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CRNOGLAVI GALEB

EN VU

Larus melanocephalus Temminck, 1820
Mediterranean Gull

Taksonomija / Taxonomy
Red: Charadriiformes
Porodica: Laridae
Rod: *Larus*

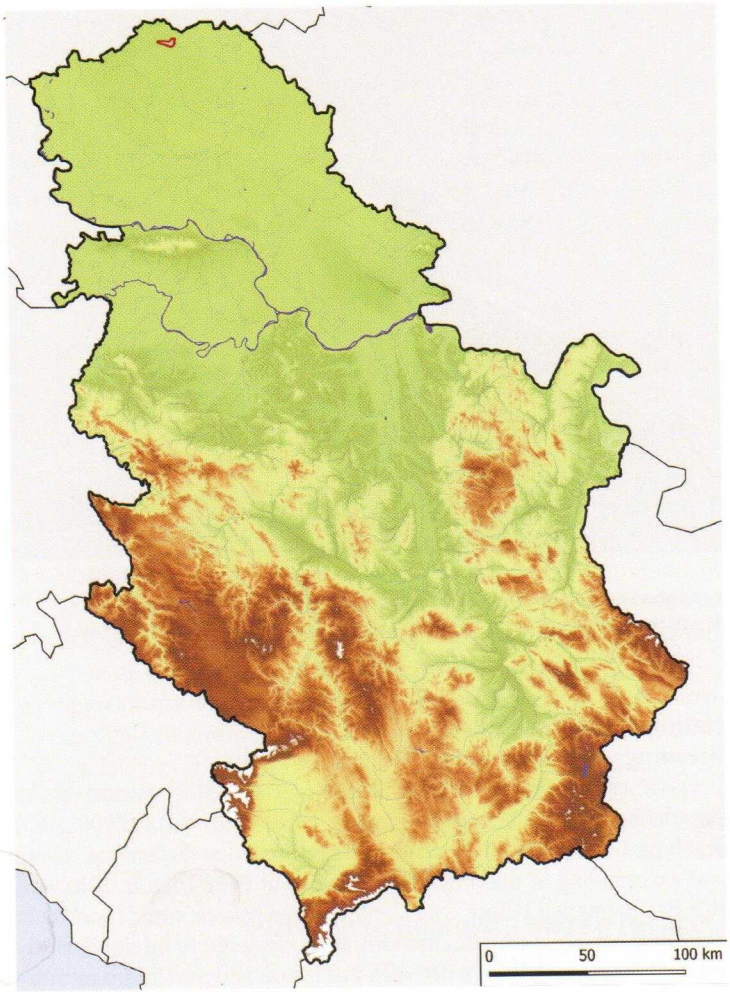
Sinonimi / Synonyms
Ichthyaetus melanocephalus (Temminck, 1820)

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 II

Crnoglavi galeb *Larus melanocephalus* (foto: Mateusz Matysiak)
Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus* (photo: Mateusz Matysiak)

