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CONSERVATION OF SERBIA



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ŠEVARSKI TRSTENJAK

VU DD

Acrocephalus melanopogon (Temminck, 1823)

Moustached Warbler

Taksonomija / Taxonomy

Red: Passeriformes

Porodica: Sylviidae

Rod: *Acrocephalus*

Sinonimi / Synonyms

Sylvia melanopogon Temminck, 1823

Luscinola melanopogon (Temminck, 1823)

Calamodus melanopogon (Temminck, 1823)

Status u međunarodnim dokumentima

International threat category

IUCN Red List: LC

BLI European Red List: LC

Bird Directive: Annex I

Bern Convention: Appendix II

CITES: -

CMS: -

Nacionalna kategorija ugroženosti

Status gnezdeće populacije: VU° D

OBRAZLOŽENJE: Populacija se procenjuje na 80–110 parova (160–220 odraslih jedinki – ugrožena vrsta po kriterijumu D) uz stabilan kratkoročni (2000–2013) i dugoročni (1980–2013) trend (Puzović i sar., 2015). Iako se tokom 20. veka smanjilo rasprostranjenje u Srbiji (Šćiban i sar., 2015), u poslednje tri generacije (13 godina) nema naznaka značajnog opadanja populacije, rasprostranjenja, zauzetih površina ili kvaliteta staništa, zbog čega vrsta ne zadovoljava kriterijume A i C. Rasprostranjenost i zauzete površine relativno su mali (EOO procenjen na 11.822 km², AOO procenjen na 368 km²), nisu snažno fragmentisani, a nisu zabeležene ekstremne fluktuacije u broju odraslih jedinki i zauzetim lokacijama, odnosno u granicama rasprostranjenosti i zauzetim površinama (ne zadovoljava kriterijum B). Gnezdi se uglavnom na severu Vojvodine, gde je populacija u dokumentovanom kontaktu sa velikom i stabilnom populacijom u Mađarskoj (Novčić i Barjaktarov, 2003), pa se ne očekuje smanjenje imigracije u budućnosti, zbog čega je konačni status snižen na kategoriju VU.

Status negnezdeće populacije: DD

OBRAZLOŽENJE: -

Opšte rasprostranjenje

Sredozemlje, Podunavlje, Panonska nizija, deo crnomorskog i kaspijskog primorja, Mala Azija, delovi Bliskog istoka i centralne Azije. Selica u severnim delovima areala, zimuje u Sredozemlju. Areal zahvata 11.700.000 km² (BirdLife International, 2017za).



Ševarski trstenjak *Acrocephalus melanopogon* (foto: Gentili Marco)
Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon* (photo: Gentili Marco)

National threat category

Breeding population status: VU° D

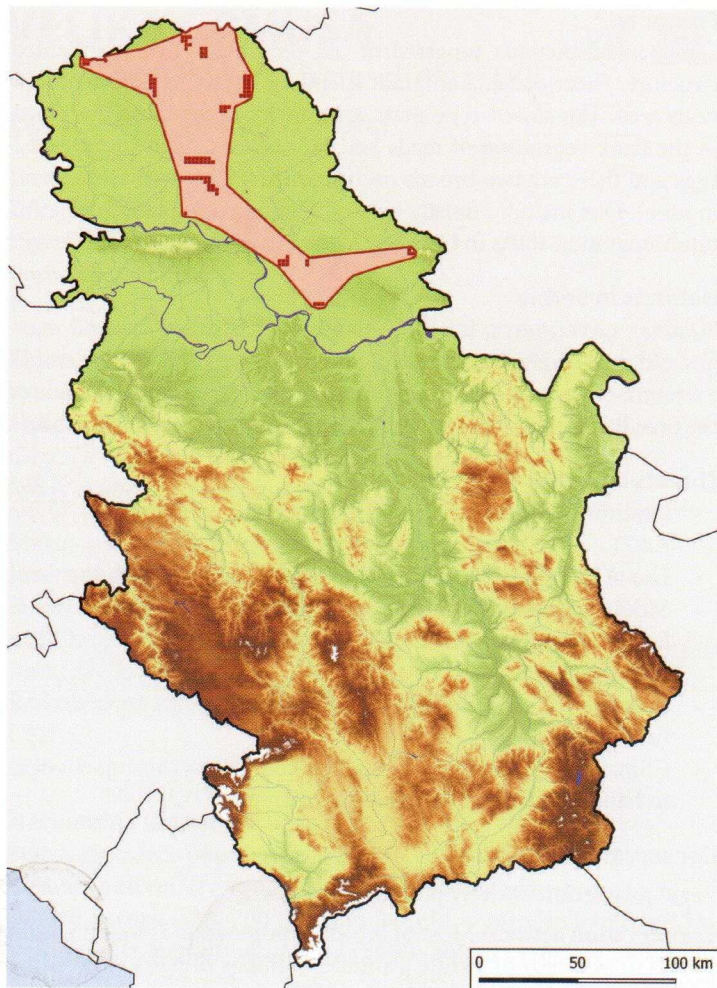
JUSTIFICATION: Population was estimated at 80-110 breeding pairs (160-220 mature individuals – Endangered under D criterion) with a stable short-term (2000-2013) and long-term (1980-2013) trend (Puzović et al., 2015). Although during the 20th century, the extent of occurrence in Serbia has decreased (Šćiban et al., 2015), there is no indication of significant declines in population, extent of occurrence, area of occupancy or quality of habitat over the three generations (13 years), which is why it does not meet criteria A and C. Range and area of occupancy are relatively small (EOO was estimated at 11,822 km², AOO estimated at 368 km²), are highly fragmented, and no extreme fluctuations have been recorded in the number of mature individuals and occupied locations, extent of occurrence and area of occupancy (does not meet B criterion). The species breeds mainly in northern Vojvodina, where the population has a documented contact with a large and stable population in Hungary (Novčić & Barjaktarov, 2003) so that immigration decline is not expected in the future, which is why the final status has been downlisted to VU category.

