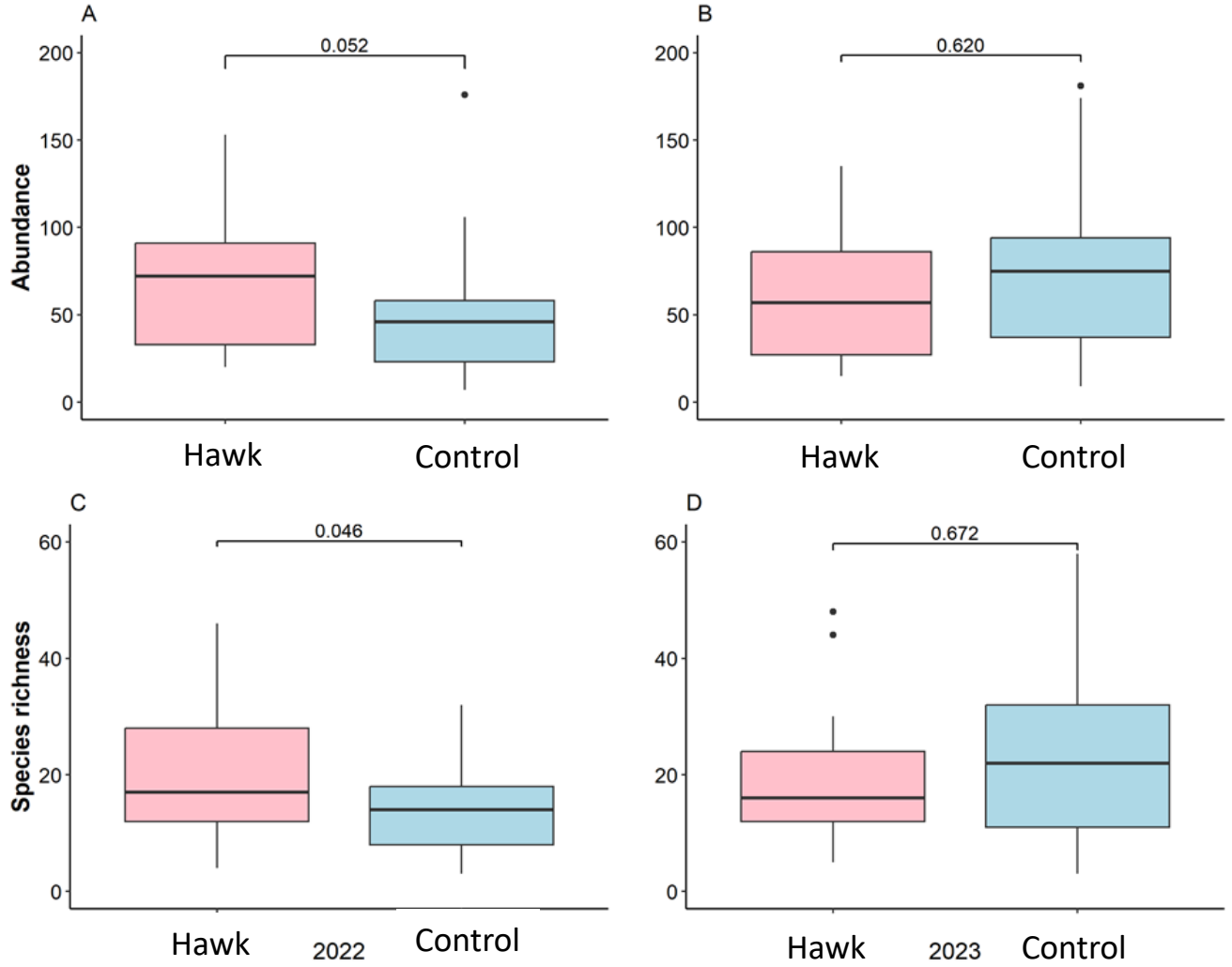

A
Veebruar 2022


B
November 2022 –
veebruar 2023



Harrastajate vaatluste analüüsidest seoseid ei ilmnenud





Meie tiimi välitööd: Kanakulliruutudes keskmiselt suurem lindude arvukus ja liigirikkus kui juhuruutudes 2022. a, aga mitte 2023. a

