

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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Štampa/Print:

PORTAL doo, Borča - Beograd

Tiraž/Circulation: 500

ISBN 978-86-80877 60 0

Beograd, 2018. / Belgrade, 2018



CRVENA ČAPLJA

Ardea purpurea Linnaeus, 1766

Purple Heron

VU LC

Taksonomija / Taxonomy

Red: Pelecaniformes

Porodica: Ardeidae

Rod: *Ardea*

Sinonimi / Synonyms

Pyrrherodia purpurea (Linnaeus, 1766)

Status u međunarodnim dokumentima

International threat category:

IUCN Red List: LC

BLI European Red List: LC

Bird Directive: Anex I

Bern Convention: Appendix II

CITES: -

CMS: Appendix II

Nacionalna kategorija ugroženosti

Status gnezdeće populacije: VU° C1+C2a(i)

OBRAZLOŽENJE: Puzović i sar. (2015) populaciju u Srbiji procenjuju na 650–900 parova (1.300–1.800 odraslih jedinki), kratkoročni trend (2000–2013) ocenjen je kao malo opadanje (10–29%), dugoročni kao umereno opadanje (30–49%). Populacija je u poslednje tri generacije (32 godine) opala za približno 30%, zbog čega se približava kategoriji ranjive vrste po kriterijumu A. Na osnovu procena Puzovića i sar. (2009) da se u Srbiji gnezdi 1.000–1.200 parova, moguće je zaključiti da je populacija tokom poslednje generacije (10,5 godina) opala za oko 30%, uz ukupnu brojnost manju od 2.500 odraslih jedinki – ugrožena vrsta po kriterijumu C1. Broj odraslih jedinki ni u jednoj subpopulaciji nije veći od 250 – ugrožena vrsta po kriterijumu C2a(i). Rasprostranjenost je relativno široka (EOO procenjen na 21.676 km²), dok je zauzeta površina procenjena na 3.648 km², nije snažno fragmentisana, a nisu uočene ekstremne fluktuacije u broju odraslih jedinki i zauzetim lokacijama, odnosno u granicama rasprostranjenosti i zauzetim površinama, zbog čega ne zadovoljava kriterijum B. Gnezdi se pre svega u Vojvodini i u malom broju u istočnoj Srbiji, gde populacija nije izolovana. Velike populacije u susednim zemljama su stabilne (Mađarska) ili trend nije procenjivan (Rumunija), pa se smatra da imigracija jedinki iz okolnih zemalja neće opasti u budućnosti, zbog čega je konačni status snižen na kategoriju VU.

Status negnezdeće populacije: LC

OBRAZLOŽENJE: -



Crvena čaplja *Ardea purpurea* (foto: Saša Preradović)
Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* (photo: Saša Preradović)

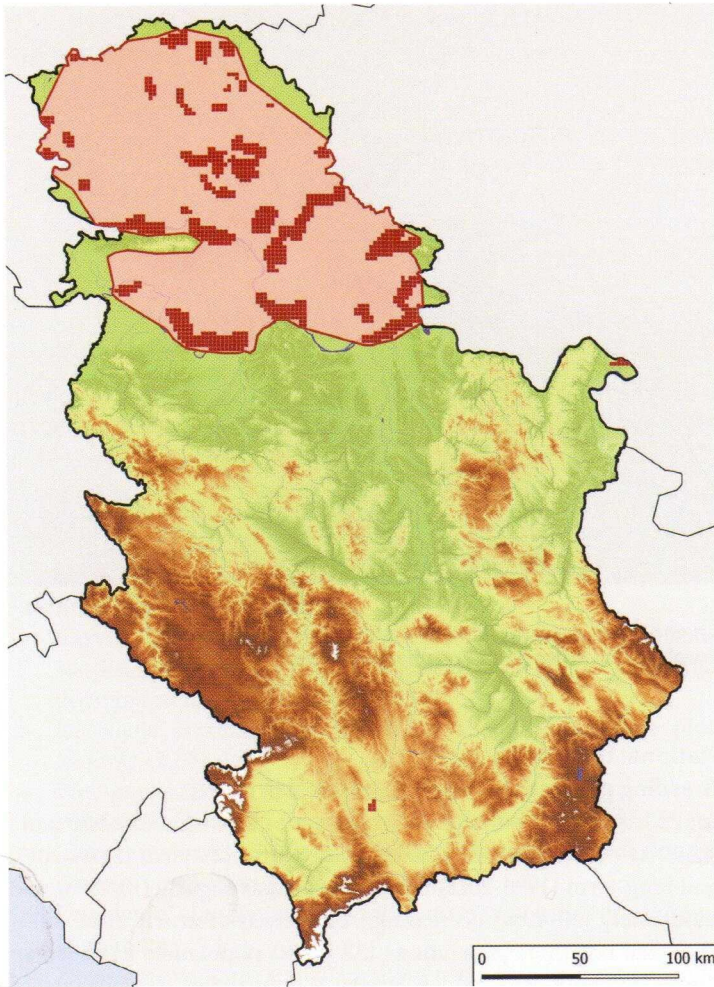
National threat category

Breeding population status: VU° C1+C2a(i)