Non-breeding population status: DD

JUSTIFICATION: -

General distribution

Mediterranean, Danube region, Pannonian Plain, part of Black Sea, Caspian Sea coasts, Asia Minor, parts of Middle East and Central Asia. In the northern parts of range it is migratory, spending winter in the Mediterranean. Range was estimated at 11,700,000 km² (BirdLife International, 2017za).



Slika 162: Rasprostranjenost (svetlocrveni poligoni) i zauzete površine (tamnocrveni kvadratići) ševarskog trstenjaka *Acrocephalus melanopogon* u toku poslednje generacije.

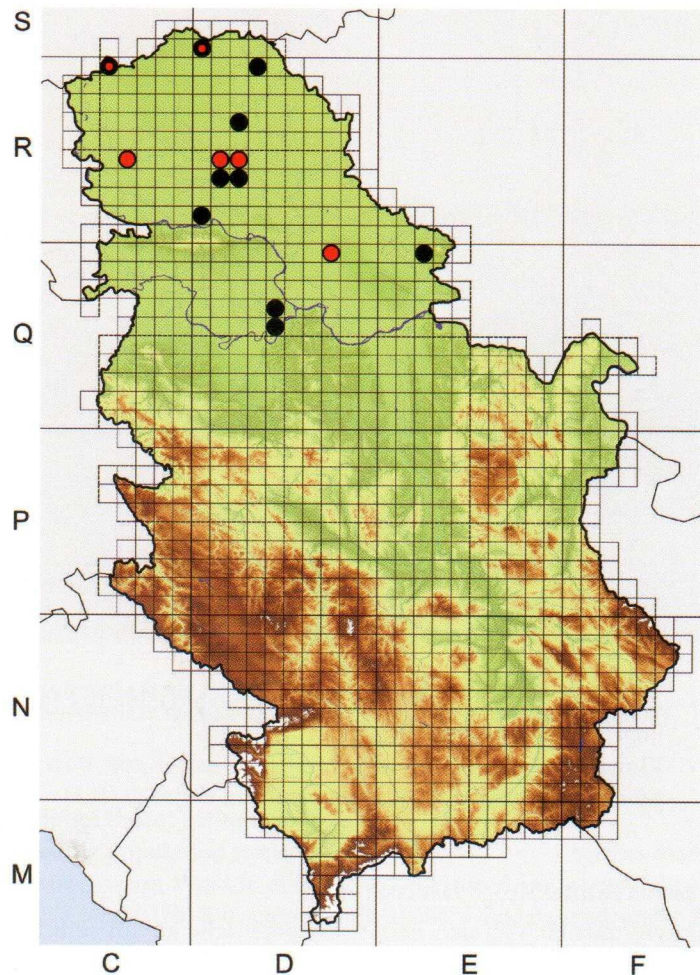
Figure 162: Range (light red polygons) and area of occupancy (dark red squares) of Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon* during the last generation.

Rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme gnežđenja: Vojvodina – Severnobačka (r), Zapadnobačka (r), Južnobačka (r), Severnbanatska (r) i Južnbanatska oblast (r).
Van vremena gnežđenja: Uglavnom u Vojvodini, nedovoljno podataka o putevima migracije kroz ostale regione.

Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

U 19. i 20. veku bio je redak (Šćiban i sar., 2015). Za 1990–2002. populacija je procenjena na 70–100 parova, uz rastući trend (Puzović i sar., 2003). Za 2008–2013. brojnost se procenjuje na 80–110 parova, sa stabilnim kratkoročnim (2000–2013) i dugoročnim (1980–2013) trendom (Puzović i sar., 2015).



Slika 163: Nalazi ševarskog trstenjaka *Acrocephalus melanopogon* u Bazi podataka:

● – nalaz u toku poslednje tri generacije, ● – nalaz pre tri generacije, ● – nalazi pre i u toku poslednje tri generacije

Figure 163: Records of Moustached Warbler *Acrocephalus melanopogon* in the Database:

● – recorded during the last three generations
● – recorded more than three generations ago,
● – recorded both before and during the last three generations

Distribution in Serbia

Breeding period: Vojvodina – North Bačka (r), Western Bačka (r), Southern Bačka (r), Northern Banat (r) and South Banat districts (r).
Non-breeding period: Mostly in Vojvodina, while data on migration routes through other regions are insufficient.

