

## Erratum to: Forest development phases as an integrating tool to describe habitat preferences of breeding birds in lowland beech forests

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The figures and its captions were swapped by mistake during the production process and erroneously published in the official publication. The correct orders of figures are given below. We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

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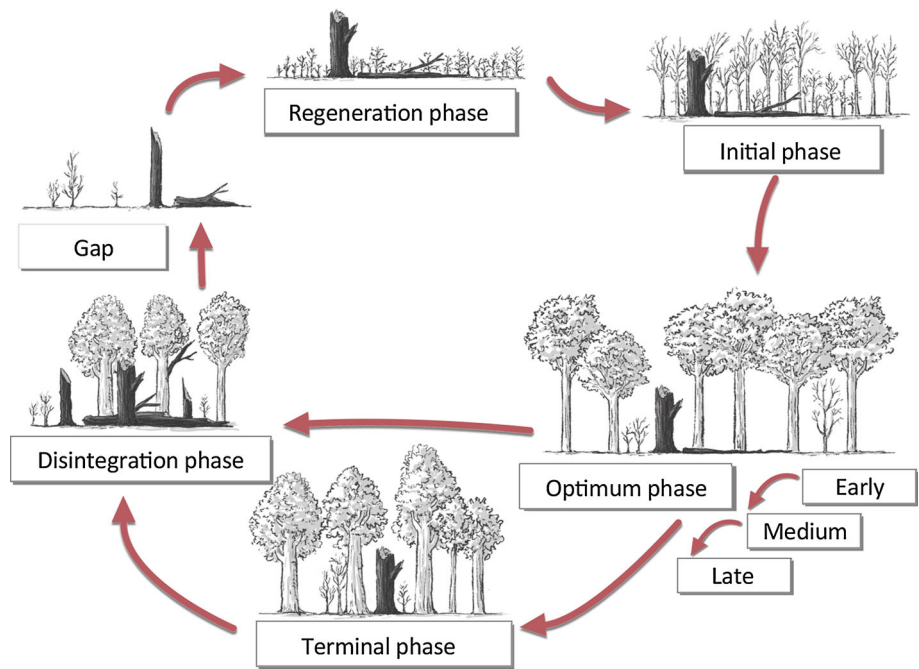
The online version of the original article can be found under doi:[10.1007/s10336-014-1095-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10336-014-1095-z).

