

Gorman, G. (1995): Identifying the presence of woodpecker (Picidae) species on the basis of their holes and signs. Aquila 102: 61-67.

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First author: Gorman, Gerard

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Abstract

A Magyarországon költő harkályok fészekodúinak és "vésésjeleinek" faji jellegzetességei
Gerard Gorman

Európa kilenc valódi (Picidae) harkályfajából nyolc állandó faj él Magyarországon. A különböző fajok által táplálkozásuk során, illetve odúkészítéskor hagyott jelek és nyomok sokat segíthetnek abban, mely fajok vannak jelen az adott erdőrészletben. Télen, mikor a harkályok kevésbé adnak hangot, és a lombjukat veszített fák is megkönnyítik a keresést, a harkályok által hátrahagyott nyomok dokumentálása sok segítséget nyújthat. Szerző röviden összefoglalja a harkályfajok védelmi vonatkozásait, különös tekintettel a hazai erdőgazdálkodás fényében. A közlemény anyaga elsősorban a szerző tízéves magyarországi megfigyelésein alapul a Duna mentén, továbbá a Vértes, Budai-, Börzsöny, Pilis és Zemplén hegységekben, melyet egyéb európai megfigyeléseivel és az irodalom adataival is összevet.

Identifying the presence of woodpecker (Picidae) species on the basis of their holes and signs
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Eight species of true woodpeckers (Picidae) are resident in Hungary. In addition to finding and identifying woodpeckers by call the author proposes that a knowledge of the typical signs left by each species can be most useful in establishing which species are present in a given area, particularly in winter when birds are often less vocal and many tree species defoliated. The typical feeding signs, nesting-hole locations, average hole heights and preferred tree species of each species are presented. Though the feeding habits and feeding signs left by most of the

species mentioned are not entirely diagnostic, the careful examination of such signs and the type of woodland where they found can often eliminate several species. Thus the identity of the woodpecker species present can with some reliability be narrowed down to one or two species. Nesting-holes on the other hand are often relatively easy to assign to a species, if not, to closely related congeners. Though on a European scale Hungary is a rather lightly forested country with a total area of woodland of around 18%, the occurrence of eight out of the nine Picidae present in Europe means that the country is important for the family. Despite this the forestry practices of both the former centralized system and the present market orientated economy did not and do not (with certain exceptions) favour the maintaining of ideal woodpecker habitats.

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Notes

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Tartalom:

Introduction

Species

Grey-headed Woodpecker (*Picus canus*)

Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*)

Black Woodpecker (*Dryocopus martius*)

Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*)

Syrian Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos syriacus*)

Middle Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos medius*)

White-backed Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos leucotos*)

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos minor*)

Conservation

Acknowledgements

References

bark, canopy, cavities, coniferous, deciduous, *Dendrocopos*, nesting-hole, *Picus*, trunk, woodpeckers

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