

# CRVENA KNJIGA FAUNE SRBIJE III PTICE

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RED BOOK OF FAUNA OF SERBIA III  
BIRDS



BEOGRAD 2018

BELGRADE 2018





ZAVOD ZA ZAŠTITU  
PRIRODE SRBIJE  
INSTITUTE FOR NATURE  
CONSERVATION OF SERBIA



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DRUŠTVO ZA ZAŠTITU I  
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BIRD PROTECTION AND STUDY  
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## CRNOVRATI GNJURAC

*Podiceps nigricollis* Brehm, 1831

Black-necked Grebe



### Taksonomija / Taxonomy

Red: Podicipediformes

Porodica: Podicipedidae

Rod: *Podiceps*

### Sinonimi / Synonyms

*Colymbus nigricollis* (C.L. Brehm, 1831)

*Colymbus caspicus* Hablitzl, 1783

### Status u međunarodnim dokumentima

#### International threat category

IUCN Red List: LC

BLI European Red List: LC

Bird Directive: -

Bern Convention: Appendix II

CITES: -

CMS: -

### Nacionalna kategorija ugroženosti

Status gnezdeće populacije: VU D1

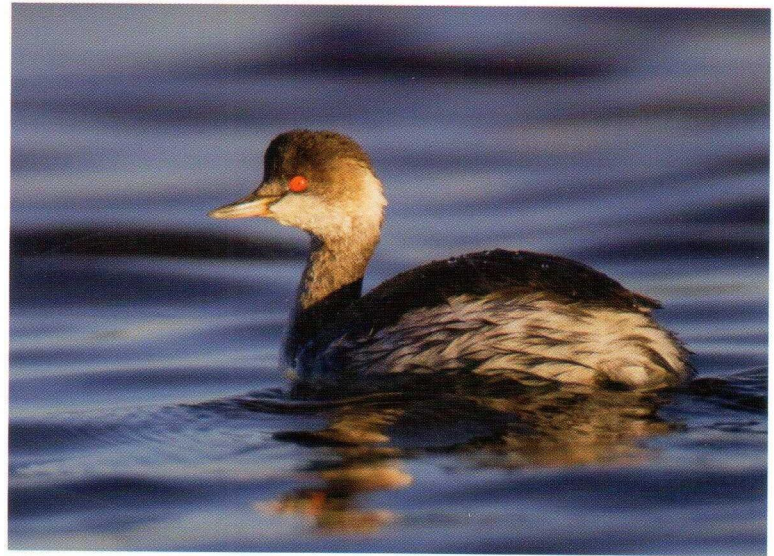
OBRAZLOŽENJE: Puzović i sar. (2015) populaciju procenjuju na 175–340 parova (350–680 odraslih jedinki – ranjiva vrsta po kriterijumu D1), kratkoročni trend (2000–2013) ocenjen je kao stabilan, a dugoročni (1980–2013) kao blagi porast (10–29%). Nema naznaka da je populacija u poslednje tri generacije (20 godina) opala, zbog čega vrsta ne zadovoljava kriterijume A i C. Trend populacije u budućnosti nemoguće je predvideti. Gnezdi se na većem broju lokacija u severnoj Srbiji, rasprostranjenost je široka (EOO procenjen na 5.448 km<sup>2</sup>), dok su zauzete površine relativno male (AOO procenjen na 380 km<sup>2</sup>), nisu snažno fragmentisane, a nisu uočene ekstremne fluktuacije broja odraslih jedinki i zauzetih lokacija, odnosno granica rasprostranjenosti i zauzetih površina, zbog čega ne zadovoljava kriterijum B. Populacija u Srbiji nije izolovana, u susednim zemljama trend je nepoznat (Rumunija, Makedonija, Hrvatska), opadajući (Bugarska, BiH), fluktuirajući (Mađarska) ili populacija stagnira (Albanija, Crna Gora). Pošto pozitivni trendovi nisu zabeleženi u zemljama u okruženja, sumnja se da će imigracija u budućnosti opasti, zbog čega konačni status nije snižen na kategoriju NT.

Status negnezdeće populacije: LC

OBRAZLOŽENJE: -

### Opšte rasprostranjenje

Veći deo Evrope (osim Skandinavskog poluostrva) i Severne Amerike, zapadna, istočna Azija i delovi centralne Azije, Bliskog istoka, Male Azije i južne Afrike. Uglavnom je selica. Evropske i azijske populacije pretežno zimuju u Sredozemlju i uz obale severne i zapadne Evrope. Areal zahvata 155.000.000 km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2017v).



