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CONSERVATION OF SERBIA



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RUŠEVAC

Lyrurus tetrix (Linnaeus, 1758)

Black Grouse

RE NA

Taksonomija / Taxonomy

Red: Galliformes

Porodica: Phasianidae

Rod: *Lyrurus*

Sinonimi / Synonyms

Tetrao tetrix (Linnaeus, 1758); *Lyurus tetrix* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Status u međunarodnim dokumentima

International threat category

IUCN Red List: Least Concern (LC)

BLI European Red List: Least Concern (LC)

Bird Directive: Annex I (subsp. *tetrix*), Annex IIB

Bern Convention: Appendix III

CITES: -

CMS: -

Nacionalna kategorija ugroženosti

Status gnezdeće populacije: RE

OBRAZLOŽENJE: Krajem 19. veka već je bio redak u Srbiji. Verovatno se redovno gnezdio u nekoliko planinskih područja. Iščezao do sredine 20. veka, pre više od tri generacije (19 godina). Gnezdeća i negnezdeća populacija nisu bile razdvojene i ne razlikuju se po obrazloženju statusa.

Status negnezdeće populacije: NA4a

OBRAZLOŽENJE: -

Opšte rasprostranjenje

Borealni šumski i šumsko-stepski pojas Palearktika, od Škotske na zapadu do Habarovskog kraja na istoku, južnije od toga samo na planinama: Alpi i Karpati (iščezao sa balkanskih planina). Areal zahvata 25.600.000 km² (BirdLife International, 2016).

Nekadašnja rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme gnežđenja: Šumadija i zapadna Srbija – Raška oblast (Javor i Golija) (Matvejev, 1957).

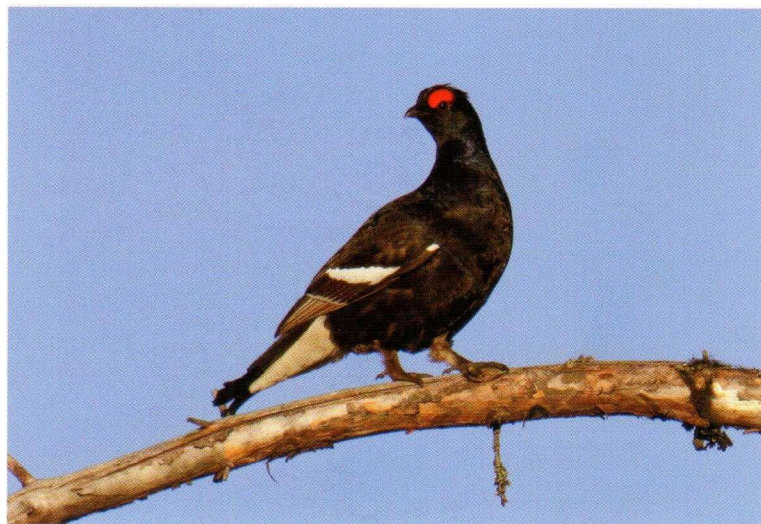
Van vremena gnežđenja: Šumadija i zapadna Srbija – Raška oblast (Matvejev, 1957).

Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

Nema procena kolika je bila populacija pre nego što je iščezla – svakako nije bila velika s obzirom da je opisivana kao redak i malobrojan (Matvejev, 1957).

Bionomija

Društveni tetreb srednje veličine, stanovnik hladnih proređenih šuma. Hrani se pretežno biljkama (svim delovima biljaka), uz datak insekata i drugih beskičmenjaka. U vreme parenja mužjaci



Ruševac *Lyrurus tetrix*, mužjak (foto: Kjell Janssens)
Black Grouse *Lyrurus tetrix*, male (photo: Kjell Janssens)

National threat category

Breeding population status: RE

JUSTIFICATION: In the late 19th century already a rare species in Serbia. Probably a regular breeding species of several mountain areas. As a breeding species it became regionally extinct before mid-20th century, more than three generations ago (19 years). Breeding and non-breeding population cannot be distinguished, hence there is no difference in status justification.

Non-breeding population status: NA4a

JUSTIFICATION: -

General distribution

Boreal forest and forest-steppe belt of Palearctic, from Scotland in the west to Khabarovsk Krai in the east, in the southern part of the range found only on the Alps and the Carpathians (it has disappeared from Balkan mountains). Range is estimated at 25,600,000 km² (BirdLife International, 2016).

Former distribution in Serbia

Breeding period: Šumadija and Western Serbia – Raška district (Javor and Golija) (Matvejev, 1957).

