

# CRVENA KNJIGA FAUNE SRBIJE III PTICE

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PRIRODE SRBIJE  
INSTITUTE FOR NATURE  
CONSERVATION OF SERBIA



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DRUŠTVO ZA ZAŠTITU I  
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## SVILOREPI CVRČIĆ

*Cettia cetti* (Temminck, 1820)

Cetti's Warbler

VU DD

### Taksonomija / Taxonomy

Red: Passeriformes

Porodica: Sylviidae

Rod: *Cettia*

### Sinonimi / Synonyms

*Sylvia cetti* Temminck, 1830; *Sylvia cetti* Marmora, 1851

### 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° D

OBRAZLOŽENJE: Populacija je za 2008–2013. procenjena na 20–110 gnezdećih parova (40–220 odraslih jedinki – ugrožena vrsta po kriterijumu D), uz kratkoročni (2000–2013) i dugoročni (1980–2013) trend ocenjen kao umereni porast (30–49%) (Puzović i sar., 2015). Nema naznaka opadanja populacije u poslednje tri generacije (11 godina), zbog čega vrsta ne zadovoljava kriterijume A i C, a trend u budućnosti je nemoguće proceniti. Rasprostranjenost i zauzete površine su relativno mali (EOO procenjen na 37.581 km<sup>2</sup>, AOO < 500 km<sup>2</sup>), nisu izrazito fragmentisani, postoje indicije da brojnost populacije i broj zauzetih lokacija značajno fluktuiraju, te prema tome vrsta ne zadovoljava kriterijum B. Smatra se da populacija u Srbiji nije izolovana, u okolnim zemljama nije zabeležen opadajući trend, pa se ne očekuje smanjenje imigracije iz okolnih zemalja, zbog čega je konačni status snižen na kategoriju VU.

Status negnezdeće populacije: DD

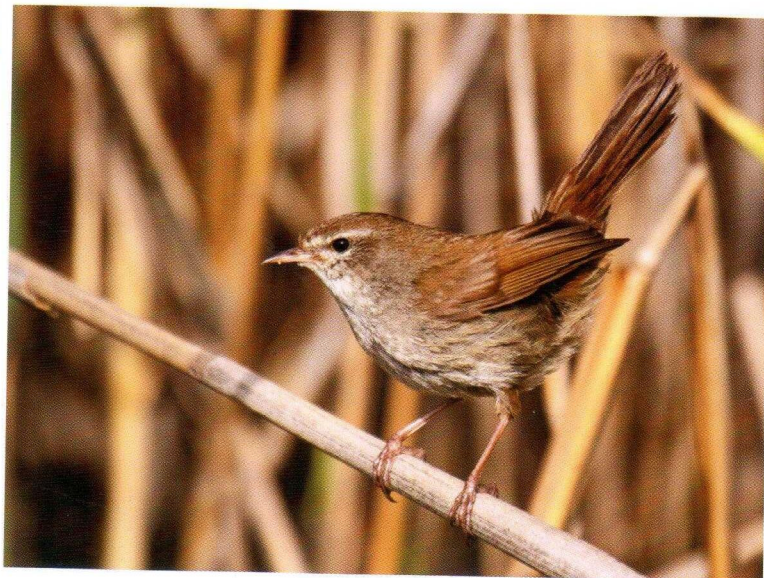
OBRAZLOŽENJE: -

### Opšte rasprostranjenje

Severozapadna Afrika, delovi zapadne Evrope (uključujući jug Britanskih ostrva), južna Evropa, Mala Azija, delovi Bliskog istoka i Centralne Azije do severozapadne Kine na istoku. Većina populacije ostaje na svojim staništima i preko zime, migratorne zimuju na širem području Sredozemlja i u jugozapadnoj Aziji. Areal zahvata 18.000.000 km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2017z).

### Rasprostranjenost u Srbiji

U vreme gneždenja: Vojvodina – Severnobanatska (nr), Srednjobanatska (nr) i Južnobanatska oblast (r); Šumadija i zapadna Srbija – Pomoravska oblast (nr); Južna i istočna Srbija – Podunavska (nr), Braničevska (nr), Nišavska (r), Toplička (r), Jablanička (r) i Pčinjska



Svilorepi cvrčić *Cettia cetti* (foto: Maciej Szymański)  
Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* (photo: Maciej Szymański)

### National threat category

Breeding population status: VU° D

JUSTIFICATION: Population estimate for 2008–2013 was at 20–110 breeding pairs (40–220 mature individuals – Endangered under D criterion), with its short-term (2000–2013) and long-term (1980–2013) trends estimated as moderate increase (30–49%) (Puzović et al., 2015). There is no indication of population decline over the last three generations (11 years), so criteria A and C are not met, and it is not possible to project future trend. Arange and area of occupancy are relatively small (EOO estimated at 37,581 km<sup>2</sup>, AOO < 500 km<sup>2</sup>), not severely fragmented, and there are indications that the population and the number of occupied locations is significantly fluctuating, thus the species does not meet B criterion. Population in Serbia is considered not to be isolated, and since no decreasing trends have been recorded in the neighbouring countries, immigration is not expected to decline, which is why the final status has been downlisted to VU category.