Crnovrati gnjurac *Podiceps nigricollis* (foto: Ivaylo Zafirov)

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* (photo: Ivaylo Zafirov)

### National threat category

Breeding population status: VU D1

JUSTIFICATION: Puzović et al. (2015) estimated the population at 175–340 breeding pairs (350–680 mature individuals – Vulnerable under D1 criterion), short-term trend (2000–2013) as stable and long-term trend (1980–2013) as moderate increase (10–29%). There is no indication of population decline over the last three generations (20 years), hence it does not meet criteria A and C. It is not possible to project future trend. The species breeds at a number of locations in northern Serbia, extent of occurrence is wide (EOO estimated at 5,448 km<sup>2</sup>), while area of occupancy is relatively small (AOO estimated at 380 km<sup>2</sup>), it is not severely fragmented, with no extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals and occupied locations, extent of occurrence and area of occupancy, hence it does not meet B criterion. Population in Serbia is not isolated, and the trend is unknown in the neighboring countries (Romania, Macedonia and Croatia), declining (Bulgaria and Bosnia and Herzegovina), fluctuating (Hungary) or stagnating (Albania and Montenegro). Since no positive trends have been recorded in the neighbouring countries, it is suspected that immigration will decline in the future, which is why the final status of the species has not been downlisted to NT category.

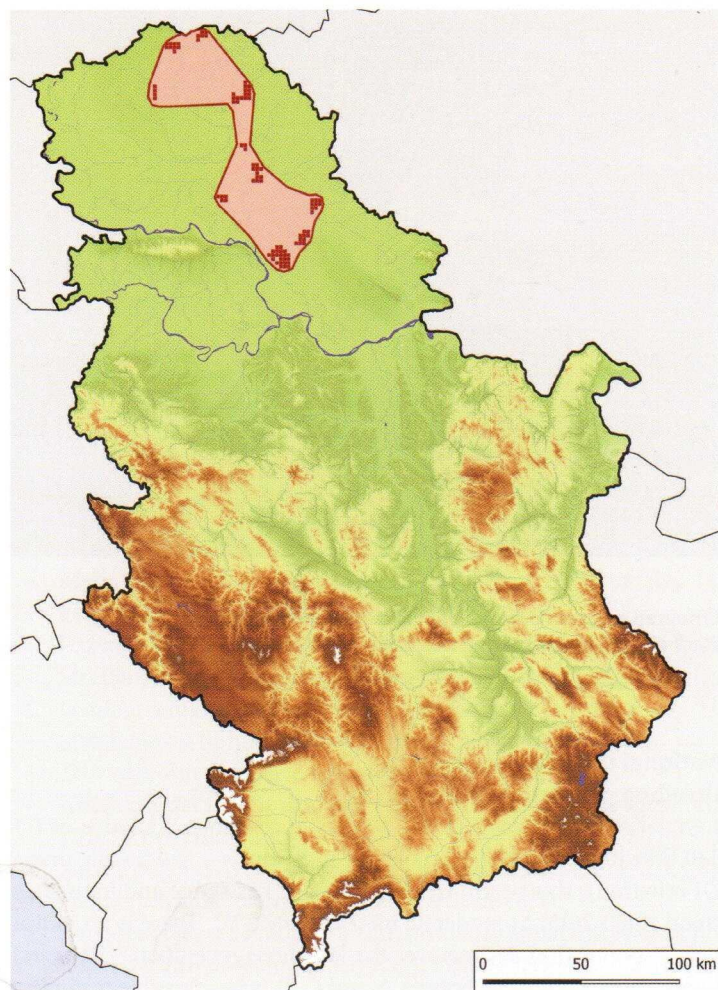
Non-breeding population status: LC

JUSTIFICATION: -

### General distribution

Most of Europe (except Scandinavia), most of North America, Western, Eastern and parts of Central Asia, Middle East, Asia Minor and southern Africa. Mostly migratory. European and Asian populations mostly winter in the Mediterranean and along the coasts of Northern and Western Europe. Range is estimated at 155,000,000 km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2016v).





**Slika 132:** Rasprostranjenost (svetlocrveni poligoni) i zauzete površine (tamnocrveni kvadratići) crnovratog gnjurca *Podiceps nigricollis* u toku poslednje generacije.

**Figure 132:** Range (light red polygons) and area of occupancy (dark red squares) of Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* during the last generation.