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Web-based citizen science as a tool in conservation research: A case study of prey delivery by the Lesser Spotted Eagle

Ülo Väli[1,2]*, **Ana Magalhães**[1]

1 Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Tartu, Estonia, **2** Eagle Club, Hauka, Kanepi, Põlvamaa, Estonia

* ulo.vali@emu.ee

Received: July 18, 2021

Accepted: December 7, 2021

Published: January 26, 2022

looduskalender.ee/forum/viewforum.php?f=25

FAQ

Register Login

Looduskalender.ee ‹ Board index ‹ Looduskalender ‹ Lesser Spotted Eagle Webcam Forum

Looduskalender

Looduskalender.ee web forums

Lesser Spotted Eagle Webcam Forum

New Topic

26 topics 1 2 ›

Announcements	Replies	Views	Last post
Fund Raising in Support of Estonian Eagle Club - Kotkaklubi by Jo UK » June 6th, 2022, 2:35 pm » in Black Stork Camera Forum 1 2	22	1925010	by Urmas May 27th, 2023, 8:02 pm

Topics	Replies	Views	Last post
Lesser Spotted Eagle Webcam forum 2025 by Bea » April 28th, 2025, 9:13 pm 1 … 22 23 24 25 26	504	53713	by Susanne September 24th, 2025, 7:30 pm
Web-based Citizen Science and LSE by juta » January 31st, 2022, 7:58 am	1	43849	by Ulo V January 31st, 2022, 8:49 am
LSE nest Estonia by Felis silvestris » March 27th, 2020, 2:09 pm 1 … 54 55 56 57 58	1147	293657	by asteria August 6th, 2021, 4:06 pm

Looduskalender

Looduskalender.ee web forums

Lesser Spotted Eagle Webcam forum 2025

Re: Lesser Spotted Eagle Webcam forum 2025

by **Susanne** » May 13th, 2025, 2:01 pm

Susanne
Registered user

Posts: 4016
Joined: March 15th, 2019, 4:20 pm
Location: Langweid am Lech, Southern Germany

IceAge!
13:51: I haven't seen him either until now:

Re: LSE nest Estonia

by **IceAge** » May 24th, 2020, 9:03 pm

19:21
Indrek with food. Karin grabs it.

Re: Estonian LSE Nest Discussion 2012 ~ Eha & Koit

by **Bea** » June 17th, 2012, 11:17 am

17 June

Little Kalev fed by Mum

Re: Estonian LSE Nest Discussion 2012 ~ Tuuli & Remo

by **Bea** » April 24th, 2012, 1:45 pm

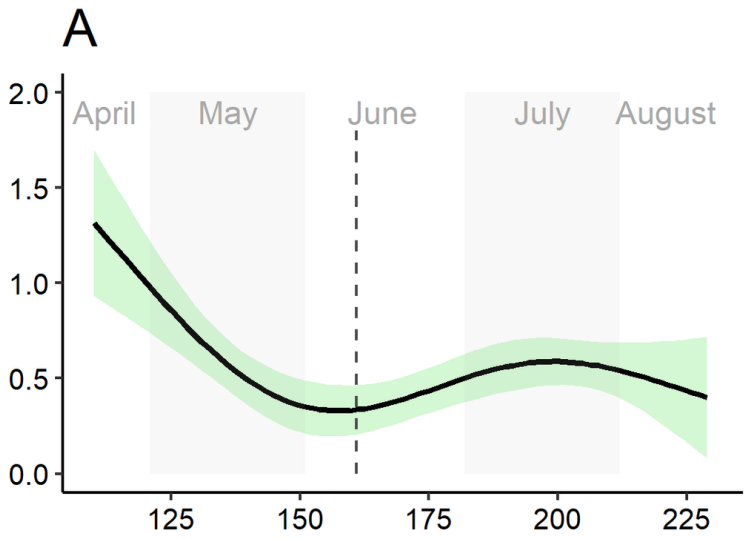
He arranged the twig and Tuuli watched him

