

CRVENA KNJIGA FAUNE SRBIJE III PTICE

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
PROUČAVANJE PTICA SRBIJE
BIRD PROTECTION AND STUDY
SOCIETY OF SERBIA



Izdavači/Publishers:

Zavod za zaštitu prirode Srbije / Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia
Univerzitet u Novom Sadu, Prirodno-matematički fakultet, Departman za biologiju i ekologiju, /
University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Biology and Ecology
Društvo za zaštitu i proučavanje ptica Srbije / Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia

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Ilustracije/Illustrations:

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Dizajn i prelom/Graphic design and prepress:

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Vesna Grginčević (Srpski/Serbian), Milica Mišković (Engleski/English)

Štampa/Print:

PORTAL doo, Borča - Beograd

Tiraž/Circulation: 500

ISBN 978-86-80877 60 0

Beograd, 2018. / Belgrade, 2018



RUŽIČASTI NESIT

RE NA

Pelecanus onocrotalus Linnaeus, 1758

Great White Pelican

Taksonomija / Taxonomy

Red: Pelecaniformes

Porodica: Pelecanidae

Rod: *Pelecanus*

Sinonimi / Synonyms

Pelecanus roseus J. F. Gmelin, 1789

Pelecanus minor Rüppell, 1837

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: Appendix I, Appendix II

Nacionalna kategorija ugroženosti

Status gnezdeće populacije: RE

OBRAZLOŽENJE: U 18. i 19. veku redovno se gnezdio na području današnje Vojvodine. Kao gnezdarica iščezao u prvoj polovini 20. veka, pre više od tri generacije (46 godina).

Status negnezdeće populacije: NA6a

OBRAZLOŽENJE: -

Opšte rasprostranjenje

Jugoistočna Evropa, od delte Dunava i Grčke na istok, kroz Malu i Srednju Aziju, do zapadne Mongolije i Vijetnama, na jugu do Indije, ali i u Africi južno od Sahare. Prestao je da se gnezdi u Panonskoj niziji i nekim kontinentalnim delovima Balkanskog poluostrva. Areal zahvata 50.500.000 km² (BirdLife International, 2016e). Evropske populacije zimuju u istočnom Sredozemlju i severoistočnoj Africi.

Rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme nekadašnjeg gnežđenja: Vojvodina – poslednji pomeni gnežđenja u 19. veku – Srednjobanatski i Južnobački okrug (Landbeck, 1843; Ettinger, 1857; Hodek, 1873; Schenk, 1918). Na potezu Dunava od Bazjaša do Velikog Gradišta posmatrani su usamljeni primerci i manja jata (Dombrowski, 1891).

Van vremena gnežđenja: Vojvodina, Beograd, južna i istočna Srbija. Nakon 1950. retka i povremena lualica, uglavnom se viđa pojedinačno. U novije vreme najčešće se pojavljuje na velikim ribnjacima u Bačkoj i Banatu.



Ružičasti nesit *Pelecanus onocrotalus* (foto: Ivaylo Zafirov)
Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus* (photo: Ivaylo Zafirov)

National threat category:

Breeding population status: RE

JUSTIFICATION: It was a regular breeding species in Vojvodina in the 18th and 19th century. It became regionally extinct as a breeding species in the first half of the 20th century, more than three generations ago (46 years).

Non-breeding population status: NA6a

JUSTIFICATION: -

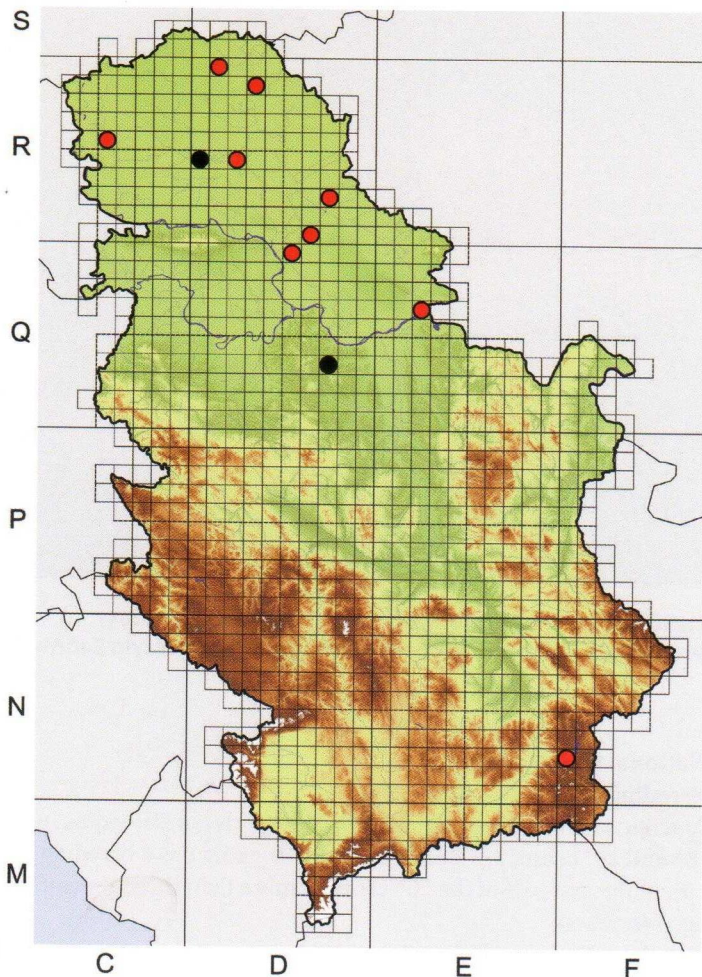
General distribution

South-eastern Europe, from the Danube delta and Greece to the east, through Asia Minor and Central Asia to western Mongolia and Vietnam, south to India, but also in sub-Saharan Africa. Stopped breeding in Pannonian Plain and certain continental parts of Balkan Peninsula. Range is estimated at 50,500,000 km² (BirdLife International, 2016e). European populations winter in eastern Mediterranean and north-eastern Africa.