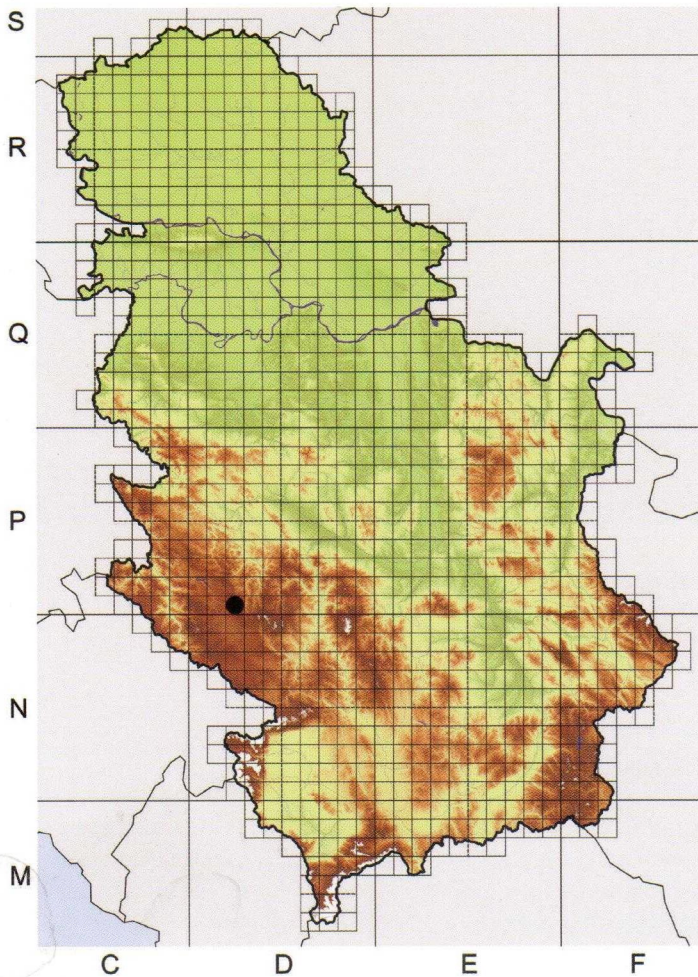
Non-breeding period: Šumadija and Western Serbia – Raška district (Matvejev, 1957).

Population size and trend in Serbia

There are no estimates of population size before extinction, but it was certainly low as this species was described as rare and scarce (Matvejev, 1957).

Bionomy

Sociable medium-sized grouse, living in cold open forests. Mostly feeds on plant material (all parts of plants) with addition of insects and other invertebrates. During the mating season from March



Slika 36: Nalazi ruševca *Lyrurus tetrix* u Bazi podataka:

● - nalaz pre tri generacije

Figure 36: Records of Black Grouse *Lyrurus tetrix* in the Database:

● - recorded more than three generations ago

se okupljaju na bojištima (pevališta, sletišta) gde paradiraju od marta do maja, a ženke biraju dominantne petlove s kojima će se pariti. One prave gnezdo na tlu, leže na jajima oko 4 nedelje (maj-jun), posle čega mladunci napuštaju gnezdo, ali ostaju s majkom do jeseni. Ne sele se, ali se u planinskim područjima zimi spuštaju u srednje i niže zone (Matvejev, 1957).

Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Četinarske šume (3.1.2) i mešovite šume (3.1.3). Po Matvejevu (1957), glavna staništa su bili najviši šumski pojasevi u planinama s mnogo progala i proplanaka.

Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Tradicionalna ekstenzivna ispaša stoke (2.3) kao sezonsko planinsko stočarenje (2.3.1, 2.3.2), praćeno krčenjem šuma
- Eksploatacija drveta (5.3) koja je obavljena u relativno malim razmerama, što je uticalo na staništa (5.3.3)
- Uznemiravanje radovima i drugim aktivnostima (6.3)
- Namerno korišćenje - lov (5.1.1)

to May males gather together in leks where they parade, while females choose dominant males to mate with. Female makes a nest on the ground and incubates the eggs for about 4 weeks (May-June) after which precocial young leave the nest, staying with her until autumn. This species is not migratory, but in mountain areas descends to middle and lower zones in winter (Matvejev, 1957).

Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: coniferous forests (3.1.2) and mixed forests (3.1.3). According to Matvejev (1957) the main habitats used to include the highest forest belts in mountains, with numerous glades and fallen trees.

Threats in Serbia

- Traditional extensive livestock husbandry (2.3) in form of seasonal mountain herding (2.3.1, 2.3.2), followed by forest clearance
- Exploitation of timber (5.3) in relatively small scope but still influencing the habitat (5.3.3)
- Disturbance by forestry and other activities (6.3)
- Hunting - intentional use (5.1.1)



Mere zaštite

Pasivna zaštita: -

Aktivna zaštita: Nekadašnja pretpostavljena gnezdilišta, napuštena tokom druge polovine 20. veka, nalaze se u kasnije proglašenim zaštićenim područjima odnosno u okviru mreže *IBA*, ali to nije imalo za posledicu obnavljanje gnežđenja i povećanje populacije.

Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti:

- Izrada studije o mogućnostima reintrodukcije (3.3.1)

Voislav Vasić i Daliborka Stanković

Conservation measures

Legal protection: -

Conservation actions: Previously assumed breeding sites, abandoned in the second half of the 20th century found in subsequently proclaimed protected areas or *IBA* network, have not been recolonized.

Proposed conservation measures:

- Prepare a study on possibilities of reintroduction (3.3.1)

Voislav Vasić & Daliborka Stanković