Population size and trend in Serbia

It was rare in the 19th and 20th century (Šćiban et al., 2015). Population in 1990–2002 was estimated at 70–100 pairs, with a trend of increase (Puzović et al., 2003). Population for 2008–2013 was estimated at 80–110 pairs, with stable short-term (2000–2013) and long-term (1980–2013) trends (Puzović et al., 2015).



Bionomija

Mala, neupadljiva pevačica starih tršćaka razučene strukture. Selica na male udaljenosti, zimu provodi na Mediteranu. Gnezda zatvorenog tipa gradi među stabljikama u obalskoj vegetaciji trske i rogoza. Polaže 4–5 jaja, godišnje ima dva legla (prvo u martu, drugo u junu). Ishrana se sastoji pretežno od insekata, paukova i vodenih puževa. Na seobu kreće u oktobru, u Srbiju se vraća krajem februara.

Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Močvarna staništa (4.1). Plitke nizijske močvare, stari tršćaci sa razućenim busenovima trske i rogoza i spratom niže zeljaste vegetacije i žbunja gde se gnezdi. Van sezone gneždenja može se videti i u drugim vodenim staništima.

Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Isušivanje prirodnih močvarnih staništa usled odvodnjavanja (7.2.3, 7.2.7)
- Korišćenje bioloških resursa: eksploatacija trske (5.4.6)
- Modifikacije prirodnih sistema u smislu podizanja nivoa vodostaja u vreme gneždenja (7.3); uklanjanje ili paljenje priobalne vegetacije (7.1.1)
- Zagađenje vodenih staništa izazvano prilivom efluenta sa poljoprivrednih površina (9.3.3)
- Klimatske promene i surovi vremenski uslovi koji izazivaju promene u staništima (11.1); temperaturni ekstremi (11.3)

Mere zaštite

Pasivna zaštita: Strogo zaštićena vrsta.

Aktivna zaštita: Veći deo nacionalne populacije gnezdi se u SRP „Ludaško jezero“, dok se manji broj parova gnezdi u PP „Jegrička“ i „Zobnatica“. Nešto veći udeo populacije nalazi se unutar mreže IBA. U SRP „Ludaško jezero“ upravlja se tršćacima kako bi jedan deo opstao u što prirodnijem obliku.

Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti

- Očuvanje starih tršćaka i travnatih staništa u močvarnim područjima (1.1, 1.2, 2.1)
- Sprečavanje paljenja tršćaka i sečenja trske u periodu gneždenja (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Ostavljanje minimalno 20% tršćaka na odgovarajućim staništima (2.1)
- Održavanje optimalnog nivoa vode na gnezdilištima (2.1)
- Zabrana upotrebe pesticida na vodenim staništima (5.2, 5.4.2)
- Formiranje snopova trske („lutke“) koji pogoduju gneždenju na poznatim staništima (3.2)

Bionomy

Small, inconspicuous songbird of old reed beds with fragmented structure. Short-distance migrant spending winter in the Mediterranean area. The closed-type nests are constructed among the stems in the bank vegetation of reeds and bulrushes. Clutch includes 4–5 eggs and there are two broods each year (first in March and second in June). Diet includes mostly insects, spiders and aquatic snails. Autumn migration starts in October, returns to Serbia in late February.

Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: Inland wetlands (4.1). Shallow lowland marshes, old reed beds with separated clumps of reeds and bulrushes and a stratum of lower vegetation and bushes used for nesting. Outside of the breeding season it may also be recorded in other wetland habitats.

Threats in Serbia

- Draining of natural marsh habitats due to irrigation (7.2.3, 7.2.7)
- Use of biological resources: exploitation of reeds (5.4.6)
- Modifications of natural systems regarding the rising of water level in breeding period (7.3) and removal or burning of bank vegetation (7.1.1)
- Pollution of water habitats by influx of effluents from agricultural areas (9.3.3)
- Climate change and harsh weather conditions causing changes in habitats (11.1) and temperature extremes (11.3)

Conservation measures

Legal protection: Strictly protected species.

Conservation actions: Most of breeding population is found within SRP „Ludaško jezero“, while a smaller number of pairs is breeding within PP „Jegrička“ and „Zobnatica“. A somewhat larger part of population is found within IBA network. At SRP „Ludaško jezero“ reed beds are managed so part of them would remain in the most natural form possible.

Proposed conservation measures

- Conservation of old reed beds and grassland habitats in marsh areas (1.1, 1.2, 2.1)
- Prevention of reed bed burning and cutting during the breeding period (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Leaving at least 20% of reed beds untouched in suitable habitats (2.1)
- Maintaining the optimal water level at the breeding sites (2.1)
- Ban on pesticide use in water habitats (5.2, 5.4.2)
- Forming bundles of reed suitable for breeding at known breeding sites (3.2)