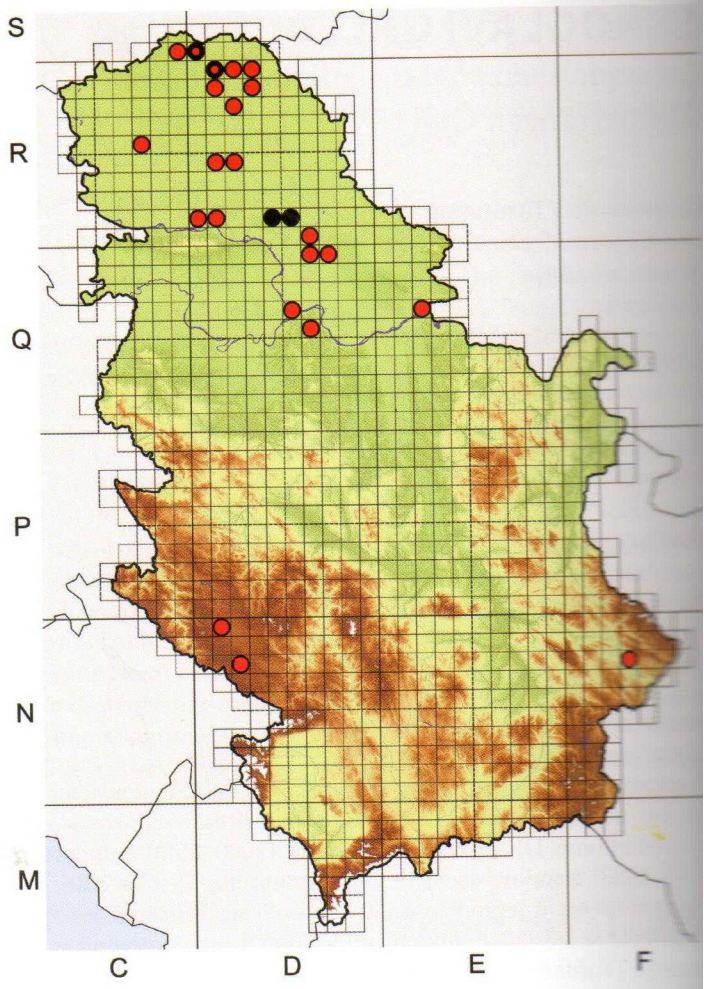
Nacionalna kategorija ugroženosti
Status gnezdeće populacije: EN° B1ac(iv)+2ac(iv)
Obrazloženje: Za 2008–2013. Puzović i sar. (2015) populaciju procenjuju na 46–152 para (92–304 odrasle jedinke – ugrožena vrsta po kriterijumu D), dok su kratkoročni (2000–2013) i dugoročni (1980–2013) trendovi ocenjeni kao fluktuiranje. U toku 2016. nije bilo gnežđenja u jedinoj poznatoj koloniji na Palićkom jezeru, a gnežđenje je izostajalo povremeno i ranije u toku poslednje tri generacije (Tucakov i sar., 2009), zbog čega se može smatrati da su fluktuacije znatno veće od procenjenog raspona minimalnog i maksimalnog broja parova (Puzović i sar., 2015). U toku poslednje tri generacije (30 godina) populacija nije kontinuirano opadala i nije redukovana za više od 30%, zbog čega ne zadovoljava kriterijume A i C. Trend populacije u budućnosti nemoguće je predvideti i zavisiće od sprovođenja mera zaštite. U toku poslednje tri generacije relativno redovno gnezdi se samo na jednom lokalitetu (EOO procenjen na 19 km^2), na ostrvu male površine (AOO procenjen na 0,11 km^2). Prisutne su ekstremne fluktuacije u broju odraslih jedinki (gnežđenje pojedinih godina potpuno izostaje), zbog čega se može smatrati kritično ugroženom vrstom po kriterijumima B1ac(iv)+2ac(iv). Populacija u Srbiji nije izolovana, negativni trend nije zabeležen u zemljama u okruženju, pa se ne očekuje smanjenje imigracije jedinki u budućnosti, zbog čega je konačni status snižen na kategoriju EN.
Status negnezdeće populacije: VU D1
Obrazloženje: Populacija koja migrira procenjuje se na manje od 1.000 odraslih jedinki (ranjiva vrsta po kriterijumu D1). Nema naznaka da je u poslednje tri generacije negnezdeća populacija opadala, zbog čega ne zadovoljava kriterijume A i C. Trend u budućnosti nemoguće je predvideti. Rasprostranjenost i zauzete površine relativno su veliki, a nisu uočene ekstremne fluktuacije u broju odraslih jedinki i zauzetih lokacija, odnosno u granicama rasprostranjenosti i zauzetim površinama. Globalna i evropska populacija opadaju, pa se ne može isključiti mogućnost da će negnezdeća