Non-breeding population status: DD

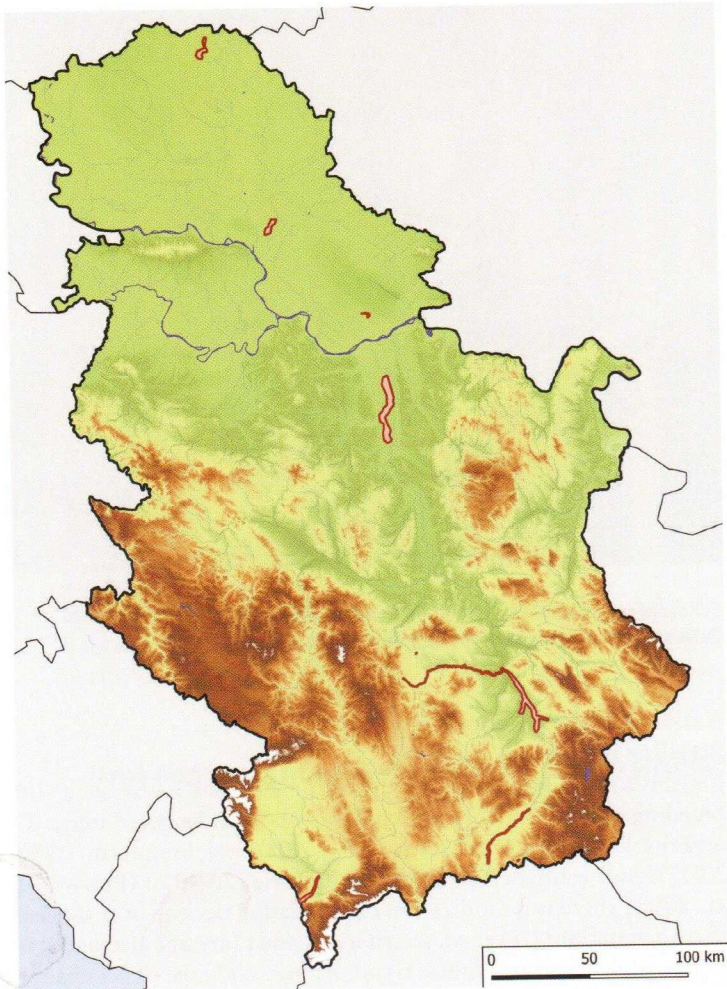
JUSTIFICATION: -

### General distribution

North-western Africa, parts of Western Europe (including south of British Isles), Southern Europe, Asia Minor, parts of Middle East and Central Asia eastward to north-western China. Most of the population remains in their territories through the winter, while the migrants spend winter in the wider region of Mediterranean and in the south-west of Asia. Range is estimated at 18,000,000 km<sup>2</sup> (BirdLife International, 2017z).

### Distribution in Serbia

Breeding period: Vojvodina – North Banat (nr), Central Banat (nr) and South Banat districts (r); Šumadija and Western Serbia - Pomoravlje districts (nr); Southern and Eastern Serbia – Podunavlje