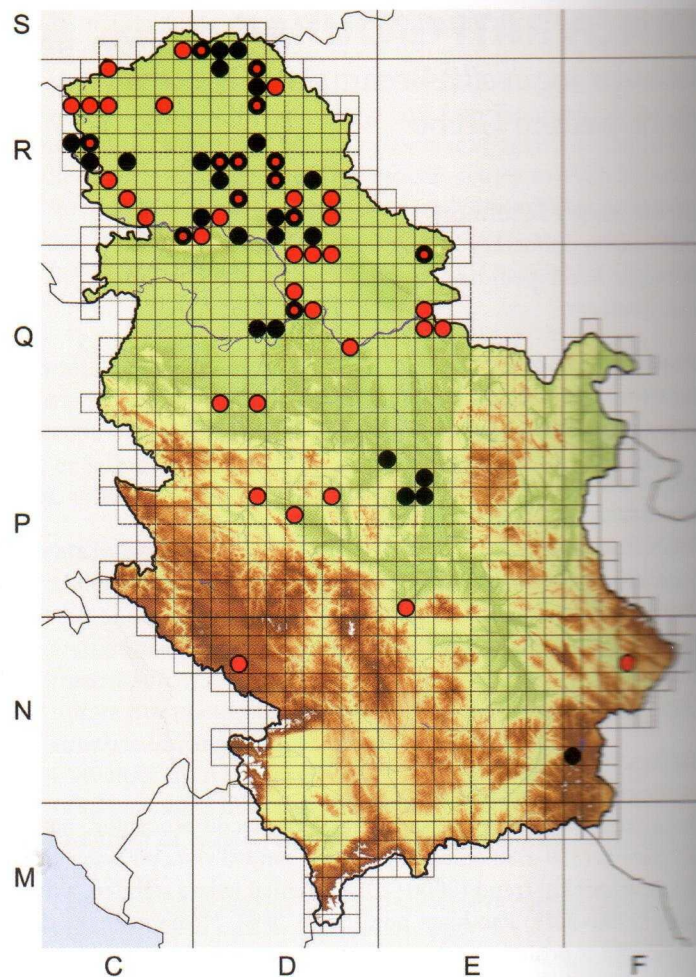
#### Rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme gnežđenja: Vojvodina – u svim oblastima (r) izuzev Sremske i Zapadnobačke. U prošlosti se gnezdio i u Sremu.

Van vremena gnežđenja: Van perioda gnežđenja na vodenim staništima širom Srbije.

#### Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

Od 19. veka do danas smatra se redovnom gnezdaricom na teritoriji Srbije, kao i retkom zimovalicom nizijskih predela Vojvodine, dok je u ostalim delovima Srbije malobrojan (Barjaktarov, 2005; Šćiban i sar., 2015). Za 1990–2002. populacija je procenjena na 80–120 parova, sa fluktuirajućim (20–30%) trendom (Puzović i sar., 2003). Za 2008–2013. brojnost je procenjena na 175–340 parova, sa stabilnim



**Slika 133:** Nalazi crnovratog gnjurca *Podiceps nigricollis* u Bazi podataka: ● – nalaz u toku poslednje tri generacije, ● – nalaz pre tri generacije, ● – nalazi pre i u toku poslednje tri generacije

**Figure 133:** Records of Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis* 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 – in every region (r) except for Srem and West Bačka. Used to breed in Srem in the past.

Non-breeding period: Outside of the breeding season in water habitats throughout Serbia.

#### Population size and trend in Serbia

Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century it is considered a regular breeding species throughout the territory of Serbia and a rare wintering species in the lowland areas of Vojvodina, while being scarce in the rest of the country (Barjaktarov, 2005; Šćiban et al., 2015). Population size in 1990–2002 was estimated at 80–120 pairs, with fluctuating trend (20–30%) (Puzović et al., 2003). Population size in 2008–2013 was





kratkoročnim (2000–2013) i malim porastom kao dugoročnim trendom (1980–2013). Kvaliteti procene brojnosti i trenda smatraju se osrednjim (Puzović i sar., 2015).

### Bionomija

Omanji gnjurac plitkih i vegetacijom bogatih jezera, bara i ribnjaka. Hrani se pretežno vodenim beskičmenjacima (larve insekata, rakovi, mekušci), malim vodozemcima i ribama. Gnezda u obliku ostrva od biljnog materijala skriva u emerznoj vegetaciji. Gnezdi se u kolonijama. Tokom seobe i na zimovalistiima okuplja se u veća jata. U Srbiju pristiže početkom marta, gnezdi se od početka maja do sredine jula, gnezdilišta počinje da napušta krajem avgusta. Malobrojna zimovalica. Van perioda gnežđenja zadržava se uz morske obale, na slanim jezerima i barama, rekama i drugim vodenim površinama.

### Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Močvare (4.1) i stajaće vode sa slobodnom površinom (5.1.2). Plitki ravničarski vodeni ekosistemi: bare, mrtvaje, jezera sa razvijenom submerznom vegetacijom, slatinska jezera, ribnjaci i kubici u plavnim zonama reka.

### Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Meliorativni radovi poput isušivanja, uklanjanja priobalne vegetacije i izmuljivanja (7.2.3)
- Stradanje u ribarskim mrežama tokom ribolova (5.4.6)
- Uznemiravanje na gnezdilištima zbog rekreativnih i drugih aktivnosti (6.1)
- Zagađenje vodenih staništa prilivom efluenta sa poljoprivrednih površina (9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3).
- Isušivanje šaranskih ribnjaka u korist agroindustrijske proizvodnje (2.1.3)

### Mere zaštite

**Pasivna zaštita:** Strogo zaštićena vrsta.

**Aktivna zaštita:** Procena je da se oko 30–40% populacije gnezdi u okviru zaštićenih područja (SRP „Ludaško jezero”, PP „Palić”, SRP „Selevenjske pustare”, SRP „Pašnjaci velike droplje”, SRP „Slano Kopovo”, PP „Rusanda”, PP „Jegrička”) i područja predloženih za zaštitu (PIO „Potamišje”), u IBA, ekološkoj mreži i mreži *Emerald*. Do sada nisu preduzimane značajnije specifične mere zaštite.

### Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti

- Razrada mera sa ciljem sprečavanja, smanjenja i otklanjanja štetnih uticaja vodoprivrednih aktivnosti na biodiverzitet (5.1.2, 5.2)
- Vraćanje povoljnog vodnog režima na degradirana staništa (2.1, 2.3)
- Sprečavanje promene namene zemljišta na staništima značajnim za opstanak i oporavak populacije (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Zabrana ribolova na gnezdilištima i zimovalistiima (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Zabrana rekreativnih i drugih čovekovih aktivnosti na gnezdilištima (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)

estimated at 175–340 pairs, with a stable short-term trend (2000–2013) and a slightly increasing long-term trend (1980–2013). Quality of estimates for population size and trend are considered moderate (Puzović et al., 2015).

### Bionomy

Smallish grebe of shallow lakes, ponds and fish farms rich in vegetation. Feeds mostly on aquatic invertebrates (insect larvae, crustaceans and molluscs), small amphibians and fishes. Nest in the form of mounds of plant materials, hidden in emergent vegetation. Breeds colonially. Forms large flocks on migration and wintering. Arrives to Serbia in early March, nests from early May to mid-July, and leaves breeding grounds in late August. Scarce in winter. Outside of breeding season remains close to sea coasts, at salt lakes and ponds, rivers and other water surfaces.

### Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: Inland wetlands (4.1) and waterbodies (5.1.2). Shallow lowland water ecosystems: ponds, oxbow lakes, lakes with developed submergent vegetation, salt lakes, fish farms and borrow pits in floodplains.

### Threats in Serbia

- Land development such as draining and removal of bank vegetation and mud (7.2.3)
- Drowning in fishing nets (5.4.6)
- Disturbance at breeding sites caused by recreational and other activities (6.1)
- Pollution of water habitats caused by influx of effluents from the agricultural areas (9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3)
- Draining and conversion of carp fish farms into arable land (2.1.3)

### Conservation measures

**Legal protection:** Strictly protected species.

**Conservation actions:** It is estimated that around 30–40% of the population breeds within protected areas (SRP „Ludaško jezero”, PP „Palić”, SRP „Selevenjske pustare”, SRP „Pašnjaci velike droplje”, SRP „Slano Kopovo”, PP „Rusanda”, PP „Jegrička”) and areas proposed for protection (PIO „Potamišje”), as well as IBA, ecological and *Emerald* networks. No significant specific conservation measures have been implemented so far.

### Proposed conservation measures

- Development of measures aimed at mitigation of adverse impacts of water management on biodiversity (5.1.2, 5.2)
- Restoration of suitable water regime at the degraded habitats (2.1, 2.3)
- Prevention of changes in land use at habitats important for survival and recovery of population (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Ban on fishing at breeding and wintering sites (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Ban on recreational and other human activities at breeding sites (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)