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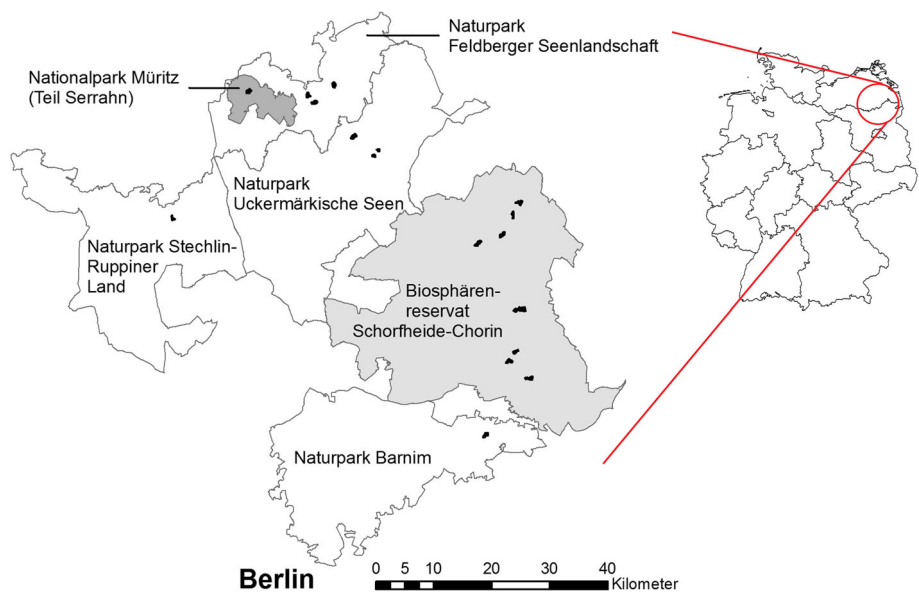
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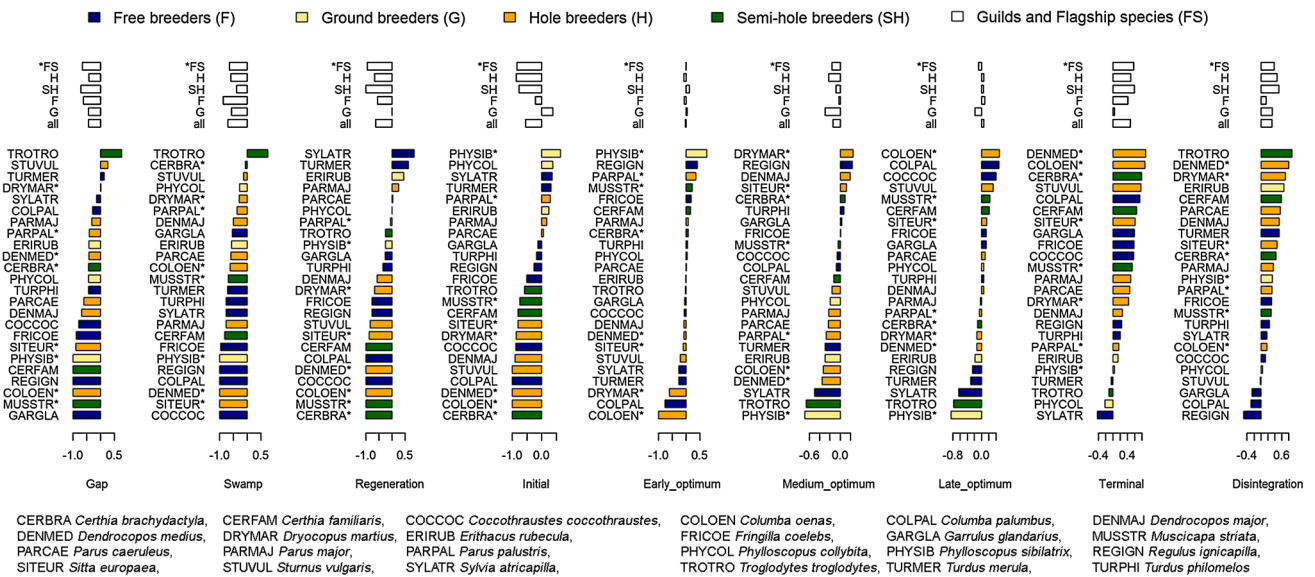
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**Fig. 1** Simplified model of the forest life cycle in beech forests. Early, medium and late optimum phases differ only in tree dimensions; for details see Table 1



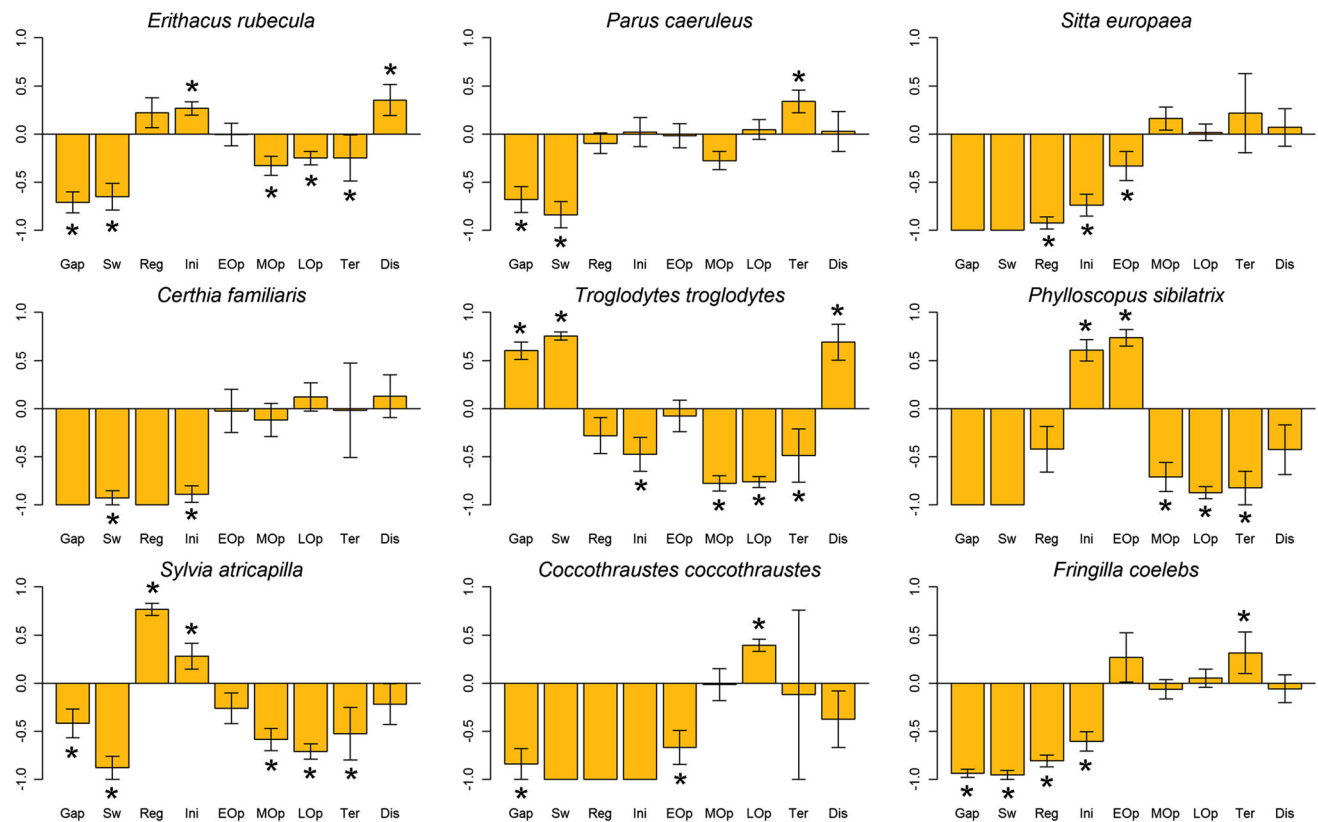
**Fig. 2** Locations of the 19 study sites and large protected areas (national park, biosphere reserve, nature parks) in north-eastern Germany. *White* Nature parks, *shading in light gray* Schorfheide-Chorin Biosphere Reserve, *shading in dark gray* Müritz National Park