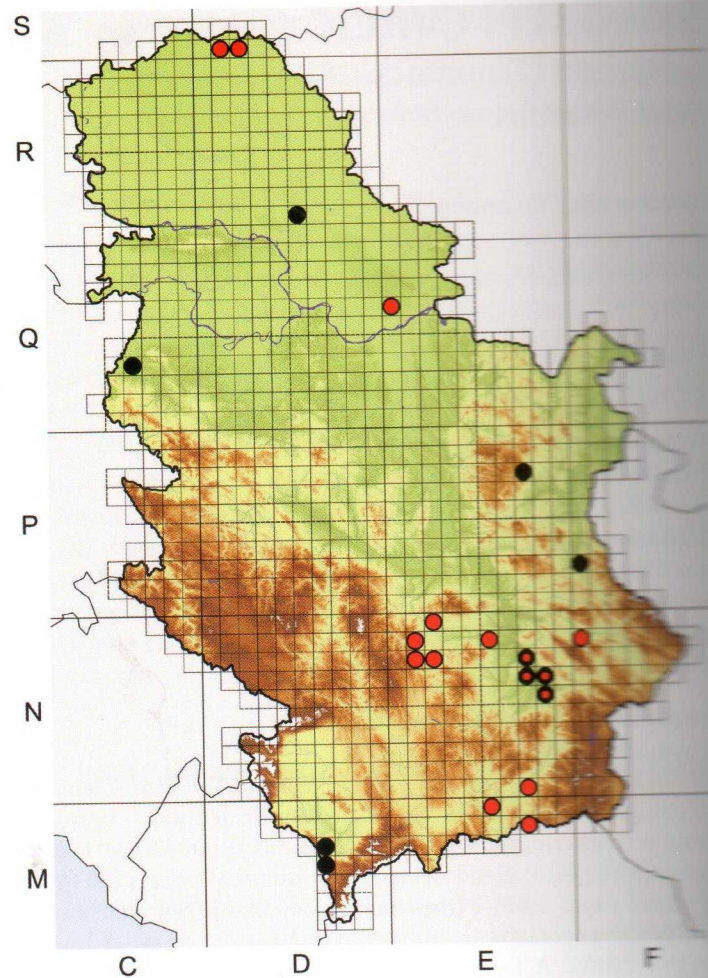
**Slika 160:** Rasprostranjenost (svetlocrveni poligoni) svilorepog cvrčiča *Cettia cetti* u toku poslednje generacije.

**Figure 160:** Range (light red polygons) of Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* during the last generation.

oblast (r); Kosovo i Metohija – Prizrenska oblast (r).  
Van vremena gnežđenja: Rasprostranjenje van perioda gnežđenja nije dovoljno poznato.

#### Veličina i trend populacije u Srbiji

Od kraja 19. veka bio je malobrojna i slabo poznata vrsta, beležena uglavnom u južnim krajevima zemlje. Izraženije širenje prema severu zabeleženo je tek početkom 21. veka (Šćiban i sar., 2015). Brojnost za 1990–2002. procenjena je svega na 1–5 parova (Puzović i sar., 2003), dok se za 2008–2013. populacija procenjuje na 20–110 parova (Puzović i sar., 2015). U novije vreme zabeležen je na više lokaliteta u dolini Južne Morave, Pčinje i Toplice (Raković i sar., 2013/2014; Rajković i sar., 2015/2016a), oglašavanje je



**Slika 161:** Nalazi svilorepog cvrčiča *Cettia cetti* u Bazi podataka:  
● – nalaz u toku poslednje tri generacije, ● – nalaz pre tri generacije  
● – nalazi pre i u toku poslednje tri generacije  
**Figure 161:** Records of Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* in the Database:

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

(nr), Braničevo (nr), Nišava (r), Toplica (r), Jablanica (r) and Pčinja districts (r); Kosovo and Metohija – Prizren district (r).

Non-breeding period: Distribution outside of the breeding season is insufficiently known.

#### Population size and trend in Serbia

Since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it has been a scarce, poorly known species, mostly recorded in the southern parts of the country. More pronounced northward spread was recorded only in early 21<sup>st</sup> century (Šćiban et al., 2015). Population size for 1990–2002 was estimated at just 1–5 pairs (Puzović et al., 2003) while population in 2008–2013 was estimated at 20–110 pairs (Puzović et al., 2015). Recently it was recorded at several localities in valleys of Južna Morava, Pčinja and Toplica river (Raković et al., 2013/2014; Rajković et al., 2015/2016a).



zabeleženo i u dolini Velike Morave. Smatra se da brojnost raste (Puzović i sar., 2015), najbrojniji je u jugoistočnoj Srbiji.

### Bionomija

Mala pevačica samo sa 10 repnih pera, stanovnik tršćaka i gustiša, obično u blizini vode. Hrani se beskičmenjacima. U severnom delu areala je selica, dok je na jugu stanarica. U Srbiji se gnezdi od kraja aprila do jula. U zimskom periodu vrlo je retko beležen u Srbiji.

### Staništa u Srbiji

KATEGORIJE STANIŠTA: Šikare i žbunaste zajednice (3.2.4), močvarna staništa (4.1). Staništa sa razvijenom vegetacijom trske i žbunja, uglavnom u blizini bara, reka, pozajmišta peska i šljunka ili drugih vodenih staništa u ravničarskim predelima ili pobrđu. Najčešći je u vodoplavnim područjima i mrtvajama reka gusto obraslim visokom žbunastom i zeljastom vegetacijom.