JUSTIFICATION: Population in Serbia was estimated at 650-900 pairs (1,300-1,800 mature individuals), with with short-term (2008-2013) and long-term (1980-2013) trends assessed as slightly (10-29%) and moderately (30-49%) decreasing, respectively (Puzović et al. 2015). Over the last three generations (32 years) population has been reduced by about 30%, which is why it approaches the category of Vulnerable under A criterion. Based on the estimates of Puzovic et al. (2009) that 1,000-1,200 pairs were breeding in Serbia, it can be concluded that the population has declined by about 30% over the last generation (10.5 years) with a total number under less than 2,500 mature individuals – Endangered under criterion C1. Number of mature individuals in any subpopulation is not greater than 250 – Endangered under criterion C2a (i). Extent of occurrence is relatively large (EOO estimated at 21,676 km²), while the area of occupancy was estimated at 3,648 km², not severely fragmented, and there were no extreme fluctuations in the number of mature individuals and occupied locations, extent of occurrence and area of occupancy, so it does not meet B criterion. The species breeds primarily in Vojvodina and in small numbers in eastern Serbia where the population is not isolated. Large populations in neighbouring countries are stable (Hungary) or the trend has not been assessed (Romania), so it is projected that immigration of individuals from the neighboring countries will not decline in the future, which is why the final status of the species has been downlisted to VU category.

Non-breeding population status: LC

JUSTIFICATION: -



Slika 142: Rasprostranjenost (svetlocrveni poligoni) i zauzete površine (tamnocrveni kvadratići) crvene čaplje *Ardea purpurea* u toku poslednje generacije.

Figure 142: Range (light red polygons) and area of occupancy (dark red squares) of Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* during the last generation.

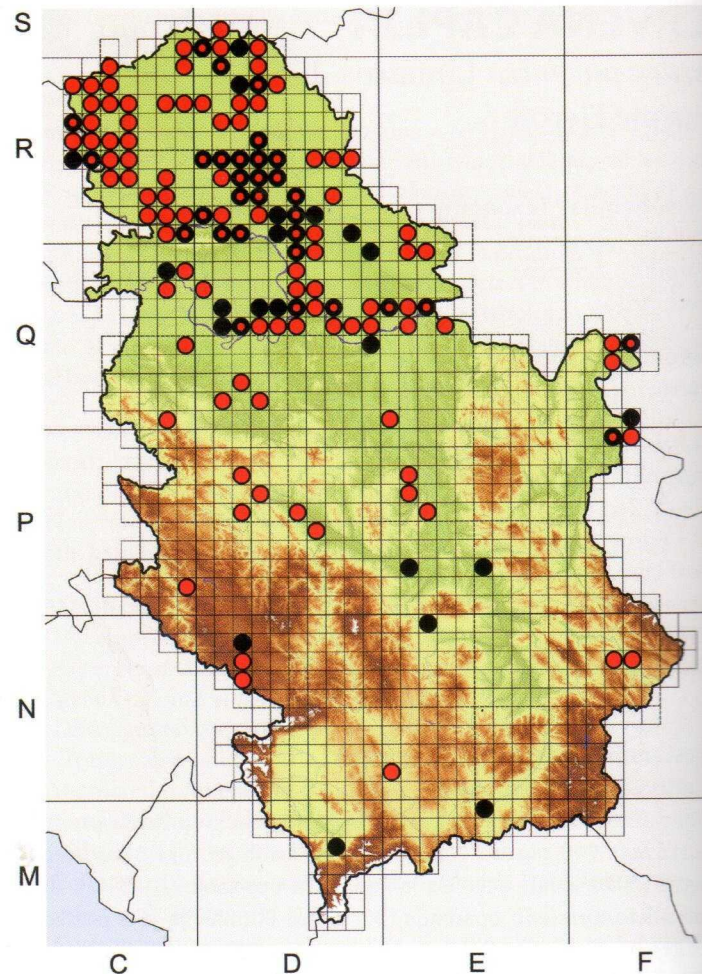
Opšte rasprostranjenje

Južna, jugoistočna Evropa i delovi centralne Evrope, delovi južne, centralne i jugoistočne Azije i Podсахarske Afrike. Prava selica, zimuje u Podсахarskoj Africi. Areal zahvata 90.500.000 km² (BirdLife International, 2016zm).

Rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme gnežđenja: Vojvodina – u svim oblastima (r); Šumadija i Zapadna Srbija – Mačvanska oblast (r); Južna i istočna Srbija – Borska oblast (nr); Grad Beograd (r); Kosovo i Metohija – Kosovska oblast (nr). Većina parova gnezdi se na području Vojvodine, mala izolovana kolonija nalazi se kod ribnjaka Mala Vrbica.

Van vremena gnežđenja: U periodu seobe viđa se širom zemlje u



Slika 143: Nalazi crvene čaplje *Ardea purpurea* u Bazi podataka: ● – nalaz u toku poslednje tri generacije, ● – nalaz pre tri generacije, ◐ – nalazi pre i u toku poslednje tri generacije

Figure 143: Records of Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* in the Database:

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

General distribution

South, South-eastern and parts of Central Europe, parts of South Central and South-eastern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. True migratory species, wintering in sub-Saharan Africa. Range is estimated at 90,500,000 km² (BirdLife International, 2016zm).

Distribution in Serbia

Breeding period: Vojvodina – in each subregion (r); Šumadija and Western Serbia – Mačva district (r); Southern and Eastern Serbia – Bor District (nr); City of Belgrade (r); Kosovo and Metohija – Kosovo region (nr). Most pairs breed within the territory of Vojvodina while there is a small isolated colony at Mala Vrbica fish farm.

Non-breeding period: On migration recorded at various wetland



različitim vodenim staništima i na obradivim površinama. Zabeleženi su retki slučajevi prezimljavanja u Vojvodini (Schenk, 1918; Đapić, 2011).

Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

Tokom 19. veka bila je obična gnezdarica u Sremu, Mačvi i Posavini. Matvejev (1950) za prvu polovinu 20. veka navodi da se gnezдила u svim barama u nizijama Srbije, ali u manjem broju od sive čaplje. U drugoj polovini 20. veka i dalje je raširena i brojna gnezdarica u Vojvodini (Šćiban i sar., 2015), a do kraja 1990-ih skoro u potpunosti nestaje iz nizija južno od Save i Dunava (Puzović i sar., 1999). Za 1990–2003. populacija procenjena na 1.000–1.200 parova, uz blagi porast (Puzović i sar., 2003). Međutim, za 2008–2013. populacija je procenjena na 650–900 parova, kratkoročni trend (2000–2013) ocenjen je kao blago opadanje, a dugoročni (1980–2013) kao umereno opadanje (Puzović i sar., 2015).

Bionomija

Krupna čaplja, slična sivoj ali manja i vitkija, stanovnik ravničarskih vodenih ekosistema sa bujnom vodenom vegetacijom. Gnezdi se kolonijalno u trsci ili na vrbama, često u grupi sa drugim vrstama, od maja do jula. Hrani se ribom, vodozemcima, glodarima i vodenim beskičmenjacima. Zimuje u predelima tropske Afrike, kuda odlazi krajem avgusta, vraća se u martu (Jutglar, 1992a).

Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Gnezdi se u močvarnim staništima (4.1), hranu traži i na pašnjacima (2.3), prirodnim travnim zajednicama (3.2.1), vodotocima i stajaćim vodama sa slobodnom površinom (5.1.1 i 5.1.2). Gnezda gradi u tršćacima i ševarima u različitim prirodnim i veštačkim ravničarskim vodenim staništima: bare, mrtvaje, šaranski ribnjaci, akumulacije i kanali.

Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Uništavanje prirodnih močvarnih staništa usled regulacije nivoa vode (7.2.3, 7.2.7), sečenja i paljenja trske (7.1.1, 7.3), uznemiravanje usled lova i ribolova (6.1)
- Zatvaranje i isušivanje šaranskih ribnjaka (7.3) i često menjanje vodnog režima (7.3)
- Nelegalno ubijanje jedinki i sakupljanje jaja (5.1.4)
- Prekomerni ribolov i eksploatacija drugih vodenih resursa (5.4.6)
- Rekreativne aktivnosti koje uznemiravaju jedinke (6.1)
- Otpadne vode iz domaćinstava i naselja (9.1.1) i efluenti iz poljoprivrede i šumarstva (9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3) ubrzavaju eutrofikaciju vodenih staništa

Mere zaštite

Pasivna zaštita: Strogo zaštićena vrsta.