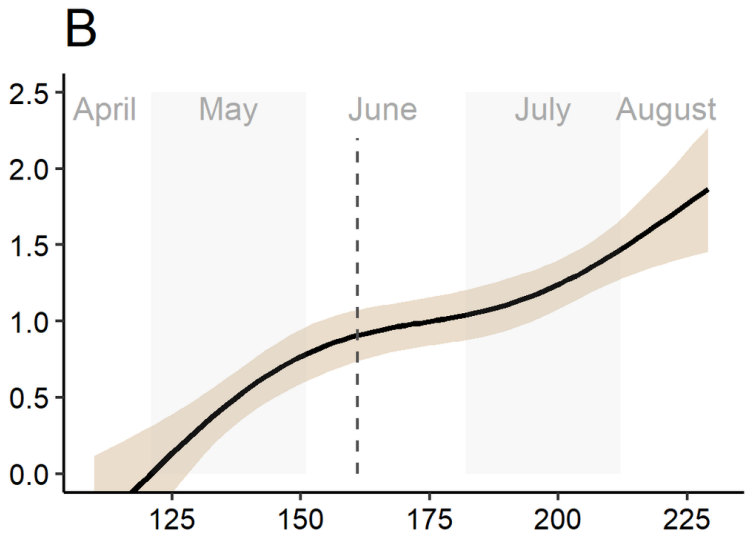
Re: Lesser Spotted Eagles - Magnus and ? Estonia 2019

by **Rita** » May 2nd, 2019, 7:53 pm

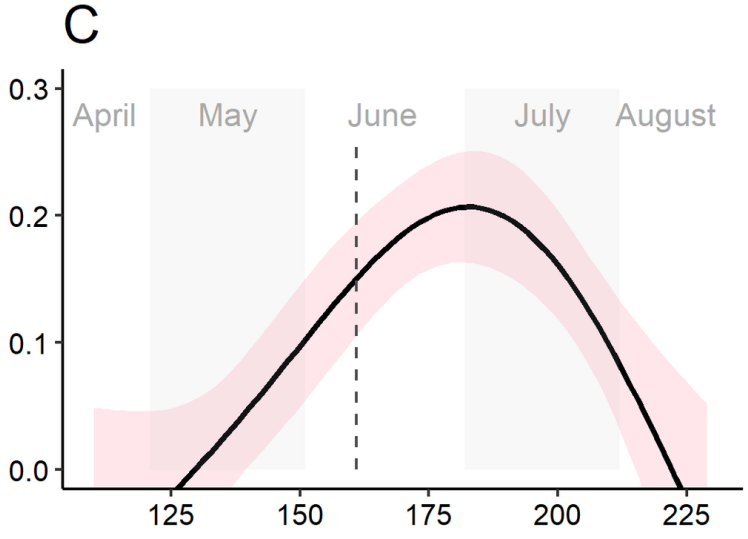
18:49 hrs.

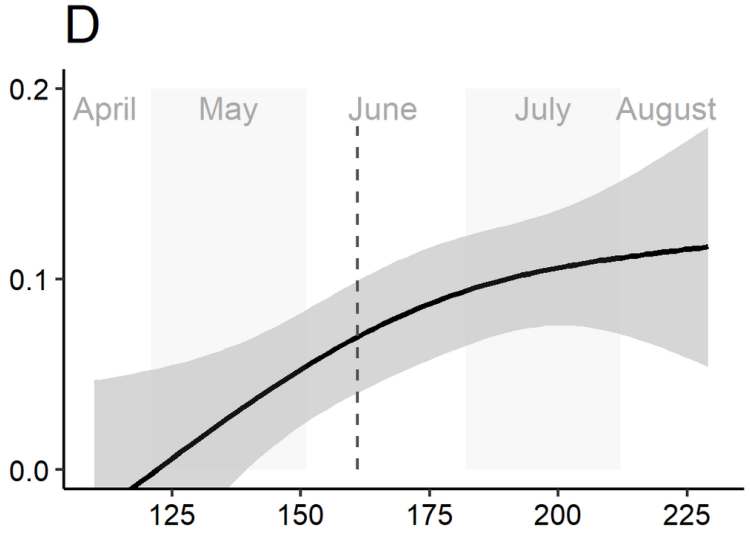
A closer look (just before she nearly stepped on the egg):





Deliveries per day





Day of year

Fig 1. General additive models indicating the relative importance of frogs (A), voles (B), birds (C) and moles (D) in the diet of the Lesser Spotted Eagle. 95% confidence intervals are shaded. Hatching time is indicated by a dashed vertical line. Note the differences in scales on the Y-axis.