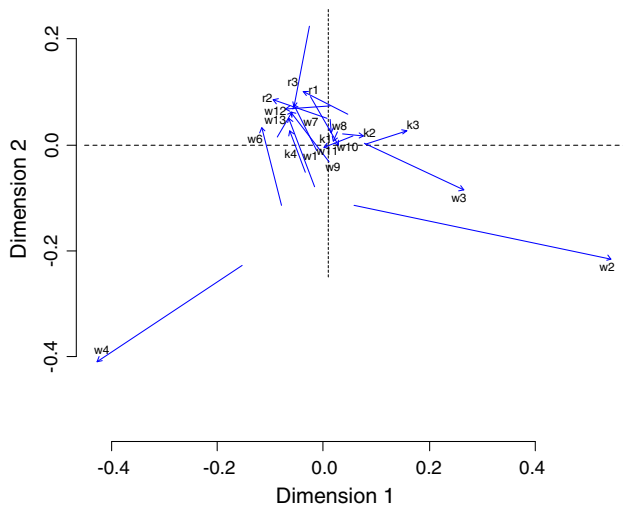
**Fig. 3** Jacobs indices according to single registrations of breeding birds, ecological guilds (yellow) and among beech forest indicator species (asterisk; Flade 1994; Schumacher 2005). Included are 24

species each with more than 70 single registrations across all study sites. Species abbreviations are given as the EURING (European Union for Bird Ringing) code (bottom of graph)



**Fig. 4** Exemplary forest development phase (fdp) profiles of selected breeding bird species in lowland beech forests. Y-axis Mean Jacobs index per fdp for study sites, asterisk significant differences from zero (i.e. significant preference or avoidance of the respective fdp). Sample size per species is: *Erithacus rubecula* (n = 18 study sites), *Parus caeruleus* (n = 15), *Sitta europaea* (n = 13), *Certhia familiaris*

(n = 9), *Troglodytes troglodytes* (n = 12), *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (n = 7), *Sylvia atricapilla* (n = 14), *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* (n = 7) and *Fringilla coelebs* (n = 18). Sw swamps, Reg regeneration phase, Ini initial phase, EO early optimum phase, MO medium optimum phase, LO late optimum phase, Ter terminal phase, Dis disintegration phase



**Fig. 5** Procrustes superimposition plot of 19 study sites for the first two dimensions. *Arrows* Residuals between bird abundance and mean fdp patch size of each site on the first two dimensions. Study site abbreviations: *r1–r3* Long-term unmanaged sites, *w3, k1–k4* recently unmanaged sites, *w4, w6* former shelterwood logging sites, *w1, w2, w7–w13* managed stands