Godwit Landscape Project
2021 - 2025
The Godwit project:

- Started in 2004 on a small scale, expanded to 11500 hectares on 2874 parcels
- Meadows with large variation in agricultural land-use intensity
- Areas with high and low densities of godwits
- Monitoring the lifes and breeding success of godwits in high detail

Southwest Friesland
The godwit as a solution instead of a problem:  
a guide to sustainable agriculture
Meadow-bird diversity

Soil macrofauna abundance & behaviour & abiotics

Godwit behaviour, family tracking, demography

Predator ecology and behaviour

Alternative prey: voles, hares, roe deer

Insect ecology & diversity

Vegetation characteristics

Land management (changes) & sustainability

Godwit diet

Godwit migration & flyway perspective

Omnipresent

Professors
Postdocs
PhDs
Researchers

Studying the researchers
The predator landscape of the Black-tailed Godwit
Monitoring predators at the landscape level

- 60 camera traps at entrance dams from late winter until the end of the breeding season

- Random locations, locally the most tactical location.

- 2021, 2022

- Goal: establish relative abundance of night-active predators throughout study area (at landscape level)

- 60 camera traps used for nest monitoring: who actually predates the nests?
Investigate the relationship between predator occurrence and godwit nest survival including landscape features

- Godwit nest survival ~ Predator occurrence + Landscape features

- Spatial and temporal differences (within and between seasons)
Thanks for listening!
Agouti – Wageningen university-

• Artificial Intelligence (AI)
• System is trained and learns when more photo’s are added and annotated
Beech marten per camera day