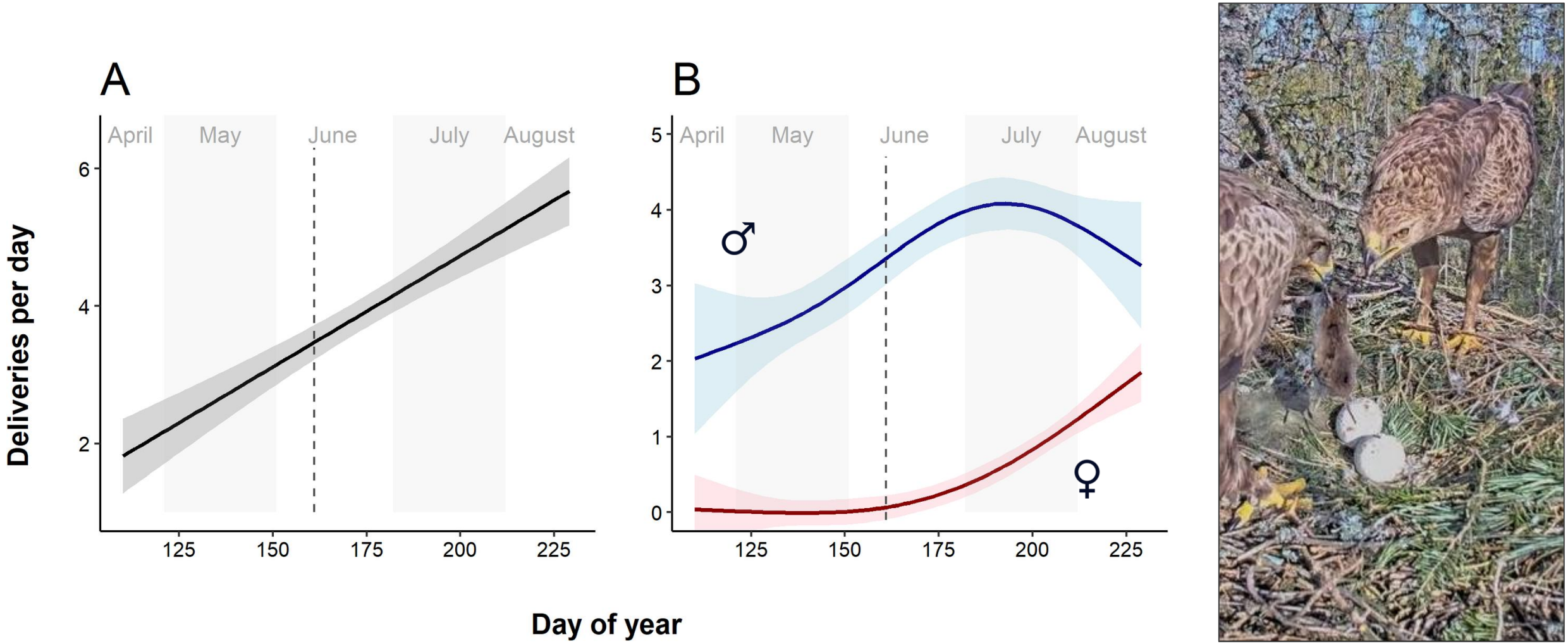


Fig 2. General additive models indicating temporal changes in prey deliveries in total (A) and in male (blue) and female (red) parents (B). 95% confidence intervals are shaded. Hatching time is indicated by a dashed vertical line.