Aktivna zaštita: U okviru zaštićenih područja i područja u postupku zaštite nalazi se samo oko 50% populacije – neka značajna gnezdišta su na ribnjacima koji nisu pod zaštitom. Unutar mreže IBA gnezdi se 60% populacije u Srbiji. Do sada nisu preduzimate značajnije specifične mere zaštite vrste i njenih staništa, osim revitalizacije vlažnih

and cultivated habitats throughout the country. On rare occasions overwintering is recorded in Vojvodina (Schenk, 1918; Đapić, 2011).

Population size and trend in Serbia

During the 19th century, this species was cited as common breeding species in Srem, Mačva and Posavina. Matvejev (1950) claims that in the first half of 20th century it used to breed in all ponds in lowland Serbia, but in lower numbers than the Grey Heron. Still a widespread and numerous breeding species in Vojvodina in the second half of the 20th century (Šćiban i sar., 2015), while by the end of 1990s it completely disappeared from the lowlands south of the rivers Sava and Danube (Puzović et al., 1999). Population in period 1990–2003 was estimated at 1,000–1,200 pairs with slight increase (Puzović et al., 2003). However, population in 2008–2013 was estimated at 650–900 pairs (Puzović et al., 2015), short-term trend (2000–2013) was estimated as small decrease and long-term trend (1980–2013) as moderate decrease (Puzović et al. 2015).

Bionomy

Large heron, similar to Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, but smaller and slimmer. Inhabitant of lowland wetland ecosystems with lush aquatic vegetation. Breeds in colonies in reeds or willows, often in groups with other species, from May to July. Diet includes fish, amphibians, mammals and water invertebrates. It winters in tropical Africa, leaving in late August and returning in March (Jutglar, 1992a).

Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: It nests in marsh habitats (4.1) and feeds at pastures (2.3), natural grasslands (3.2.1) and open water courses and water bodies (5.1.1 and 5.1.2). Nests are built in reed and sedge beds in various natural and artificial wetland habitats: ponds, oxbow lakes, carp fish farms, reservoirs and channels.

Threats in Serbia

- Destruction of natural marsh habitats due to regulation of water level (7.2.3, 7.2.7), cutting and burning reeds (7.1.1, 7.3), disturbance from hunting and fishing (6.1)
- Closing and drainage of carp ponds (7.3) and too frequent changes of water level (7.3)
- Illegal killing and nest robbery (5.1.4)
- Overfishing and exploitation of other water resources (5.4.6)
- Recreational activities leading to disturbance (6.1)
- Wastewater from households and settlements (9.1.1) and effluents from agriculture and forestry activities (9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.3.3), leading to accelerated eutrophication of water habitats

Conservation measures

Legal protection: Strictly protected species.

Conservation actions: Only about 50% of population is found within the protected or areas proposed for protection, mostly because some of important breeding sites are at fish farms are not protected. 60% of population in Serbia is breeding within IBA network. No significant conservation measures were implemented for this species or



livada i plitkih bara povoljnih za ishranu (npr. SRP „Obedska bara”, SRP „Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit”, ZS „Trskovača”).

Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti

- Uspostavljanje zaštite na šaranskim ribnjacima sa velikim kolonijama (1.2, 2.1)
- Sprečavanje uznemiravanja na mestima gnežđenja, naročito na ribnjacima i akumulacijama (2.1)
- Zabrana narušavanja povoljnog vodostaja tokom perioda reprodukcije (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Sprečavanje paljenja tršćaka (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Smanjenje uznemiravanja od lovaca i ribolovaca, kroz ograničavanje pristupa mestima gnežđenja i ishrane (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Smanjenje zagađenja vodenih staništa korišćenjem prečistača za otpadne vode i zabrana direktnog izlivanja otpadnih voda na mesta gnežđenja (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Zabrana promene namene zemljišta, posebno isušivanje i preoravanje šaranskih ribnjaka sa poluintenzivnom proizvodnjom i razvijenim pojasom tršćaka i ševara (5.2, 5.4.2)

its habitats so far, except revitalization of wet meadows and shallow ponds suitable for foraging (e.g. SRP “Obedska bara”, SRP “Koviljsko-petrovaradinski rit” and ZS “Trskovača”).

Proposed conservation measures

- Inclusion of carp fish farms on which large colonies are found in the network of protected areas (1.2, 2.1)
- Preventing disturbance at breeding sites, particularly at fish farms and reservoirs (2.1)
- Ban on any changes of favourable water regime during the breeding period (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Prevention of burning of reed beds (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Prevention of disturbance by hunters and fishermen, by limiting access to breeding and feeding sites (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Prevention of pollution of water habitats by using purification of waste water, and banning direct outflow of waste water at breeding sites (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Ban on land use change particularly drainage and ploughing of carp fish farms with semi-intensive production and well-developed belt of reed and sedge beds (5.2, 5.4.2)

Daliborka Stanković

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