National threat category
Breeding population status: EN° B1ac(iv)+2ac(iv)
Justification: For 2008-2013, Puzović et al. (2015) estimated the population at 46 to 152 breeding pairs, while short-term (2000-2013) and long-term (1980-2013) trends were estimated as fluctuating. There was no breeding in the only known colony at Palić Lake in 2016, and this has happened before over the last three generations (Tucakov et al., 2009), which is why fluctuations are considered to be significantly larger than estimated span between minimum and maximum number of breeding pairs. Over the last three generations (30 years), the population has not been continuously declining and was not reduced by more than 30%, hence not meeting criteria A and C. It is not possible to project future trend and it will depend on the implementation of conservation measures at the breeding sites. Over the last three generations, the species has been breeding relatively regularly only at Palić Lake (EOO estimated at 19 km^2) on an island of small area (AOO estimated at 0.11 km^2). Extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals occur (breeding does not occur in some years), so it can be regarded as Critically Endangered under criterion B1ac(iv)+2ac(iv). Population in Serbia is not isolated, and there are no negative trends recorded in the neighbouring countries, so no decline in immigration of individuals in the future is expected, which is why the final status of the species has been downlisted to EN category.
Non-breeding population status: VU D1
Justification: Migrating population was estimated at fewer than 1,000 mature individuals (Vulnerable under D1 criterion). There is no indication of non-breeding population decline over the last three generations, which does not meet criteria A and C. It is not possible to project future trend. Extent of occurrence and area of occupancy are relatively large, and there are no observed extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals and occupied locations, extent of occurrence and area of occupancy. Global and European populations are declining, so possibility of non-breeding population decline in



Slika 92: Rasprostranjenost (svetlocrveni poligoni) crnoglavog galeba *Larus melanocephalus* **u toku poslednje generacije.**

Figure 92: Range (light red polygons) of Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus* **during the last generation.**



Slika 93: Nalazi crnoglavog galeba *Larus melanocephalus* **u Bazi podataka**
● – nalaz u toku poslednje tri generacije, ● – nalaz pre tri generacija
● – nalazi pre i u toku poslednje tri generacije

Figure 93: Records of Mediterranean Gull *Larus melanocephalus* **in the Database:**
● – recorded during the last three generations
● – recorded more than three generations ago,
● – recorded both before and during the last three generations

populacija u Srbiji u budućnosti opasti, zbog čega konačni status nije snižen na kategoriju NT.

Opšte rasprostranjenje

Više izolovanih lokacija u istočnoj, južnoj, centralnoj i zapadnoj Evropi i u delovima Male Azije. Najistočnije populacije su na Kaspijskom moru i u zapadnoj Rusiji. Populacije su uglavnom migratorne i zimu provode na Mediteranu, Crnom moru, kao i u priobalju zapadne Evrope, severozapadne Afrike i Britanskih ostrva. Areal zahvata 7.980.000 km^2 (BirdLife International, 2016r).

Rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme gnežđenja: Vojvodina – Severnobačka (r) i Zapadnobačka oblast (nr). Relativno redovno gnezdi se samo na Palićkom jezeru.

Serbia in the future cannot be excluded, which is why the final stat has not been downlisted to NT category.

General distribution

Several isolated locations in Eastern, Southern, Central and Weste Europe and parts of Asia Minor. The easternmost populations a found at Caspian Sea and in western Russia. Populations are most migratory, wintering at the Mediterranean and Black Sea, as well the coast of Western Europe, north-western Africa and British Isl Range is estimated at 7,980,000 km^2 (BirdLife International, 2016r).

Distribution in Serbia

Breeding period: Vojvodina – North Bačka (r) and West Bačka distric (nr). Breeds relatively regularly only at Palić Lake.

Van vremena gnežđenja: Retko prezimljava u manjem broju na različitim vodenim staništima, uglavnom u Vojvodini i Pirotskoj oblasti.

Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

Veličina populacije za 2008–2001. procenjuje se na 46–152 para sa fluktuirajućim (20–30%) trendom (Puzović i sar., 2015). Dugoročni (1980–2013) i kratkoročni trend (2000–2013) su fluktuirajući. Kvalitet procene veličine i trenda populacije je dobar (Puzović i sar., 2015).

Bionomija

Omanji gregarni galeb priobalnih laguna, močvara i estuara, stepskih i slatinskih kontinentalnih jezera. Gnežđenje počinje krajem aprila, početkom maja. U gnezdo od suvih trava uvek ugrađuje i perje. Hrani se pretežno vodenim i kopnenim beskičmenjacima (insekti, gliste, mekušci, rakovi) i sitnom ribom. Selica. Srbiju napušta odmah nakon gnežđenja, krajem jula, vraća se u aprilu. Gotovo celokupna populacija zimuje u primorju, često u lukama i zalivima blizu većih gradova.

Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Močvarna staništa (4.1) i stajaće vode sa slobodnom površinom (5.1.2). Hranu traži i na deponijama (1.3.2) i intenzivno obrađivanim poljoprivrednim površinama (2.1). Gnezdi se na plitkim ravničarskim jezerima, taložnicima i ribnjacima, gde formira mešovite kolonije sa običnim galebom, na suvim ostrvima sa oskudnom vegetacijom.

Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Erozija zemljišta i zarastanje ostrva na kojima se gnezdi gustom vegetacijom (12.1) remete normalan tok gnežđenja i izvođenja mladih
- Intenzivno korišćenje jezera i nepovoljan vodni režim (7.2.4); lov (5.1.4), ribolov (5.4.6) i rekreacija (6.1) za vreme gnežđenja
- Prekomerna upotreba pesticida i herbicida u poljoprivredi (9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3); zagađenje otpadnim vodama iz domaćinstava i urbanih sredina (9.1.1)
- Klimatske promene, duži kišni periodi ili višemesečne suše (11.1, 11.2, 11.4)
- Invazivne vrste predatora (pacovi) u kolonijama (8.2.2)

Mere zaštite

Pasivna zaštita: Strogo zaštićena vrsta.

Aktivna zaštita: Redovno se gnezdi jedino u okviru PP „Palić" – deo mreže značajnih područja za ptice (*IBA*), *Emerald* i ekološke mreže. Na ostrvima na kojima se gnezdi suzbijaju se pacovi, vegetacija se uklanja pre početka gnežđenja, a ostrvo se štiti od erozije.

Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti

- Nastavak uklanjanja vegetacije i suzbijanja predatora (pacova) na ostrvima na kojima se gnezdi (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
- Održavanje povoljnog vodnog režima (2.1)
- Smanjivanje uticaja zagađenja otpadnim vodama i efluentima iz poljoprivrede (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)

Oto Sekereš i Daliborka Stanković

Non-breeding period: Winters occasionaly in small numbers at various water habitats, mostly in Vojvodina and Pirot district.

Population size and trend in Serbia

Population size for 2008–2013 was estimated at 46–152 pairs, with fluctuating (20–30%) trend (Puzović et al., 2015). Long-term (1980–2013) and short-term trends (2000–2013) are also considered fluctuating. Quality of assessment of population size and trend is considered to be good (Puzović et al., 2015).

Bionomy

Smallish gregarious gull of coastal lagoons, marshes and estuaries and steppe and salt continental lakes. Breeding season starts in late April and early May. Nest made of dry grass and always lined with feathers. Diet mostly includes aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates (insects, earthworms, molluscs and crustaceans) and small fish. Migratory species that leaves Serbia in late July, immediately after nesting, and returns in April. Almost the entire population spends winter at sea coasts, often in harbours and bays close to large cities.

Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: Inland wetlands (4.1) and water bodies (5.1.2). Also foraging at arable land (2.1) and waste dumps (1.3.2). Breeds at shallow lowland lakes, wastewater treatment pools and fish farms, forming mixed colonies with Black-headed Gull, on dry islands with sparse vegetation.

Threats in Serbia

- Soil erosion and overgrowth of nesting islands with thick vegetation (12.1) disrupt the normal process of nesting and rearing young
- Intensive use of lakes, unfavourable water regime (7.2.4), hunting (5.1.4), fishing (5.4.6) and recreational activities (6.1) during the breeding season
- Overuse of chemicals (pesticides and herbicides) in agriculture (9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3) as well as pollution with wastewater from households and urban environment (9.1.1)
- Climate change, longer rainy periods or several months of drought (11.1, 11.2, 11.4)
- Invasive predator species (rats) in colonies (8.2.2)

Conservation measures

Legal protection: Strictly protected species.

Conservation actions: The only area with a regular breeding site is within PP "Palić" and a part of IBA (Important Bird Areas), Emerald and ecological networks. Rats were exterminated at the breeding islands, vegetation is removed before the start of the breeding season, and islands are protected from erosion.

Proposed conservation measures

- Continual vegetation removal and predator (rats) eradication at the nesting islands (2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
- Maintaining the favourable water regime (2.1)
- Decreasing the impact of pollution with wastewater and effluents from agriculture (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)

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