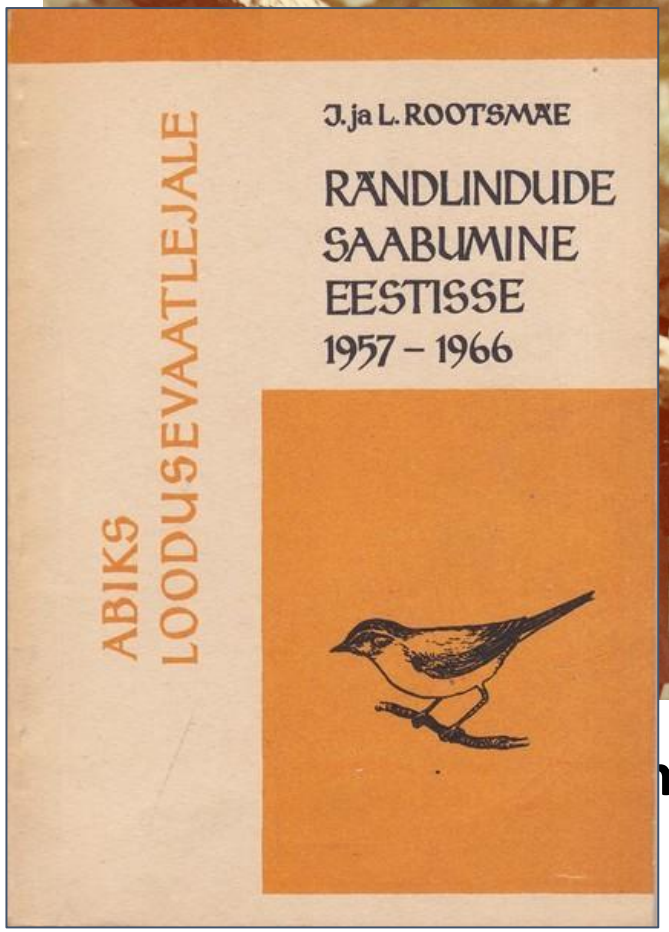
Kokkuvõte

- Elame andmerikkal ajal
- Harrastusteadus sünnib harrastajate ja teadlaste koostöös
- Harrastusteaduse sildi alt võib leida rohkelt harrastust, kuid märksa vähem teadust

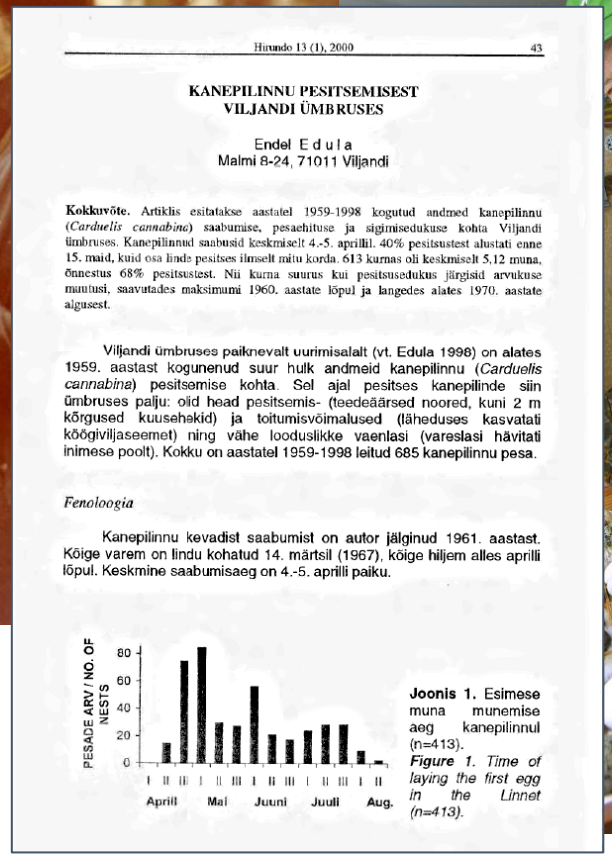
Amatöörornitoloogia = harrastus-linnuteadus

Uku Paal

Endel Edula



mäe



Hirundo 13 (1), 2000 43

KANEPILINNU PESITSEMISEST VILJANDI ÜMBRUSES

Endel Edula
Malmi 8-24, 71011 Viljandi

Kokkuvõte. Artiklis esitatakse aastatel 1959-1998 kogutud andmed kanepilinnu (*Carduelis cannabina*) saabumise, pesaehituse ja sigimisedukuse kohta Viljandi ümbruses. Kanepilinnud saabusid keskmiselt 4.-5. aprillil. 40% pesitsustest alustati enne 15. maid, kuid osa linde pesitses ilmselt mitu korda. 613 kurnas oli keskmiselt 5,12 muna, õnnestus 68% pesitsustest. Nii kurna suurus kui pesitsusedukus järgisid arvukuse muutusi, saavutades maksimumi 1960. aastate lõpul ja langedes alates 1970. aastate algusest.