Distribution in Serbia

Former breeding period: Vojvodina – the last mention of breeding was from the 19th century, in Central Banat and Southern Bačka districts (Landbeck, 1843; Ettinger, 1857; Hodek, 1873; Schenk, 1918). Single individuals and small flocks were recorded on Danube between Bazjaš and Veliko Gradište (Dombrowski, 1891).

Non-breeding period: Vojvodina, Belgrade, Southern and Eastern Serbia. A rare occasional vagrant after 1950, mostly found solitary. The recent records are mostly from large fish farms at Bačka and Banat.



Slika 42: Nalazi ružičastog nesita *Pelecanus onocrotalus* u Bazi podataka:

- – nalaz u toku poslednje tri generacije,
- – nalaz pre tri generacije,

Figure 42: Records of Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus* in the Database:

- – recorded during the last three generations
- – recorded more than three generations ago,

Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

Nema procena o veličini populacije pre nego što je iščezla.

Bionomija

Krupan društveni nesit plitkih stepskih i savanskih stajaćih i sporetekućih voda bogatih ribom (slatkovodna ili slana jezera, lagune, bare i ritovi, spore i široke reke i delte, kao i duboki i mirni morski zalivi). Gnezdi se u skrovitim neuznemiranim prostranim tršćacima, na tlu ili na gomilama trske i granja. Na gnezdilištima i lovištima udružuje se sa kudravim nesitom *Pelecanus crispus*. U umerenom pojasu gnežđenje počinje u aprilu ili maju. Inkubacija traje oko mesec dana, mladunci poleću kad napune oko dva i po meseca. Zrelost dostiže u 3. ili 4. godini. Hrani se krupnijom ribom (od oko pola kilograma), ali ponekad otima ribu drugim pticama, proždire i druge ptice ili njihove mladunce. Ribu obično lovi u plitkoj vodi, usklađenim tehnikama u zbijenim jatima od po desetak ili više jedinki. Redovno preduzima dnevne zajedničke letove od gnezdilišta do udaljenih lovišta. Severne populacije su selice, ostale su nomadske, disperzivne ili su stanarice. Seli se u jatima od nekoliko desetina do nekoliko stotina jedinki (Jutglar, 1992a).

Population size and trend in Serbia

There are no estimates of the size of the breeding population before extinction.

Bionomy

Large, sociable pelican of shallow, standing and slowly flowing water rich in fish in steppe and savannah (freshwater or salty lakes, lagoons and marshes, slow and wide rivers and deltas, as well as shallow and calm marine bays). Breeds in sheltered undisturbed spacious wetlands, on ground or on clumps of reeds and branches. At the breeding and foraging sites it forms mixed flocks with Dalmatian Pelican *Pelecanus crispus*. In the temperate belt, breeding season starts in April or May. Incubation lasts a month, and young birds fledge at age of about 2.5 months. Sexual maturity is reached in the 3rd or 4th year. Diet includes larger fish (of about half a kilogram), sometimes steal fish from other birds or devour other birds and their young. It usually catches fish in shallow water, by coordinated techniques in dense flocks of ten or more individuals. It regularly performs daily group flights from nesting sites to distant foraging areas. Northern populations are migratory while others are nomadic, dispersive or sedentary. Migratory flocks of several dozen to several hundred individuals (Jutglar, 1992a).



Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Močvarna staništa (4.1), vodotoci sa otvorenim vodom (5.1.1), stajaće vode sa slobodnom površinom (5.1.2).

Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Isušivanje prostranih ritova, bara i močvara kroz istoriju za potrebe poljoprivrede (7.2.3); odvođenje površinske vode i zaštita od poplava
- Otpadne vode iz domaćinstava ili urbanih sredina (9.1)
- Namerno nezakonito ubijanje (5.1.1)

Mere zaštite

Pasivna zaštita: Strogo zaštićena vrsta.

Aktivna zaštita: Lutajući primerci povremeno se pojavljuju u okviru zaštićenih područja i mreže IBA – Baranda, Ludaško jezero, Vlasinsko jezero.

Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti:

- Izrada studije o mogućnostima reintrodukcije (3.3.1)
- Sprečavanje nezakonitog ubijanja (5.4.2)
- Vraćanje povoljnog vodnog režima na degradirana staništa (2.1, 2.3)

Voislav Vasić i Daliborka Stanković

Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: inland wetlands (4.1), water courses (5.1.1), water bodies (5.1.2).

Threats in Serbia

- Historical draining of spacious swamps, ponds and marshes for agriculture (7.2.3), with abstraction of surface water and flood protection measures.
- Wastewater from households or urban environments (9.1)
- Intentional illegal killing (5.1.1)

Conservation measures

Legal protection: Strictly protected species.

Conservation actions: Vagrants occasionally found within protected areas and IBA network – Baranda, Ludaš and Vlasina lakes.

Proposed conservation measures:

- Prepare a study on possibilities of reintroduction (3.3.1)
- Prevention of illegal killing (5.4.2)
- Restoration of suitable water regime at degraded habitats (2.1, 2.3)

Voislav Vasić & Daliborka Stanković