### Faktori ugrožavanja u Srbiji

- Modifikacije prirodnih sistema, pojačana učestalost ili intenzitet požara (7.1.1), meliorativni radovi poput isušivanja, uklanjanja obalne vegetacije i izmuljivanja (7.2.3)
- Eksploatacija peska i šljunka iz rečnih vodotoka uzrokuje uništavanje pogodnih staništa (7.3)
- Izrada malih i velikih brana na vodotocima radi proizvodnje električne energije ili za potrebe navodnjavanja (7.2.9, 7.2.10)
- Gubitak staništa usled pošumljavanja plantažama klonskih topola i vrba (2.2.2)
- Urbanizacija (1.1), širenje komercijalnih i industrijskih površina (1.2), širenje površina za turizam i rekreaciju (1.3) tokom kojih se degradiraju obale reka i druga vodena staništa

### Mere zaštite

**Pasivna zaštita:** Strogo zaštićena vrsta.

**Aktivna zaštita:** Do sada nisu preduzimate specifične mere zaštite vrste i njenih staništa. Procenjuje se da se oko 10% populacije gnezdi u okviru zaštićenih prirodnih dobara i/ili značajnih područja za ptice (IBA), ekološke mreže i mreže *Emerald*, uglavnom na području Vojvodine. Najznačajnije područje za gnežđenje u Srbiji, dolina Južne Morave, nije zaštićeno. Područje na kome se sreće na samom jugu Srbije, pripada zaštićenom dobru PIO „Dolina Pčinje”, dok se u Vojvodini povremeno nalazi u okviru SRP „Kraljevac”, SRP „Carska bara”, PP „Palić” i SRP „Ludaško jezero”.

### Specifične mere koje treba preduzeti

- Očuvanje obala vodotoka i stajaćih voda (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Sprečavanje prolećnih požara obalne vegetacije duž reka i jezera (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Smanjivanje negativnih efekata izgradnje malih i velikih brana na vodotocima (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Zabrana sađenja plantaža na lokalitetima značajnim za ovu vrstu (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Sprečavanje nezakonite eksploatacije peska i šljunka uz reke (5.4.2)

Marko Raković i Marko Šćiban

and song was heard in valley of Velika Morava. Population size is believed to be increasing (Puzović et al., 2015), and the highest numbers are present in south-eastern Serbia.

### Bionomy

Small songbird with only 10 tail feathers, inhabiting reed beds and other thickets, usually in vicinity of water. Diet is based on invertebrates. In the northern part of the range it is migratory, while in south it is sedentary. In Serbia it breeds from late April to July. There are very few winter records in Serbia.

### Habitats in Serbia

HABITAT CATEGORIES: Transitional woodland scrub (3.2.4), inland wetlands (4.1). Habitats with developed reed and bush vegetation, most commonly in vicinity of ponds, rivers, sand and gravel quarries or other wetland habitats in lowlands or foothills. It is most common in flood-prone areas and oxbow lakes deeply overgrown with tall bush and herbaceous vegetation.

### Threats in Serbia

- Modifications of natural systems, increased frequency or intensity of fires (7.1.1) and land development such as drainage, removal of bank vegetation and mud (7.2.3)
- Exploitation of sand and gravel from riverbeds, causing destruction of suitable habitat (7.3)
- Construction of small and large dams on watercourses in order to produce electric energy or for irrigation (7.2.9, 7.2.10)
- Loss of habitat due to reforestation with plantations of cloned poplars and willows (2.2.2)
- Urbanization (1.1), spread of commercial and industrial areas (1.2) and spread of areas used for tourism and recreation (1.3) leading to degradation of riverbanks and other wetland habitats

### Conservation measures

**Legal protection:** Strictly protected species.

**Conservation actions:** No specific conservation measures for this species and its habitats have been implemented so far. It is estimated that around 10% of population is breeding within protected areas and/or IBA, ecological and Emerald network, mostly in the territory of Vojvodina. The most important breeding area in Serbia, the valley of Južna Morava, is not protected. Area where this species appears in the southernmost part of Serbia belongs to the protected area PIO “Dolina Pčinje”, while in Vojvodina it is occasionally present within SRP “Kraljevac”, SRP “Carska bara”, PP “Palić” and SRP “Ludaško jezero”.

### Proposed conservation measures

- Conservation of banks of watercourses and water bodies (1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Prevention of spring fires in bank vegetation of rivers and lakes (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Reducing the negative effects of development of small and large dams on watercourses (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Ban on tree plantations at localities important for this species (2.1, 5.2, 5.4.2)
- Preventing the illegal exploitation of sand and gravel along rivers (5.4.2)

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