Viljandi ümbruses paiknevalt uurimisalalt (vt. Edula 1998) on alates 1959. aastast kogunenud suur hulk andmeid kanepilinnu (*Carduelis cannabina*) pesitsemise kohta. Sel ajal pesitses kanepilinde siin ümbruses palju: olid head pesitsemis- (teedeäärsed noored, kuni 2 m kõrgused kuusehekid) ja toitumisvõimalused (läheduses kasvatati kõõgiviljaseemet) ning vähe looduslikke vaenlasi (vareslasi hävitati inimese poolt). Kokku on aastatel 1959-1998 leitud 685 kanepilinnu pesa.

Fenoloogia

Kanepilinnu kevadist saabumist on autor jälginud 1961. aastast. Kõige varem on lindu kohatud 14. märtsil (1967), kõige hiljem alles aprilli lõpul. Keskmine saabumisaeg on 4.-5. aprilli paiku.

Joonis 1. Esimese muna munemise aeg kanepilinnul (n=413).
Figure 1. *Time of laying the first egg in the Linnet (n=413).*

https://www.eoy.ee/

Hirundo 2022 35 (1) 28-44

Hirundo ARUANNE

Aidu ja Narva korrastatud põlevkivikarjääride linnustik 2020. aastal

Uku Paal*

OÜ Xenus, Koguva küla, Muhu vald

Kokkuvõte

Antud töö on ülevaade lindude liigilisest mitmekesisusest, arvukusest ja koloniseerimispotentsiaalist Kirde-Eesti avatud ja metsaga kaetud põlevkivikaevandusaladel. Uurimisalasid seirati peibutusmeetodiga rähnide ja kakuliste puhul, tavaliste pesitsejate korral kasutati punktloenduse meetodit ning märgalaliikide korral kasutati täieliku kaardistamise meetodit. Aidu kaevanduses uuriti läbi 28,6 km² suurune ala ja registreeriti 98 linnuliiki, sealhulgas 74 pesitsevat liiki. Narva kaevanduses uuriti läbi 5,24 km² ala ja registreeriti 84 linnuliiki, sealhulgas 54 pesitsevat liiki. Mõlemal uurimisalal oli kõrge öösorri (*Caprimulgus europaeus*) ja nõmmelõokese (*Lullula arborea*) arvukus. Aidu kaevanduse taasmetsastatud alasid asustasid liigid, kes on pigem juba väljakujunenud metsaelupaika nõudvad liigid nagu laanepüü (*Tetrastes bonasia*), musträhn (*Dryocopus martius*), valgeselg-kirjurähn (*Dendrocopos leucotos*), väike-kärbsenäpp (*Ficedula parva*) ja põhjatihane (*Poecile montanus*). Narva kaevanduses olid tehistiigid koos sealse taimestikuga loonud sobiva sigimispaiga märgaladega seotud liikidele nagu punapea-vart (*Aythya ferina*), sarvikpütt (*Podiceps auritus*), täpikhuik (*Porana porzana*), rooruik (*Rallus aquaticus*) ja punajalg-tilder (*Tringa totanus*). Röövlindude arvukus oli väga madal, kuid Aidu kaevanduses registreeriti potentsiaalne väikepistriku (*Falco columbarius*) pesitsus. Suurtel madala taimestikuga aladel oli ka mitmeid tedre (*Lyrurus tetrix*) mängukohti. Käesolevas töös esitatakse mõlema uuringuala liiginimekirjad ja arvukuse hinnangud. Uurimuse tulemused näitavad, et inimmõjude ja häiringute vähendamine, tehisveekogude säilitamine ja metsamajandamise minimeerimine on ühed võtmetegurid mitmekesise ja rikkaliku linnustiku taastamisel kaevandatud põlevkivi kaevandamiskohtades.